

LOK SABHA DEBATES (English Version)

Second Session
(Twelfth Lok Sabha)



(Vol. V contains Nos. 31 to 38)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Tuesday, July 28, 1998/Shravana 6,
1920 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at
Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Law and Order situation in Delhi

*582. SHRI MUKUL WASNIK : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether law and order situation has deteriorated in Delhi during the last four months;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of kidnappings, rapes, killings/ murders in Delhi during the said period;

(d) whether the number of car thefts have doubled during the said period;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) the comparative figures of heinous crimes and car thefts during April to June, 1996, 1997 and 1998; and

(g) the steps being taken to improve the situation?

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI L.K. ADVANI) : (a) to (g) A statement is laid on the table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b) The number of cases of heinous crimes reported during the last 4 months of 1998 compared with those reported during the corresponding period last year is as follows :

	1997	1998
March	258	200
April	226	214
May	201	237
June	218	276

(c) During the period March-June, 1998, 447 kidnappings (including 7 cases of kidnapping for ransom); 148 cases of rape; and 244 cases of murder were reported.

(d) and (e) 1519 cars were stolen during the period March-June, 1998. The number of cars stolen during the corresponding period last year was 1346.

(f) The comparative figures of heinous crimes and car thefts during the period from April to June 1996, 1997 and 1998 is tabulated below :

	April to June		
	1996	1997	1998
Dacoity	8	7	12
Murder	140	154	178
Attempt to murder	164	122	153
Robbery	139	155	221
Riot	59	61	45
Rape	148	148	119
Kidnapping for ransom	6	2	5
Cars stolen	601	1033	1153

(g) The steps taken to improve the situation include intensification of beat patrolling especially from 6 P.M. to 10 P.M.; surveillance over the activities of known criminals; improved intelligence gathering; raids over the places of ill repute and suspected hideouts of criminals; high visibility of police in the vulnerable areas; and constitution of a regional coordination group comprising police officers of Delhi, Uttar Pradesh, Haryana and Rajasthan to exchange information about the criminals.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : The hon. Members from Delhi only will get chance to put supplementaries.

SHRI K. YERRANNAIDU : Mr. Speaker, Sir, since this is the Capital of the country, all the Members are interested to ask supplementaries.

SHRI MUKUL WASNIK : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am happy that the hon. Minister has been honest enough to admit the fact that the law and order situation in Delhi is unsatisfactory. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether this admission means, the admission of the failure of the Delhi Administration, Delhi Police and the Ministry of Home Affairs which is responsible for the law and order situation in Delhi. If so, what action is proposed to be taken by the hon. Minister against those who are responsible? In this connection, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister towards part (g) of the statement

which he has laid on the Table of the House. He has stated :

"The steps taken to improve the situation include intensification of beat patrolling especially from 6 p.m. to 10 p.m."

Sir, I have today's copy of *The Statesman* which says that 'night patrol keep a safe distance from robbers'. I feel that the orders issued by the Ministry of Home Affairs are not properly implemented. May, I know from the hon. Minister what action will he take to improve the situation, to discipline the Delhi Police, and to make them accountable?

SHRI L.K. ADVANI : Sir, I have been a Member of Parliament for many years. I know that on earlier occasions when — from the Opposition — I had an opportunity to speak on this subject, I have always maintained that because of various innate problems — innate in the Capital like Delhi — the Police is not able to measure up to the growing population and the nature of the problems in Delhi. Therefore, law and order situation has been generally unsatisfactory.

I have with me the statistics which also substantiate this. I will not bore the House with all these statistics. I would only point out that in these four months that this Government has been there, the comparable ratio in the preceding year of heinous crime has been approximately the same. I have never said that the situation has worsened. But I have said that the situation is unsatisfactory.

What gives me some satisfaction is that in pursuing the criminals, the Delhi Police has been able to achieve some success. In fact, it is surprising. It is only when I dealt with these statistics that I found that during 1998, 67 per cent cases of heinous crimes have been worked out. Head-wise, the Delhi Police have managed to work out 59 per cent cases of dacoity; 54 per cent cases of murder; 80 per cent cases of attempt to murder; 59 per cent cases of robbery; 76 per cent cases of riot; 63 per cent cases of kidnapping for ransom; and 82 per cent cases of rape.

These are statistics which show that even though the law and order situation is unsatisfactory, the approach of the Delhi Police to these problems is something that is commendable. It is not fully satisfactory. I would like to see a situation develop in the city which makes the average citizen feel secure. Today a major crime takes place in a corner of the city where two old women are killed; they have been brutally murdered in the house, and that certainly causes concern. So, I share the concern of the House.

So far as the steps that I have indicated are concerned, I have been personally seeing that these

things are not only followed up, but I keen to ensure that if in any area, things are not followed up, the Police official in charge is held accountable and salutary action is taken.

SHRI MUKUL WASNIK : There are quite a number of contradictory reports. The hon. Minister admits that the situation has deteriorated. The Police Chief makes a statement that the law and order situation is under control. Moreover, through my supplementary I wanted to know what action is being taken against those responsible and instead of giving a reply to that question, the hon. Home Minister is trying to defend the situation by giving a comparative analysis of the previous years. But while making a comparative analysis, I find that today in Delhi, the people are so insecure that this type of insecurity did not prevail in the preceding years. Everyday there are incidents of rape, robbery, dacoity and other heinous crimes, murders and several other things. This is happening in places which are very crowded. In crowded places, these things are taking place and I am happy that the hon. Minister had admitted this fact. But now the hon. Minister is trying to defend the Delhi Police instead of taking some action to ensure that they are made accountable. The wireless equipment which the Delhi Police has today is so outdated that the highly sensitive messages passed on the wireless equipment can be caught by TV sets. The movement of terrorists and of VIPs is caught by wireless sets. This is happening in the Capital city of India. We do not have upto date, sophisticated equipment, whether it is wireless or any other equipment. The vehicles are not up to the mark and the weapons which Delhi Police have, are not sophisticated enough.

I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Delhi Police will be provided with the most sophisticated equipment, vehicles and weaponry available in the market.

Secondly, I would like to know what exact steps are likely to be taken to ensure discipline in the Delhi Police.

The hon. Minister has tried to evade answering these questions.

SHRI L.K. ADVANI : The hon. Member has emphasised the need of equipping the Delhi Police with modern sophisticated weapons. I entirely agree with him. Only recently we had a discussion and debate on the availability of such devices with the Delhi Police and it has been decided to purchase ultra high frequency digital trunk radio system with modular design capable of future expansion and with facilities for computer linkage between the Police Control Room and the PCR vans. This particular device would enable us to have automatic channel allocation, flexible talk groups, privacy, access to

P&T network and such other facilities which would make Delhi Police equipped with the most modern sophisticated devices so far as this is concerned.

A long time back, a survey was conducted as to how much Police Delhi needs and everyone said that per lakh population we are very much short of Police Stations and many more Police Stations are needed. It has been decided that we have 17 more Police *thanas* opened shortly.

These are specific steps we have taken. The continuous monitoring of the efficacy of the Police is part of our approach to this problem.

I have not said that the situation has deteriorated. It has slightly improved. But the improvement is not as much as to create security...*(Interruptions)* I said that it is unsatisfactory...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : Let him complete.

(Interruptions)

SHRI MUKUL WASNIK : In Delhi, everyday there is an incident of rape. Everyday, more than one person is killed...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : Please take your seat.

SHRI L.K. ADVANI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, on the basis of statistics, I am not going to make any claim. In fact, the other day when the Commissioner of Police presented to the Members of Parliament from Delhi, to the Chief Minister and to the Leader of the Opposition in the Delhi Assembly, the statistics of how the crime has come down in the city, I had myself said that it is not the statistics which impress the people. It is the perception of the people which is more important. Unless the perception changes, insecurity will continue. Our purpose should be to create a sense of security in the common citizen of Delhi which is our commitment. We are striving in that direction. When I said that the situation is not good, the situation is unsatisfactory, many of my colleagues said: "Why are you saying it? It becomes the headlines." I said that I am not worried about the headlines. I am not going to say anything merely on the basis of statistics. I would like to create a sense of security in the Delhi citizen. For that, if I concede something, it is not something wrong.

The hon. Member himself has said that the Minister has made a statement which is honest, that the situation is not satisfactory. I have not said that the situation is worsening or that the situation is deteriorating. This has never been the word that I have used.

[Translation]

SHRI KRISHAN LAL SHARMA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, we are the representatives of Delhi...*(Interruptions)*

I want to ask from the Minister through you that here in Delhi...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI MUKUL WASNIK : What are the steps that you are taking to make the Delhi Police accountable? You made a statement that night patrolling will be improved. But that has not happened. Something else is coming in the newspapers. Something else is happening on the ground...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI L.K. ADVANI : Only recently, 300 motor cycles were provided to the Delhi Police for mobile patrolling. I have also said that on the basis of the monitoring that will go on in the next few months, we will see to it that the DCP and the important officials responsible for each region, would be taken to task if there is any failure...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : I have allowed him. This is not good. Please take your seat.

(Interruptions)

SHRI KRISHAN LAL SHARMA : The Congress is breaking the law today. They are holding a rally today...*(Interruptions)* You need not tell me about law. I know the law.

[Translation]

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to say to the Minister that the elements responsible for deterioration of law and order in Delhi, like the recent RDX Bomb blast at the bus terminal, belong to I.S.I. The people associated with terrorism in Delhi belong to Punjab, Kashmir and even Bangladesh.

The third element in Delhi is anti-social elements...*(Interruptions)* There are some anti-social elements in Delhi, to my calculations, they are getting political patronage...*(Interruptions)* I would like to know from the Minister...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : It is not like that.

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Let him complete. I have allowed him.

[Translation]

SHRI KRISHAN LAL SHARMA : You will understand it after my question. The incidents taking place in Delhi and the worst type of heinous crime which took place in 1984...*(Interruptions)* due to not taking action on that...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Krishan Lal Sharma, please put up your supplementary. What is your supplementary?

[Translation]

SHRI KRISHAN LAL SHARMA : My question is whether there is any nexus among these three elements and whether these three elements are operating in collusion. Whether this problem is due to nexus among the I.S.I., extremists elements and anti-social elements? It is the second part of my question.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : What is your supplementary?

[Translation]

SHRI KRISHAN LAL SHARMA : A murder took place recently in my constituency and in this incident two children of 15 years and 19 years were stabbed to death.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : He is putting his supplementary.

[Translation]

SHRI KRISHAN LAL SHARMA : I want to know from the Minister whether any monitoring is done for the murder cases or not and whether there is any programme to bring out time bound solution.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Minister, what is the time-bound programme? How are you monitoring it?

[Translation]

SHRI L.K. ADVANI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to request the House that these two things should be differentiated—one is the incidents of Bomb blasts in which there is no ordinary criminals involved. There are such elements involved in these incidents and may have foreign connections and the second type of crimes is where murder has taken place, kidnapping has taken place, dacoity has taken place—these two crimes should be differentiated. In the past, a day before yesterday, there was a bomb explosion in which two persons died and four got injured. During the past one and half years, there were 40 bomb explosions in Delhi. I am satisfied that the Delhi Police have earthed out such criminals as were involved in 36 out of 40 bomb explosions

...(Interruptions) I admit that we could not prevent the bomb blasts, but in the past four months there was only one bomb explosion, there were 39 incidents of Bomb blasts before that. I do not blame anybody. This problem is linked with the question of internal security of the country. Yesterday, I agreed to the statement of Shri Rajesh Pilot that we would discuss the internal security position of the entire country including the issue of I.S.I. As far as the question of normal crime like rape, murder, dacoity, theft, kidnapping etc. is concerned we have to make the police more alert to combat these crimes. We have to monitor the gangs inside our territory. This is also a part of the steps we have taken in this regard. I would like to tell our hon'ble Members that our country is a democratic country. There may be demonstrations etc. To stage a demonstration is everybody's right. The people sitting in opposition have more right to stage demonstration. When we were in opposition, we were also doing that. But I would also request the Parliament that the Delhi Police have their own problems they have intimated about their problems and one of these problems is that every year the population of Delhi increases by about five lakh.

Forty percent of population in Delhi lives in slums. The third thing which they have written :

[English]

"People from all parts of the country congregate in Delhi for demonstration, protests 'dharna' etc. This costs a heavy commitment on the Delhi Police for the maintenance of law and order."

[Translation]

All these aspects are such as increase the burden of Delhi Police. I am confident...(Interruptions) I believe that inspite of the increasing burden, over Delhi Police it is performing well...(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI MEIRA KUMAR : Mr. Speaker, Sir, Hon'ble Home Minister had admitted this fact very candidly that there has been complete break down of law and order in Delhi but in this House today he has delivered two contradictory statements in a single sentence. He also said that the law and order has collapsed and he also said that we are doing well and we are satisfied...(Interruptions) He has said it in a single sentence. He has particularly named the people living in slums. What was he pointing out?...(Interruptions) Was he pointing out that those living in slums violate the law?...(Interruptions) This is totally wrong...(Interruptions) You have demoralised the police utterly during your administration...(Interruptions).

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Madam, what is your supplementary?

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Madam, please ask your supplementary.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI MEIRA KUMAR : I am asking the supplementary that they have downed the morale of the police to such an extent that they are feeling helpless today...(Interruptions) I also want to ask that what you are going to do in this respect so that police of Delhi can be able to protect Delhites? You have demoralised the police completely...(Interruptions) You tell us a time bound date by which you will fill a sense of security in the minds of Delhites...(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA) : Ration cards for slum dwellers were become invalid during your time...(Interruptions) Now, slum dwellers are not with you, they are with us...(Interruptions)

SHRI L.K. ADVANI : Whatever statements, I have given in the recent past about law and order situation in Delhi, whether I made them outside or inside the Parliament, there is one similarity among them that due to the sense of insecurity—among the ordinary citizens, I admit as a Home Minister that today's law and order situation is not satisfactory. I did not say that it was satisfactory during the last fifty years and this deteriorated today...(Interruptions) I did not say like that...(Interruptions)

[English]

PROF. A.K. PREMAJAM : But, Sir, yesterday, you used the word 'deteriorating'...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI L.K. ADVANI : I did not say that 39 bomb explosions had taken place earlier and now there has been only one bomb explosion in four months. I do not consider these figures important. I have always said that whichever Government comes to power, it is the responsibility of that Government to provide security to its citizens.

This Government is committed to that aspect. You have stated about time-bound action. I will not say that what you could not do during the last fifty years, I will do the same in five months. I do not say like that. But I certainly say that this Government will

continue to take all necessary steps which have been taken during these four months. The culprits who wander here and there, will soon realize that under this Government

[English]

crime does not pay and they will be punished for that.

[Translation]

SHRI MOHAN SINGH : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Hon'ble Home Minister has, of course, rightly said that the terrorist activities in the country as a whole and the problem of law and order in which generally prevails a state are two different matters. Delhi is the capital of India. If the feeling of insecurity prevails there, a wrong message goes to entire country. You were voted to power in the name of removing fear but the figures of four months presented by you before us show that there is no improvement in this regard and the situation continues to mount high. This becomes evident from these figures. I would like to know from the Hon'ble Home Minister that in the name of improving the law and order situation the incidents of murder, rape, robbery on the highway, robbery of the vehicles etc. are taking place wherein the organized mafia groups of national level, of international level, and of Delhi level are involved, how many such mafia groups have been marked by you? In addition to this, what is their level and what action has been taken by the Delhi Police against them so far? The Delhi Police has been continuously saying that 48 lakh people live here in slums but the culprits who are apprehended, are apprehended in posh colonies. We read this in newspapers also. These two things are contradictory. So, I would like to know from the Minister about the level of groups found involved in these incidents.

SHRI L.K. ADVANI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon'ble member has asked about the action to be taken in this regard. I will have to present figures about it also. I am not satisfied with that. Though the figures which have been placed by Delhi police before me show that during this period in 1997, 4015 persons were arrested under section 107, 109 and 110 under preventive sections of Criminal Procedure Code. This time 4117 persons were arrested. Nobody was arrested in 1997 under National Security Act but this time 14 such scoundrels or culprits were arrested. Likewise, the persons who were extorted for such activities, their number increased to 144 from 90 but I am continuously giving stress to the point that these figures are not the basis of my stand. I am presenting the figures only because of the thinking that during the last four months, the situation has deteriorated

or the situation is getting worse. But the situation is not deteriorating though it is not satisfactory. In order to make it satisfactory...*(Interruptions)* he has asked for the figures.

[English]

I have given these figures about the action taken.

[Translation]

SHRI VIJAY GOEL : Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is natural that the members get concerned about the law and order situation. I had raised the issue also during United Front Government and I would like to ask the same question from the hon'ble Home Minister. As regards the Dereliction of duties and lack of Superintendence regarding the police, whether S.H.O. is going to the police station or not, whether the work in police stations is going on well or not, whether the Additional Commissioners or DCPs are looking after their task or not, I would like to know that in how many such cases action has been taken and steps have been taken against them?

Secondly, a meeting was held with the Minister of Home Affairs. In that meeting the Delhi Police stated that they do not have sufficient police personnel to control the culprits only and they are required to make security arrangements in a very large number in order to ensure security of the V.I.Ps. It is a very big problem to make security arrangements for very very important persons.

I know that we have three such persons who are facing prosecution and who have been rejected by the public. Now they are not representing in the Parliament but a large number of police force is looking after their security. If you do not reduce the number of security personnel deputed on security arrangements for these very important persons, how will the police personnel become free? This is to be considered whether the police should serve the public or a handful of V.I.Ps. I am not required to state that these three persons have been M.P.s of Delhi...*(Interruptions)* I am speaking quite fairly ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

There are many VIPs.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Vijay Goel, already half-an-hour is over. Please ask your supplementary. Please address the Chair and not the Members.

[Translation]

SHRI VIJAY GOEL : I only say that when crimes took place during the U.F. and the Congress

Government, then I sat and spoke from that side that the crimes are on the rise. I feel sorry to note that now when the Home Minister says that the situation is not satisfactory, the sound of clapping is heard from that side...*(Interruptions)* the crimes are taking place for the last many years and not from today.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Vijay Goel, what is your supplementary?

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI VIJAY GOEL : My first supplementary question is that how many times action was taken against the police personnel due to dereliction of duty? What action is being taken by the Home Minister to remove the security arrangements of Delhi Police and other arrangements too from those very important persons who are under prosecution...*(Interruptions)* I am talking about all the persons. That should be reviewed. I am talking in terms of reviewing.

SHRI L.K. ADVANI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, after taking charge of the Ministry of Home Affairs, the issues on which I have been continuously discussing with the officers, are that a large number of our police force is engaged on the task of security of V.I.P's due to which the general situation of law and order and the general safety of the citizens are affected. This should not go on. I have given them such general instructions but at the same time I also know that when the terrorists select any soft target and kill six persons by exploding bomb, they do not get that much of satisfaction as compared to that they get through publicity by killing a prominent persons. Therefore, in the situation of terrorism, it is the responsibility of Government to make security arrangements for the prominent personality and for those who are responsible and are Members of Parliament. It is also the responsibility of the Government to find solution of the crisis wherever it prevails. I cannot bear the responsibility of conciliating both these matters but there is a committee of officers which decided the issue on the basis of evaluation of threat perception. Sometimes our M.Ps. tell the hon'ble Speaker that they had asked for the security but was not provided. Then the matter comes to me and I send it to the same committee. I have given a general instruction to them that if any Member of Parliament feels himself insecure, he should be provided with security arrangements. I have told him about this but I agree with what you are saying that the safety of the

common public cannot be ignored while shouldering responsibility for safety of the prominent persons. I consider it the duty of the Government to remain alert about their safety as well.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the question of the law and order situation of Delhi arises from this issue but it is also proved therefrom that in order to maintain law and order of the country, very strong and long sighted steps should be taken. In reply to this question, it has been stated that we are ordering for more police patrol in the city, making efforts to collect information from surrounding states and are making surveillances. This type of information has been given.

This work is important, it must be done but what is more important is to ascertain as to how much police force we should have with us. Is the number of Police personnel in proportion to the number of people sufficient? Are that means whether it is the means of communication, the means to collect information, the means of transport or the means of analysing information adequate? If they are not adequate, then what is being done by the Government to ensure that the law and order situation of Delhi, the capital of India is improved?

SHRI L.K. ADVANI : The question raised by Shri Shivrajji is also important in regard to Delhi in the sense that eight years back in 1990, there were 452 police personnel after one lakh population of Delhi but this figure has come down to 351 because there is a significant rise in the population and there is no increase in the number of police personnel to that proportion. Whatever recommendation is made to increase the number of police personnel, we are not able to implement the same due to financial constraints. There is one more problem that we do not have rapid transportation system as Metro in Mumbai or at other places is available.

[English]

Congestion of traffic on the roads is very high. It is abnormal.

[Translation]

These are all additional programmes. Keeping that in view, we have planned to open 17 more police stations and more important than the same is that their monitoring should be done so that whatever instructions are given to them, they should be followed strictly. I am alert about that.

[English]

Generation of Employment

+
*583. SHRI RAJO SINGH :
SHRI RAMESHWAR PATIDAR :

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the employment generated in the organised sector during the last three years, till date;

(b) the number of unemployed persons in the country, State-wise till April, 1998;

(c) the number of technically qualified registered unemployed persons provided employment annually in the country, State-wise;

(d) whether the Government have formulated any scheme to provide employment to unemployed persons; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA) : (a) to (e) A statement is laid on the table of the House.

Statement

The employment in the organised sector (all public sector establishments and all non-agricultural establishments in the private sector employing 10 or more workers) which was of the order of 273.79 lakh as on 31st March, 1994 has gone up to 282.144 lakh as on 31st March, 1997 (latest available) as per the information collected through Employment Market Information Programme of Directorate General of Employment & Training, Ministry of Labour.

The number of job-seekers, all of whom need not necessarily be unemployed, on the Live Register of Employment Exchanges in various States/UT as on April, 1998, and the number of technically qualified (Diploma holders and Graduates & Post Graduates in Engineering, Medicine, Veterinary, Agriculture, Law and Education) job-seekers placed through the Employment Exchanges during the year 1994 and January to June 1995 (latest available) are given in the Annexure.

The Ninth Plan envisages priority to agriculture and rural development with a view to generating adequate productive employment and eradication of poverty. Greater productive employment will be generated in the growth process itself by concentrating on sectors, sub-sectors and

technologies which are labour intensive, in regions characterised by higher rates of unemployment and underemployment. This will provide employment opportunities to unemployed persons.

Annexure

Total number of Job-seekers and placement of technically qualified job-seekers through the Employment Exchanges for each State/Union Territories

State/ Union Territory	Total Job Seekers As on April 1998 (in thousand)	Placement (Technically Qualified)	
		1994	1995 (Jan- June)
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	3104.8	895	599
Arunachal Pradesh	12.7	-	-
Assam	1467.8	12	7
Bihar	3321.1	28	18
Goa	108.6	20	13
Gujarat	924.4	998	542
Haryana	787.3	426	295
Himachal Pradesh	715.5	350	117
Jammu & Kashmir	165.1	70	-
Karnataka	1791.6	3961	270
Kerala	3573.0	2034	798
Madhya Pradesh	2367.8	1239	453
Maharashtra	3924.2	1436	371
Manipur	323.0	28	-
Meghalaya	33.9	6	1
Mizoram	70.8	23	-
Nagaland	22.1	2	-
Orissa	955.2	649	127
Punjab	573.8	122	24
Rajasthan	867.8	2992	2191
Sikkim*			
Tamilnadu	4040.1	1565	336
Tripura	254.6	1	-
Uttar Pradesh	2630.2	478	251
West Bengal	5764.1	448	89

	1	2	3	4
A & N Islands		25.2	-	-
Chandigarh		113.4	221	64
Dadra & N. Haveli		5.5	-	-
Daman & Diu		5.5	11	11
Delhi		1096.4	1187	122
Lakshadweep		9.0	-	-
Pondicherry		145.3	124	84
All India		39199.8	19326	6783

Technically qualified job-seekers refers to Diploma holders and Graduates & Post Graduates in Engineering, Medicine, Veterinary, Agriculture, Law and Education.

(*) No exchanges functioning in the State.

SHRI RAJO SINGH : Mr. Speaker, Sir, we have asked from the Government whether it has formulated any scheme to provide employment to the unemployed persons. In this context it has stated that the Ninth Plan envisages priority to agriculture and rural development with a view to generating adequate productive employment and eradication of poverty. Greater productive employment will be generated in the growth process itself by concentrating on sectors, sub-sectors and technologies which are labour intensive, in regions characterised by higher rates of unemployment and under-employment. It means that it is day dreaming. It says that employment will automatically be generated like the water coming out from the ground sometimes.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Rajo Singh, what is your question?

[Translation]

SHRI RAJO SINGH : Mr. Speaker, Sir, my question is that according to their figures, there were 273.79 lakh job seekers in 1994 and that number had gone upto 282.44 lakh as on March, 1997. Here they have provided figures of only 39199.8 job seekers.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Rajo Singh, the Government will give the information. Put your question.

[Translation]

SHRI RAJO SINGH : Though they have adequate employment opportunities even then they have

provided very less employment to the persons. Why they have not made the provision for providing employment to the unemployed, whether they are graduates in Engineering, Agriculture or veterinary? If they have not provided, then with employment what is the scheme of the Government to do so in future.

DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA : Hon'ble Mr. Speaker, Sir, the question is related to employment generation. The opportunities created under employment generation during the Eighth Five Year Plan were based on agriculture, and the employment opportunities that are likely to be created in future ...*(Interruptions)* We have to work with a view to encouraging labour intensive technique and increasing productivity. As we all know that the various Ministries have been implementing several schemes for generating employment in the rural areas. It is our duty to provide employment opportunities after approving those schemes. I.R.D.P. scheme was implemented in the rural areas in 1980 and in 1979 TRYSEM scheme was implemented.

SHRI AJIT JOGI : What have you done?

DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA : The measures for employment generation are being adopted through Jawahar Rojgar Yojna under DWAKRA. We are also generating employment through Employment Assurance Scheme under DWAKRA. Similarly Nehru Rojgar Yojna, Urban Micro Enterprises Yojna, Urban Employment Scheme, Scheme for Housing and Shelter Upgradation Scheme, Scheme for providing Self Employment and Education for Unemployed Youth Schemes are being implemented in urban areas. Employment generation opportunities are being created by implementing all these schemes. All such schemes have been included in the Ninth Five Year Plan also.

SHRI RAJO SINGH : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon'ble Minister has given incorrect answer...*(Interruptions)* He has given the figures of the labourers working under Jawahar Rojgar Yojna. I did not ask about it. I only asked him about the number of unemployed persons in the country who have passed their B.A., M.A., Medical and Engineering Exams. He told that there were told 19326 persons unemployed whereas the Government was in a position to provide more employment than this. In spite of all this, I don't know why the Government is not able to provide employment to all these people?

DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, actually these figures are in thousands. The total number of job-seekers is 39199.8. In respect of placement of technically qualified persons, this figure was 19326 in 1994. It was 6783 from Jan., 1995 to June, 1995. Technically qualified persons consist of diploma holders and graduates and post graduates

in Engineering, Medicine, veterinary, agriculture, law and education, and this information has been given...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAJO SINGH : Mr. Speaker, Sir, he has given an incorrect report...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAMESHWAR PATIDAR : Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is well known that the unemployment problem is increasing heavily day by day in the country. The rate of population increase is 2.1% and the unemployment is increasing at the rate of 2.56%. Therefore, the Government have to create more opportunities for employment generation. The former member of Planning Commission and former Special Secretary, Shri S.P. Gupta has given a statement today only that the liberalisation has increased unemployment and poverty. Due to liberalisation, multinational companies are establishing machine based industries instead of labour based industries. Has the Government paid attention to it? My second question is that...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : You ask only one question.

SHRI RAMESHWAR PATIDAR : The 'B' part of my question is whether the Government propose to make some special efforts to set up agriculture based industries in the rural areas?

DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA : Yes.

[English]

PROF. A.K. PREMAJAM (Badagara) : Sir, I thank you very much for giving me this opportunity. I would like to know, through you, from the Government as to whether the Government has taken the statistics of persons unemployed or thrown out of jobs as a result of disinvestment policy since 1991. If the answer is 'yes', then I would like to know from the Government the year-wise and State-wise break up of figures.

[Translation]

DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the actual number of job-seekers in Andhra Pradesh is 3104.8 thousand, 12.7 thousand in Arunachal Pradesh, in Assam...

[English]

PROF. A.K. PREMAJAM : My question is about the persons unemployed as a result of disinvestment policy of the Government since 1991. I want the State-wise and year-wise break up.

[Translation]

DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is no provision for compilation of such figures.

SHRI THAWAR CHAND GEHLOT : Mr. Speaker, Sir, one lakh permanent technical posts of SCs and STs have been abolished in many States of the country, particularly in Madhya Pradesh. 28 thousand workers have been thrown out of jobs by the Madhya Pradesh Government recently and it has caused hinderances in the employment generation process. I would like to ask from the hon'ble Minister as to which are the states in the country where vacant posts have been abolished during the last three years? Will the Government propose to take any action to collect data of vacant posts which have been illogically abolished and to revive these posts?

DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA : The efforts will be made to compile such information...*(Interruptions)*

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon'ble Minister himself has admitted that one lakh sixty five thousand people are unemployed in Jammu and Kashmir whereas according to my knowledge, there are more than three lakh unemployed persons. The hon'ble Minister is also aware of the fact that among them, 70 thousand persons are technically qualified. I would like to ask from the hon'ble Minister whether it is appropriate to have so many unemployed persons in this sensitive state? Will the government propose to formulate some special scheme so as to remove unemployment among the technically qualified persons in Jammu & Kashmir.

DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, there are nation wide schemes for providing employment to the technically qualified unemployed persons and they can opt for them. In this way, these persons may be accommodated against the employment opportunities available in the country.

Strategy of ISI

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*584. SHRI AJIT JOGI :

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some arrests made in J&K have uncovered the strategy of Pakistani Intelligence using relay guides to provide safe passage to foreign militants;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to thwart such strategies?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI L.K. ADVANI) : (a) to (c) Pak ISI is adopting every possible means to infiltrate maximum foreign militants/mercenaries into J&K, including the use of

porters/Poniwalahs and local guides. Some militants apprehended in 1997-98, had disclosed about the groups of militants being handed over by the guide who had helped them to infiltrate subsequently handing them over to other guides for further movement. With a view to tackle the problem of militancy sponsored from across the border in Jammu and Kashmir and also to frustrate their attempts, the Government have adopted a multipronged approach, which among other things includes *inter-alia*, strengthening the border management to curb infiltration and exfiltration. Close vigil is kept by the Security Forces and intelligence agencies along the border/LOC and in the interior areas. Intensive anti-militancy operations have been undertaken. The Security Forces/State Police have been redeployed at the strategic places.

[Translation]

SHRI AJIT JOGI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is well known that Pakistani Intelligence Agency ISI has been creating anarchy and instability in the entire country and it is not leaving anything undone to continue terrorism particularly in Jammu and Kashmir. Therefore, I would like to know from the Home Minister through you that he has said several times that we will adopt pro-active policy in respect of Jammu and Kashmir. Whenever he has made this statement, everytime ISI killed innocent people mercilessly in Doda, Udhampur and Rajouri districts. He has said that he will launch a drive against ISI, strengthen the intelligence, seal the border, improve coordination with the states, formulate a definite action plan, adopt confidence building measures. He has said so many things several times. I would like to know as to what is the result thereof? The time since he has become the Home Minister and this Government had come into power, what have they done to keep a control on ISI and to check its activities as the common people have started feeling that we have totally failed in checking the activities of ISI in Jammu and Kashmir?

AN HON'BLE MEMBER : What have you done during the last fifty years?

SHRI AJIT JOGI : We controlled terrorism during the last fifty years. And now you have again encouraged it.

SHRI L.K. ADVANI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I got an opportunity to visit Jammu and Kashmir a few days back. I also visited Doda and Udhampur districts where ISI had played havoc. I also got an opportunity to visit Kashmir valley and to talk with officers there and the people too and here in Delhi also. The Government got many opportunities to think about Jammu and Kashmir. I am satisfied that this year, in 1998 a large number of foreign and Indian tourists

have visited this place after so many years. If one visits Pahalgam, Srinagar or Gulmarg, then he will find that the visiting of thousands of tourists is a result of our confidence building measures.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I know that all the cinema groups, film companies, which used to go there for shooting purposes, were not going there till last year and instead of going there, they used to go to Himachal Pradesh. But this time many film groups have gone there for shooting purposes. Somewhere there number was too high to get accommodation in the hotels. In spite of all this, this Government is not indifferent towards the activities of ISI because there are many soft targets and the House will be shocked and distressed to know that the news has come from Doda today morning itself that the terrorists have brutally killed eight Hindus including two women. But we are not silent over it. Anybody can do this anywhere. It happens in Delhi and Kashmir also, they have deliberately chosen such areas. They are doing so only to displace minorities from there. In this regard we have formulated a concerted scheme after the deliberations with governor, Chief Minister, D.G. Police, Director General of Para Military Forces, Defence Minister in details and action is being taken accordingly.

SHRI AJIT JOGI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Home Minister has given a contradictory reply. I do not want to comment upon it. He himself has said that many persons have been brutally murdered in Doda today itself. It clearly shows that what they are saying and what they have done, is not giving any enthusiastic and positive results.

I would like to ask another supplementary question from you whether you are aware that ISI has set up 40 special transit points by establishing its solid base not only in India, but in Nepal also through which they send explosives and terrorists into India. Such activities are being undertaken in our neighbouring countries also. I would like to know from you whether you are taking any initiative to destroy or remove the ISI bases operating in these neighbouring countries such as Nepal, Bangladesh and other countries after contacting them and what are you discussing with the neighbouring countries at the international level and what are the results thereof?

SHRI L.K. ADVANI : What the hon'ble member has said about the ISI encouraging extremism, violence and terrorism in India by increasing its activities through India and its other neighbouring countries, is right and we have continuously discussed this matter with Nepal and Bangladesh at the Government level. Both of these countries have assured us that they will provide full cooperation in checking the activities of such elements against our

country by using them as platform. But at the same time. I would also like to say that we do not want to destroy the ISI bases operating in Nepal and Bangladesh, instead we are focussing on the base network operating in India through which they want to create anarchy in the country. Two-three networks have been detected in the last one and a half month, through which a large number of arms and RDX have been seized. This is a major achievement and our focus and attention will be there.

SHRI CHAMAN LAL GUPTA (Udhampur) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, this issue is related to my constituency. I may also be given an opportunity to ask questions...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : The second name with me is of Mr. Reddy.

[English]

DR. T SUBBARAMI REDDY : Mr. Speaker, Sir, on April 17th when the militants had killed 26 people in Jammu and Kashmir, the Home Minister said that he was going to have an Action Plan and was going to implement it. Now, he could not say anything about it. I would like to know whether the said Action Plan was ready or not and when it is going to be implemented.

Sir, secondly, I would like to know whether the Home Minister has urged upon the hon. Prime Minister — when there is a proposal of the Prime Minister to meet his Pakistani counterpart in the SAARC meeting — to ask Pakistan to stop their anti-India campaign and stop terrorism. It is then only we can think of improving our relationship with Pakistan.

SHRI L.K. ADVANI : The Action Plan against ISI sponsored terrorism and violence is a continuing matter. It has been decided at a high level meeting — in all there had been three meetings in which all those concerned with the execution of the Plan participated - to have a course of action.

As far as the second part of the question is concerned I would like to submit that the Prime Minister when he meets his counterpart from Pakistan...(Interruptions)

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY : Have you urged upon him to raise it? Have you brought this aspect to the notice of the hon. Prime Minister?

SHRI L.K. ADVANI : The Prime Minister is aware of the whole situation in the country. It would be up to him what issues to raise with the Prime Minister of Pakistan.

[Translation]

SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMED SAYEED : Mr. Speaker, Sir, as the hon'ble Home Minister has said that

according to my assessment, militancy has increased a lot in Jammu region, particularly in Rajouri, Poonch and Doda. I don't know whether the hon'ble Home Minister has got the information through his channels that our security forces have controlled and contained militancy in Jammu and Kashmir to a large extent, that's why Lok Sabha and Assembly elections were held there.

But this time their militancy has reactivated in J&K again and you know its reasons. As you have just said that many pilgrims went to Amarnath Yatra. I would like to state that Amarnath Yatra is taking place for the last four-five years. My assessment is that militancy is increasing rapidly in J&K and there is increasing alienation among the people. I don't think it proper to tell everything in this House but I would like to ask where is your Chief Minister now-a-days, there is no response from the administration, no feedback is available as to what is happening there, no work is being done, nobody is there to listen to it? I would like to state in the House that the Home Minister is not telling the whole position deliberately and not giving the whole information. Nobody knows what is the role of Government there. What they are doing there and alienation is increasing among people. Today the position is that Rajouri and Poonch districts, which were earlier under the control of the Government, are now under the control of militants. You are not giving the entire information here. It is an important question before nation. Therefore, hon'ble Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to say that the information which hon'ble Home Minister gives to the House is not correct. The information which they get from the intelligence administration... (Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Minister, you can send the reply to him.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Investigation into the Uphaar Cinema Tragedy

*585. DR. BIZAY SONKAR SHASTRI :
SHRI MITRASEN YADAV :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether some head-way has been made in the investigation into the causes of Uphaar Cinema in Delhi fire accident and such other fires in high-rise buildings during the last three years;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof and the action taken thereon; and

(c) whether the hospital authorities are geared to tackle such cases in future who failed in the case of Uphaar Cinema fire?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI L.K. ADVANI) : (a) and (b) The investigation of the fire accident in Uphaar Cinema on 13.6.97, in which 59 person died and about 100 were injured, was entrusted to the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) on 23.7.97. The investigation has since been completed. The CBI have reported that the fire started from the Delhi Vidyut Board transformer installed on the ground floor of Uphaar Cinema building on account of loose connections. There was also fire in the same transformer in the morning of that day which was not properly repaired by Delhi Vidyut Board officials. On account of leakage of oil from the transformer, the fire spread to the cars parked in the adjacent car parking area resulting in burning of various items and emission of hot and poisonous gases which spread from the ground floor of the cinema hall. The investigation also revealed various structural and fire safety deviations in Uphaar Cinema building.

After completion of the investigation, the CBI filed a chargesheet on 15.11.97 against 16 persons. The court of metropolitan magistrate took cognizance of the offences on 19.1.98 and the accused appeared in the Court on 17.2.98. The case is now under trial and the next date of hearing is 10.8.98.

During the last 3 years, there have been 3 serious fire accidents in high rise buildings: in Express Building on 7.6.96; in Chanderlok Building on 17.6.97 and in Scope Complex on 2.10.97.

The fire in the Express Building was reportedly caused by an electric short-circuit. M/s. Express Newspaper Ltd. have reported that, after the fire incident, a fire control room has been provided in the building which is manned round-the-clock by trained fire-men. Moreover, the Express Building has been offered on 9.7.98 to Delhi Fire Service for inspection after completing the work relating to fire prevention and safety measures.

After the fire incident in Chanderlok Building, a Committee was constituted to *inter alia* evaluate the existing safety measures in all the 11 NDMC building and prepare an action plan to remove deficiencies and inadequacies. So far, NDMC has obtained NOCs from fire safety point of view in respect of 2 building, viz., Chanderlok Building and Mayur Bhavan. The works relating to fire prevention and fire safety measures have been planned to complete in the remaining 9 building within 6 months.

In its report, the two member Committee, constituted to inquire into the fire incident at the 7th floor in SCOPE Complex occupied by the National Fertilizer Ltd. ruled out possibility of fire by accident or electric short-circuit and surmised at the possibility of deliberate arson by miscreants. The matter is now under investigation by the police. However, action has been initiated by the National Fertilizers Ltd. to beef up their security and fire-fighting system.

(c) The Government have formulated a scheme to improve the "emergency" facilities in the three Central Government hospitals namely, Safdarjung Hospitals, Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospitals and Lady Hardinge Medical College and Associated Hospitals. The main features of the scheme include (i) setting up of control to operate on round-the-clock basis; (ii) deployment of Surgeons/Physicians/Anaesthetist for providing round-the-clock services in the Emergency block; (iii) improving patient transportation by providing colour coded trolleys, wheel chairs, ambulances etc; and (iv) improving manpower support by hiring private uniformed staff for transporting the patients, maintaining sanitation and security.

[Translation]

Action Plan for Combating Anti National Forces

*586. SHRI JAGAT VIR SINGH DRONA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have formulated an action plan to combat the anti-national forces active in Southern and Western Coastal areas on the basis of sensitive information received from the intelligence agencies; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI L. K. ADVANI) : (a) and (b) Government is aware of the security environment existing along the coastal areas of the Southern and Western states, which have been used by anti-national elements for smuggling in arms, ammunitions and explosive etc. With a view to destabilising this country. A Joint Coastal Patrolling operation is going on along the West Coast with a view to checking smuggling. Salient features of this arrangement are as under :—

(a) Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) patrol by Indian Navy/Coast Guard aircraft and ships from about 30 miles off coast outwards. The Navy and Coast Guard have an

integrated reporting chain covering this outer layer of surveillances;

(b) Intermediate layer patrolled by Indian Navy/Coast Guard between 10 and 50 miles of coast;

(c) Close coastal layer patrolled by a multi agency group coordinated by Navy and using hired fishing trawlers manned by integral civilian crew, naval customs and police personnel;

2. The Navy, Coast Guard and Tamil Nadu Police jointly share the responsibility for coastal security of Tamil Nadu Coast. Navy Patrols the seas and areas close to the shore. The Coast Guard Patrols the shallow waters near Gulf of Manner and Palk Bay. On shore security along the coastline is being conducted by CRPF detachments. The Tamil Nadu police has several police station along the entire coastal stretch and regular patrolling is undertaken.

[English]

Oil Production

*587. SHRIMATI LAKSHMI PANABAKA :
DR. RAM VILAS VEDANTI :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) the amount spent on locating oil and gas reserves during the last three year;

(b) whether the Government have any proposal to intensify the exploration of oil and natural gas during Ninth Plan to increase the production of oil from the oil fields;

(c) if so, whether any scheme has been approved and the oil and gas identified for exploration, State-wise;

(d) the expected demand of oil and natural gas and the target set for the production of oil and natural gas for the Ninth Plan period; and

(e) the amount of funds earmarked for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI VAZHAPADY K. RAMAMURTHY) : (a) An amount of Rs. 4348.96 crore was spent by ONGC and OIL for locating oil and gas reserves during the last three years. In addition, about Rs. 421 crore have been spent on exploration blocks by Private/J.V. operators during the same period.

(b) and (c) ONGC and OIL have intensified their exploration activities with a view to increasing the production of oil and gas. For this purpose these

companies have recast their 9th Plan targets as under :

	9th plan	
	Original	Recast
ONGC		
Suevey		
—2D(GLK)	30,735	42,178
—3D(GLK)	1,86,639	3,20,598
Drilling (Wells)	692	745
OIL		
Survey		
—2D(SLK/GLK)	14,300	13,852
—3D(Sq.Km.)	650	1,196
Drilling (000Mts.)	311	328.57

The State to be covered are :-

Andhra Pradesh	Nagaland
Arunachal Pradesh	Rajasthan
Assam	Tamil Nadu
Gujarat	Tripura
Himachal Pradesh	Uttar Pradesh
Jammu & Kashmir	West Bengal
Madhya Pradesh	

ONGC has also initiated exploration for non-conventional energy sources like coalbed methane.

Besides above, Govt. of India has already signed contracts with Private/J.V. companies for 13 New Exploration Blocks. These Blocks fall in the State of Gujarat, Rajasthan, Assam, Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Triupra and Westren Offshore and Eastern Offshore areas.

The Govt. of India has announced the New Exploration Licensing Policy for hydrocarbons sector. Under this policy a number of new, attractive incentives are being offered for encouraging both Indian and Foreign investment in the country.

(d) The expected production *vis-a-vis* demand of oil and gas in the terminal year of the 9th Five Year Plan i.e. 2001-02 is as under :-

	Oil (MMTs)	Gas (MMSCMD)
Demand	112.8	163.00
Production	39.78	84.21

(e) The amount of fund earmarked for exploration and exploration of oil & gas by ONGC and OIL during the 9th Five Year Plan are Rs. 21063.43 crore and Rs. 2961.43 crore respectively. In addition, expenditure on Private/J.V. operations has been estimated at about Rs. 3200 crore during the same period. The recast exploration programme involves enhancement in physical inputs like seismic survey and exploratory drilling. The enhanced programme will involve additional outlay over and above the original estimates.

[Translation]

Committee for imposing ban on Gutka and Pan Masalas

*588. SHRI DATTA MEGHE :

PROF. PREM SINGH CHANDUMAJRA :

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

(a) whether the Government have set up Shri H. Narsingham Committee with a view to imposing ban on the production, sale, storage and use of chewing tobacco, gutkas and pan-masalas;

(b) if so, whether the Government have received the recommendations on the above issues from the said committee and the Central Committee on Food Standard;

(c) if so, the details of recommendations of both the Committees thereof;

(d) if not, the time by which the recommendations from the said committees are likely to be received;

(e) whether the Government propose to find out the ingredients which are to be substituted in place of these items which have proved injurious to health;

(f) if so, the details thereof;

(g) whether the Government are aware that farmers engaged in the cultivation of these items are agitating due to the proposal for banning these items;

(h) if so, the reaction of the Government in this regard; and

(i) the steps being taken by the Government to safeguard the interest of the farmers and the workers engaged in the production of these items?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DALIT EZHILMALAI) : (a) to (f) The Central Government has not set up the Narsingham Committee. However, as informed by the Government of Karnataka, an Inter-

departmental Committee was set up by the State Government during 1997 under the Chairmanship of Dr. H. Narasimhaiah, former Vice-Chancellor, Bangalore University with eight other members and three special invitees. This Committee was required to collect samples of Gutka, Pan Masala etc. being sold in the State of Karnataka and have them scientifically analysed in the accredited laboratories. As reported by Government of Karnataka, the recommendation of the Committee have been received by them. It is now for the Government of Karnataka to take action on the recommendations of the Inter-departmental Committee.

Separately, the Central Committee for Food Standards (CCFS), a statutory committee constituted under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954 (PFA) has recommended to the Government to impose a ban on Chewing Tobacco/Gutka following the report of an expert technical committee about the health hazards of Chewing tobacco or tobacco in food items like Pan Masala, Gutka etc. The CCFS is a high powered technical committee, chaired by the Director General of Health Services and consisting of representatives of all State Governments/U.Ts, technical experts concerned Ministries/Departments of Government of India, Consumer organisations, etc. set up to advise the Central/State Governments in all matters pertaining to food safety and quality control.

(g) Representations have been received from various quarters against the proposal to ban Pan Masala, Gutka, etc.

(h) and (i) No decision on the above recommendation of CCFS has yet been taken.

[English]

Rationalisation of Medical Services

*589. DR. MADAN PRASAD JAISWAL : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the All India Institute of Medical Sciences has suggested rationalisation of medical services in the country and to adopt a three-tier system for providing medical facilities to the people at the village and district level;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have examined the suggestion made by AIIMS;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to implement those suggestions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DALIT EZHILMALAI) : (a) to (e) No such report or suggestions from the AIIMS has been received by the Government. However, a three-tier structure exists at the primary health care level. This structure is based on population norms and its components are as follows :

Centre	Population Norms	
	Plain Area	Hilly/Tribal Area
Sub-Centre	5000	3000
PHC	30000	20000
CHC	120000	80000

The sub-centre is operated by a male and a female health worker who discharge mainly public health functions. The Primary Health Centre which is managed by a doctor, supervises over the public health activities of the sub-centres within its jurisdiction and also provides out-door and in-patient medical facilities to the people. The Community Health Centre which has a number of specialist medical officers, nurses and other para-medical workers, laboratory technicians, etc. provides clinical and hospital facilities within its area.

[Translation]

Hindi in Official Use

*590. SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a dharna is being staged in front of the U.P.S.C. for a number of years to remove the essentiality of English as a compulsory paper in the examination;

(b) whether the Parliament have also passed resolution twice to remove the mandatory requirement of English but it has not yet been removed;

(c) whether the Government proposed to retain English as actual official language sidelining the Constitution; and

(d) whether there is great pressure on the Government from powerful quarters to retain English or whether the U.P.S.C. is above the Government?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI L.K. ADVANI) : (a) As per representations received in the past by the UPSC from an organisation named Akhil Bhartiya Bhasha Sanrakshan Sangathan, a group of person belonging to this organisation have been sitting on 'Dharna' outside the Commission's premises

since 1988. Their demands relate to the use of Indian Languages in the UPSC's examinations and discontinuance of the compulsory paper in English.

(b) No, Sir. The Resolution passed by both the Houses of Parliament in January, 1968 envisaged :-

- (1) that compulsory knowledge of either Hindi or English shall be required at the stage of selection of candidates for recruitment to the Union services or posts except in respect of any special services or posts for which a high standard of knowledge of English alone or Hindi alone, or both as the case may be, is considered essential for the satisfactory performance of the duties of any such service or post; and
- (2) that all the languages included in the 8th Schedule to the Constitution and English shall be permitted as alternative media for the All India and higher Central Services Examinations after ascertaining the views of the Union Public Service Commission of the future scheme of the examinations, the procedural aspects and the timing.

(c) Under Section 3 of the Official Languages Act, 1963, the use of English language has been continued for such of the official work of the Union for which it was being used earlier.

(d) The question of retention of English and introduction of other languages, included in the 8th Schedule of the Constitution, as alternative media of examinations conducted by the UPSC was considered by Satish Chandra. Committee, the recommendations of which are under examination of the Government in consultation with the State Governments etc. with a view to arriving at a consensus.

[English]

Drug Abuse

*591. SHRI CHADA SURESH REDDY :

DR. SUGUNA KUMARI CHELLAMELLA :

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

(a) the extent to which the problem of drug abuse exists in the country;

(b) the measures taken by the Government to combat this menace; and

(c) the number of de-addiction centres opened by the Government in the North-East region, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DALIT EZHILMALAI) : (a) Though no nation-wide survey has been conducted to assess the extent of the drug abuse problem in the country, different studies and reports indicate that there is rise in incidence of drug abuse amongst certain vulnerable sections of society such as street children, transport workers, commercial sex workers, slum dwellers, etc.

(b) The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has provided assistance to 81 Government Medical Colleges/District Hospitals to run drug de-addiction centres. The Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, provides assistance to 278 NGOs for running de-addiction centres, counselling centres and rehabilitation centres.

(c) The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has provided assistance to 25 drug de-addiction centres in North Eastern States, Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment are running 17 drug de-addiction centres through NGOs in the North-East. The State-wise detail is given in the Statement.

Statement

Drug De-addiction centres in North East Region

State	Supported by Ministry of Health & Family Welfare	Supported by Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment
Assam	6	1
Manipur	8	10
Meghalaya	1	Nil
Mizoram	3	4
Nagaland	6	2
Tripura	1	Nil
Total	25	17

Price of Life Saving Drugs

*592. SHRI GORDHANBHAI JADAVBHAI JAVIYA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the prices of life saving drugs have gone up very high;

(b) if so, whether the Government are planning to control or reduce the price of life saving drugs;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF FOOD AND CONSUMER AFFAIRS (SARDAR SURJIT SINGH BARNALA) : (a) to (d) It is not true that there has been steep rise in the prices of medicines. Moreover, the OPCO, 95 does not make distinction between life saving drugs and other drugs. Life saving nature of the drugs depends upon the particular situation and circumstances. For ensuring availability of drugs at reasonable prices the Government has been promulgating Drugs Prices Control Order under Essential Commodities Act, 1955 from time to time. The current order known as Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1995 was promulgated on 6.1.1995. At present, 74 drugs alongwith their formulations identified by the application of criteria in para 22.7.2 of "Modifications in Drug Policy, 1986" are under Price Control. To ensure more availability of drugs at competitive and reasonable prices, the pharmaceutical sector has been totally delicensed except for five items. This will encourage more units to come up in the pharmaceutical sector.

[Translation]

Leprosy Cases

*593. DR. MAHADEEPAK SINGH SHAKYA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether leprosy is a serious contagious disease;

(b) whether people get infected due to contact with the patients; and

(c) if so, whether the Government have developed any medicine to cure this disease alongwith the other steps being taken for the treatment of leprosy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DALIT EZHILMALAI) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Healthy persons can get infected only in cases of prolonged exposure for several months to a Multi Bacillary type of leprosy patient who has not taken any multi drug therapy treatment. Multi drug therapy for leprosy is given free of cost to all leprosy patients and a single dose of this treatment can destroy 99% of the Bacilli in the patient's body rendering him non-infectious. A single dose treatment for single lesion case has also been introduced from January, 1998.

Foreign Assistance for Cancer Institutes

*594. SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY :
SHRI MULLAPALLY RAMCHANDRAN :

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

(a) whether any foreign aid has been received for setting up Cancer Institutes in the country during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details of assistance received, State-wise, country-wise and year-wise;

(c) whether the Government have received any request from the State Governments for setting up such centres with the foreign assistance;

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

(e) the terms and conditions for granting assistance; and

(f) the number of cancer institutes proposed to be opened during the Ninth Five Year Plan alongwith locations thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DALIT EZHILMALAI) : (a) and (b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. As per available records following proposal was received :

(i) Cancer Institute & Research Centre at Ernakulum, Kerala under Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund of Japan.

(e) In the absence of any agreement, the terms and conditions of the assistance were not framed.

(f) Central Government do not propose to set up any new cancer hospital during the Ninth Plan.

[English]

Lock up and Jails under N.H.R.C.

*595. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE :
SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether several States and Union Territories including Delhi have sought to place the police lock ups and jails under the supervision of the National Human Rights Commission for opening them up to surprise checks;

(b) if so, the names of such States and UTs:

(c) the main reasons which led the States and UTs to place police lock ups under NHRC's supervision;

(d) whether there is a proposal to issue an uniform jail manual for bringing about uniformity and order in the maintenance of jails and lock ups;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether cell-phones and other electronic gadgets of communication are being used by the prisoners for engineering crime from the jail premises; and

(g) if so, the steps being taken to stop the recurrence of such crimes?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI L.K. ADVANI) : (a) to (c) The National Human Rights Commission had requested the State Governments/ Union Territory Administrations to permit its officials to visit police lock-ups. 27 States/Union Territories have accepted the request. The names of these States/Union Territories are as follows :-

States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal and Union territories of Chandigarh, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Lakshadweep, NCT of Delhi, Pondicherry and Andaman & Nicobar Islands.

(d) and (e) 'Prisons' is a State subject as per Entry 4 of the State List of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India. Jail manuals are prepared by the State Governments keeping in view their local requirements. However, the Central Government has been advising the State Governments, from time to time, on the latest thinking on correctional administration for incorporation in their respective Jail manuals and for general use.

(f) and (g) If is for the State Governments to take appropriate action in the matter. However, the Central Government has been providing assistance to the State Governments under its Scheme of Modernisation of Prison Administration to supplement their efforts for strengthening security arrangements, etc. in jails.

Medicinal Plants, Herbs and Herbal Spices

*596. SHRI ADITYANATH :

SHRI RAM TAHAL CHAUDHARY :

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

(a) whether the Government are aware that

medicinal plants, herbs and herbal spices are found in abundance in the hilly areas of Uttar Pradesh and other parts of the country;

(b) if so, whether the Government have made intensive exploration of the herbs in the forest for manufacturing medicines;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government propose to undertake any special study-cum-project to assess and utilise the medicinal potential of herbs and spices in these areas; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DALIT EZHILMALAI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Surveys have been conducted in hilly areas of Uttar Pradesh and various other parts of the country by Survey Units of Organisations viz. Central Council for Research in Ayurveda and Siddha and Central Council for Research in Unani Medicine working under the Department of Indian Systems of Medicine and Homoeopathy, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. Large number of Medicinal Plants, herbs and herbal spices used in manufacturing of medicines found in these areas have been identified.

(d) and (e) The Central Councils for Research for Ayurved & Siddha, for Unani Medicine and for Homoeopathy have been instructed to compile comprehensive data on medicinal plants in the country. This will cover the medicinal plants of hilly areas of Uttar Pradesh also.

Central assistance has also been sanctioned to the organisation viz. High Altitude Plant Physiology Research Centre, HNB Garhwal University, Srinagar, Garhwal (U.P.) to implement the project of development of Agro-techniques of some medicinal plants found in hilly areas, under the Scheme of Department of Indian Systems of Medicine and Homoeopathy.

Assistance to Malaria Eradication

*597. SHRI GINGEE N. RAMACHANDRAN :

DR. ASIM BALA :

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

(a) whether malaria has been eradicated in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the facts thereof;

(c) whether the Government have provided any Central assistance to States for malaria treatment

and drug distribution centres at the village level during the last three years;

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

(e) whether the Government propose to increase the funds to enable the State Governments to increase the number of such centres;

(f) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(g) the other measures taken by the Government to eradicate malaria from the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DALIT EZHILMALAI) : (a) to (g) Malaria has not been eradicated from the country. The incidence of the disease continues to be around 2-3 million cases in the country annually. However, a number of measures have been taken to reduce the impact of the disease and there has been a decline in the incidence during 1997. Eradication of the disease is not technically feasible because of rapid developmental activities leading to increased malarogenic potential and ecological disturbances, development of vector resistance to conventional insecticides and of the malaria parasite to commonly used drugs in certain areas.

Central assistance under the National Malaria Eradication Programme (NMEP) is essentially in kind, including anti-Malaria drugs and insecticides to meet the requirement of the State Governments as well as Drug Distribution Centres (DDC) and Fever Treatment Depots (FTD) located in rural areas in malaria afflicted States. Central assistance provided to the States during the last 3 years is indicated in the statement attached.

In order to intensify national efforts to contain the disease, an enhanced Malaria Control Project with World Bank assistance is being implemented which covers 100 malaria endemic tribal districts in

7 States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and Rajasthan as well as 19 cities/towns. The Project envisages inter-alia augmentation of the Drug Distribution Centres and Fever Treatment Depots in the identified districts of these 7 core Project States. Substantial assistance will be made available to the Project specific areas in terms of commodities to accelerate the steps taken to combat malaria. This would supplement the malaria control activities undertaken for the whole country under the National Programme.

The other measures taken for prevention and control of Malaria are :-

- 100% Central Assistance is being provided to the Seven North Eastern States since December, 1994, besides a Centrally sponsored Programme on a 50:50 basis under NMEP for other States in the Country.
- Early diagnosis and prompt treatment of Malaria cases through Primary Health Care System, Hospitals, Dispensaries, Malaria Clinics etc. by the State Governments.
- Vector Control through insecticidal spray in rural areas and anti-larval operations in urban areas as per schedule on the basis of technical assessment including use of newer insecticides and strategies.
- Intensification of Information, Education and Communication activities for mobilising active community participation.
- Observance of Anti-Malaria Month in June every year beginning from June, 1997 to create public awareness about Prevention and Containment of malaria and other vector borne diseases and to propagate the theme "Malaria Control Everyone's Concern" to make it a people's movement in the country.

Statement

Statement showing State-wise Central assistance provided under NMEP during 1995-96, 1996-97 and 1997-98.

		(Rs. in Lakhs)		
Sl.No.	Name of the State	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	251.22	634.63	617.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	295.29	126.90	297.50
3.	Assam	2014.62	1660.83	2618.00

1	2	3	4	5
4.	Bihar	133.08	206.76	348.98
5.	Goa	4.78	3.46	5.18
6.	Gujarat	848.19	471.75	726.77
7.	Haryana	195.32	327.77	291.08
8.	Himachal Pradesh	117.72	119.82	90.84
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	15.05	119.13	78.62
10.	Karnataka	463.42	853.62	568.62
11.	Kerala	51.57	53.65	63.60
12.	Madhya Pradesh	1228.26	769.35	1072.77
13.	Maharashtra	1362.77	2405.71	1028.44
14.	Manipur	350.00	303.28	273.91
15.	Meghalaya	322.87	201.97	196.96
16.	Mizoram	357.29	106.07	132.00
17.	Nagaland	364.87	122.45	212.62
18.	Orissa	434.76	248.15	233.43
19.	Punjab	325.12	282.79	183.26
20.	Rajasthan	1196.57	2025.35	1799.74
21.	Sikkim	14.24	39.34	1.77
22.	Tamil Nadu	153.67	150.39	204.88
23.	Tripura	404.12	300.67	414.05
24.	Uttar Pradesh	349.96	941.71	505.73
25.	West Bengal	445.16	772.70	125.71
26.	Delhi	349.43	117.88	66.04
27.	Pondichery	23.94	16.12	12.48
28.	A & N Islands	69.56	94.04	93.83
29.	Chandigarh	24.49	46.33	48.53
30.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	22.82	12.73	24.75
31.	Daman & Diu	4.08	8.80	12.37
32.	Lakshadweep	3.33	2.10	3.48
Total		12198.07	13546.25	12352.94

Atrocities on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

*598. SHRI PRABHU DAYAL KATHERIA : Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been an increase in the incident of atrocities on Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in the country;

(b) if so, the number of persons killed/injured, houses damaged/destroyed during 1995, 1996 and 1997, year-wise;

(c) the number of cases registered and the number of persons punished during the said period; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to prevent such incidents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SMT. MANEKA GANDHI) : (a) No, Sir.

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

Statement

(b) Statement showing the number of persons killed/injured, houses damaged/destroyed during 1995, 1996 and 1997

Year	No. of persons		Houses damaged/destroyed (Arson)
	Killed	Injured	
1995	646	5232	540
1996	637	5279	515
1997	610	4532	418

(c) Information regarding incidence of crimes committed against Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is given below :

Year	No. of cases reported
1995	38494
1996	36413
1997	32326

As regards number of persons punished, information is as under :

Year	No. of persons punished
1995	3393
1996	5514
1997	Information is being collected.

(d) Government has been taking various steps as provided in the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 and the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Rules, 1995.

Central assistance is released to the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations to support measures undertaken by them for effective implementation of the Act which includes the provision of adequate facilities including legal aid, the appointment of officers for initiating or

supervising prosecutions, setting up of Special Courts, conducting periodic survey and identification of atrocity prone areas. During the VIII Five Year Plan, as against the provision of Rs. 27.70 crores, a sum of Rs. 50.17 crores was released as central assistance to the States and Union Territories for the effective implementation of Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 and the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989. The position is reviewed from time to time with the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations.

[Translation]

Breast Feeding

*599. SHRI SHANTILAL PURSHOTTAMDAS PATEL : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have implemented any scheme with the assistance of World Health Organisation to promote 'breast feeding';

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of infant deaths every year for want of breast feeding as compared to the other countries;

(d) whether the Government propose to formulate any programme to promote 'breast feeding' through media; and

(e) if so, the details of diseases from which the infants can be saved through 'breast feeding'?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DALIT EZHILMALAI) : (a) to (e) In order to promote the practices related to exclusive breast feeding an initiative called the Baby Friendly Hospital Initiative was developed by UNICEF and WHO in 1992. The initiative was adopted by India in 1993. This was preceded by the adoption of the Declaration called 'Innocenti Declaration' by 32 Governments and 10 United Nations Agencies in 1990. India is a signatory to the Declaration. The declaration signified a unanimous agreement on the need for, and the route to, global support for breast feeding. The Declaration endorsed health expert's recommendations: children should be exclusively breastfed for the first 4 to 6 months; and a complementary diet of foods and breastmilk should continue past the child's second birthday.

The Baby friendly Hospital Initiative, developed by UNICEF and WHO is being implemented in the

country. The initiative was launched for bringing about a change in the policies and practices of hospitals and maternity centres, so as to enable them to promote healthy breastfeeding practices including exclusive breastfeeding. Under the initiative, the hospitals and maternity centres are encouraged to adopt the recommended practices for promotion of Breast Feeding. The hospitals and maternity centres found to be practising all recommendations laid down under the initiative, are certified as Baby Friendly Hospitals. So, far, 1256 hospitals have been declared Baby Friendly.

For implementing the initiative a National Task Force has been set up in the Indian Medical Association at Delhi with assistance of UNICEF. The Task Force comprises representatives from the Government of India, UNICEF, WHO and professional bodies. Similar task forces have been set up in each State. The National Task Force is concerned with laying down the guidelines for training and standards for assesment of the practices in the hospitals. The State task forces are increasingly being given the responsibility of assessing the hospitals, declaring them Baby Friendly and follow up. Recently under the Reproductive and Child Health Programme, it has been decided to seek the involvement of Non-Governmental Organisations to assist the hospitals and maternity centres in implementing the initiative and for increasing the coverage of the hospitals.

No separate data is available on the number of infant deaths for want of breastfeeding. As per the UNICEF report on the "State of World's Children 1998" malnutrition contributes globally to a little more than half of infant and child deaths directly or indirectly. Exclusive breastfeeding prevents malnutrition among infants. Exclusive breastfeeding also reduces the risks of the infants dying due to infections particularly diarrhoeal disease and acute respiratory diseases.

Information, Education and Communications is an important intervention in the Reproductive and Child Health Programme being implemented by the Government during the 9th Plan. Besides other health messages, promotion of Breast feeding is an important subject, covered under IEC campaign. Government intends to utilise private professional agencies for creating audio visual software and designing advertising campaigns through mass media which includes video spots, hoardings, publicity material like hand bills and other forms of media publicity. Media activities also form part of activities undertaken during the 'Breast Feeding week' is organised every year during the first week of August.

[Translation]

Extraction of Money by Placement Agencies

*600. SHRI PANKAJ CHOUDHRY :
SHRI ANAND RATNA MAURYA :

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether several placement agencies are functioning in the country particularly in the metros extracting money from unemployed persons in the name of registration fees or providing them jobs;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government propose to take action against such agencies and to enact a law to monitor them;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA) : (a) to (e) Government are aware that several private employment agencies are operating to meet partly the manpower requirements of the private sector within and outside the country. They cater to the needs of different levels of employment. These agencies can be broadly classified into three groups :-

(i) Private manpower exporting recruitment agencies covered under the provisions of the Emigration Act, 1983;

(ii) Labour contractors covered under the existing provisions of the Contract Labour (Abolition and Regulation) Act, 1970 and the Inter-State Migrant Workman (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act of 1979; and

(iii) Private employment placement agencies which cater to specific requirements of the labour market and which are not covered under (i) and (ii) above.

The agencies registered under the Emigration Act, 1983 are authorised to collect service charges ranging from Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 10,000 per person, depending on the category of workers. No service charges are allowed to be collected by the contractors registered under the Contract Labour (Abolition and Regulation) Act, 1970 and the Inter State Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1979. The extent of the operation and the impact with regard to the third category of agencies has not been studied. In view of the poor data base about their activities, at present there is no legislation to monitor and regulate

functioning of such agencies. The existing legal provisions are expected to take care of the complaints about exploitation and cheating.

Anticipatory Bail under Cr.P.C.

*601. SHRI DAROGA PRASAD SAROJ :
SHRI HARIKEWAL PRASAD :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that the provision pertaining to the grant of anticipatory bail under the Criminal Procedure Code is being misused by the criminals; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI L.K. ADVANI) : (a) and (b) Under the provisions for anticipatory bail in the Code of Criminal Procedure (Section 438), the Courts may give directions in the light of the facts of the particular case. In the case of Balchand Jain Vs. State of M.P. AIR 1977 SC 366, the Supreme Court has laid down that the power under section 438 of the Code of Criminal Procedure is of an extraordinary character and must be exercised sparingly and in exceptional cases only.

The Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Bill, 1994, introduced in the Rajya Sabha, on 9.5.1994 seeks to amend section 438 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 to the effect that the power to grant anticipatory bail should be exercised by the Court after taking into consideration *inter-alia*, the nature and gravity of the accusation, the antecedents of the applicant and the possibility of the applicant to flee from justice. The amendment also proposes that the courts may give notice to the Public Prosecutor and the Superintendent of Police while considering the application for anticipatory bail. The presence of the applicant seeking anticipatory bail shall be obligatory if on an application made to it by the Public Prosecutor, the Courts consider such presence necessary in the interest of justice.

[English]

Postings in Super Bazar

5863. SHRI JANG BAHADUR SINGH PATEL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CONSUMER AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Chairman and eight directors shall be nominated by the Government as per the bye-laws of the Kendriya Bhandar and the Super Bazar;

(b) the reasons for appointing political persons as Chairman and directors of the Super Bazar;

(c) the steps taken by the Government to appoint senior official in Super Bazar like Kendriya Bhandar;

(d) whether the Chairman and directors are provided with free accommodation and advisors at the cost of the Super Bazar; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CONSUMER AFFAIRS (SHRI SATYA PAL SINGH YADAV) : (a) and (b) According to the information furnished by the Kendriya Bhandar, the Chairman and 8 Directors on the Board of Directors of the Kendriya Bhandar are nominated by the Government. In addition to this, 8 more Directors are elected by the members of the Society through their delegates. The Chairman and the other nominated Directors are however Senior Government Officers representing the various Departments of the Government. In respect of the Super Bazar, the Government of India nominates 9 members of the Board of Directors including the Chairman, the Vice-Chairman as per its bye-laws provision no. 21 (a). Out of these 9 members, 4 are Senior serving Government officials while the remaining 5 are non officials. In addition to these 9 members, 7 members on the Board of Super Bazar are elected by the individual and institutional members of the Super Bazar.

(c) Present Chairman as also the Vice-Chairman of Board of Directors of the Super Bazar are non officials and were nominated by the Government on 27.4.1998 and 14.5.1998 respectively. There is no proposal to nominate serving Government Officials as Chairman of the Super Bazar.

(d) and (e) The Super Bazar has informed that they have a rented Guest House in Delhi where all its Directors, Chairman, Officials and other employees are eligible for stay on payment of due charges, as fixed by the Super Bazar from time to time.

[Translation]

Dismissal of Safai Karamcharis in IOC

5864. SHRIMATI KAMAL RANI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether some safai karamcharis working in Indian Oil Corporation Limited, Pipe Line in Noida, district Gautam Buddha Nagar have been dismissed without telling them any reasons and giving notice;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government have received any complaint from the Members of Parliament in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken/proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) A representation was received by IOC, in reply thereof IOC, had clarified the position.

Acquiring of 26 Allpur Road, Delhi

5865. PROF. JOGENDRA KAWADE : Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have provided grant to Delhi Government for acquiring 26 Alipur Road, Delhi for Dr. Ambedkar Memorial;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SMT. MANEKA GANDHI) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Government has released a grant Rs. 10 crores to Dr. Ambedkar Foundation for acquiring 26, Alipur Road, Delhi of which the Foundation has released Rs. 7.12 crores as 80% of the total cost of acquisition to the Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi.

(c) The Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi has completed all formalities for land acquisition but the matter is *sub judice* in the High Court of Delhi.

[English]

Monitoring Body of Handicapped People

5866. ER. SHANKAR PANNU : Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the cases of disability are increasing in the country;

(b) if so, whether the Government propose to set up a monitoring body in each State to envisage various ways and methods for economic rehabilitation

of the handicapped people to oversee the progress made in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SMT. MANEKA GANDHI) : (a) Sample survey conducted by National Sample Survey Organisation in 1981 covering only three disabilities *viz.* Visual, Communication and locomotor estimated that about 1.8% of the total population of the country comprised of disabled persons. Sample survey conducted by the same organisation in 1991 covering four kinds of disabilities (*viz.* visual, hearing, speech and locomotor) estimated 1.9% population as disabled. Both these surveys did not include mentally handicapped persons.

(b) and (c) The persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act prescribes that every State Government shall constitute a State Coordination Committee and a State Executive Committee to review and coordinate the activities relating to persons with disabilities, develop a state policy to address the issues faced by persons with disabilities as well as monitor and evaluate programmes for achieving equality and full participation for persons with disabilities.

[Translation]

Recruitment of Home Guards

5867. SHRIMATI USHA VERMA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer the reply to question No. 2008 dated 9.6.98 regarding educational qualification for recruitment of Home Guards and state :

(a) the number of illiterates in Home Guards at present;

(b) whether these illiterate will be dismissed from Home Guard;

(c) if so, the time by which they will be dismissed;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether the Government are aware that the illiterate lady home guards are misusing their position; and

(f) if so, the action taken against such persons?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI L.K. ADVANI) : (a) to (d) The number of such personnel in Delhi Home Guards is 8 at present. They will stand discharged from service after completion of their normal tenure of three years.

(e) No such case has come to the notice of the Directorate General of Home Guards and Civil Defence, Delhi.

(f) Does not arise.

[English]

Distribution Centres

5868. SHRI T. GOVINDAN : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government are considering the application of the Kerala State Civil Supplies Corporation (KSCSC) for opening more distribution centres in all the proposed centres in the marketing plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR) : (a) to (c) Requests are received from time to time from individuals/organisations for opening of dealerships/distributionship in different parts of the country and allotment in their favour. Locations found economically viable are included in the Marketing Plans.

As per existing policy, oil companies advertise the locations included in the approved Marketing Plans under different reserved categories in two newspapers, one in English daily and one in vernacular daily, and invite applications from the candidates meeting the eligibility criteria relating to nationality, age, educational qualification, residence, income, multiple dealership norms, etc. The Corporations owned or controlled by the Government can apply for locations advertised under Open category. The restrictions relating to annual income, residence and multiple distributorship norms would not be applicable in their case. Candidature of the Civil Supplies Corporation of Kerala will also be considered alongwith others on merit by Dealer Selection Board in case the Corporation apply for award of dealership/distributorship. There is no reservation for Government Corporations, Cooperative Societies.

Election of IPS Official in IHF

5869. SHRI MADHAV RAO PATIL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether some IPS officials have been elected

in the Indian Hockey Federation's election held on May 10, 1998 at Hyderabad;

(b) if so, whether they have sought permission from the Centre under All India Service (Conduct) Rules 1968 (Rule 13); and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and the action taken against such officials?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI L.K. ADVANI) : (a) to (c) As per the information available, Shri Chander Shekhar, IPS (PB : 77), Shri M.S. Malik, IPS (HY : 69) and Shri H.J. Dora, IPS (AP : 65) were not elected but nominated to the IHF by its President. Hence the provisions of Rule 13 of AIS (Conduct) Rules, 1968, are not attracted.

Policy for Financial Assistance to the State Government

5870. SHRI S.S. OWAISI : Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the existing proposed policy of the Union Government to give financial assistance to the State Government which impose prohibition under the Directive Principles of the Constitution in order to enable them to recover the loss in revenue on this account;

(b) the name of State approaching the Union Government in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SMT. MANEKA GANDHI) : (a) to (c) The State Government of Andhra Pradesh had requested the Government of India, a few years back, to compensate them to the extent of 100% for the loss of revenue on account of implementation of prohibition in the State. There is no existing or proposed policy of the Central Government to give financial assistance to State Governments to recover the loss in revenue on imposition of prohibition under the Directive Principles of the Constitution. Therefore, the question of considering any financial assistance does not arise.

Tribal Welfare Department

5871. SHRI GIRIDHAR GAMANG : Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have created any

Tribal Welfare Department for any State and appoint a Minister incharge of this Department under the first provision of Article 164 of the constitution;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Government have changed the name of the Tribal Welfare Department to Welfare Department on the lines of Ministry of Welfare; and

(e) if not, the steps proposed to restore the names of Tribal Welfare Department?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SMT. MANEKA GANDHI) : (a) to (c) No, Sir. The provisions of Article 164 of the Constitution of India pertain to the States and not to the Union of India.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

Autonomous State Movement of Hill

5872. DR. JAYANTA RONGPI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether as per the Memorandum of Understanding the Government agreed upon to transfer the department of DRDA, Food and Civil Supplies, Excise and Weights and Measures etc. from State Government to the Autonomous Hill Councils;

(b) whether Assam Government could not transfer these departments because of lack of clearance from the Union Government;

(c) if so, the details thereof alongwith reasons for not giving clearance to State Government to transfer the said departments to the Autonomous Councils of Karbi Anglong and North Cachar Hills;

(d) the steps proposed by the Government for early transfer of these departments; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government for implementation of the said Memorandum of Understanding?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI L.K. ADVANI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) The Autonomous Hill Councils have been entrusted 30 subjects which include DRDA, Food and Civil Supplies, Excise and Weights and

Measures by the Government of Assam vide Notifications No. HAD/57/95/63-64 dated 29th June, 1995 and No. HAD/95/268-269 dated 25th September, 1996. In so far as DRDA is concerned, the Central Government had communicated the clearance to the Assam Government and it is expected that formal order by the State Government to transfer DRDA to the control of the respective Autonomous Councils would be issued soon. In respect of other departments, where amendments to Central Acts/Rules are required, it was decided in the meeting held on 1.7.98 at Guwahati that the Autonomous Councils will send proposals to the Central Government through State Government for relevant amendments to the Central Acts/Rules.

(e) An amendment was made to the Sixth Schedule to the Constitution of India to implement the Memorandum of Understanding. The progress of implementation of Memorandum of Understanding had been reviewed from time to time by the Central Government. Recently, Union Government had convened a meeting on 18.6.98 at New Delhi with the officials of Ministry of Finance, Planning Commission, officials of Government of Assam, and representatives of Karbi Anglong and North Cachar Autonomous Councils. In this regard another meeting was convened at Guwahati on 1.7.98 with the officials of Government of Assam and representatives of Autonomous Councils to resolve the pending issues.

Inter-State Council

5873. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH :

SHRI AJOY MUKHOPADHYAY :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of recommendations of Sarkaria Commission adopted by the Inter-State Council;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the Government is considering to implement the decisions of the Inter-State Council?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI L.K. ADVANI) : (a) and (b) Out of 247 recommendations made by the Sarkaria Commission in its Report, the Inter-State Council has taken a view in respect of 91 recommendations as per details given in the enclosed statement.

(c) The Inter-State Council is a recommendatory body. Its decisions have been communicated to the concerned Ministries/Departments for implementation.

Statement

Details of the recommendations of the Sarkaria Commission on which the Inter-State Council has taken a view

Chapter No. of the Report & Subject	No. of recommendations on which the Inter-State Council has taken a view
III-Administrative Relations	1
VII-Deployment of Union Armed Forces	4
VIII-All India Services	7*
IX-Inter-Governmental Council	7
X-Financial Relations	29
XIII-Mines' & Minerals	2
XIV-Agriculture	5
XV-Forests	4
XVI-Food & Civil Supplies	4
XVII-Inter-State River Water Disputes	5
XVIII-Trade, Commerce and Inter-Course within the Territory of India	4
XIX-Mass Media	8
XX-Misc-Language, Union Territories and High Court Judges	11
Total	91

*2 recommendations pertaining to All India Services have been rejected.

Regional Pharmacy Institute, Agartala

5874. SHRI SAMAR CHOUDHURY : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the degree courses in Regional Pharmacy Institute, Agartala has been started;

(b) if so, the number of students have been admitted from the States out of quota within the North-Eastern States;

(c) whether the pro-rata contribution from each of the States is pending for few years in the diploma courses; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by the North-Eastern Council and the Union Government to compensate the outstandings?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DALIT EZHILMALAI) : (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Representation of Employees working in NNMB, Nagpur

5875. SHRI AJOY MUKHOPADHYAY :
SHRI SUDHIR GIRI :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government has not regularised the employees working in National Nutrition Monitoring Bureau, Nagpur and other similar units related to I.C.M.R.;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government have received any representation by staff and the Members of Parliament;

(d) if so, the action taken by the Government in this regard;

(e) whether the staff of the said institute and its allied units are not being paid their salary regularly;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DALIT EZHILMALAI) : (a) to (g) The question of grant of permanent status to some of the Mega extra-mural projects set up by ICMR, including NNMB, Nagpur and regularisation of employees working in them, has been receiving attention of the Government. Representations from staff associations as also the Members of Parliament have been received in this regard. To examine the issue, a Committee under the Chairmanship of Dr. Harcharan Singh was set up by the ICMR. The recommendations made by this Committee were placed before the Scientific Advisory Board (SAB) of the Council. Consequent to the decision taken by SAB, these recommendations were examined by Dr. Rudrappa Sub-Committee. The recommendations of this Committee are to be considered by SAB/Governing Body of the Council. A decision on the recommendations of Dr. Rudrappa Sub-Committee will be taken by the Government after the Scientific Advisory Board/Governing Body have considered the issue.

The NNMB, Nagpur is a temporary Project funded by Indian Council of Medical Research. Normally the Council releases funds to the Bureau

in three instalments. The first instalment of 1998-99 was released on 15.5.1998. The Council has informed that there was some delay in payment and salary for the staff of NNMB in the months of April, and May, 1998. The payments for salaries etc. have since been released.

Subsidy for Sugar

5876. SHRI MAHBOOB ZAHEDI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CONSUMER AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the provision for subsidy for Sugar has been retained in the current budget;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to enhance the subsidy on Sugar?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CONSUMER AFFAIRS (SHRI SATYA PAL SINGH YADAV) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Subsidy is required to bridge the difference between the retail cost (ex-factory price of levy sugar plus distribution cost) and the retail issue price of levy sugar in the Public Distribution System.

(c) If the current provision in the Budget of 1998-99 is found inadequate, this will be enhanced at the appropriate time.

Visit of Medical Staff of NIHF to Abroad

5877. SHRI AJAY CHAKRABORTY : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the officials and medical staff of the National Institute of Health and Family Welfare, Munirka visited abroad during the past three years, year-wise;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of any donations received by the said institutes and expenditure incurred by them;

(d) whether the funds provided to the institute have been audited by the Government;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether the Government propose to keep a check on such foreign tours by medical and Para-medical officials of the Institute; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DALIT EZHILMALAI) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. There have been

27 visits abroad during 1995-96, 1996-97 and 1997-98 by medical and non-medical personnel of the National Institute of Health and Family Welfare.

(c) No donations have been received and no expenditure has been incurred on these visits by the Institute.

(d) and (e) Yes, Sir. The audit is done by the DGACR, New Delhi. The Annual Accounts of the Institute are placed before Parliament each year.

(f) and (g) No such proposal is envisaged by the Government.

Indian Oil Corporation Power Project

5878. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether some multinationals have shown interest in executing the Indian Oil Corporation's power projects;

(b) if so, the details of such projects alongwith their capacity; and

(c) the time by which these projects are likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR) : (a) to (c) IOC have proposed to set up Joint Venture Power Plants at Panipat (301 MW), Savli near Vadodara (500 MW) and Kosikalan near Mathura (110 MW) based on heavy residue from Panipat, Vadodara and Mathura Refineries respectively, with collaboration of competent parties including multi-national companies. These, are, however, at preliminary stages, and as such it is not possible at this stage to indicate precisely the implementation schedules as also the JV Partners.

Contraceptive Targets

5879. SHRI VITHAL TUPE : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of districts exempted from quantitative contraceptive targets during the last three years in each State; and

(b) the impact on Family Welfare Programmes thereof, State-wise and year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DALIT EZHILMALAI) : (a) 18 Districts in 14 States and the States of Kerala, Tamilnadu and Union Territory of Chandigarh were exempted from the quantitative contraceptive targets during the year 1995-96 on

pilot basis. Statement-I indicating the names of these districts and States is enclosed. The system of centrally determined method-specific targets has been dispensed with in the entire country from April, 1996.

(b) In certain States there was a decline in performance during the year 1996-97. It has picked up in subsequent years. Statement-II indicating State-wise performance on the four family planning methods during the last three years is enclosed.

Statement-I

Names of Districts/State-wise which were exempted from method specific contraceptive targets during 1995-96

Sr.No.	State/UT	District
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	East Godavari
2.	Assam	Sibsagar

1	2	3
3.	Bihar	Patna
4.	Gujarat	Valsad
5.	Haryana	Ambala
6.	Karnataka	Mandya
7.	Kerala	Entire State
8.	Madhya Pradesh	Narsinghpur
9.	Maharashtra	Satara, Wardha
10.	Orissa	Khurda
11.	Punjab	Fatehgarh
12.	Rajasthan	Tonk, Dausa, Bundi
13.	Tamil Nadu	Entire State
14.	Uttar Pradesh	Sitapur, Agra
15.	West Bengal	Hooghly
16.	Himachal Pradesh	Sirmaur
17.	Chandigarh	Entire Union Territory

Statement-II

State-wise targets/ELA and Achievements in respect of Sterilisations

Sl.No.	State/U.T./ Agency	1995-96		1996-97		1997-98		
		ELA	Achievement	% Achvt. to ELA	Achievement	% change over previous year	Achievement	% change over previous year
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
I. Major States (Population 1 crore or more)								
1.	Andhra Pradesh	550000	520552	94.6	513726	-1.3	600324	16.9
2.	Assam	130000	23866	18.4	16243	-31.9	11431	-29.6
3.	Bihar	679300	266207	39.2	82421	-69.0	110944	34.6
4.	Gujarat	280000	280054	100.0	242949	-13.2	242364	-0.2
5.	Haryana	125000	101257	81.0	100292	-1.0	92722	-7.5
6.	Karnataka	473200	381571	80.6	384056	0.7	395123	2.9
7.	Kerala	Target Free	121539		125126	3.0	129408	3.4
8.	Madhya Pradesh	415000	384342	92.6	371731	-3.3	366597	-1.4
9.	Maharashtra	580000	566168	97.6	518897	-8.3	571139	10.1
10.	Orissa	200000	148659	74.3	134818	-9.3	123448	-8.4
11.	Punjab	100000	114075	114.1	107917	-5.4	108625	0.7
12.	Rajasthan	250000	168248	67.3	200711	19.3	224053	11.6
13.	Tamil Nadu	Target Free	309927		316018	2.0	332707	5.3

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
14.	Uttar Pradesh	600000	529601	88.3	266350	-49.7	307473	15.4
15.	West Bengal	440000	331060	75.2	326398	-1.4	308342	-5.5

II. Smaller States/U.T.s

1.	Arunachal Pradesh	1700	1654	97.3	1890	14.3	869	-54.0
2.	Delhi	42850	37833	88.3	33178	-12.3	35050	5.6
3.	Goa	4300	4145	96.4	3667	-11.5	3814	4.0
4.	Himachal Pradesh	44000	35856	81.5	31609	-11.8	32474	2.7
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	22600	15714	69.5	15388	-2.1	8073	-47.5
6.	Manipur	3500	2621	74.9	2324	-11.3	2185	-6.0
7.	Meghalaya	1000	1108	110.8	657	-40.7	993	51.1
8.	Mizoram	3500	2834	81.0	2570	-9.3	2079	-19.1
9.	Nagaland	3000	522	17.4	668	28.0	502	-24.9
10.	Sikkim	1200	1041	86.8	1308	25.6	349	-73.3
11.	Tripura	11200	10835	96.7	9947	-8.2	8189	-17.7
12.	A & N Islands	1600	1666	104.1	1756	5.4	1966	12.0
13.	Chandigarh	Target Free	3077		3324	8.0	3062	-7.9
14.	D & N Haveli	700	495	70.7	490	-1.0	477	-2.7
15.	Daman & Diu	450	500	111.1	507	1.4	536	5.7
16.	Lakshadweep	50	24	48.0	48	100.0	25	-47.9
17.	Pondicherry	6800	9581	140.9	9793	2.2	9720	-0.7

III. Other Agencies

1.	M/O Defence	22500	23161	102.9	20508	-11.5	19500	-4.9
2.	M/O Railways	38200	22529	59.0	22941	1.8	28809	25.6
All India		5031650	4422319	79.3	3870226	-12.5	4083372	5.5

@ELA - Expected Level of achievement.

@@ Figures are provisional.

State-wise targets/ELA@ and Achievements in respect of IUD Insertions

Sl.No.	State/U.T./ Agency	1995-96			1996-97		1997-98	
		ELA@	Achievement	% Achvt. to ELA	Achievement@@	% change over previous year.	Achievement@@	% change over previous year
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

I. Major States (Population 1 crore or more)

1.	Andhra Pradesh	350000	282933	80.8	298127	5.4	293872	-1.4
2.	Assam	56000	34964	62.4	32853	-6.0	36277	10.4

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
3.	Bihar	575200	269889	46.9	156186	-42.1	156757	0.4
4.	Gujarat	460000	452077	98.3	409248	-9.5	401736	-1.8
5.	Haryana	207000	164010	79.2	158450	-3.4	160862	1.5
6.	Karnataka	374800	345937	92.3	376247	8.8	368565	-2.0
7.	Kerala	Target Free	81613		75372	-7.6	75931	0.7
8.	Madhya Pradesh	1000000	797548	79.8	598012	-25.0	615997	3.0
9.	Maharashtra	515000	470580	91.4	447598	-4.9	432681	-3.3
10.	Orissa	207000	209074	101.0	193191	-7.6	240167	24.3
11.	Punjab	561600	583402	103.9	395343	-32.2	372731	-5.7
12.	Rajasthan	282000	168239	59.7	204765	21.7	223316	9.1
13.	Tamil Nadu	Target Free	401965		383938	-4.5	405869	5.7
14.	Uttar Pradesh	2144000	2269804	105.9	1664021	-26.7	2035368	22.3
15.	West Bengal	396300	129544	32.7	113053	-12.7	95694	-15.4
II. Smaller States/U.T.s								
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	2800	2513	89.8	2794	11.2	1786	-36.1
2.	Delhi	100000	75480	75.5	65711	-12.9	68000	3.5
3.	Goa	3500	3252	92.9	2890	-11.1	2385	-17.5
4.	Himachal Pradesh	66000	47562	72.1	37797	-20.5	40474	7.1
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	30600	9518	31.1	9581	0.7	8458	-11.7
6.	Manipur	25000	9855	39.4	11452	16.2	10220	-10.8
7.	Meghalaya	1700	2193	129.0	1372	-37.4	1863	35.8
8.	Mizoram	3500	2438	69.7	2306	-5.4	1684	-27.0
9.	Nagaland	4000	1665	41.6	1798	8.0	1060	-41.0
10.	Sikkim	1700	1317	77.5	1347	2.3	1182	-12.2
11.	Tripura	2500	3786	151.4	3820	0.9	4275	11.9
12.	A & N Islands	1400	1473	105.2	1266	-14.1	1145	-9.6
13.	Chandigarh	Target Free	6521		6321	-3.1	5717	-9.6
14.	D & N Haveli	200	193	96.5	189	-2.1	263	39.2
15.	Daman & Diu	250	268	107.2	303	13.1	256	-15.5
16.	Lakshadweep	170	75	44.1	108	44.0	30	-72.2
17.	Pondicherry	4000	4428	110.7	3700	-16.4	3407	-7.9
III. Other Agencies								
1	M/O Defence	22000	12164	55.3	10735	-11.7	10085	-6.1
2.	M/O Railways	24900	11602	46.6	10777	-7.1	9807	-9.0
All India		7423120	6857882	85.8	5680671	-17.2	6087920	7.2

⊙ ELA - Expected Level of achievement.

⊙⊙ Figures are provisional.

State-wise Achievements in respect of Condom users

Sl.No.	State/U.T./ Agency	1995-96		1996-97		1997-98	
		Achievement	% change over previous year	Achievement@@	% change over previous year	Achievement@@	% change over previous year
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I. Major States (Population 1 crore or more)							
1.	Andhra Pradesh	820164	-51.1	613013	-25.3	599873	-2.1
2.	Assam	49767	-29.2	33054	-33.6	29320	-11.3
3.	Bihar	191305	-48.6	99945	-47.8	50876	-49.1
4.	Gujarat	1106050	-21.4	1015432	-8.2	823404	-18.9
5.	Haryana	510813	-17.3	474862	-7.0	405447	-14.6
6.	Karnataka	374695	-9.2	358628	-4.3	323099	-9.9
7.	Kerala	258728	-25.0	223511	-13.6	198636	-11.1
8.	Madhya Pradesh	2004812	-11.5	1764520	-12.0	1685834	-4.5
9.	Maharashtra	1361344	-28.9	964771	-29.1	585988	-39.3
10.	Orissa	443482	-18.5	379979	-14.3	252769	-33.5
11.	Punjab	609035	-17.0	556844	-8.6	538313	-3.3
12.	Rajasthan	519049	52.1	722682	39.2	837065	15.8
13.	Tamil Nadu	276288	-35.3	208328	-24.6	186546	-10.5
14.	Uttar Pradesh	2529538	-36.3	1769617	-30.0	2037260	15.1
15.	West Bengal	446407	-17.7	402363	-9.9	369621	-8.1
II. Smaller States/UTs							
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	930	-22.4	819	-11.9	824	0.6
2.	Delhi	330650	-36.0	279038	-15.6	208075	-25.4
3.	Goa	13766	-19.1	12244	-11.1	10627	-13.2
4.	Himachal Pradesh	78484	-24.6	67672	-13.8	65049	-3.9
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	10285	-42.3	7357	-28.5	8510	15.7
6.	Manipur	4944	31.0	5820	17.7	5493	-5.6
7.	Meghalaya	1415	-27.0	1136	-19.7	945	-16.8
8.	Mizoram	2398	-37.8	1796	-25.1	948	-47.2
9.	Nagaland	50	-33.3	28	-44.0	2	-92.9
10.	Sikkim	465	23.6	493	6.0	405	-17.8
11.	Tripura	16660	25.5	19445	16.7	22893	17.7
12.	A & N Islands	2856	-47.5	1379	-51.7	2549	84.8
13.	Chandigarh	8233	-8.4	7662	-6.9	7518	-1.9
14.	D & N Haveli	28	-100.0	Nil	-100.0	Nil	Nil
15.	Daman & Diu	1466	-6.4	1468	0.1	1380	-6.0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
16.	Lakshadweep	187	71.1	344	84.0	282	-18.0
17.	Pondicherry	12174	-23.0	9794	-19.5	7498	-23.4
III. Other Agencies							
1.	M/O Defence	42852	-10.4	32833	-23.4	32024	-2.5
2.	M/O Railways	236859	-28.8	196894	-16.9	72514	-63.2
	Commercial Dist.	5031250	67.0	6980556	38.7	7336667	5.1
	All India	17297429	-2.8	17214327	-0.5	16708254	-2.9

@@ Figures are provisional.

State-wise targets/ELA@ and Achievements in respect of O.P. Users

Sl.No.	State/U.T./ Agency	1995-96			1996-97		1997-98	
		ELA@	Achievement	% Achvt. to ELA	Achievement@@	% change over previous year	Achievement@@	% change over previous year
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

I. Major States (Population 1 crore or more)

1.	Andhra Pradesh	372000	242262	65.1	242987	0.3	254499	4.7
2.	Assam	41000	24059	58.7	18948	-21.2	31009	63.7
3.	Bihar	180000	67214	37.3	43582	-35.2	40366	-7.4
4.	Gujarat	165000	172985	104.8	160118	-7.4	161910	1.1
5.	Haryana	57000	52869	92.8	57392	8.6	58713	2.3
6.	Karnataka	175500	150685	85.9	157060	4.2	154102	-1.9
7.	Kerala	Target Free	35806		34614	-3.3	31182	-9.9
8.	Madhya Pradesh	512800	511290	99.7	494196	-3.3	552178	11.7
9.	Maharashtra	581900	435341	74.8	375534	-13.7	373441	-0.6
10.	Orissa	94000	101527	108.0	108329	6.7	106689	-1.5
11.	Punjab	106400	111458	104.8	98613	-11.5	98402	-0.2
12.	Rajasthan	150000	125230	83.5	204283	63.1	301340	47.5
13.	Tamil Nadu	Target Free	216340		168281	-22.2	191234	13.6
14.	Uttar Pradesh	457000	578474	126.6	527931	-8.7	749015	41.9
15.	West Bengal	337400	259195	76.8	290786	12.2	294103	1.1

II. Smaller States/U.T.s

1.	Arunachal Pradesh	1400	1865	133.2	1949	4.5	1935	-0.7
2.	Delhi	13000	10258	78.9	8522	-16.9	9615	12.8
3.	Goa	2400	2579	107.5	2302	-10.7	2132	-7.4
4.	Himachal Pradesh	35000	23308	66.6	21944	-5.9	23264	6.0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	11300	3138	27.8	3030	-3.4	2957	-2.4
6.	Manipur	6000	1977	33.0	2741	38.6	2878	5.0
7.	Meghalaya	1700	1335	78.5	1059	-20.7	1095	3.4
8.	Mizoram	1500	1816	121.1	1880	3.5	1948	3.6
9.	Nagaland	2000	501	25.1	395	-21.2	132	-66.6
10.	Sikkim	1200	2448	204.0	2685	9.7	2679	-0.2
11.	Tripura	3000	16303	543.4	20411	25.2	24921	22.1
12.	A & N Islands	700	971	138.7	896	-7.7	805	-10.2
13.	Chandigarh	Target Free	319		331	3.8	147	-55.6
14.	D & N Haveli	250	190	76.0	238	25.3	198	-16.8
15.	Daman & Diu	350	279	79.7	287	2.9	304	5.9
16.	Lakshadweep	200	153	76.5	216	41.2	171	-20.8
17.	Pondicherry	1100	1020	92.7	1016	-0.4	861	-15.3
III. Other Agencies								
1.	M/O Defence	5600	5539	98.9	4262	-23.1	3554	-16.6
2.	M/O Railways	6300	4347	69.0	4284	-1.4	3755	-12.3
	Commercial Dist.	2470000	1927769	78.0	2189077	13.6	2759677	26.1
	All India	5793000	5090850	83.5	5250179	3.1	6241211	18.9

⊙ ELA - Expected Level of achievement.

⊙⊙ Figures are provisional.

[Translation]

Institute for Physically Handicapped

5880. SHRI SURESH CHANDEL : Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the directors of the Institute for Physically Handicapped, 4, Vishnu Digamber Marg, New Delhi, are being transferred frequently;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposed a permanent director for functioning of the Institute smoothly;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SMT. MANEKA GANDHI) : (a) to (e) At present, officiating Director, Dr. B.R. Avdhani is holding the charge of

Director, IPH and steps are being taken to fill up the post on regular basis at the earliest.

Janta Jal Yojana

5881. SHRI SHANTI LAL CHAPLOT : Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to implement the Janta Jal Yojana in the villages of Rajasthan having population of more than 500 people;

(b) if so, the assistance proposed by the Government to provide for this scheme;

(c) whether any proposal relating to linking of 349 Panchayat headquarters of Rajasthan has been received;

(d) if so, the action being taken thereon;

(e) whether any project for the community Jalothan irrigation scheme in tribal areas in the State has been received; and

(f) if so, the details of the project alongwith the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI) : (a) to (f) There is no proposal with the Contral Govt. for implementing the Janta Jal Yojana in the villages of Rajasthan nor there is any proposal received from the State Govt. for the linking of 349 Panchayat Headquarters or the Community Jalothan Irrigation scheme in tribal areas.

[English]

Meeting of Home Ministers of India and Nepal

5882. SHRI SITA RAM YADAV : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a joint meeting of Home Ministers of India and Nepal was held in June, 1998;

(b) if so, the details of deliberations and the decision taken in the meeting; and

(c) the agreement made between the two countries?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI L.K.ADVANI) : (a) to (c) No, Sir. No joint meeting between Home Ministers of India and Nepal was held in June, 1998.. However, a meeting of the Home Secretaries of the two countries was held on 18th June, 1998 in which it was mainly decided as follows:-

- (i) To evolve effective modalities for combating terrorism and other undesirable activities;
- (ii) Not to allow the territories of the two countries to be used for activities targeted against each other.

Employment Exchanges for Minorities

5883. SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by the Government in term. of 15-point programme for welfare of Minorities to secure registration of unemployed persons belonging to minority communities in empolyment exchanges to help them to secure empolyment;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the position of empolyment exchanges, in the implementation of these measures State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA) : (a) and (b) Empolyment Exchanges are under the administrative control of the State /UT Government. In pursuance of the Prime Minister's 15 point programme for welfare of minorities for fuller integration of minorities in all aspects of national life, instructions have been issued to the state Governments for ensuring that no discrimination is made against the minority communities in matters of registration and sponsoring of names at Empolyment Exchanges. The State Governments have been advised to create monitoring cells to monitor the progress in the matter of their registrations and placements. They have also been advised too instruct Employment Exchanges under their control to organise mobile registration camps in minority concentration areas.

(c) Number of Job seekers, all of whom need not necessarily be unemployed, belonging to the minority communities, on the Live Register of the Employment Exchanges as on 31st December, 1994 was of the order of 50 lakh. About 3.07 lakh job seekers were sponsored during 1994 and about 18,300 placements made. State-wise details are given in the Statement enclosed.

Statement

Number of Registrations, Placements & Submissions made by the Employment Exchanges during 1994 in respect of Minority Job-seekers and their Number on Live Register at the end of 1994.

(In thousands)

State/Union Territories	Registration made during 1994	Placement effected during 1994	No. on LR at the end of Dec., 1994	Submission made during 1994
1	2	3	4	5
States				
1. Andhra Pradesh	31.4	0.5	250.1	47.3
2. Arunachal Pradesh	3.5	0	0.2	0.1

	1	2	3	4	5
3. Assam		21.2	0.5	205.1	6.7
4. Bihar		65.8	1.4	292.9	15.1
5. Goa		3.1	0.1	24.3	4.1
6. Gujarat		5.1	0.8	72.6	6.5
7. Haryana		5.9	0.4	19.7	2.6
8. Himachal Pradesh		2.4	0.1	12.4	4.6
9. Jammu & Kashmir		14.4	0.3	62.1	5.9
10. Karnataka		26.4	1.7	178.2	15.8
11. Kerala		77.5	3.4	1312.8	38.4
12. Madhya Pradesh		23.7	0.9	127.7	5.9
13. Maharashtra		47.9	2.1	387.1	26.7
14. Manipur		11.3	0.1	75.9	12.2
15. Meghalaya		6.1	0.5	21.2	3.0
16. Mizoram		7.8	0.2	42.6	3.6
17. Nagaland		6.4	0.1	20.6	1.9
18. Orissa		5.0	0.1	31.9	2.2
19. Punjab		44.3	0.8	227.3	28.2
20. Rajasthan		8.2	0.4	53.4	2.8
21. Sikkim*					
22. Tamil Nadu		50.3	1.3	549.5	33.0
23. Tripura		0.3	⊙	4.3	0.2
24. Uttar Pradesh		60.9	0.5	238.8	17.3
25. West Bengal		24.6	0.3	669.9	7.5
Union Territories					
26. Andaman & Nicobar Islands		-	-	3.0	-
27. Chandigarh		5.5	0.4	23.7	2.7
28. Dadra & Nagar Haveli		⊙	⊙	0.1	0.1
29. Delhi		8.4	1.5	34.0	8.6
30. Daman & Diu		0.1	⊙	0.6	0.6
31. Lakshadweep		1.1	0.3	8.5	2.5
32. Pondicherry		1.3	⊙	24.0	1.4
C.E.E.					
Total		569.9	18.8	4974.3	307.2

Note :- *No Employment Exchange is functioning in this State.

⊙ Figures less than Fifty.

Introduction of New Drugs in the Market

5884. SHRI KRISHAN LAL SHARMA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that innumerable new drugs are introduced in the market every Year by the foreign pharmaceutical companies;

(b) whether the Government examine the quality of such drugs; and

(c) if not, the measures the Government are considering to check the flow of these drugs in the market?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DALIT EZHILMALAI) : (a) It takes on an average 2 year for approval of a new drug except for anti-cancer and anti-AIDS drugs which are approved on a fast-track basis. On an average, 25 drugs including their formulations are approved in a year.

(b) The objective and relevance of new drugs are examined at the time of clinical trial of new drugs. Quality of a New Drug before import into the country is required to be tested at the Central Drugs Laboratory Calcutta, which is the statutory testing laboratory for imported drugs under the Drugs & Cosmetic Act, 1940.

(c) There is an elaborate mechanism stipulated under Schedule 'Y' to the Drugs & Cosmetics Rules 1945 which controls the introduction of New drugs in the country.

Bhopal Gas Tragedy

5885. SHRI SUSHIL CHANDRA VARMA : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any extradition treaty between India and the U.S.A. which could enable the judicial court at Bhopal.

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the latest position of the criminal cases made there in pending before the Bhopal Court; and

(d) the details of charge made therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (DR. A.K. PATEL) : (a) and (b) Extradition Treaty between UK and USA of 1931 which was acceded to by India in 1942 is currently in force between India and USA. The Treaty Provides for, *inter-alia*, the offences for which extradition of an accused can be sought and lays down that extradition shall take place only if the evidence was found to be sufficient according to the laws of the requested party to the committal of the prisoners for trial.

(c) and (d) A chargesheet was filed against Mr. Warren Anderson and 11 others under section 304, 324, 326, 429 IPC r/w section 35 IPC. Charges against 9 accused persons were framed by the Court of CJM, Bhopal but charges against (1) Mr. Warren Anderson, (2) Union Carbide Corporation, USA and (3) Union Carbide (Eastern) Inc. HongKong could not be framed as they did not appear in the Court. Supreme Court of India passed orders on 13.9.96 for amending charges against accused persons from section 304 (Part II) IPC to section 304- A IPC. Prosecution witnesses are being examined.

Grant for Dental Colleges in Karnataka

5886. SHRI B.M. MENSINKAI :

SHRI AJAY KUMAR S. SARNAIK :

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

(a) the details of dental colleges which have been granted permission to open BDS/MDS course alongwith specialities in each course during 1997 and 1998;

(b) since when these colleges have been granted letter of permission alongwith the details of its terms and conditions, college-wise;

(c) the details of academic sessions on which these colleges have admitted students for BDS/MDS courses alongwith their in-take capacity in each course during the last three years, college-wise;

(d) whether the PG seats have been bifurcated into merit and management seats in these colleges;

(e) if so, the reasons therefor;

(f) the details of Dental colleges in the country as on date, wherein BDS/MDS courses are in vogue alongwith specialities in each case;

(g) whether some applications from dental colleges of Karnataka and Maharashtra for opening of new BDS/MDS courses and increasing seats pending with the Government;

(h) if so, the details of applications which are still pending with the reasons therefor; and

(i) the time by which these applications are likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DALIT EZHILMALAI) : (a) and (b) Statement-I is enclosed.

(c) Since these colleges have been permitted from 1997-98 only, the three year data in respect of admissions made and intake capacity does not exist. The approved admission capacity is given in statement referred above.

(d) and (e) The Central Government and the Dental Council of India have not framed any regulations under the Dentists Act Categorising seats of MDS courses in Dental Colleges as (i) merit and (ii) management seats.

(f) A list is enclosed in statement-II.

(g) and (h) Statement-III is enclosed.

(i) As per Section 10(A) (5) of Dentists (Amendment) Act, 1993, the application for opening of dental colleges/starting of higher courses/increase of seats have to be cleared within a period of one year from the date of submission of scheme to Central Government. Under Section 10A (6), it is also provided that the time taken by the applicant in furnishing any particulars called for by the Council or by the Central Government shall be excluded while computing the time limit of one year.

Statement-I

For BDS Course

(as on 24.7.98)

S.No	Name of College	Date of Permission	No. of seats	Terms & conditions
1.	Sardar Patel Dental College, Lucknow (Uttar Pradesh)	14-1-97	60	Permission is granted for one year with prospective effect which is to be renewed on yearly basis after verification of achievement of the annual targets and revalidation of Performance Bank Guarantee.
2.	Farooquia Dental College, Mysore, Karnataka	22-1-97	40	-do-
3.	Rama Dental College, Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh	06-2-97	100	-do-
4.	Subharati Dental College, Meerut, Uttar Pradesh	01-4-97	60*	-do-
5.	Vinakaya Mission Dental College, Sitapur.	10-4-97	60	-do-
6.	Raj Rajeshwari Dental College, Bangalore	11-4-97	40	-do-
7.	Saravathi Dental College, Shimoga, Karnataka	20-7-97	40	-do-
8.	Guru Nanak Dev Dental College, Sunam, Punjab.	4-9-97	60	-do-
9.	K.L.E. Society's Dental College, Bangalore	5-11-97	40	-do-
10.	Vinakaya Mission Lord Jagannath Dental College, Bhubneshwar, Orissa	26-11-97	60	-do-
11.	Baba Mastanatha Dental College, Rohtak	7-11-97	60	-do-
12.	Maratha Mandal Dental College, Belgaum	17-2-98	40	-do-
13.	S.R.M. Dental College, Chennai	29-1-98	100	-do-

* Permission given for 100 admission on 17.1.98 as per court order.

For MDS Course

(as on 24.07.98)

S.No.	Name of College	Date of Permission	Sepecialities	No. of Seats	Terms & Conditions
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Regional Dental College, Guwahati, Assam	5-1-97	1. Periodontics 2. Conservative Dentistry	2 2	Permission is granted for one year with prospective effect which is to be renewed on yearly basis after verification of achievement of the annual targets and revalidation of Performance Bank Guarantee.
2.	Bapuji Dental College, Davangare, Karnataka	7-1-97	1. Oral Pathology 2. Community Dentistry	2 2	-do- -do-
3.	College of Dental Sciences Davangae, Karnataka	31-1-97	1. Pedodontia & Preventive Dentistry 2. Oral & Maxillofacial Surgery 3. Periodontics 4. Orthodontics 5. Conservative Dentistry 6. Prosthetic Dentistry	2 2 2 2 2 2	-do- -do- -do- -do- -do- -do-
4.	Govt. Dental College, Goa	11-2-97	1. Prosthodontics 2. Orthodontia	3 2	-do- -do-
5.	Yenepoya Dental Colleges, Bangalore	2-12-97	1. Oral Pathology 2. Orthodontia 3. Conservative Dentistry 4. Periodontia 5. Prosthodontics 6. Oral & Maxillofacial Surgery	2 3 3 2 3 2	-do- -do- -do- -do- -do- -do-
6.	J.S.S. Dental College, Mysore.	16-4-98	1. Community Dentistry 2. Periodontia 3. Conservative Dentistry 4. Pedodontics 5. Oral & Maxillofacial Surgery	2 2 2 2 2	-do- -do- -do- -do- -do-
7.	PMNM Dental College, Bagalkot.	24-3-98	1. Oral Pathology 2. Conservative Dentistry 3. Oral & Maxillofacial Surgery 4. Orthodontia 5. Prosthodontia	2 2 2 2 2	-do- -do- -do- -do- -do-
8.	K.V.G. Dental College, Sullia.	10-6-98	1. Prosthodontia	2	-do-
9.	Meenakshi Ammal Dental College,	17-7-98	1. Orthodontia 2. Oral Surgery 3. Oral Pathology	4 4 3	-do- -do- -do-

2	3	4	5	6
		4. Periodontia 5. Conservative Dentistry 6. Prosthodontia	4 4 3	Permission is granted for one year with prospective effect which is to be renewed on yearly basis after verification of achievement of the annual targets and revalidation of Performance Bank Guarantee.
10. K...L.E. Dental College, Belgam.	17-9-97	1. Conservative Dentistry 2. Oral Medicine & Radiology	2 2	-do- -do-

Statement-II*Dental Council of India, New Delhi
List of Institutions*

Sl. No.	Name & Address of the Institution	Recognised/ Approved	Govt./ Private	No. of Sanctioned	Year of Establishment
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Dr. R. Ahmed Dental College & Hospital, 114, Acharya Jagdish Chandra Bose Road, Calcutta - 700014 Principal - (Dr. T.K. Saha, MDS)	Recognised	Govt.	50	1952
2.	Nair Hospital Dental College Dr. A.L. Nair Road, Byculla, Mumbai - 400008 (Dean - Dr.. S.G. Damle)	Recognised	Govt.	60	1954
3.	Govt. Dental College & Hospital, 1, P.D'mello Road, Fort, Mumbai - 400001 (Dean-Prof. R.O. Sharma)	Recognised	Govt.	100	1950
4.	Dental College & Hospital, K.G's Medical College, Lucknow - 226003 (Dean - Dr. D.N. Kapoor)	Recognised	Govt.	40	1955
5.	Pb. Govt. Dental College & Hospital, Amritsar - 143001 (Principal-Dr. O.P. Nar)	Recognised	Govt.	40	1952
6.	Tamil Nadu Govt. Dental College, Opp. Fort Railway Station, Chennai-600003 (Principal-Dr. N. Gnanasundaram)	Recognised	Govt.	60	1953
7.	Govt. Dental College & Patiala - 147001 (Principal-Dr. (Mrs.) Parmindar Kaur)	Recognised Hospital	Govt.	40	1956

1	2	3	4	5	6
8.	Govt. Dental College, Fort Bangalore-560002 (Principal-Dr.)	Recognised	Govt.	60	1959
9.	Dental College, Medical Campus, Trivandrum-635001 (Kerala) (Director-Dr. N. George Paulese)	Recognised	Govt.	40	1958
10.	Govt. Dental College & Hospital, Afzalganj, Hyderabad-500012 (A.P.) (Principal-Dr. C.D. Reddy, MDS)	Recognised	Govt.	40	1961
11.	Patna Dental College & Hospital, Agamkuan, Patna- 800007 (Principal - Dr. Nand Lal)	Recognised	Govt.	40	1960
12.	College of Dentistry, Indore-452001 (M.P.) (Principal-Dr. V.P. Jalili)	Recognised	Govt.	40	1961
13.	Govt. Dental College & Hospital, New Civil Hospital Compound, Asarwa, Ahmedabad-380016 (Gujarat) (Dean-Dr. K.H. Shah, MDS)	Recognised	Govt.	50	1963
14.	College of Dental Surgery, Kasturba Medical College, Manipal-576119 (Karnataka) (Principal-Dr. K.S. Bhat, MDS)	Recognised	Private	100	1966
15.	Govt. Dental College & Hospital, Nagpur-440003 (Principal-Dr. (Mrs.) V..K. Hazarey, MDS)	Recognised	Govt.	40	1966
16.	Bapuji Dental College & Hospital, Davangere-577004 (Karnataka) (Principal-Dr. Sada Shiva Shetty, MDS)	Recognised	Private	100	1971
17.	Rajah Muthiah Dental College & Hospital Annamalai Nagar-608002 (T.N.) (Principal-Dr. B. Srinivasan, MDS)	Recognised	Private	60	1980
18.	Goa Dental College & Hospital, Ribander Hospital Complex, P.O. Ribander-403006 (Goa) (Dean-Dr. R.K. Singh, MDS)	Recognised	Govt.	40	1980
19.	Dental College, Medical Campus, Rohtak-124001 (Haryana)	Recognised	Govt.	20	1977

1	2	3	4	5	6
20.	Dental College, Medical College P.O., Calicut-637008 (Kerala) (Director-Dr. N.S. Rajeeva, MDS)	Recognised	Govt.	40	1981
21.	Regional Dental College, Guwahati-781002 (Assam) (Principal-Dr. P.D. Bora, MDS)	Recognised	Govt.	40	1981
22.	Govt. Dental College & Hospital, Medical College Campus, Aurangabad-431001 (Maharashtra) (Dean-	Recognised	Govt.	40	1977
23.	Dental Wing, S.C.B. Medical College, Cuttak-753007 (Orissa) (Vice Principal-Prof. P.C. Das)	Recognised	Govt.	20	1983
24.	Dental Wing, S.M.S. Medical College, Jaipur-302001 (Rajasthan) (Prof. & Head-Dr. (Mrs.) Usha Rani Narain)	Recognised	Govt.	20	1983
25.	Dental Wing, Maulana Azad Medical College, New Delhi-110002 (Prof. & Head-Dr. Mahesh Verma, MDS)	Recognised	Govt.	20	1983
26.	Govt. Dental College, SMHS Hospital Premises, Srinagar-(Kashmir) (Principal - Dr. Tara Singh, MDS)	Recognised	Govt.	10	1984
27.	Budha Institute of Dental Sciences, Patrakarnagar, Kankarbagh, Patna-800020 (Director-Dr. R.P. Singh, MDS)	Recognised	Private	40	1985
28.	KLE Society's Dental College Jawaharlal Nehru Medical College Campus, Belgaum-590010 (Karnataka) (Principal-Dr. S.V. Bhagwat, MDS)	Recognised	Private	100	1985
29.	A.B. Shetty Memorial Institute of Dental Sciences, Bunts Hostel Road, Mangalore-575003 (Karnataka) (Dean-Dr. N. Sridhar Shetty, MDS)	Recognised	Private	100	1985
30.	Jagd guru Shri Shivarathraaswara Dental College, Bannimantap, Mysore-570015 (Karnataka) (Principal-Dr. N.S. Yadav, MDS)	Recognised	Private	60	1985

1	2	3	4	5	6
31.	Vinayaka Mission's Sankaracharayar Dental College, 44-Second Agraharam, Salem-636001 (Tamil Nadu) (Principal-Dr. P.K. Ramalingam, MDS)	Recognised	Private	100	1985
32.	JKK Natrajah Dental College Komarapalayam-638183 (Tamil Nadu) (Principal-Dr. M.J. Ramakrishnan, MDS)	Recognised	Private	40	1985
33.	SDM College of Dental Sciences, Dhavalgiri, Dharwad-580002 (Karnataka) (Principal-Dr. C. Bhasker Rao, MDS)	Recognised	Private	100	1985
34.	S.J.M. Dental College & Hospital, Chitradurga-577502 (Karnataka) (Principal -	Recognised	Private	60	1987
35.	H.K.E. Society's Dental College, Gulbarga-585105 (Karnataka) (Principal -	Recognised	Private	40	1987
36.	College of Dental Surgery, M.M.C., Mangalore - (Karnataka) (Dean-Dr. V. Surendra Shetty, MDS)	Recognised	Private	100	1987
37.	V.S. Dental College K.R. Road, V.V. Puram, Bangalore-560004 (Principal-Dr. N.T. Venkateshaiah, MDS)	Recognised	Private	60	1987
38.	Rajas Dental College, New Raja Nagar, Madakangulam-627116 (Tirunalvali) (Distt. Tamil Nadu) (Principal-Dr. D. Retnamma, MDS)	Recognised	Private	100	1987
39.	M.R.A.. Dental College, 1/36, Cline Road, Cooke Town, Bangalore-560004 (Principal-Dr. K.S. Ganapathy, MDS)	Recognised	Private	60	1987
40.	D.A..V. Centenary Dental College, Model Town, Yamuna Nagar-135001-(Haryana) (Principal-Dr. S.S. Dua, MDS)	Recognised	Private	40	1988
41.	Ragas Dental College, 116, Dr. Radhakrishnan Salai, Chennai-600004 (Principal-Dr. R. Viswanathan, MDS)	Recognised	Private	60	1988
42.	Saveetha Dental College, Poonamallee, Chennai-600056 (Dean-Dr. C.K. Dhanasekaran, MDS)	Recognised	Private	60/100	1988/1997

1	2	3	4	5	6
43.	Sarjug Dental College, Hospital Road, Laheria Sarai, Darbhanga-(Bihar) (Principal-Dr.	Approved	Private	40	1988
44.	P.M. Nadaguda Dental College & Hospital, Bagalkot-587101 (Distt. Bijapur-Karnataka) (Principal-	Recognised	Private	60	1988
45.	Bharati Vidyapeetha Dental College & Hospital, Katraj Dhankawadi Educational Complex, Pune Satara Road, Pune-411043 (Principal-Dr. V.S. Sabane, MDS)	Approved*	Private	100	1989
46.	Shee Balaji Dental College & Hospital, Valacheri Main Road, Balaji Nagar, Narayanpuram, Chennai (Dean-Dr. P.V. Janardhanan, MDS)	Recognised	Private	40/60	1990/1998
47.	Meenakshi Ammal Dental College, Uthiramarur, Changai-Anna Distt. (T.N.) (Principal-	Recognised	Private	40/60	1990/1998
48.	Dental College, Siddartha Medical College, Vijayavada (A.P.) (Principal-Dr. B. Shankar, MDS)	Approved	Govt.	40	1990
49.	Pravara Rural Institute of Dental Education and Research, P.O. Loni, Loni-413736 (Distt. Ahmednagar-Maharashtra) (Principal-Dr. H.S. Dhooria, MDS)	Approved	Private	60	1990
50.	The North Bengal Dental College, North Bengal Medical College and Hospital Campus, Sushratangar, Siliguri-(Distt.. Darjeeling-West Bengal) (Principal-Dr. Pranab Sarkar)	Recognised	Govt.	40	1991
51.	Pondicherry Dental College & Hospital, Govt. Pharmacy Building, Indira Nagar Complex, Gorimedu, Pondicherry-605006 (Principal-Dr. Shyam Singh, MDS)	Recognised	Govt.	40	1991

1	2	3	4	5	6
52.	Vidarbha Youth Welfare Society's Dental College, Amravati-(Maharashtra) (Dean-Dr. R.U. Thombere, MDS)	Approved*	Private	50	1992
53.	Mahatma Gandhi Vidya Mandir's Dental College and Hospital, Panchavati, Nashik-3-(Maharashtra)	Approved*	Private	40	1992
54.	Christian Dental College, Ludhiana (Punjab) (Principal-Dr. J.L. Joshi, MDS)	Approved	Private	40	1992
55.	College of Dental Sciences, Davangere-577004 Karnataka (Principal-Dr. V.V. Subha Reddy, MDS)	Recognised	Private	100	1992
56.	Padmashree Dr. D.Y. Patil Dental College & Hospital, Dr. D.Y. Patil Vidya Nagar, Sector-7, Nerul Noda, New Bombay-400706 (Principal-Dr. Anil Barua, MDS)	Recognised	Private	60	1990-91
57.	K.V.G. Dental College, Sullia-574239 (Dakshina Kannada) (Principal-Dr. K. Velayudhan Nair, MDS)	Recognised	Private	40/60	1992/1996
58.	Vasantdada Patil Dental College and Hospital, South Shiva Nagar, Sangli-416416 Maharashtra	Approved*	Private	40	1989
59.	Jamanlal Goenka Dental College & Hospital, Gorakshan Road, Akola-444004 (Maharashtra) (Principal-Dr. N.R. Daruwala, MDS)	Approved*	Private	40	1989
60.	Yenepoya Dental College, Zulakha Complex, Bibi Alahi Road, Mangalore-575001 (Principal-Dr. B.H. Sripathi Rao, MDS)	Recognised	Private	60/100	1992/1997
61.	Smt. Radhikabai Meghe Memorial Medical Trust's Dental College & Hospital Sawangi (Meghe), Yevetmel Road, Wardha-442004 (Maharashtra)	Recognised	Private	100	1991

1	2	3	4	5	6
62.	Chatrapati Shahu Maharaj Shikshan Sanstha's Dental College & Hospital, Laxmi Nirman Building, Plot No. 4, CIDCO, Aurangabad-431003	Recognised	Private	60	1991
63.	Govt. Dental College, Jamnagar-361008 (Gujarat)	Recognised	Govt.	40	1991
64.	B.R.S. Dental College & Hospital, Kotbilla, Panchkula-134118 (Director-Principal-Dr. (Brig.) S.C. Anand)	Approved	Private	60	1993
65.	Bangalore Institute of Dental Sciences & Hospital, 20-21, Saeshadri Road, Gandhi Nagar, Bangalore	Recognised	Private	60	1991-92
66.	Dayanand Sagar College of Dental Sciences, Shavige Mallesware Hills, Kanakpura Road, Bangalore-78 (Principal-Dr. T.R. Gururaja Rao, MDS)	Recognised	Private	40	1991-92
67.	Shri S. Nijalingappa Institute of Dental Sciences, Vidya Nagar, Hassan-573201 (Karnataka) (Principal-Dr. S.J. Sanghvi, MDS)	Recognised	Private	40	1991-92
68.	M.S. Ramaiah Dental College, M.S. Ramaiah Nagar, M.S.R.I.T. Post, Bangalore-560054 (Principal-	Recognised	Private	40	1991-92
69.	Shri Ramachandara Dental College, Porur, Chennai-600116 (Dean-Dr. D. Gnanaprakasam)	Approved	Private	60/100	1995/1997
70.	Sri Guru Ram Das Institute of Dental Sciences & Research, Sri Amritsar-143006 (Director & Principal-Prof. S.S. Sidhu)	Approved	Private	60	1995
71.	Himachal Dental College, Dr. Puranchand Medical Charitable Trust Sundar Nagar (H.P.) (Principal-Dr.	Approved	Private	60	1995

1	2	3	4	5	6
72.	K.G.F. College of Dental Sciences, No. 36, D.K. Plantation, BEML Nagar, Kolar Gold Kolar Gold Fields-563115 (Principal-Dr. V.K. Khana, MDS)	Approved	Private	40	1991-92
73.	AME's Dental College, Raichur-584101 (Karnataka) (Principal-Dr. A.N. Radhakrishnan, MDS)	Recognised	Private	40	1992
74.	S.B. Patil Institute for Dental Sciences & Research Naubad P.B. No. 52, Bidar-585402 (Principal-Dr. P. Chiranjeevi, MDS)	Approved	Private	40	1992
75.	Thai Moogambigai Dental College & Hospital, Thirumathi Kannammal Educational Trust, 121, G.N. Chetty Road, T. Nagar, Chennai-600017 (Dean-Dr. J.G. Kannappan, MDS)	Approved	Private	40	1991-92
76.	Al-Ameen Dental College, 8, Millar Tank Bund Road, Bijapur-586108 (Karnataka) (Principal-Dr. (Mrs.) Tara R. Kavara, MDS)	Approved	Private	40	1992
77.	Sri Rajiv Gandhi College of Dental Sciences, Cholanagar, Hebbal, Bangalore-560032 (Principal-	Approved	Private	40	1992
78.	Oxford Dental College, I. Phase, J.P. Nagar, Bangalore-560078 (Principal-Dr. M.K. Parkasham, MDS)	Approved	Private	40 100	1995-96 1996-97
79.	Santosh Dental College, Santosh Nagar, Gaziabad-201009 (U.P.) (Principal-Dr. A.B. Srivastava, MDS)	Approved	Private	40	1996
80.	Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Institute of Dental Sciences & Hospital, New Bailey Road, Patna-801503 (Principal-Dr. P.N. Gupta, MDS)	Approved	Private	40	1992
81.	Dr. Syamala Reddy Dental College, 298, 7th Crose, Domlur Layout, Bangalore-560071 (Principal-Dr. Nishad Parish)	Recognised	Private	40	1991-92

1	2	3	4	5	6
82.	Dr. S.M. Naqvi Imam Dental College & Hospital, Behera-847201 (Principal-Dr. B.B. Dutta, MDS)	Approved	Private	60	1989-90
83.	R.V. Dental College, 9th Main, 4th Block Javanagar, Bangalore-560011 (Principal-Dr. K.S. Nagesh, MDS)	Approved	Private	40	1996
84.	H.K.D.E.T's Dental College & Hospital, Humnabad-585330 (Principal-Dr. G. Nagaraja Roa, MDS)	Approved	Private	40	1992
85.	A1-Badar Rural Dental College & Hospital, M.S.K. Mill Road, Gulbarga-585102 (Karnataka) (Dean-Dr. Rahmatulla, MDS)	Approved	Private	40	1992
86.	Rama Dental College & Hospital & Research Centre, 117-K-137, Sarvaday Nagar, Kanpur-(UP) (Principal-	Approved	Private	100	1996-97
87.	Farpoquia Dental College, Umar Khayyam Road, Edigha, Tilak Nagar, Mysore (Principal-Dr. S. Bhattacharya)	Approved	Private	40	1996-97
88.	Dasmesh Institute of Research & Dental Sciences, Faridkot-151203 (Principal-Dr. Manohar Singh)	Approved	Private	60	1996
89.	Sardar Patel Institute of Dental & Medical Sciences, A/11 Floor, 33, Cantt Road, Lucknow-226001 (Principal-Dr. S.I.H. Rizvi)	Approved	Private	60	1996
90.	Sri Siddhartha Dental College B.H. Road, Agalakats, Tumkur-572102 (Principal-Dr. R.M. Hebelli)	Approved	Private	40	1996
91.	Krishnadevaraya College of Dental Sciences, Hunasamaranahalli Vie Yelahanka, Bangalore-562157	Approved	Private	40	1996
92.	Vidya Shikshan Prasarak Mandal Dental College, 5, Y.M.C.A., Complex Sitabuldi, Nagpur-440001	Approved	Private	60	1996-97

1	2	3	4	5	6
93.	Subharati Dental College, Subharati Bhavan 5, Nauchandi Garh Road, Meerut-250003	Approved	Private	100	1997
94.	Shravathi Dental College, Shimoga	Approved	Private	40	1997-98
95.	K.L.E. Society's Dental College Bangalore	Approved	Private	40	1997
96.	Shri Baba Mastnath Dental College & Hospital, Asthal Bohar, Rohtak-124001 (Principal-Dr. P.K. Verma)	Approved	Private	60	1997
97.	Darbhanga Dental College Khan Deorhi, Faizullah Khan, Darbhanga (Bihar) (Principal-Dr. N.K. Agarwal)	Approved	Private	40	1990-91
98.	V.M.S. International Dental College, P.O. Naimisaran, Dist. Sitapur (U.P.) (Principal-	Approved	Private	60	1997
99.	Mithila Minority Dental College & Hospital, Samstipur Road, Mansukh Nagar (Ekmighat), Loheriasarai, Darbhanga	Approved	Private	60	1989-90
100.	Maratha Mandal's Dental College & Research Centre, Belgaum (Karnataka)	Approved	Private	40	1997
101.	Guru Nanak Dev Dental College Sunam-(Punjab)	Approved	Private	60	1997
102.	SRM Dental College, Chennai	Approved	Private	100	1997
103.	V.M. Lord Jaggannath Institute of Dental Sciences & Research, Bhubneshwar Orissa	Approved	Private	60	1997
104.	Raja Rajeshwari Dental College, Bangalore	Approved	Private	40	1997

N.B. : *The Notification yet to be issued by the Central Govt. under Section 10(2) of the Dentist Act to have the such qualification recognised and included in part-1 of the scheduled of the Dentists Act, 1948.

State-wise list of the Institutions offering MDS Courses in various application

Maharashtra

- | | | |
|---|--|--|
| 1. Nair Hospital Dental College,
Dr. A.L. Nair Road, Byculla,
Bombay-400008 | 1.
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7.
8. | Prosthetic Dentistry
Periodontia
Operative Dentistry
Orthodontia
Dental Pathology & Bacteriology
Oral Medicine Diagnosis & Radiology
Oral Surgery
Pedodontics |
| 2. Govt. Dental College & Hospital,
I, P.D'Mello Road, Fort,
Bombay-400001 | 1.
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7. | Prosthetic Dentistry
Periodontia
Operative Dentistry
Orthodontia
Dental Pathology & Bacteriology
Oral Medicine Diagnosis & Radiology
Oral Surgery |
| 3. Govt. Dental College & Hospital,
Nagpur-440003 | 1.
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7.
8. | Prosthetic Dentistry
Periodontia
Operative Dentistry
Orthodontia
Oral and Dental Pathology
Oral Diagnosis & Radiology
Oral Surgery
Pedodontics |
| 4. Govt. Dental College & Hospital,
Medical College Campus,
Aurangabad-431001 | 1.
2.
3.
4.
5. | Prosthodontics
Periodontia
Conservative Dentistry
Oral Pathology
Oral Medicine Diagnosis & Radiology |
| 5. Armed Forces Medical College,
Pune-I | 1.
2.
3.
4. | Prosthetic Dentistry
Periodontia
Orthodontia
Oral Surgery |

Uttar Pradesh

- | | | |
|---|----------------------------------|--|
| 1. Dental College & Hospital,
K.G's Medical College,
Lucknow-226003 | 1.
2.
3.
4.
5.
6. | Prosthetic Dentistry
Periodontia
Operative Dentistry
Orthodontia
Pedodontia & Preventive Dentistry
Oral Surgery |
| 2. Institute of Medical Sciences
Banaras Hindu University
Varanasi-221005 | 1.
2. | Conservative dentistry
Prosthodontia |

West Bengal

- | | | |
|--|----------------------------|--|
| 1. Dr. R. Ahmed Dental College & Hospital,
114, Acharya Jagdish Chandra Bose Road,
Calcutta-700014 | 1.
2.
3.
4.
5. | Prosthetic Dentistry
Periodontia
Operative Dentistry
Orthodontia
Pedodontia & Preventive |
|--|----------------------------|--|

6. Oral & Maxillofacial Surgery
7. Oral Pathology & Microbiology
8. Oral Medicine & Radiology
9. Community Dentistry

Punjab

1. Punjab Govt. Dental College & Hospital, Amritsar-143001
2. Govt. Dental College & Hospital, Patiala-147001
3. Postgraduate Institute of Medical Education & Research, Sector-12, Chandigarh-150017

1. Dental Prosthetic
2. Pedodontics & Preventive Dentistry
3. Oral Surgery
4. Operative Dentistry
5. Periodontia
1. Periodontia
2. Dental Prosthetic & Crown & Bridge
3. Conservative Dentistry
4. Orthodontics
1. Pedodontia & Preventive Dentistry
2. Orthodontics

Tamil Nadu

1. Tamil Nadu Govt. Dental College & Hospital, Opp. Fort Railway Station, Madras-600003
2. Rajah Muthiah Dental College & Hospital, Annamalaninagar-608002
3. Ragas Dental College, 116, Dr. Radhakrishnan Sala Madras-600004
4. Saveetha Dental College, Poonamallee, Madras-800056

1. Oral Surgery
2. Periodontia
3. Operative Dentistry
4. Orthodontia
5. Prosthetic Dentistry
6. Oral Pathology
7. Oral Medicine & Diagnosis & Radiology
1. Oral Surgery
2. Peridontia
3. Orthodontia
4. Pedodontics & Preventive Dentistry
5. Prosthodontics
1. Oral & Maxillofacial Surgery
2. Conservative Dentistry
3. Orthodontics
4. Oral Pathology
1. Prosthodontia
2. Oral & Maxillofacial Surgery.
3. Conservative Dentistry
4. Orthodontics

Haryana

1. Dental College, Medical Campus, Rohtak-124001 (Haryana)

- *1. Prosthetic
 - *2. Orthodontics
 - *3. Pedodontics & Preventive Dentistry
- * Admission stopped

Kerala

1. Dental Wing, Medical College, Trivandrum-635001

1. Operative Dentistry
2. Prosthetic Dentistry
3. Orthodontia
- Periodontia

2. Dental College,
Medical College P.O.,
Calicut-673008

5. Oral Surgery
6. Oral Pathology
7. Pedodontics
8. Oral Medicine & Diagnosis & Radiology
1. Oral & Maxillofacial Surgery
2. Orthodontia
3. Prosthodontia

Andhra Pradesh

1. Govt. Dental College & Hospital,
Afzalganj,
Hyderabad-500012

1. Orthodontia
2. Oral Medicine & Radiology
3. Prosthetic Dentistry
4. Periodontia
5. Oral Surgery
6. Conservative Dentistry
7. Pedodontics

Bihar

1. Patna Dental College & Hospital,
Agamkuan,
Patna-800007
2. Buddha Institute of Dental Sciences,
Patna

1. Prosthetic Dentistry
2. Oral Pathology
1. Prosthodontics

New Delhi

1. Department of Dental Surgery,
All India Institute of Medical Sciences,
Ansari Nagar,
New Delhi-110029

1. Orthodontics
2. Prosthodontia

Madhya Pradesh

1. College of Dentistry,
Indore-452001

1. Orthodontics
2. Prosthetic Dentistry

Gujarat

1. Govt Dental College & Hospital,
New Civil Hospital Compound,
Asarwa,
Ahmedabad-380016

1. Operative Dentistry
2. Prosthetic Dentistry
3. Periodontia
4. Oral Pathology & Bacteriology
5. Oral Diagnosis & Dental Radiology
6. Oral Surgery
7. Orthodontia

Karnataka

1. Govt. Dental College,
Bangalore

1. Orthodontia
2. Oral Surgery
3. Periodontia
4. Oral Diagnosis & Dental Radiology
5. Public Health Dentistry
6. Operative Dentistry
7. Prosthodontics

- | | |
|---|--|
| 2. College of Dental Surgery,
Manipal | 1. Orthodontia
2. Conservative Dentistry
3. Periodontia
4. Prosthodontic Dentistry
5. Oral Surgery
6. Oral Diagnosis & Radiology
7. Oral Pathology
8. Pedodontia
9. Community Dentistry |
| 3. Bapuji Dental College,
Davangere | 1. Periodontia
2. Conservative Dentistry
3. Oral Surgery
4. Orthodontics
5. Prosthetic Dentistry
6. Oral Medicine & Radiology
7. Pedodontics
8. Community Dentistry
9. Oral Pathology |
| 4. K.L.E. Society's Dental
Bangalore | 1. Oral & Maxillofacial Surgery
2. Periodontia
3. Prosthodontics
4. Oral Pathology
5. Conservative Dentistry
6. Orthodontia
7. Community Dentistry
8. Oral Medicine |
| 5. A.B. Shetty Memorial
Bangalore | 1. Prosthodontics
2. Conservative Dentistry
3. Orthodontia
4. Oral & Maxillofacial Surgery
5. Periodontia
6. Oral Pathology
7. Pedodontia & Preventive Dentistry
8. Oral Medicine & Radiology |
| 6. SDM College of Dental Sciences,
Dharwad | 1. Prosthodontics
2. Periodontia
3. Conservative Dentistry
4. Oral & Maxillofacial Surgery
5. Orthodontia
6. Oral Pathology
7. Community Dentistry |
| 7. College of Dental Surgery,
Mangalore | 1. Pathology
2. Orthodontia
3. Community Dentistry |
| 8. MRA Dental College,
Bangalore | 1. Prosthodontics
2. Periodontia
3. Orthodontia
4. Oral Medicine & Radiology |
| 9. College of Dental Sciences,
Davangere | 1. Oral & Maxillofacial Surgery
2. Pedodontia & Preventive Dentistry
3. Orthodontics
4. Periodontia
5. Conservative Dentistry
6. Prosthodontics |

- | | | | |
|-----|---------------------------------------|--|--|
| 10. | PMNM Dental College,
Bagalkot | 1.
2.
3.
4.
5. | Prosthodontia
Conservative Dentistry
Orthodontics
Oral Surgery
Oral Pathology |
| 11. | J.S.s. Dental College,
Mysore | 1.
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7.
8. | Orthodontia
Prosthodontia
Oral Medicine & Radiology
Periodontia
Oral Surgery
Conservative Dentistry
Community Dentistry
Pedodontics |
| 12. | Yenepoya Dental College,
Mangalore | 1.
2.
3.
4.
5.
6. | Oral Pathology
Conservative Dentistry
Orthodontia
Periodontia
Prosthodontia
Oral & Maxillofacial Surgery |
| 13. | KVG Dental College, Sullia | 1. | Prosthodontics |
| 14. | KLE Dental College, Belgaum | 1.
2. | Conservative Dentistry
Oral Medicine & Radiology. |

Goa

- | | | | |
|----|---------------------------------------|----------|--------------------------------|
| 1. | Goa Dental College & Hospital,
Goa | 1.
2. | Prosthodontics
Orthodontics |
|----|---------------------------------------|----------|--------------------------------|

Assam

- | | | | |
|----|----------------------------------|----------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. | Regional Dental College, Gauhati | 1.
2. | Periodontia
Conservative Dentistry |
|----|----------------------------------|----------|---------------------------------------|

Tamil Nadu

- | | | | |
|----|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|---|
| 1. | Meenakshi Ammal Dental College | 1.
2.
3.
4.
5.
6. | Prosthodontics
Periodontics
Oral & Maxillofacial Surgery
Conservative dentistry
Orthodontia
Oral Pathology |
|----|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|---|

Statement-III

Name of State	Name of Dental College	Subject	Reasons for delay
1	2	3	4
Maharashtra	(i) D.Y. Patil Dental College, Pimpri (Pune)	To start a new dental college.	Recommendation of Dental Council of India is awaited.
	(ii) M.G. Vidya Mandir's Dental College, Nasik	To increase admission capacity in BDS from 40 to 100	Letter of Intent has been issued and the compliance report from the applicant is awaited.

1	2	3	4	
Karnataka	(iii) Anuradha Dental College Chikhali Buldhana	To start a new dental college	The cases is fresh one & is being processed.	
	(iv) Paravara Medical Trust's Dental College, Loni	To start MDS courses.	The case is under process.	
	(i) N.S.V.K. Dental College, Bangalore	To start a new dental college.	The recommendation of Dental Council of India received on 20.5.98 and the case is under examination.	
	(ii) Babu Jagjivan Ram Dental College, Bangalore.	-do-	The compliance report on two points of Letter of Intent is awaited from the college.	
	(iii) Maaruti College of Dental Sciences and Research Centre Bangalore.	-do-	Documentary evidence regarding possession/ ownership of 5 acres of Land has since been received & the case is under process.	
	(iv) K.V.G. Dental College, Sullia.	To start MDS course.	Letter of permission in respect of prosthodontics has been issued on 10.6.98	
				(ii) Recommendations of Dental Council of India in respect of 2 specialities namely conservative Dentistry & Oral Surgery have since been received on 2.6.98 which are under examination.
				(iii) The Recommendation of Dental Council of India in respect of Periodontics is awaited.
				(i) Compliance report on the Letter of intent issued on 18.12.97 for Pedodontics is awaited from the applicant college.
				(ii) The recommendation of Dental Council of India in respect of other two specialities namely (i) Oral Medicine & Radiology

1	2	3	4
			and (ii) Periodontics have since been received and the case is under process. A personal hearing has been given to applicant on 17.7.98.
(vi)	Yenepoya Dental College Mangalore.	To start MDS course	Recommendation of Dental Council of India in respect of 3 specialities namely : (i) Community Dentistry (ii) Pedodontia. (iii) Oral Medicine & Radiology are awaited from DCI.
(vii)	H.K.E. Society's Dental College, Gulbarga.	-do-	Recommendations from Dental Council of India have been received on 2.6.98 wherein it has been mentioned that the applicant is admitting more students than the sanctioned capacity in BDS course. The applicant has been asked to explain why he has violated the provision of Dentists (Amendment) Act, 1993 by admitting more students than the sanctioned capacity. The reply is awaited.
(viii)	V.S. Dental College, Bangalore.	-do-	Recommendations of Dental Council of India are awaited.
(ix)	K.L.E.'s Society Dental College, Belgaum.	-do-	Compliance report on the Letter of Intent from the college authorities was received and found incomplete. More information has been sought from applicant.
(x)	S.D.M. College of Dental Sciences and Hospital, Dharwad, Karnataka.	-do-	Compliance report on the Letter of Intent issued on 7.4.98 has since been received and the case is under examination.

1	2	3	4
(xi)	PMNM Dental College, Bagalkot.	Increase of seats in BDS from 60 to 100.	The compliance report on the deficiencies communicated to applicant has been received & sent to Dental Council of India for comments.
(xii)	Coorg Institute of Dental Sciences, Virajpet, Coorg.	To start a new dental College.	The scheme has been sent to Dental Council of India for evaluation and recommendation.
(xiii)	College of Dental Sciences, Davangere.	Increase of intake capacity in 6 MDS courses.	The case is freshly received and being examined.
(xiv)	Bapuji Dental College and Hospital, Davangere, Karnataka.	Increase of intake capacity in 2 MDS courses.	The case is freshly received and being examined..
(xv)	M.R. Ambedkar Dental College & Hospital, Bangalore,	To start MDS course in (i) Oral Surgery & (ii) Conservative Dentistry.	The applicant has made admissions without permission of Central Govt. and thus violated the provisions of Dentists (Amendment) Act, 1993. The applicant has been asked explain why he has done so. The reply from applicant has been received and case is being examined.

Oil and Natural Gas Commission

5887. MAJOR GENERAL BHUVAN CHANDRA KHANDURI, AVSM :
SHRI NRIPEN GOSWAMI :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item captioned "ONGC Mein Aniamittaon Ka Bolbala" and "ONGC ke Director (P) Ko Akhir 21 Lakh rupees lotane Pare" appeared in *Doon Valley Mail* dated March 11, 1998, March 16 and June 23, 1998;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) the details of officers on deputation in ONGC;

(d) whether some officers are still continuing on their present post inspite of expiry of their term of deputation;

(e) if so, the names thereof and the reasons therefor; and

(f) the action proposed to be taken to remove such irregularities in ONGC?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR) : (a) to (f) Contents of the news items have been noted and the information is being collected.

Krishak Bharati Cooperative Limited

5888. SHRI DEVI BUX SINGH :
DR. RAMESH CHAND TOMAR :

Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Vigilence Commission had ordered to take stringent action against an officer of

Director's rank in Krishak Bharati Cooperative Limited (KRIBHCO) three years ago; and

(b) if so, the outcome thereof and the action taken against those found guilty?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (DR. A.K. PATEL) : (a) and (b) No such advice was tendered by the Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) three years ago. The advice received from the CVC during 1997 is under the consideration of the Board of Directors of Krishak Bharati Co-operative Limited (KRIBHCO).

Untouchability

5889. SHRI ABHEY SINGH S. BHOSLE :
SHRI A. VENKATESH NAIK :

Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the practice of Untouchability is still existed in the society despite the Constitutional mandate;

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

(c) the steps being taken by the Government to eliminate such heinous practice?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The practice of untouchability as reported by the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations on the implementation of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 is rather non-existent in 14 States/UTs, namely, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Tripura, Sikkim, West Bengal, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Daman & Diu, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Chandigarh and Lakshdweep.

It is, however, prevalent in mild form in 6 States/UTs, i.e. Jammu and Kashmir, Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Goa and Delhi.

In remaining 12 States/UTs, namely Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and Pondicherry, the practice of untouchability is still prevalent.

(c) Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for implementation of Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 and the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989, Central Assistance is released to the States/UTs for strengthening of administrative machinery, legal aid, Special Courts, identification of untouchability prone area, surveys and other related matters.

As the problem of the practice of untouchability is linked with Socio-economic conditions of the Scheduled Castes, Government has formulated several developmental programme.

Loan to NSFDC

5890. SHRI A. VENKATESH NAIK : Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have received any proposal from Karnataka SC and ST Development Corporation for sanction of term loan and working capital loan under direct loan of National SC/ST Finance Development Corporation;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the decision taken by the NSFDC in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) NSFDC has received 10 proposals from Karnataka Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Development Corporations limited for sanction of term loan and working capital loan. Details of the schemes are given in the enclosed statement.

(c) The decisions taken by NSFDC are given in col. IV of the statement.

Statement

Details of Schemes in which both term loan and working capital loan have been sought by Karnataka SC & ST Devp. Corpn.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	Cost of Scheme	NSFDC's Share	Decision of NSFDC
1		2	3	4
1.	Fish Seed Production & Rearing Farm	6.75	5.75	Sanctioned.
2.	LP Fast Food Centre	24.00	20.00	Sanctioned.

1	2	3	4
3. Steel Furniture	4.25	3.16	Sanctioned.
4. Poultry Farm	6.00	4.50	Sanctioned.
5. Seema Rice Mills	27.00	21.75	Under Process.
6. M/s Krishna Stone Crusher	25.68	19.25	Under Process.
7. Coastal Coconut Oil	7.50	6.00	Under Process.
8. Pawan Silk Industries	22.20	19.40	The Schemes forwarded by KSCTDC were incomplete. The clarifications have been sought from KSCTDC. Reply is awaited. The schemes shall be processed on merit after receipt of reply to clarifications.
9. General Engg. Ind.	11.25	9.25	
10. Leather Works		3.22	

Revision of Pay

5891. SHRI RAMCHANDRA VEERAPPA :
SHRI VENKATARAMI ANANTHA REDDY :

Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the sick Public Sector Units have not got their revised pay scales after 1987;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; sector-wise;

(c) whether any decision regarding revision of pay scale has been given by BIFR for these sick industries;

(d) if so, the details thereof, industry-wise;

(e) the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(f) the time by which these scales are likely to be revised, sector-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (DR. A.K. PATEL) :
(a) and (b) There are five sick public sector undertakings in the Ministry of Chemicals & Fertilizers who have not got their pay scales revised after 1987 namely, IDPL, BIL, SSPL, FCI and HFC. According to Department of Public Enterprises guidelines dated 19.7.95 for revision of pay scales of PSUs following JDA pattern w.e.f. 1.1.1992, the additional expenditure on account of wage revision are to be met from internal generation of respective PSUs and further the verdict of BIFR on revival or otherwise would have to be awaited.

(c) to (e) No decision regarding revision of pay scale was given by BIFR in respect of IDPL, BIL and

SSPL. In cases of FCI and HFC, BIFR directed the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers to discuss the issues relating to revival of the companies including wage revision with the representatives of Unions/Associations and accordingly discussions were held on 22.10.1997. The issue of wage revision in all the five sick companies is linked to the finalisation of the revival packages.

(f) No time frame can be indicated at this stage.

[Translation]

Time limit for supply of cylinder

5892. SHRI PRADEEP KUMAR YADAV : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether in several States LPG cylinders are not being supplied to the consumers even after 10 to 15 days of booking the order for refilling service;

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

(c) the action taken/proposed to be taken to supply the gas to consumers in time?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR) : (a) and (b) There is no reported backlog with Public Sector Oil Companies's LPG distributors throughout the country. To prevent diversion of domestic LPG and misuse, as per normal consumption pattern, a refill cylinder is to be supplied after 21 days of the previous supply.

(c) The demand of the existing consumers of LPG in the country, who are enrolled with the distributors of Public Sector Oil Companies, is by and large being met in full. Temporary backlogs that may arise, are cleared by augmenting LPG supplies through operation of bottling plants for extended hours and holidays and arranging supplies from bottling plants in adjoining areas.

Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Ltd.

5893. SHRI ABDUL HAMID : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation employees of marketing/technical disciplines are posted in the corporate office, New Delhi;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the services of these employees are properly utilized in the corporate office;

(d) if so, the details thereof; discipline-wise;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(f) the steps taken to shift the marketing division at the corporate office in Calcutta?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (DR. A.K. PATEL) : (a) to (e) Two Cells, one each of Marketing and Fertilizer Promotion and Agricultural Research Division (FP&ARD), are maintained at its Corporate Office at Delhi by Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation of India (HFC) for co-ordination with the various Departments and other agencies of Government of India. The FP&ARD is also responsible for policy formulation for various projects relating to watershed management, bio-fertilizers etc. The composition of each of these Cells is given at Annexure. The services of the staff posted in these Cells are fully utilised.

(f) The Marketing Division of HFC is located at Calcutta and headed by General Manager (Marketing). There is no proposal to shift it.

Statement

Marketing Cell

1. Chief Marketing Manager	1
2. Dy. Marketing Manager	1
3. Sales Officer	1
4. Manager (Personnel)	1

5. Asstt. Finance Manager	1
6. Accounts Officer	1
7. Transportation Officer	1
8. Senior Steno.	1
9. Lower Division Clerk	1
10. Messenger.	

10

FP&ARD Cell

1. Dy. Manager (Agronomy)	1
2. Senic Soil Chemist	1
3. Personal Assistant	2
4. Assistant	1
5. Driver	1

6

Contractors in Delhi

5894. SHRI PUNNULAL MOHALE :

SHRI PRADEEP KUMAR YADAV :

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the number of such contractors in the National Capital Territory of Delhi who have been engaged in appointing the security-personnel in various companies and Government departments; and

(b) the names, addresses and the telephone number of each of the said companies?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA) : (a) and (b) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[English]

Action Plan for unemployed

5895. SHRI RAMSHAKAL : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have formulated any action plan for the insurance of the unemployed;

(b) if so, the number of persons insured during 1997-98, State-wise; and

(c) the reasons for not achieving the desired success?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

Medical Store Depots Investigated by CBI

5896. SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether some Senior Medical Officer incharge of Medical Store Depot of various systems of medicines of CGHS have written to CBI to inquire into the past records of their Store Depots;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any investigation has been made by CBI;

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

(e) whether these officers are empowered to write to CBI directly without obtaining the prior permission of their department;

(f) if so, the details thereof;

(g) if not, the policies of the Government in this regard; and

(h) the action taken against those officer for violating the rules?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DALIT EZHILMALAI) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (h) In view of (a) above, the questions do not arise.

Setting up of Mobile Courts

5897. DR. RAVI MALLU : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up Mobile Courts exclusively to punish the accused persons involved in committing rapes and atrocities on Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI L.K. ADVANI) : (a) and (b) No such proposal is under consideration of the Central Government. However, according to information received from the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, Special Courts set up under the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 in some States are Mobile.

[Translation]

Research and Development Activities

5898. SHRI RAJ NARAIN PASSI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the policy formulated to make investment by the private sector/foreign collaboration/joint venture in the field of hydrocarbon, petroleum and natural Gas particularly in regard to the seismic survey conducted for exploration research drilling refining and other related areas during the last three years;

(b) the target fixed in areas or the purpose for which indigenisation of research and development activities were undertaken during Eighth Plan;

(c) whether the work has already been started in the targeted areas;

(d) do so, the details regarding nature of work being undertaken gas-reserves found and estimated production year-wise during the above period alongwith the details of private and foreign companies engaged therein; and

(e) the extent to which the import in this regard is likely to be reduced as a result of these activities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR) : (a) to (e) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[English]

Inclusion of Tanti Community In the List of SC

5899. SHRI RAMJIDAS RISHIDEV : Will the Minister of SOCIAL & JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Scheduled Caste Amendment Bill for inclusion of Tanti Community of Bihar is pending;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the time by which the Bill is kept pending;

(c) whether the Government have received any recommendations from Bihar for inclusion of Tanti (Khatwe) community of Bihar in the list of Scheduled Castes;

(d) if so, the action taken by the Union Government in this regard;

(e) whether Tanti of South Bihar are listed as Scheduled Caste and called as Pan Tanti in South Bihar and choupal in North Bihar; and

(f) if so, the reasons for not getting S.C. facilities by them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The matter is under consideration.

(e) Tanti has not been listed as Scheduled Caste in Bihar. According to a report of Govt. of Bihar. Tantis of South Bihar are called as Pan Tantis and of Pumea as Choupals.

(f) The matter of treating Tantis as Scheduled Caste is under the consideration of the Government.

NHRC Guidelines for Protective Homes & Mental Hospitals

5900. SHRI K.S. RAO : Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government had entrusted the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) with the responsibility of supervising and monitoring the functioning of protective Homea dnd Mental Hospitals;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the Protective Homes and the Mental Hospitals covered in the studies;

(c) whether on the basis of these studies, the NHRC has framed and issued nodal guidelines for improving the functioning of these Home and Mental Hospitals;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI) : (a) to (e) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[Translation]

Torture of Nepali Citizens

5901. SHRI BHIM DAHAL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Nepali citizens living in Assam

and other areas of North-Eastern States are being tortured and uprooted;

(b) if so, whether they are being turned away from Shrirampur and other check post of Assam;

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

(d) whether the Police at Assam check posts torture these Nepali citizens overnight to extract money from them and a lot of difficulties are faced by them to visit Kamakhya Devi temple; and

(e) if so, the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI L.K. ADVANI) : (a) to (e) According to information furnished by the State Government no such cases have been reported.

However, citizens of Nepal entering India without valid documents are being detected and pushed back through Shrirampur check gate their Foreigners Act, 1946.

[English]

Protection of Rights

5902. SHRI N.K. PREMCHANDRAN : Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the State Government have implemented the Equal Opportunities Protection of Rights and Full Participation Act 1955 so far;

(b) whether the Government have apprised the necessity of the implementation of the Act to States;

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

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI) : (a) Many State Governments have implemented several provisions of the Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995 concerning them. The implementation of the Act is an ongoing process.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. The Prime Minister, Union Minister for Social Justice and Empowerment and senior officers of the Ministry have been writing to the Chief Ministers/Chief Secretary/Secretary and other officials of the State Governments emphasizing the need for creating the necessary institutional arrangements and infrastructure for ensuring the speedy implementation of the Act. The State Governments were also advised to take a

multisectoral collaborative approach to enlist coordination of various departments under it to reach out widely to the persons with disabilities. They were further advised to provide suitable budgetary provisions for implementation of various schemes meant for the disabled persons.

(d) Does not arise.

Demolition of Dhobi's Thara

5903. SHRI RANJIB BISWAL : Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have received any complaints in respect of Dhobi's during the last three years reg. demolition of 'Dhobi's Thara' and misbehave to SC/ST category at Sector D, Type II, Mandir Marg, DIZ Area, New Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI) : (a) to (c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Reservation of SCs and STs in Private Sector

5904. SHRI A.C. JOS :
DR. ASIM BALA :

Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government proposed to enact any legislation to provide reservation to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Private Sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government for recruitment of said community?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI) : (a) At present there is no proposal to enact any legislation to provide reservation to SCs and STs in the private sector.

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

Death of Children

5905. SHRI C.D. GAMIT : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government's attention had been

drawn to the reported tragic death of at least five children belonging to Bandhva Mazdoor families, on June 2, 1992 in the Berkhera Jungles of Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, the facts of the matter reported therein; and

(c) the steps taken and the direction issued by Central Government to prevent atrocities issued by the Central Government to prevent atrocities on bonded labour to free such labour from the clutches of contractors and exploiters?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA) : (a) to (c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Allotment of Petrol Pumps

5906. COL. SONA RAM CHOUDHARY : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Petrol Pumps earmarked/advised for allotment to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes/Ex-Servicemen by Rajasthan Dealers Selection Committee, have been allotted to general category persons during April 1998, arbitrarily by IOC at Jaipur and Jodhpur;

(b) if so, whether such allotment of these petrol pumps is being investigated by the Government;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the action proposed to be taken in this regard; and

(d) the time by which the Government propose to finalise the allotment procedure?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR) : (a) to (d) : IOC has recently advertised following seven locations in Rajasthan under different categories :

1. Ramji Ka Gol, Distt. Barmer-under FF category.
2. Chandan, Distt. Jaisalmer-under Open category.
3. Sewari, Distt. Jalore-under SC category.
4. Surana, Distt. Jalore-under Open category.
5. Meghalwa Distt. Jalore-under SC category.
6. Junia, Distt. Ajmer-under SC category.
7. Kekri, Distt. Ajmer-under ST category.

The above dealerships were ready for commissioning.

While the locations under SC/ST category are to be developed by the Corporation under Corpus Fund Scheme, the location for FF and Open category have been advertised as 'A' site. Under Corpus Fund Scheme and 'A' site ROs land etc. is to be provided by the oil companies. Since the ROs at Ramji Ka Gol, Chandan, Surana and Junia were ready for commissioning, these were allowed to be operated by IOC on ad hoc basis as per Oil Industry policy.

On receipt of a complaint the ad-hoc dealerships at Ramji Ka Gol and Chandan were suspended. However, on investigation by the Corporation the complaint was found baseless and the operation of these two ROs were resumed again. Ad hoc dealers have also been appointed for Surana and Junia but the ad-hoc dealership commissioned for location Junia has since been continued. Presently only three retail outlets viz. Chandan, Ramji ka Gol and Surana are in operation on ad-hoc basis in Rajasthan.

Government has already finalised selection procedure for allotment of dealerships/distributorships. The selection of dealers is to be made, out of the applying candidate by DSB, Rajasthan.

[Translation]

Welfare of Beedi Workers

5907. SHRI DADA BABURAO PARANJPE : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether the beedi workers had met the collector and commissioner of Jabalpur district on 13th October, 1997 for redressal of their grievances;

(b) whether the Government are also aware that the beedi workers are deprived of the benefits of the beedi workers welfare provident fund scheme, group insurance scheme and Housing scheme etc. due to collusion between the labour department and company owners; and

(c) if so, the steps being contemplated by the Government to provide these facilities to the beedi workers?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Government is implementing various welfare schemes in the fields of Health, Housing, Education and Recreation, under the Beedi Workers Welfare Fund including Provident Fund Scheme and Group Insurance Scheme through the Labour Welfare organisation, Jabalpur, with active participation of State Labour Department and dispensaries functioning under the Fund.

Reservation of Services for SC/ST

5908. SHRI MAHENDRAJEET SINGH MALAVIYA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Rajasthan has made provision for 5 and 45% reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in districts falling under Scheduled Tribes-sub-Plan area of the State;

(b) if so, whether State Government has made provision for reservation for other backward classes in this area and if not, the action proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard;

(c) the proposal of the Government in regard to increase the reservation quota of Scheduled Castes in the area falling under Scheduled Tribe-sub-Plan; and

(d) the basis on which the reservation has been made by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI) : (a) to (d) The information is being collected from the State Government of Rajasthan and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[English]

Oil Exploration in West Bengal

5909. SHRI MOINUL HASSAN : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the ONGC is going slow in its exploratory work and the oil exploration work at Ichapur in West Bengal;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the amount spent for the said project so far;

(d) whether the exploratory exercise by the ONGC over the years in West Bengal have found out oil deposit which is operationally viable; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) A sum of Rs. 53.78 crores has been spent on exploratory drilling in respect of Ichapur area till March 31, 1998.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

Recognition of Union Labour Centres

5910. SHRI C. KUPPUSAMI : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state whether in the changed political scenario, the trade union labour centres of regional political parties will be recognised and included as members of Standing Labour Committee etc., in order to represent the regional aspirations of the working class?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA) : The criteria for a trade union to be recognised as Central Trade union at present is that the trade union should have a verified membership of 5 lakhs or more and spread over at least four states and four industries. In the case of regional trade unions, if they fulfill the above criteria they could become Central Trade Union Organisations.

Increase and Decrease in Area after Independence

5911. SHRI RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state area of the country at present and the year-wise details of the increase or decrease in it after independence till date?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI L.K. ADVANI) : Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Cheating with Tourists by Touts

5912. SHRI V.V. RAGHAVAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to a news-item captioned "Terrified tourist taken for a ride by touts" appearing in the 'Indian Express' dated February 24, 1998;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) the action taken by Delhi Police against the culprits; and

(d) the steps being taken by the Union Government to ensure that the tourists arriving at airports and railway stations are not cheated by unscrupulous touts, taxi drivers and travel agents, etc.?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI L.K. ADVANI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Ms. Monica Traczic had lodged a complaint with Delhi Police that she had on her arrival hired a taxi from Airport of Connaught Place but the taxi driver took her to the office of a travel agent near Gole Market, New Delhi from where she was sent to some place in Lajpat Nagar, New Delhi where she

was confined for four days and money extracted from her.

(c) On the basis of the investigations conducted by Delhi Police, four persons allegedly involved in the case were arrested and charge-sheeted in the Court. One more person suspected to be involved is absconding and has not so far been arrested but Delhi Police have obtained non-bailable warrant against him from the Court.

(d) The measures taken to eliminate the touting menace include deployment of police personnel at vulnerable points especially during peak hours, constant vigil at the pre-paid taxi booths; and rigorous and checking of the taxis carrying the passengers to their destination. In addition, Delhi Police arrested 943 "touts" and impounded 428 vehicles during the current year upto the 15th July, 1998.

Suicidal Death

5913. SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the progress made till now regarding the investigations of the circumstances leading to the so-called suicidal death of Joint Secretary of Mines, Late M.C. Mohapatra on September 27, 1997 by jumping from Shastri Bhawan, New Delhi;

(b) the time by which the investigation is likely to be completed;

(c) whether any charge sheet has been filed by CBI in this case; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI L.K. ADVANI) : (a) As per the information received from the CBI, they have so far examined 58 witnesses connected with the case and also got constituted a Board of Doctors to examine the postmortem report in detail. Besides, the material collected from the scene of occurrence has been sent to the Central Forensic Science Laboratory for opinion which has been partly received.

(b) It is difficult to lay a specific time-frame for completion of the investigation as it depends on several factors.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Policy of Protect Consumers

5914. DR. PRABHA THAKUR : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CONSUMER AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken by the Government to protect

the consumers from those shopkeepers who earn maximum profit by selling their poor quality, defected and cheap material at a normal price;

(b) whether the Government propose to develop any policy under which the consumer could get back the entire amount alongwith the penalty from such shopkeepers in case of sale of such materials; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CONSUMER AFFAIRS (SHRI SATYA PAL SINGH YADAV) : (a) to (c) A number of steps have been taken to protect the interest of the consumers. These include the enactment of the Consumer Protection Act, 1986, with the objective of providing a quasi-judicial mechanism for speedy settlement of consumer disputes in the field of defective goods, deficient services, unfair trade practices, restrictive trade practices etc. This Act applies to all good and services. In case of any defective goods or deficiency in services etc., the consumers are free to approach the Consumer Disputes Redressal Agencies for necessary relief/compensation, for which no fee is charged.

Further, the Government of India have also brought out a number of Quality Control Orders to enforce the mandatory Certification Mark Licensing Scheme of the Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) on certain products having a bearing on safety and health factors. The presence of BIS Certification Mark guarantees conformity of such product to the relevant Indian standard. In case a BIS licence supplies any product bearing BIS certification mark but the product is found to be not conforming to the standard, BIS directs the licensee to replace the defective product and the licensee is also liable for action under BIS Act, 1986 and its Regulations.

Hiring of Vehicles by Police

5915. SHRI SURENDRA PRASAD YADAV (JAHANABAD) : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are aware that the Delhi Police hire private vehicles for the other forces which have stationed at Delhi engaged for security duty;

(b) if so, whether only TATA 407 open body private vehicles are hired whereas closed body metadors are more comfortable than the open body vehicles;

(c) if so, the specific reasons for hiring the open body TATA 407 vehicles instead of closed body metadors; and

(d) the remedial steps taken/proposed to be taken in this regard and also to hire the closed body metadors for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI L.K. ADVANI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The outside forces require the vehicles not only for transportation of their Jawans but also to supply food articles to them. Tata 407 (Commercial) vehicles with a soft top of Tarpauline and side-ways seating arrangement are considered more convenient for this purpose than the closed body matadors. Delhi Police also provide hired buses to meet the requirement of outside forces.

(d) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Price Fixation of Daily use Commodities

5916. SHRI R.L.P. VERMA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the industrialists fix prices of commodities of daily use such as soaps, medicines, soft drink, toothpaste, match-box ten to thirty times more than their production cost to earn huge profits;

(b) whether it is not an inhuman exploitation of the consumers;

(c) if so, the action being contemplated by the Government to fix the prices rationally;

(d) whether the Government propose to constitute a committee for this purpose;

(e) if not, whether a Price Determination Committee would be constituted immediately to fix the prices of these commodities to save the consumers from exploitation; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DALIT EZHILMALAI) : (a) As far as drugs are concerned, the prices of scheduled formulations under Drug Price Control Order, 1995 are fixed by the National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority/Government as per the provisions laid down in the said Order. The prices of non-scheduled formulations are fixed by the companies themselves. National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority has not received any information that industrialists are fixing the prices of medicines ten to thirty times more than production cost to earn huge profits.

The soap industry, excluding laundry soap, falls in the delicensed category. Laundry soap, toothpaste

and safety match industries are reserved for exclusive development in the Small Scale Sector.

(b) to (f) The requisite information is being collected from the concerned authorities and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

[English]

Excesses committed by Police against Greek Lady

5917. SHRI SAILENDRA KUMAR :
SHRI BENI PRASAD VERMA :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Greek Lady Vasiliki Derau Kaki has written a letter to the Home Minister regarding excesses committed with her by the higher officers of Delhi Police on May 31, 1998.

(b) if so, the contents thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI L.K. ADVANI) : (a) and (b) A letter was received from Ms. Deroukaki on 28th, 1998 in which she complained that she had been cheated by an Indian businessman who had failed to supply goods to her even after receiving the payment and when she approach Delhi Police in this regard, they did not register her complaint against the said businessman.

(c) Delhi Police have reported that the complaint earlier lodged by her was not registered as it did not make out any cognizable offence as per the legal advice obtained in the matter. She has, however, filed a Criminal Writ Petition in the Delhi High Court and the matter is *sub-judice*.

New Delhi Municipal Council

5918. PROF. S.P. SINGH BAGHEL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have received any complaints against any Head of the Department in New Delhi Municipal Council for misbehaviour with employees;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether complaints have also been received against the said officer for various corruption charges;

(d) if so, whether any enquiry has been conducted into those corruption charges;

(e) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI L.K. ADVANI) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The allegation of misbehaviour pertains to use of abusive and unparliamentary language against subordinate staff.

(c) to (f) The aforesaid complaint also contains the allegation of corruption in three cases against the officer. While one of these three cases has been closed by New Delhi Municipal Council after preliminary investigation, the enquiry in the second case is in the process of completion. In the third case, the firm in question has filed a writ petition in Delhi High Court against the New Delhi Municipal Council and the matter is presently *sub-judice*.

Assistance from Voluntary Organisations

5919. SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH CHOUHAN :
SHRI SURENDRA PRASAD YADAV
(JAHANABAD) :

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

(a) whether the Government have sought the assistance from the voluntary organisation for organising camps to provide information about diabetics;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction from those organisations thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DALIT EZHILMALAI) : (a) No, Sir.

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

Black Cat Commandos' Death

5920. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Black Cat Commandos (NSG) are deployed for the security of VIP and VVIP all over India;

(b) the number of Black Cat Commandos have died while on duty or otherwise during the last three years;

(c) whether the cause of their death has been investigated thoroughly by the Competent Authority and report sent for investigation;

(d) the number of cases are filed; and

(e) the number of cases the Government has paid pension/family pension and other dues?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI L.K. ADVANI) : (a) NSG Commandos are deployed for the security of certain highly threatened dignitaries in various parts of the country.

(b) The number of NSG personnel who died during the last 3 years (1995-97) is 24.

(c) Cause of death has been investigated thoroughly by the competent authorities by conducting Court of Enquiries in all the cases wherever applicable.

(d) and (e) All the cases have been investigated successfully except one case for which additional Court of Enquiry has been ordered. Government has finalised Pension and Family Pension in all the cases, except one in which additional Court of Enquiry has been ordered. Death Gratuity has not been released for want of Succession Certificate in that case.

[Translation]

Smuggling of Shahtus Shawls

5921. SHRI BHAGWAN SHANKAR RAWAT : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the smuggling of shahtus shawls has been going on at a large scale in the country;

(b) if so, the number of persons arrested/found engaged in this activity during the last three years;

(c) the names of the companies involved in this activity; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI L.K. ADVANI) : (a) to (d) Available information with the Ministry of Environment and Forests indicates that there is a certain amount of smuggling of shahtoosh shawls.

During the last three years six cases of illegal trade in shahtoosh were detected by the Regional Offices of Wildlife Preservation and two persons were arrested in this connection.

One Company, namely, Cottage Industries Exposition was involved in an attempted case of smuggling of shahtoosh shawls during the year 1996-97.

Action under the Wildlife Protection Act, 1972 and the Customs Act is being taken against the offenders in these cases.

Foreign Trade

5922. SHRI R.S. GAVAI : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state : whether the State Government of Maharashtra has urged the Director of Foreign Trade, a department of Central Government to recommend the fertilizer unit of M/s South India Fertilizers and Industries Limited for declaring its eligible for getting fix export benefit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (DR. A.K. PATEL) : No, Sir. No such recommendation has been received so far from the State Government of Maharashtra.

[English]

Communal Riots

5923. SHRI S. AJAYA KUMAR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of communal riots took place in the country during the last one year; and

(b) the number of people died in communal riots, State/Union Territory-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI L.K. ADVANI) : (a) and (b) Six major communal riots have been reported from different parts of the country during the period 1st July, 1997 to 30th June, 1998, in which 50 persons lost their lives as per details given below :

State	No. of persons killed
Andhra Pradesh	9
Karnataka	1
Tamil Nadu	33
Uttar Pradesh	7
Total	50

Linguistic Survey

5924. SHRI BIKRAM KESHARI DEO : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have made any linguistic survey of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that the number of people speaking vernacular languages is on the decline;

(d) if so, the factual position thereof, indicating the number of people speaking vernacular languages, language-wise during the last three years; and

(e) the steps being taken to arrest the declining trend of vernacular speakers?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI L.K. ADVANI) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) Since neither any Linguistic Survey nor any Census had been conducted during the last three years, the details sought are not known.

(e) Does not arise.

Infiltration in Arunachal Pradesh

5925. SHRI RAJKUMAR WANGCHA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Chakma and Hajong residents of Chittagong in Bangladesh, who are ousted and uprooted by the influx of Bengli Muslims, will re-enact a similar situation in Arunachal Pradesh by out-numbering indigenous people of settled areas;

(b) if so, whether the present crisis are an outcome of Indira-Mujib agreement 1972, which cannot relinquish the right of State Government to restrict the entry of non-locals through the instrument of ILP (Inner-line permit);

(c) if so, the details of proposals to resettle these 'Foreign' refugees elsewhere;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether the Union Government are taking initiative to identify those migrated after March 25, 1972;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI L.K. ADVANI) : (a) There is no apprehension that the Chakma and Hajong refugees in Arunachal Pradesh will out number of indigenous people of Arunachal Pradesh.

(b) and (c) Does not arise in view of (a) above.

(d) There is no proposal under consideration of Government of India at present for resettling these refugees elsewhere.

(e) and (f) The Joint Statement of talks between the Prime Ministers of India and Bangladesh issued on February 8, 1972 provides for return of all the refugees who came to India since March 25, 1971. The Statement further provides that refugees who

came to India before March 25, 1971 would not be sent back to Bangladesh. Accordingly, instructions have been issued to all States and Union Territories for return of persons who had come to India from territories now comprising Bangladesh after March 25, 1971.

(g) Does not arise.

Availing the Opportunity of Reservation

5926. SHRI BHARTRAHARI MAHTAB : Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Christians borned during the last 30 years have shown an affidavit that they belong to Scheduled Castes in order to avail of the opportunity of reservation;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have any proposal to give them services in the Centre;

(d) if so, whether any fraud has been noticed in this regard; and

(e) if so, the steps taken by the Government to punish the guilty persons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI) : (a) and (b) Government are not aware of this.

(c) Christians of Scheduled Castes origin can avail of benefits of reservation as OBC.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

Vacant Posts in Unani Research Centre, Orissa

5927. SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of class III and IV posts that are lying vacant in Unani Research Centre at Bhadrak, Orissa at present;

(b) the total number out of such vacant posts reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes;

(c) the reasons for not filling up these vacancies in time; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to fill up these vacancies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DALIT EZHILMALAI) : (a) to (d) As per the information available, there are 3 posts of class III and 2 posts of Class IV vacant at Regional Research Institute of Unani Medicine (RRIUM), Bhadrak. These posts are reserved for ST candidate and are laying vacant due to non-availability of ST candidates having requisite qualifications as per the relevant recruitment rules. The unit is making all out efforts to fill up these vacancies as per the recruitment rules.

Rehabilitation of Refugees

5928. SHRI CHAMAN LAL GUPTA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that in wake of Shimla Agreement large areas of Chhamb in Jammu and Kashmir was occupied by Pakistan as a result of which large number of families from these areas became refugees;

(b) if so, the areas and villages left under occupation of Pakistan alongwith the number of families became refugees;

(c) the reasons for leaving such a large areas under illegal occupation of Pakistan especially when Indian Army had conquered vast areas of Pakistan in 1971 war and in 1972 that areas were returned to Pakistan;

(d) whether a scheme was evolved for rehabilitation of refugees from Chhamb areas;

(e) if so, the details of scheme and the extent to which it has been implemented;

(f) whether many refugees are still without land and other assistance and their rehabilitation; and

(g) if so, the time by which the agreed agricultural lands and other assistance are likely to be provided to them?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI L.K. ADVANI) : (a) to (g) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Investigation by CBI

5929. SHRI MAGUNTA SREENIVASULU REDDY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the time by which the CBI was entrusted with the investigation into the assassination of late Shri Magunta Subbarama Reddy, former member of Lok Sabha;

(b) the progress in the investigation since CBI took it over from the State Government;

(c) whether the identity of the culprits involved in the crime has been established and the numbers of persons detained in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether any case has been registered against any person or persons involved in the crime.

(f) if so, the details thereof;

(g) the details of conspiracy behind the crime unearthed; and

(h) the time by which the investigation is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI L.K. ADVANI) : (a) The case was entrusted to the CBI by the Government of Andhra Pradesh on 11.1.1996.

(b) After completing the investigation, the chargesheet was filed in the court on 27.2.1996.

(c) and (d) The identity of the persons involved in the crime has been established. Their names are given below :-

(i) Pathangi Balarama Venkata Ganesh,

(ii) Vistarla Prakash,

(iii) Venkateshwara Rao,

(iv) Vemu Rama Rao,

(v) Babu.

(vi) P. Sreenivasa Rao,

(vii) Vasu and

(viii) Rayalaseema Reddappa.

Two accused persons are in judicial custody.

(e) and (f) Yes, Sir. The Chargesheet against the accused persons mentioned above was filed under section 120-B r/w sections 147, 148, 302, 307, 326, 506 (II), 397 IPC and u/s 25 and 27 of Arms Act and 34 of IPC.

(g) The conspiracy to murder Shri Magunta Subbarama Reddy was unearthed.

(h) As indicated in reply to part (b), the investigation of the case has already been completed.

Criminal Cases against Ministers

5930. PROF. P.J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether some Union Ministers from the

present Council of Minister had to step down because there were criminal cases pending against them;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) whether any code or guidelines exist in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI L.K. ADVANI) : (a) and (b) Two Union Minister relinquished office in April 1998 on account of criminal cases pending against them.

(c) and (d) Though there are no guidelines, etc. on the subject, healthy conventions need to be developed so as to ensure probity in public life.

Article 356

5931. PROF. P.J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government has sent any study teams to invoke Article 356 in the some States;

(b) if so, the states where the study teams have been sent and the details of the reports made by the study teams;

(c) whether the Government have views that there is internal disturbances in those States; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI L.K. ADVANI) : (a) to (d) Analysis and assessment of law and order and security scenario in the country is an ongoing process in the Central Government, keeping in view its constitutional obligations. Visits of Central teams to Tamil Nadu, Bihar and West Bengal in the recent past were part of this process. The Central and State Government have all along been interacting on issues relating to law and order.

Impact of sanctions imposed by various Countries

5932. SHRI S. GANGADHAR : Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have seen any negative impact of sanctions on different Welfare Programmes/Projects imposed by various countries after Nuclear tests conducted recently in Pokheran;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) any impact observed by the Government also on NPRPD, UNDCP & ILO programme; and

(d) if so, the steps proposed by the Government to ensure that such programme/projects be remain unaffected?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI) : (a) to (d) No negative impact has been observed on the different welfare schemes/programmes being implemented by the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, including those being implemented in association with international agencies, such as UNDCP and ILO.

Occupation of Land

5933. SHRI NEPAL CHANDRA DAS : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are aware of the fact that the Bangladesh forcibly occupied the entire land of the Dumbari Mouza under Patherkandi Revenue Circles, Karimganj District of Assam in the year 1965;

(b) if so, whether the land owners under that Mouza have been paying the land Revenue till now;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the construction of the Border Road has been started there without settling up the disputes;

(e) if so, the action taken by the Government so far to recover those land from Bangladesh in the interest of the country and the poor land owners as well; and

(f) the time by which the Government propose to settle up the disputes or recover the Indian Territory?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI L.K. ADVANI) : (a) to (f) The entire length of India (Assam) - Bangladesh boundary except 3 kms stretch of the boundary in Lathitilla - Dumabari has been demarcated. The demarcation of boundary in this sector has not been completed due to differences between the two sides over the methodology to be followed for implementation of the Indo-Bangladesh Land Boundary Agreement, 1974. Construction of border roads in this segment is in progress. The question of occupation of land by Bangladesh in this sector or its recovery will arise after the boundary has been completely demarcated. The matter was discussed during the Foreign Secretary level talks held in Dhaka in June 1998 wherein it was suggested that survey teams be asked to speed up the boundary demarcation.

Engineering Service

5934. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government utilise prestigious national resources for imparting engineering education;

(b) if so, whether Group "A" Engineer prefer to join I.A.S. and other non-technical Central Group "A" services;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether in the view of it the national resources are not being wasted;

(e) if so, the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to make Group "A" Engineering Services more attractive; and

(f) the Government's action plan for implementation of recommendations of Vth Central Pay Commission a minimum model cadre structure to organise engineering services carers growth opportunities as I.A.S. and other non-technical Central Group "A" services?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI L.K. ADVANI) : (a) to (f) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Funds for Scheduled Tribes

5935. SHRI PRAKASH YASHWANT AMBEDKAR: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the details of amount spent on Scheduled Tribes by the Central Government and the State Governments since 1990 till date;

(b) the total population of Scheduled Tribes;

(c) the number of Scheduled Tribes living below poverty line; and

(d) the reasons for their under development?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI) : (a) An amount of Rs. 8436.03 and 24124.26 Crores have been spent on the development of Scheduled Tribes by the Central Government and the State Governments respectively from 1990-91 to 1997-98.

(b) According to 1991 census the total population of the Scheduled Tribes in the country was 6.78 crores.

(c) As per estimates made by the Planning Commission in the year 1993-94 51.94% and 41.14%

of Scheduled Tribe population living in rural and urban areas respectively were found below the poverty line.

(d) The reasons for their under development are geographical isolation, shyness of contact with others and general backwardness.

Murder of Women during their Pregnancy Period

5936. SHRI SADASHIVRAO DADOBA MANDLIK: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a number of incidents have come to the notice of the Government in which the women are being murdered during their pregnancy period in the country particularly in Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether in a case a woman Hemlata has become the victim due to such crime;

(d) if so, the action taken by the Delhi Police on FIR No. 343/98 registered in Mehrauli Police Station;

(e) whether the officials of the said police station are protecting the culprits; and

(f) if so, the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Union Government against the guilty police officials?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI L.K. ADVANI) : (a) to (f) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[Translation]

Schemes for Family/Matrimonial Sickness Benefits

5937. SHRI RAM SHANKAR BHARGAVA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have received some applications from Sitapur under the Family Benefit Scheme, Matrimonial Benefit Scheme and Sickness Benefit Scheme during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Government for disposal of those applications?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DALIT EZHILMALAI) : (a) to (c) As per information given by the Department of Rural Development, the National

Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) with its three components namely, National Old Age Pension Scheme (NOAPS), National Family Benefit Scheme (NFBS) and National Maternity Benefit Scheme (NMBS) came into force with effect from 15th August, 1995. Under National Family Benefit Scheme (NFBS), Central assistance is given to the bereaved household living below the poverty line in case of death of primary breadwinner. Under National Maternity Benefit Scheme (NMBS), Central assistance is given to the pregnant women of household below the poverty line upto first two live births. Funds under NFBS and NMBS are released directly to the District. No application under NFBS and NMBS has been received.

Under the National Illness Assistance Fund, administered by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, no applications have been received from Sitapur District.

[English]

Problems of Sugar Industry

5938. SHRI K. YERRANNAIDU :

SHRI R. SAMBASIVA RAO :

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND CONSUMER AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the details of problems facing by the sugar industry at present;

(b) whether the Indian Sugar Mills Association has submitted any memorandum;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the time by which a final decision is likely to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CONSUMER AFFAIRS (SHRI SATYA PAL SINGH YADAV) : (a) to (d) The Indian Sugar Mills Association met the Minister (Food & Consumer Affairs) recently and submitted representations on the following two subjects : -

(i) The formula for valuation of free-sale sugar to be purchased from domestic mills for meeting the deficit in levy account; and

(ii) Increase of customs duty on imported sugar.

These representations are under examination in Government and the matter is likely to be decided early.

[Translation]

Freight of Urea

5939. SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) the per tonne rate of secondary freight of urea in the country particularly in Madhya Pradesh and the year in which it was fixed, State-wise;

(b) whether the present rate is substantially low according to the present value estimates; and

(c) whether the Union Government propose to revise the rate of secondary freight of urea?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (DR. A.K. PATEL) :

(a) The secondary freight rates for transportation of urea from rail head to block headquarters were fixed in 1985-86. However, for the seven hill States, namely, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Assam, Manipur, Sikkim, Tripura and Mizoram these were revised on 25.8.92 with retrospective effect. A Statement giving State-wise secondary freight rates of urea is enclosed.

(b) and (c) The revision of the rates of secondary freight of urea rests upon the final decisions of the Government on the recommendations of the High Powered Review Committee on Fertilizer Pricing Policy.

Statement

Freight rates for secondary movement of Fertilisers

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Secondary Freight rate in Rs. per MT
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Rs. 21/-
2.	Karnataka	Rs. 13/-
3.	Tamil Nadu	Rs. 13/-
4.	Kerala	Rs. 12/-
5.	Uttar Pradesh	Rs. 45/-
6.	Punjab	Rs. 19/-
7.	Haryana	Rs. 16/-
8.	Maharashtra	Rs. 8/-
9.	Madhya Pradesh	Rs. 41/-
10.	Rajasthan	Rs. 21/-
11.	Gujarat	Rs. 44/-
12.	West Bengal	Rs. 40/-

1	2	3
13.	Bihar	Rs. 25/-
14.	Orissa	Rs. 21/-
15.	Meghalaya	Rs. 67/-
16.	Nagaland	Rs. 57/-
17.	Himachal Pradesh	Rs. 252/-
18.	Jammu & Kashmir	Rs. 216/-
19.	Assam	Rs. 43/-
20.	Manipur	Rs. 33/-
21.	Mizoram	Rs. 170/-
22.	Sikkim	Rs. 301/-
23.	Tripura	Rs. 56/-

[English]

Supply of Gas

5940. SHRI CHANDU LAL AJEERA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Oil and Natural Gas Corporation has suspended oil and gas production in four Krishna Godavari basin;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps proposed to make unhindered supply of gas to Nagarjuna Fertilizers and Chemicals and Vijjeswaram Power Plant etc.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR) : (a) and (b) The production from few oil and gas wells in Krishna-Godavari basin was affected during June, 1998 due to suspension of unloading of crude/condensate as a result of shutdown at MRL, Pannangudi.

(c) Presently gas supplies are being maintained as per the commitments made to various consumers including Nagarjuna Fertilizers and Chemicals and Vijjeswaram Power Plant.

Loss to Ex-chequer

5941. SHRI M. RAJIAH :

SHRI K. YERRANNAIDU :

Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether fertiliser sector of PSU's account for lion's share of loss to the ex-chequer;

(b) if so, their performance in 1996-97 and 1997-98; and

(c) the efforts envisaged to make them viable units?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (DR. A.K. PATEL) : (a) According to information contained in Public Enterprises Survey 1996-97, 104 Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) incurred loss of Rs. 5862 crore during 1996-97. Out of this, the contribution of loss making PSUs under the Administrative Control of Department of Fertilizers was Rs. 1140 crore. The accounts of 1997-98 are yet to be finalised.

(b) The financial performance of the PSUs under the administrative control of Department of Fertilizers during the years 1996-97 and 1997-98 has been as under :

Sl. No.	Name of the PSU	(Rs./Crore)	
		Profit/Loss 1996-97	Profit/Loss 1997-98 (Prov.)
1.	Fertilizer Corporation of India Ltd.	(-) 538.02	(-) 696.59
2.	Hindustan Fertiliser Corporation Ltd.	(-) 532.64	(-) 580.70
3.	Pyrites, Phosphates & Chemicals Ltd.	(-) 8.28	(-) 14.78
4.	Paradeep Phosphates Limited.	(-) 60.63	(-) 110.00
5.	Madras Fertilizers Limited	(+) 12.10	(-) 60.77
6.	Rashtriya Chemicals & Fertilizers Ltd.	(+) 76.88	(+) 174.39
7.	Fertilizers & Chemicals Travancore Ltd.	(+) 61.78	(+) 50.25
8.	National Fertilizers Limited	(+) 11.20	(+) 191.86
9.	Project & Development India Limited	(+) 31.82	(+) 6.90

(c) Apart from efforts deployed to streamline the operations of the loss making Undertakings, the remedial measures taken to improve their performance include the following :-

(i) The scheme for the revamp of the Namrup units of HFC has been sanctioned Arrangements have also been made for augmenting the supply of natural gas to these units.

- (ii) Proposals in respect of the other units of HFC and FCI based on considerations of unitwise viability and tie up of funding arrangements are under formulation.
- (iii) MFL has commissioned its substantial expansion & modernisation project designed to extend the productive life of its plants, augment their capacities and improve the consumption norms. The production in the revamped urea plant has been established.
- (iv) In continuation of the restructuring of the capital based of PPL, which was given effect to from 31.3.94, the repayment of plan loans and payment of interest due during 1997-98 was deferred by one year. The company has formulated a proposal for further relief by way of capital restructuring. A scheme for overcoming the constraints in capacity utilisation of its Sulphuric Acid Plants has also been drawn up.
- (v) Substantial relief were provided to PPCL by restructuring its capital base with effect from 31.3.95. The company has formulated a scheme for further relief by way of capital restructuring. A scheme for conversion of the Pyrites based Sulphuric Acid plant to Sulphur has also been draw up with a view to improving its economic viability.
- (vi) Within the constraints of budgetary resources, Government has been providing support to the loss making fertilizer PSUs to enable them to meet their working capital requirements and critical capital expenditure. During the last two years, the budgetary support extended to these undertakings has been as follows :-

	(Rs./Crore)	
	1996-97	1997-98
HFC	152.34	184.34
FCI	316.00	318.15
PPL	-	15.00
PPCL	04.00	06.00
MFL	57.30	

Cheating with Tourist

5942. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE :
SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item captioned "Another foreign tourist taken for a ride" appearing in the *Indian Express* dated June 27, 1998;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Union Government to check such incidents in future?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI L.K. ADVANI) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. A German lady, Ms. H. Hahn, on her arrival at Indira Gandhi International Airport, Delhi on 4th June, 1998 is alleged to have been cheated/harassed at the bank and taxi counters within the terminal building and later at a hotel in Connaught Place. However, she left Delhi on 27th June, 1998 without making any complaint to the police about her alleged or deal. The incident was reported in the newspaper on the same day and, therefore, the complaint could not be contacted.

The records of the Punjab National Bank counter at the airport were checked but these did not indicate any transaction made by Ms. Hahn at the bank. Delhi Police have, however, requested the Bureau of Civil Aviation Security and Airport Director to take suitable action against Nitin Transport. They have also issued a show cause notice to the proprietor of Bright Hotel regarding alleged cheating of Ms. Hann.

(c) The measures taken to eliminate the touting menace at Indira Gandhi International Airport include the deployment of police personnel at vulnerable points especially during peak hours, constant vigil at the pre-paid taxi booth; and rigorous checking of the taxis carrying the passengers to their destination. In addition, Delhi Police arrest 943 "touts" and impounded 428 vehicles during the current year upto the 15th July, 1998.

Engineering Department of Chandigarh

5943. SHRI SATYA PAL JAIN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are aware of the irregularities and cases of corruption in the engineering department of Chandigarh;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps being taken to ensure free, fast and impartial investigation and trial of the case; and

(d) the measures being contemplated to avoid such scams in future?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI L.K. ADVANI) : (a) to (d) Pursuant to raids conducted by the Income-Tax Department in November, 1997 on 21 premises including premises of some of the officials of the Engineering Department of

Chandigarh Administration and seizure of sizeable quantities of gold and cash etc. from the premises of one of these officials, Chandigarh Administration placed the official under suspension and registered a criminal case against him and other accused persons on 3rd February, 1998. The investigation of this case is in progress. In the meantime, the Chandigarh Administration have streamlined the procedures for award of works and purchase of material to ensure that such irregularities are not allowed to recur.

Bomb Explosions

5944. SHRI MOHAN RAWALE :
SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT :
SHRI D.S. AHIRE :
DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY :
SHRI A.C. JOS :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether several bomb explosions are taking place in the country on a large scale for the last four months;

(b) if so, whether on June 23, 1998, eight passengers of the Delhi bound Shallmar Express were seriously injured in a powerful bomb blast which exploded on the railway tracks near Bari Brahmna, 18 kilometers away from Jammu;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the number of passengers killed/injured alongwith the number of persons arrested who found involved in said incidents;

(e) if so, whether in all the cases the ISI has been found responsible;

(f) if so, the details thereof;

(g) whether these gangs are operating in Delhi, Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan;

(h) if so, whether the Government are considering to convene a meeting of the Northern and Southern States where the activities of the ISI have increased; and

(i) if so, the details thereof alongwith the steps taken by the Union Government to check the extremist activities in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI L.K. ADVANI) : (a) There have been several cases of bomb explosions during the last four months, in States such as Jammu & Kashmir, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and parts of the North East.

(b) to (d) As per available information, there was a bomb explosion on the railway track between Bari Brahamana and Vijaypur, District Jammu on June 23, 1998 causing derailment of the Delhi bound Shalimar Express, as a result of which 32 persons were injured. The militant group responsible for the explosion has not yet been identified.

(e) to (g) Government is aware that Pak ISI is involved in sinister designs to destabilise India by sponsoring terrorism and subversive activities in different parts of the country. Whether in these recent incidents ISI has been involved or not can be said only after all investigations have been completed.

(h) and (i) Review of internal security situation in the country with the State Governments is a continuous process and appropriate measures for strengthening and streamlining the arrangements are taken in consultation with the concerned State Governments, wherever found necessary. Government have taken several steps which include border fencing, intensification of border patrolling, supply of equipments for effective observations during day and night, increase in number of Nakas as well as sensitising and alerting the State Government regarding movement of Pak ISI agents and other anti-national elements. In the meanwhile, meetings with Southern and Western State Governments were convened on 12.3.98 and 23.3.1998 respectively to discuss these issues. Another such meetings with Northern States will be held on 18.8.1998.

Dual Citizenship to Non-resident Indians

5945. SHRI R. SAMBASIVA RAO :
DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Finance Minister has committed to give dual citizenship to Non-Resident Indians;

(b) if so, whether the Government hope to involve them more in the economic development of the country and the PIO card scheme by providing dual citizenship to the NRIs;

(c) if so, the time by which the scheme is likely to be implemented;

(d) whether the NRIs have agreed to invest more in India after this decision; and

(e) if so, the projects on which the NRIs have agreed to invest in India?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI L.K. ADVANI) : (a) to (e) No, Sir. The Finance Minister's

budget speech on 1st June, 1998 only mentioned the Government's decision to draw up a scheme for issuance of a Persons of Indian Origin (PIO) Card to person of Indian Origin living abroad and having foreign passports. The PIO card, which would be extended to persons of Indian Origin, settled in countries to be specified by the government, would provide some special economic, educational, financial, cultural and other benefits. The details of the scheme are being worked out.

Fake Currency

5946. SHRI NARESH PUGLIA :

SHRI JANG BAHADUR SINGH PATEL :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

- (a) whether the persons circulating fake currency are also involved in arms smuggling;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the extent to which the fake currency affected the economy of the country?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI L.K. ADVANI) : (a) No such instance has come to notice.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) According to available information, the value of the fake currency detected by the Reserve Bank of India and seized by the Police during the years 1993-94, 1994-95 and 1995-96 was Rs. 15.00 lakhs approximately. This is believed to be only a fraction of the value of total currency notes in circulation. However, the value of fake currency notes actually in circulation cannot be precisely ascertained.

[Translation]

Sugar Mills in Uttar Pradesh

5947. SHRI INDRAJEET MISHRA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CONSUMER AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the share of Union Government, State Government and other financial institutions in Khalilabad sugar mill of Uttar Pradesh;

(b) the outstanding amount to be paid to the sugar cane growers;

(c) whether the salary and other arrears have not been paid to the employees of the said mill;

(d) if so, the time by which it has not been paid and the reasons therefor;

(e) whether regular payment has never been made to the retired and the existing employees;

(f) whether the Government are aware that mill owners have issued notice for closing the mill; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CONSUMER AFFAIRS (SHRI SATYA PAL SINGH YADAV) : (a) to (g) The information is being collected.

[English]

Naphtha based Power Project

5948. SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are able to meet the entire requirement of the Naphtha for the power Stations in Rajasthan and other States;

(b) if not, whether there is any proposal to allow the import of Naphtha for power projects and to provide relief in custom duties on imported Naphtha; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR) : (a) Under the Liquid Fuel Policy for power plants, the Government have allocated naphtha and F.O./LSHS for power generation within 12,000 MW of power generation capacity based liquid fuels including naphtha to the States including Rajasthan. Allocation of liquid fuels for power plants are made on the basis of the recommendations of the Ministry of Power within the capacity allocated to the particular State.

(b) and (c) Naphtha imports for power generation by Independent Power Producers (IPPs) who have been given allocation by Government, are allowed against actual user licence. At present, the custom duty on naphtha imports is 'nil'.

NHRC's Recommendations on U.N. Convention

5949. SHRI VIJAY SINGH SOY : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Human Rights Commission has wrongly recommended to accede to the 1984 U.N. convention against torture and other forms of cruel, inhuman and degrading;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the Government contemplate to accept the suggestion of N.H.R.C. to follow up on a series of practical measures that the fourth report of the National Police Commission suggested to check the use of third degree methods by the Police?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI L.K. ADVANI) : (a) and (b) In December, 1994, the Chairperson, National Human Rights Commission wrote a letter to the Prime Minister suggesting that India should consider accepting the UN Convention against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment. After due consideration, Government signed the Convention on 14th October, 1997.

(c) Para 3.33 of the Annual Report of the National Human Rights Commission for the year 1996-97 contains inter-alia recommendations of the Commission relating to checking the use of third degree methods by the Police, as suggested in the Fourth Report of the National Police Commission. The Annual Report of the Commission alongwith the Action Taken Memorandum containing response of the Government have been laid on the Table of Lok Sabha on 9.6.98.

[Translation]

Sports Officer in NDMC

5950. SHRI VIRENDRA VERMA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the sports officer was selected as per the eligibility criteria laid down pertaining to experience and pay scale by New Delhi Municipal Corporation during 1992; and

(b) if so, the reason for moving the officer in 1993 and whether the person appointed in his place (Sports Officer) fulfils the condition?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI L.K. ADVANI) : (a) and (b) The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Allocation for New Fertilizer Plants

5951. SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) the allocation made for setting up of proposed new fertilizer plants in the country during the current year;

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

(c) the present status of the construction work, procurement of land etc. for each fertilizer plant;

(d) the time by which these plants are likely to start functioning;

(e) the number of fertilizer plants likely to be set up during 1998-99 and the latest details of the amount earmarked for them; and

(f) whether foreign investment is likely to be made in these plants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (DR. A.K. PATEL) :

(a) to (f) The status of the fertilizer plants being/proposed to be set up by Public/Cooperative Sector Undertakings under the administrative control of Department of Fertilizers is given below :-

S.No.	Name of the Project and location	Estimated Cost (Rs. Cr.)	Status
1	2	3	4
Project under construction			
1.	IFFCO's Kandla Expansion Project Gujarat.	212.20	Likely to be commissioned in October 99.
Projects under consideration			
1.	Krishak Bharati Cooperative Ltd. (KRIBHCO)'s Hazira Expansion Project Gujarat	1131	Land already available at the existing site. Detailed Feasibility Report considered by the appraising agencies in March 1998.
2.	KRIBHCO's Gorakhpur Fertilizer Project, Uttar Pradesh, (at the existing site of FCI's plant).	1371	-do-

1	2	3	4
3.	Rashtriya Chemicals & Fertilizers Ltd. (RCF)'s Thal Expansion Project Maharashtra.	1229	Land already available at the existing site. Detailed Feasibility Report considered by the appraising agencies in March 1998.
4.	IFFCO's Nellore Fertilizer Project Andhra Pradesh	1569	Proposal for investment approval considered by the Public Investment Board in January 1998. Land has already been acquired for the project.
5.	NFL's Panipat Expansion Project, Haryana	1301	Detailed Feasibility Report prepared. Land already available at the existing site.

The project proposals under consideration are to be posed for investment approval as per the prescribed procedure after finalisation of the demand projections for the nitrogen nutrient in he terminal year of the 9th Plan and the policy for capacity accretion, which is being reformulated in the light of the recommendation of the High Powered Fertilizers Pricing Policy Review Committee. These projects are likely to be completed within a period of 36 months from the date of the Government approval.

No budgetary support is to be extended to these projects, which are being/to be financed with internal accruals and loans from financial institutions/commercial banks. None of these project proposals envisage any foreign investment.

Petrochemical project

5952. DR. CHINTA MOHAN :
PROF. PREM SINGH CHANDUMAJRA :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Uttar Pradesh Petrochemicals Project, involving the cost of 2500 crore of rupees under the Gas Authority of India Limited is likely to be rendered unviable;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the date on which the approval for the project was accorded;

(d) whether production work has been started in this project;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(f) the time by which the production work is likely to be started?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) 1.10.92.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) The project is in the final stages of commissioning.

(f) By August/September, 1998.

[English]

Employment to SC/ST

5953. SHRI A.F. GOLAM OSMANI :
SHRI PUNNULAL MOHALE :

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether several posts reserved for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes are lying vacant in the Departments of his Ministry;

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

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to clear the backlog?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA) : (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[Translation]

Central Assistance to Ashram Schools

5954. SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH : Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have provision for providing Central assistance to the Ashram schools under the tribal subplan in various parts of the country; and

(b) if so, the amount of Central assistance released under this head during the last three years, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement showing the details of funds release during the last three years under the scheme of construction of Ashram Schools in Tribal Areas is enclosed.

Statement

Details of State/UT-wise releases of funds for the Ashram Schools for STs

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of State/UT	1995-96			1996-97			1997-98		
	Amount	Hostel	Seat	Amount	Hostel	Seat	Amount	Hostel	Seat
1. Andhra Pradesh	72.17	4	-	212.50	5	500	218.46	7	700
2. Gujarat	-	-	-	21.60	5	600	-	-	-
3. Maharashtra	-	-	-	-	-	-	104.50	88	-
4. Orissa	70.00	4	-	60.00	4	240	50.00	4	240
5. Tripura	38.38	2	-	93.46	1	300	93.46	1	300
6. Madhya Pradesh	99.45	153	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. Manipur	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.80	1	50

Bangladeshis

5955. SHRI SHANKER PRASAD JAISWAL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Bangladeshis come to Mumbai, Calcutta and Delhi during the last two years and started living in slums;

(b) the occupation and other means of livelihood adopted by such Bangladeshis;

(c) whether several Bangladeshis are involved in the smuggling of banned hamp-opium and arms; and

(d) if so, the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to check their activities?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI L.K. ADVANI) : (a) and (b) Government are aware that Bangladeshi infiltrators have managed to sneak into places like Delhi, and other Metropolitan cities. It is very difficult to arrive at an estimate about the number of illegal migrants from Bangladesh staying in the country because such illegal migrants enter into India

surreptitiously and mix with the local population due to their ethnic and linguistic similarities. These persons are reportedly working as labourers, domestic help etc.

(c) and (d) No such information is available with Government.

[English]

Schemes for Tribal Areas

5956. SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT :

SHRI D.S. AHIRE :

SHRI VITHAL TUPE :

SHRI MADHAV RAO PATIL :

SHRI ASHOK NAMDEORAO MOHOL :

Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the details of schemes being run by the Government in tribal areas of the country, State-wise;

(b) the financial assistance given by the Government during the last three years schemes-wise, State-wise;

(c) the criteria adopted by the Government for providing assistance for the said scheme;

(d) whether the economic conditions of the tribals have been improved after implementation of these schemes; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI) : (a) to (c) : Statement-I is enclosed.

(d) and (e) Yes Sir, Statement-II is enclosed.

Statement-I

Tribal Development Division

Brief particulars of the Schemes :

The all India literacy rate of Scheduled Tribes as per 1991 Census was 29.60 against the National average of 52.21 per cent. The gap between percentage of literacy of tribal women and general women is still wider. It is only 18.19 per cent against 39.29 percent of general female literacy in the country. The Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) strategy which was evolved during the Fifth Five Year Plan is based on the twin objectives namely (i) protection of interests of tribals through legal and administrative support and (ii) promotion of developmental efforts through plan schemes to raise their level of living. There are now 194 Integrated Tribal Development Projects (ITDPs). During the Sixth Plan pockets outside ITDP areas living a total population of 10,000 with at least 5000 Scheduled Tribes (STs) were covered under the Tribal Sub-Plan under Modified Area Development Approach (MADA). So far 252 MADA pockets have been identified in the country. In addition, 78 clusters with a total population of 5000 of which 50 percent are STs, have been identified.

Scheme for Primitive Tribal Groups :

There are 75 Scheduled Tribes which have been identified and placed in the list of Primitive Tribal Groups (PTGs). These tribes were identified in 15 States/UTs on the basis of stagnant or diminishing population, very low level of literacy, i.e. below 2% and practicing shifting cultivation, collection of minor forest products etc. In the IX Plan period a separate plan of action for the development of PTGs has been formulated and a sum of Rs. 2.00 crores has been provided for the year 1997-98.

Special Central Assistance (SCA) :

Special Central Assistance (SCA) is given to States/Union Territories as a part of Tribal Sub-Plan strategy. During 1996-97, the entire budget provision of Rs. 330.00 crores was released.

Grants are given to the State Governments under First Proviso to Article 275(1) of the Constitution of finance schemes to promote the welfare of STs and to raise the administration of tribal areas at par with other areas in the State. The entire budget provision of Rs. 75.00 crore for 1996-97 was released.

Girls/Boys hostels for STs :

Girls hostels scheme was started in Third Five Year Plan with an aim to provide residential facilities to tribal girls in pursuit of education. Central assistance of 50 per cent cost of construction to the states and cent per cent to the union territories is provided under the scheme. Against the budget provision of Rs. 3.50 crore for 1996-97, Rs. 2.26 crore was released for construction of 59 hostels.

Boys hostel scheme was started in 1989-90 under the same pattern of girl hostel scheme. Against the budget provision of Rs. 3.50 crore for 1996-97, an amount of Rs. 3.19 crore was released to State/ Union Territories for construction of 68 hostels.

Ashram Schools In TSP Area :

This Centrally-sponsored scheme was started in 1990-91 to provide Central assistance to the States and Union Territories on 50 per cent sharing basis and cent percent, respectively. During 1996-97, against the budget provision of Rs. 3.00 crore, an amount of Rs. 3.87 crore was released for construction/extension of 15 Ashram Schools.

Vocational Training In Tribal Areas :

This is a scheme under Central sector started in 1992-93, aimed at giving employment opportunity to the unemployed tribal youth to wean them away from disruptive activities. The scheme envisages setting up of vocational training centres (VTCs). During 1996-97 against the budget provision of Rs. 3.00 crore, an amount of Rs. 2.98 crore was released for setting up of 13 VTCs.

Education of ST girls in low literacy pockets :

This scheme launched in 1993-94 aims at raising the literacy level of tribal females in 48 identified tribal districts in 8 States with female literacy below 2%. The scheme envisages residential educational complex upto fifth standard. The scheme is

implemented by Voluntary organisations. During 1996-97 an amount of Rs. 1.20 crore against budget provision of Rs. 2.00 crore was released for setting up of 5 complexes and 33 continuing complexes.

Tribal Research Institutes (TRIs) :

Fourteen Tribal Research Institutes (TRIs) have been set up by the States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh, Manipur and Tripura. All these institutes, except the ones in Manipur and Uttar Pradesh, have museums, exhibiting tribal articles. These institutes are being used by the States and Central Government for research, education, collection of data, training, seminars/workshops, professional input in the preparation of tribal sub-plans, publication of tribal literature, codification of tribal customary laws etc. During 1996-97 the entire budget provision of Rs. 1.50 crores was released.

(ii) Award of fellowship in various aspects of Tribal Development :

25 doctoral/post-doctoral fellowships are annually awarded to scholars who conduct research on topics relevant to tribal development. The rates of fellowship for doctoral and post-doctoral are Rs. 1800/- and 2200/- per month respectively. In addition, an annual contingency grant of Rs. 5000/- per annum is also given to students. This amount can be increased upto Rs. 7000/- in special cases.

(iii) Supporting Research and Evaluation Projects of All India or Interstate Nature:

The Scheme relating to grant for research and evaluation project is being operated by the Ministry and grants, subject to monetary ceiling of Rs. 1.50 lakhs per project for a period upto 8 months are given to Non-Governmental Organisations.

Scheme of Grant-in-aid to voluntary organisations working for the welfare of scheduled tribes

The Scheme on Grant-in-Aid to Voluntary organisations under the Backward Classes Sector was started by the Govt. of India in 1953-54. The main purpose behind the scheme of Grant-in-Aid to the Voluntary Organisations working for the welfare of the Backward Classes was to improve the educational and socio-economic conditions of these communities through voluntary efforts. The principle that good voluntary organisations must not only be liberally assisted but consciously built up has been fully kept in view.

Tribal Cooperative Marketing Development Federation of India (TRIFED) :

In order to save tribals from exploitation by private traders and to offer them remunerative prices for their minor forest produce and surplus agriculture products, the Government have set up the Tribal Cooperative Marketing Development Federation of India (TRIFED) in August 1987 which is registered under the Multi-State Cooperative Societies Act, 1984. It started functioning effectively from April 1988. TRIFED handled about 12 items in 1988-89. In almost all the items, the price offered to tribals by TRIFED was higher than the price given to them in the previous years. In subsequent years it expanded its activities to cover a number of new items. It has been appointed as a channelising agency for export of gum Karaya and Niger seeds. During 1995-96, the turnover has gone upto Rs. 227.85 crore. The authorised share capital of TRIFED is Rs. 100.00 crore and the paid up capital Rs. 70.73 crore as on 31 March 1997. The Government's investment in the share capital of TRIFED at the end of 1996-97 stood at Rs. 70.50.

Scheme of Village Grain Banks :

As part of Government's efforts to prevent deaths of children in remote and backward tribal areas, due to fall in nutritional standards, a scheme of Village Grain Banks has been launched during 1996-97. A one time grant towards purchase of grains, at the rate of one quintal per family of tribals or SCs living below poverty line in such areas, storage facilities for the grain and purchase of weights and scales will be provided by the Ministry of Welfare through TRIFED, the channelising agency. The bank will be managed by the Village Committee elected by the beneficiaries themselves, who as members of the bank can borrow grain from the Grain Banks at times of scarcity.

A provision of Rs. 1.50 crores was made for the scheme during 1996-97 for 231 Grain Banks. The provision for 1997-98 is Rs. 2.00 crores for an additional 312 Grain Banks.

Grant-in-aid to State Tribal Development Cooperative Corporations (TDCCs) : Forest Development Corporations (FDCs) : Minor Forest Produce (Trading and Development) Federations (MFPTDFs) for Minor Forest Produce (MFP) operations :

This is a Central Sector-Scheme with 100% grant, available to the State Tribal Development Cooperative Corporations, Forest Development

Corporations; and Minor Forest Produce (Trading and Development) Federations for taking up the minor forest produce operations. Under this scheme grants can be utilised by the States for (i) strengthening the share capital base of TDCCs; FDCs; MFPTDFs for increasing the MFPs presently handled; (ii) construction of scientific warehouses; (iii) establishing processing industries for value addition to MFP items; and (iv) Research and Development activities by the Corporations. During the last financial year 1996-97, the budget provision of Rs. 400.00 lakhs was disbursed to 5 State Corporations. In the current financial year 1997-98, the budget provision is Rs. 1000.00 lakhs.

Statement-II

According to survey conducted by National Sample Survey Organisation, the percentage of Scheduled Tribes population below poverty line has declined as per details given below :

Year	Percentage of ST Population below poverty line
1977-78	68.10
1983-84	57.20
1987-88	49.90

Statement showing targets and achievements in respect of number of ST families economically assisted under Point 11(b) of 20 Point Programme for the years 1992-93, 1993-94, 1994-95 and 1995-96.

S.No.	States/UTs	Target	Achiev.	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
		1992-93	1992-93	1993-94	1993-94	1994-95	1994-95	1995-96	1995-96
1.	Andhra Pradesh	90,000	99,760	95,000	1,66,750	1,50,000	1,41,885	1,50,000	1,35,620
2.	Assam	43,000	14,286	40,000	26,969	42,600	38,072	43,500	57,481
3.	Bihar	1,25,000	1,33,267	1,25,000	1,51,309	1,40,000	1,04,193	1,20,000	1,05,420
4.	Gujarat	80,000	92,638	82,000	82,642	85,000	89,762	90,000	1,09,317
5.	Himachal Pradesh	2,200	2,623	2,420	2,821	2,550	4,011	4,000	5,637
6.	Jammu & Kashmir	2,000	62	2,000	175	1,500	1,738	1,800	2,380
7.	Karnataka	9,000	9,661	9,600	9,768	9,000	9,834	9,900	10,064
8.	Kerala	8,000	3,235	5,910	5,561		5,801	5,000	4,963
9.	Madhya Pradesh	2,15,000	2,27,533	2,15,000	2,50,273	2,49,000	2,79,024	2,80,000	2,87,609
10.	Maharashtra	1,00,000	1,00,470	1,00,000	98,924	1,00,000	1,36,991	1,36,100	1,25,031
11.	Manipur	4,400	2,146	4,400	5,483	5,000	3,904	5,000	4,544
12.	Orissa	65,000	80,528	66,000	1,06,813	95,000	95,335	95,600	91,835
13.	Rajasthan	65,000	72,158	63,000	69,334	70,000	71,983	72,000	79,121
14.	Sikkim	3,030	3,058	3,030	6,875	5,000	5,588	5,600	7,403
15.	Tamil Nadu	9,000	8,759	9,000	10,382	10,000	10,437	10,500	10,357
16.	Tripura	10,000	8,827	10,000	10,795	10,000	13,420	13,500	11,911
17.	Uttar Pradesh	4,000	3,878	4,400	4,207	4,000	4,502	4,500	5,242
18.	West Bengal	60,000	24,530	60,000	23,766	30,000	33,654	33,700	29,007
19.	A & N Islands	500	476	500	886	450	929	1,000	1,048
20.	Daman & Diu	732	563	732	583	675	696	700	774
Total		8,95,862	8,88,458	9,00,000	10,42,128	10,12,175	10,51,059	10,83,300	10,84,828
			(99%)		(116%)		(104%)		(100%)

Statement showing State/UT wise number of Scheduled Tribe families economically assisted under Point 11(b) of 20 Point Programme during 1997-98.

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Target	Achievement	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1,50,000	1,13,560	(UPTO FEB'98)
2.	Assam	42,800	24,455	
3.	Bihar	1,26,000	74,506	
4.	Gujarat	94,500	1,19,624	
5.	Himachal Pradesh	4,200	5,329	
6.	Jammu & Kashmir	1,890	874	(UPTO NOV'97)
7.	Karnataka	23,900	14,315	(UPTO FEB'98)

1	2	3	4	5
8.	Kerala	5,000	3,980	
9.	Madhya Pradesh	2,80,000	2,62,062	
10.	Maharashtra	1,25,031	1,21,517	
11.	Manipur	5,000	2,706	
12.	Orissa	95,600	70,003	
13.	Rajasthan	72,000	80,465	
14.	Sikkim	5,880	7,494	
15.	Tamil Nadu	11,025	11,045	
16.	Tripura	13,500	12,787	
17.	Uttar Pradesh	4,760	4,328	
18.	West Bengal	33,700	19,031	
19.	A & N Islands	1,175	1,458	
20.	Daman & Diu	621	396	
Total		10,96,582	9,49,935	87%

443 *Interest on Delayed Payments to Small Scale*

JULY 28, 1998

and Ancillary Industrial Undertakings (Amendment) Bill

444

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA : After the decision of the BAC, the Government decided to extend the House upto the 5th August. Actually, on Friday, we agreed to extend the House only upto the 30th July.

SHRI P.C. CHACKO : This Government does not have the experience. We understand that. But the fact is that the BAC's decisions are being flouted and the Cabinet is steamrolling things. When this is happening, they cannot expect our cooperation. The BAC is taking one decision and they are trying to steamroll things. They cannot get our cooperation.

SHRI N.K. PREMCHANDRAN : We are in total disagreement with them.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA : We do not agree to this.

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN : The House now stands adjourned till 11 a.m. on 29th July, 1998.

18.10 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, July 29, 1998/Shravana 7, 1920 (Saka).

*Statement of funds released to States/U. T.s During 1995-96
Under various schemes of T.D. Divisions*

S.No.	States/UTs	SCA	Article 275(1)	Girls Hostel	Boys Hostel	Ashram School	Educat- ional Complex	Vocational Training	R & T	NGO	STDCC	Total
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2140.32	460.50	91.00	92.63	72.17	2.49	64.34	25.54	27.00	90.00	3065.99
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	60.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	84.50	-	144.50
3.	Assam	1545.19	315.00	3.03	-	-	-	64.90	12.77	15.10	-	1960.99
4.	Bihar	274.22	725.25	-	-	-	1.82	-	0.53	35.30	50.00	1087.12
5.	Gujarat	3060.26	675.00	-	-	-	22.51	52.31	0.15	1.08	-	3811.31
6.	Himachal Pradesh	541.62	24.00	6.50	-	-	-	-	0.29	-	-	572.41
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	756.64	95.25	24.05	12.70	-	-	-	-	10.82	-	899.46
8.	Karnataka	659.99	210.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	15.80	-	885.79
9.	Kerala	181.20	35.25	-	-	-	2.75	-	11.25	29.42	57.00	316.87
10.	Madhya Pradesh	9579.66	1687.50	-	-	99.45	23.00	44.34	22.21	12.54	57.00	11525.70
11.	Maharashtra	2930.82	801.75	-	-	-	0.68	-	-	40.73	75.00	3848.98
12.	Manipur	574.53	69.00	-	-	-	-	-	0.48	3.06	8.00	655.07
13.	Meghalaya	-	166.50	13.75	13.75	-	-	-	-	68.91	-	262.91
14.	Mizoram	-	72.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	72.00
15.	Nagaland	-	116.25	-	-	-	-	-	-	30.19	-	146.44
16.	New Delhi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26.59	-	26.59
17.	Orissa	4958.10	771.00	65.93	46.62	70.00	65.25	-	12.90	70.63	-	6060.43
18.	Rajasthan	2819.04	600.00	66.74	-	-	19.87	-	7.93	10.79	-	3524.37
19.	Sikkim	100.19	9.75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	109.94
20.	Tamil Nadu	274.44	63.00	-	-	-	-	-	16.53	17.80	-	371.77
21.	Tripura	564.97	93.75	19.44	38.38	38.38	-	59.12	8.27	1.45	63.00	886.76
22.	Uttar Pradesh	104.08	31.50	-	-	-	-	-	1.12	3.11	-	139.81
23.	West Bengal	1763.21	417.75	19.57	115.92	-	-	-	0.85	24.36	-	2341.66
Union Territory												
1.	Dadar & Nagar Haveli	-	-	40.00	45.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	85.00
2.	A & N Islands	112.21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	112.21
3.	Daman & Diu	59.31	-	20.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	79.31
Total		33000.00	7500.00	370.01	365.00	280.00	138.37	285.00	125.81	529.18	400.00	42908.37

Statement showing funds released to States/U. Ts. during 1996-97 for Tribal Development under various schemes of T.D. Divisions (Rs. in lakhs)

S.No.	States/UTs	SCA	Article 275(1)	Girls Hostel	Boys Hostel	Ashram School	Educational Complex	Vocational Training	R & T	NGO	STDCC	Total
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2287.52	460.50	101.10	-	212.50	6.68	24.34	25.00	16.90	90.00	3224.54
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	60.00	-	-	-	9.69	-	-	88.13	-	157.82
3.	Assam	1524.71	315.00	19.00	16.00	-	-	82.91	13.01	9.09	-	1979.72
4.	Bihar	3364.00	725.25	-	-	-	4.84	-	-	30.72	50.00	4174.81
5.	Gujarat	2842.95	675.00	-	-	21.60	8.78	101.90	-	1.12	-	3451.35
6.	Himachal Pradesh	622.44	24.00	-	-	-	-	-	0.22	-	-	646.66
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	681.54	95.25	-	17.22	-	-	-	-	30.28	-	824.29
8.	Karnataka	569.50	210.00	13.25	-	-	-	14.78	-	30.81	-	838.34
9.	Kerala	153.71	35.25	14.70	20.00	-	-	-	13.50	25.80	-	262.96
10.	Madhya Pradesh	7695.71	1687.50	-	-	-	27.98	-	22.02	2.03	-	9435.24
11.	Maharashtra	3160.78	801.75	-	-	-	5.91	-	22.70	38.89	75.00	4105.03
12.	Manipur	653.22	69.00	31.50	37.25	-	-	73.90	10.35	13.79	-	889.01
13.	Meghalaya	-	166.50	13.75	13.75	-	-	-	-	43.38	-	237.38
14.	Mizoram	-	72.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	72.00
15.	Nagaland	-	116.25	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.16	-	118.41
16.	New Delhi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32.43	-	32.43
17.	Orissa	4411.44	771.00	50.00	40.00	60.00	37.42	-	6.70	73.35	135.00	5584.91
18.	Rajasthan	2467.32	600.00	33.57	-	-	18.78	-	5.66	-	50.00	3175.13
19.	Sikkim	138.41	9.75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	148.16
20.	Tamil Nadu	238.81	63.00	8.04	35.24	-	-	-	9.30	29.01	-	383.40
21.	Tripura	594.48	93.75	34.04	31.41	93.46	-	-	11.21	0.31	-	858.66
22.	Uttar Pradesh	90.39	31.50	-	-	-	-	-	4.27	2.07	-	128.23
23.	West Bengal	1558.07	417.75	-	-	-	-	-	6.06	28.82	-	2010.70
Union Territory												
1.	Dadar & Nagar Haveli	-	-	-	15.00	-	-	-	-	3.25	-	18.25
2.	A & N Islands	95.18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	95.18
3.	Daman & Diu	49.82	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	49.82
Total		33000.00	7500.00	318.75	225.87	387.56	120.08	297.83	150.00	502.34	400.00	42902.43

Note : Rs. 1.15 Crores released to TRIFED under the scheme of Village Grain Bank during 1996-97.

Details of State/UT wise release of funds under different schemes for welfare of STs during 1997-98.

(Rs. in Lakhs)

S.No.	States/UTs	Girls Hostel	Boys Hostel	Ashram Schools	Vocational Training	Educational Complex	NGOs	Tribal Research	SCA to TSP	Article 275 (1)	STDCs
1.	Andhra Pradesh	60.20	45.45	218.46	-	1.42	24.48	20.47	2581.54	453.50	100.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	102.76	0.26	-	-	-
3.	Assam	16.00	16.00	-	77.15	-	75.38	23.27	1460.00	205.00	-
4.	Bihar	-	-	-	-	16.06	38.00	0.53	00.00	641.75	-
5.	Goa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	00.00	-	-
6.	Gujarat	-	-	-	86.34	13.81	-	9.47	2632.77	625.00	123.89
7.	Himachal Pradesh	15.00	15.00	-	40.00	-	-	0.94	521.89	108.00	-
8.	Karnataka	14.99	27.50	-	-	-	19.18	0.28	500.00	270.00	-
9.	Kerala	-	-	-	-	-	26.14	20.07	196.12	111.75	50.00
10.	Madhya Pradesh	-	-	-	-	50.20	8.88	49.96	9207.83	1262.50	200.00
11.	Maharashtra	10.00	12.50	104.50	-	4.59	57.59	50.72	3400.89	667.25	99.50
12.	Manipur	3.00	13.00	3.00	45.50	-	11.27	9.80	950.00	123.00	00.00
13.	Meghalaya	13.75	13.75	-	-	-	121.11	-	-	255.00	00.00
14.	Mizoram	-	-	-	-	-	5.80	-	-	124.00	-
15.	Nagaland	-	-	-	-	-	3.44	-	-	138.75	-
16.	Orissa	45.00	35.00	50.00	40.00	61.51	83.20	7.86	5576.27	657.00	100.00
17.	Rajasthan	150.17	159.55	-	24.00	51.35	14.41	13.37	2341.13	600.00	50.00
18.	Sikkim	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60.00	103.35	-
19.	Tamil Nadu	-	-	-	-	-	17.03	30.50	243.71	121.00	-
20.	Tripura	17.25	15.25	93.46	32.00	-	0.26	11.67	885.00	231.25	00.00
21.	Uttar Pradesh	11.17	-	-	-	18.99	2.75	-	112.91	110.50	-
22.	West Bengal	-	-	-	-	-	12.75	22.44	1600.39	339.25	10.00
23.	A & N Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	118.00	-	-
24.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25.	Daman & Diu	20.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	50.75	-	-
26.	Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
27.	Delhi	-	-	-	-	-	100.79	-	-	-	-
28.	Jammu & Kashmir	-	-	-	-	-	3.12	-	521.80	131.75	-

STDCs : State Tribal Development Corporation for interior forest produce

Note : Rs. 1.60 Crores released to TRIFED under the scheme of village Grain Bank during 1997-98.

Targets and Achievements in respect of number of Scheduled Tribes families assisted under Point 11(b) of 20 Point Programme during the year 1996-97

(in lakh families)				
S.No.	State/UT	Target	Achievement 1996-97	%Achievement
1.	Andhra Pradesh	50,000	2,05,406	136.94
2.	Assam	45,300	38,972	86.03
3.	Bihar	1,26,000	80,054	63.53
4.	Gujarat	94,500	97,740	103.43
5.	Himachal Pradesh	4,000	6,196	154.90
6.	Jammu & Kashmir	1,890	1,846	97.67
7.	Karnataka	9,900	31,748	320.69
8.	Kerala	5,000	10,054	201.08
9.	Madhya Pradesh	2,80,000	2,72,392	97.28
10.	Maharashtra	1,25,031	1,12,724	90.16
11.	Manipur	5,000	6,145	122.41
12.	Orissa	95,600	89,447	93.56
13.	Rajasthan	72,000	70,002	97.22
14.	Sikkim	5,880	6,310	107.31
15.	Tamil Nadu	11,025	10,338	93.77
16.	Tripura	13,500	11590	85.85
17.	Uttar Pradesh	4,725	5,292	112.00
18.	West Bengal	33,700	28,723	85.23
19.	A & N Islands	1,050	1,153	100.81
20.	Daman & Diu	735	561	76.33
Total		10,84,836	10,86,693	100.17

[Translation]

Utilisation of National Handicapped Welfare Funds by Gujarat

5957. SHRI JAYSINHJI CHAUHAN : Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the amount granted by the Union Government under the National Handicapped Welfare Fund to Gujarat during the last two years have been utilised fully;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the achievements made on this account;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI) : (a) No funds were sanctioned to the Government of Gujarat from National Handicapped Welfare Fund (now new name is National Fund for people with Disabilities), during the last two years.

(b) to (d) Does Not arise.

[English]

Cancer Patients

5958. SHRI G. GANGA REDDY : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are at present 15 lakh people stricken with cancer who do not want to go in for chemotherapy for various reasons;

(b) whether patients affected with such terminal disease are relieved by morphine produced from opium;

(c) if so, whether the Government propose to liberalise the existing rules and to make morphine available to such patients in order to ensure their smooth and painless death; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor? .

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DALIT EZHILMALAI) : (a) No such reliable data is available.

(b) Terminal cancer patients are treated by various drugs ranging from simple analgesics to stronger analgesics like morphine produced from opium for pain caused by the disease.

(c) and (d) Under the Narcotic Drugs & Psychotropic Substances Act, the power to regulate availability of morphine to cancer patients lies with the State Government. The Central Government has drafted and circulated the model rules among all the State Governments for adoption by them with a view to make morphine availability easily to needy patients.

Terrorist Activities on National Highways

5959. KUMARI KIM GANGTE : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the bus services and lorry traffic through the National Highway Number 39 and 53 has become impossible due to the attacks and looting carried on by the extremist group; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Union Government to give adequate protection to traffic?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI L.K. ADVANI) : (a) Government is aware of the problems being encountered in flow of traffic on Nh-39 and NH-53 in Manipur due to activities of various extremist groups.

(b) Government of Manipur has been advised to ensure that the movement of traffic on the National Highways is not disrupted. Whenever necessary, the movement of vehicles on these National Highways is done under escort. Army and Central Para Military Forces provide necessary assistance in this regard.

Damage due to Cyclone at Kandla Port

5960. SHRI SANDIPAN THORAT :
SHRI MOHAN RAWALE :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item captioned "IOC bungles on insurance for Kandla LPG facility" appearing in the 'Hindustan Times' dated June, 30, 1998.

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) the reaction of the Government to the observation made therein; and

(d) the extent of damages incurred as a result of cyclones at Kandla port?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) At Kandla LPG terminal, following facilities were covered against storm, cyclone, typhoon, Tempest, Hurricane, Tornado, Flood and Inundation :

1. LPG Dock pipeline outside the compound 3.5 Kms. long 2 Nos. 16" dia (one for propane and another for Butane) from Jetty to LPG terminal including Equipment Control Room installed at the Jetty.
2. Administrative, canteen building and security office are also insured against similar damages.
3. All the other facilities are insured only against fire and explosion. The insurance was done as per the prevalent policy in the Oil Industry. The estimated loss suffered by the Indian Oil Corporation's LPG terminal at Kandla, is expected to be approximately Rs. 7 crores.

[Translation]

Sugar Mills in Uttar Pradesh

5961. SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CONSUMER AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the licences have been issued for setting up of new sugar mills of Patarisi and Bijaua in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the present position of these sugar mills; and

(c) the time by which these mills are likely to start functioning?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CONSUMER AFFAIRS (SHRI SATYA PAL SINGH YADAV) : (a) to (c) A letter of intent has been issued to M/s Bajaj Hindustan Ltd. for setting up of a new sugar mill at Patarasi, Distt. Lakhimpur Kheri, Uttar Pradesh.

M/s Bajaj Hindustan Ltd. have informed that they have purchased 54.7 acres of land and further negotiations are going on for acquiring the balance land. The company is negotiating the purchase of equipment with the machinery suppliers. Generally, it takes about 3-4 years to set up a new sugar mill.

As regards Bijaua, no letter of intent has been issued for setting up of a new sugar factory. Also, no industrial licence application is pending for this location.

[English]

Whole Sale/Retail price of essential commodities

5962. SHRI MOHAMMAD ALI ASHRAF FATMI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CONSUMER AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the difference between the whole-sale and retail price of essential commodities per kilogram in the metropolitan cities at present;

(b) whether any instructions have been issued in regard to the maximum permissible price difference between the whole sale and retail prices of these commodities;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps being taken by the Government to check the prices particularly the retail prices of these commodities to protect the consumers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CONSUMER AFFAIRS (SHRI SATYA PAL SINGH YADAV) : (a) A statement showing the wholesale and retail prices of certain essential commodities in four metropolitan centres as on 22.7.98 is attached.

(b) and (c) The prices at wholesale and retail level always vary due to factors like transportation cost, packaging cost, local taxes, profit margin for wholesalers and retailers etc. There are no specific guide-lines with regard to the margin to be charged by the wholesalers and retailers. These are governed by the operation of market forces of demand and supply.

(d) The Government has accorded the highest priority to the control of prices of essential commodities. Apart from certain long term measures to increase the production of essential goods, imports under Open General Licence (OGL) of items which are in short supply like edible oils and pulses are

being permitted in order to augment the total availability of these items. In order to increase the availability of edible oils, the Government has reduced import duty on edible oils from 25% to 15% w.e.f. 10.7.98. Government has decided to import 1.5 million tonnes of wheat through State Trading Corporation to augment its availability. Some essential commodities like rice, wheat, sugar, imported palmolein and kerosene are also supplied through the Public Distribution System and Cooperative Stores at below market prices. In order to contain the retail prices of onion in Delhi, action has been taken to supply onions at a subsidised rate through the public distribution agencies from 14.7.98. Stringent actions are being taken against hoarders and black-marketeers and other indulging in unfair trade practices under the Essential Commodities Act and Prevention of Black Marketing and Maintenance of Supplies of Essential Commodities Act etc, by the State/UT Governments.

Statement

Wholesale and retail prices of selected essential commodities (as on 22.7.98).

(Wholesale in Rs. per qtl., Retail in Rs. per kg.)

Item	Delhi		Mumbai		Chennai		Calcutta	
	W.P.	R.P.	W.P.	R.P.	W.P.	R.P.	W.P.	R.P.
Rice	900	10.00	1000	12.00	736	8.60	950	9.75
Wheat	625	7.00	950	12.00	965	11.00	NR	5.50
Gram	1500	18.00	1801	18.50	1258	16.00	1630	20.00
Arhar	2500	31.00	3125	34.00	2861	32.00	3000	32.00
Tea	12500	130.00	N.R.	140.00	18100	192.50	N.R.	110.00
Sugar	1520	16.00	1485	16.00	1438	15.00	1620	16.30
Vanaspati	5133	56.00	4767	52.75	4380	50.00	4966	55.00
Groundnut Oil	5267	57.00	5150	54.00	4804	54.00	5666	65.00
Mustard Oil	4700	54.00	4867	60.00	4867	53.00	4880	50.00
Salt	530	6.00	500	6.00	520	7.00	NR	6.00
Potatoes	600	12.00	850	12.50	933	11.00	750	9.00
Onions	800	13.00	850	11.50	940	11.00	1000	15.00

W.P. : Wholesale Price R.P. =Retail Price

N.R. . Not Reported.

Source : States Civil Supplies Departments.

Atrocities of Minority Christian Community

5963. LT. GEN. NEVILLE FOLEY : Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the incidents of atrocities on minority christian community have increased in the country during the last three years;

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

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Union Government to check such atrocities in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI) : (a) According to information received from the Ministry of Home Affairs, there has been an increasing trend of incidents of atrocities/

crimes on minority Christian community during the year 1998 in the States of Maharashtra and Gujarat only.

(b) State-wise comparative statement of crimes/atrocities for the year 1995, 1996, 1997 and 1998 is enclosed.

(c) To maintain Public Order is the responsibility of the State Governments and the attention of the State Governments is drawn from time to time for taking action against persons spreading ill-will, hatred or disharmony between members of different communities by issuing guidelines. The latest guidelines on communal harmony were issued on 22nd October, 1997 suggestions various measures for controlling the communal situation. The Central Government also assists the State Governments by sharing by intelligence and providing Central Paramilitary forces as and when necessary.

Statement

Statement showing the incidents of atrocities/crimes on minority christian community from 1995 onwards.

S.No.	Name of State	No. of incidents of atrocities/crimes against Christians during			
		1995	1996	1997	1998
1.	Andhra Pradesh	NIL	NIL	NIL	1
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2	1	2	NIL
3.	Bihar	NIL	NIL	3	3
4.	Gujarat	NIL	1	1	4
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	NIL	NIL	1	NIL
6.	Kerala	NIL	2	3	NIL
7.	Madhya Pradesh	2	NIL	NIL	NIL
8.	Maharashtra	NIL	1	1	5
9.	Manipur	NIL	1	2	1
10.	Punjab	NIL	NIL	1	NIL
11.	Rajasthan	NIL	NIL	8	NIL
12.	Uttar Pradesh	1	NIL	NIL	1
13.	West Bengal	NIL	1	1	NIL
Total		5	7	23	15

Exploration in Assam

5964. SHRI NRIPEN GOSWAMI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Oil India Limited is undertaking exploration and drilling work in Brahmaputra Valley Exploration Project in Assam;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the progress made so far in the first attempt and other locations being prepared for continuation of drilling operations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Oil India Ltd. identified a few drillable hydrocarbon prospects from the seismic data purchased from ONGC and awarded a drilling contract on November 2, 1995 for drilling six exploratory wells in Brahmaputra Valley Exploration Project (BVEP) in Assam.

(c) Two wells, namely, Bihpuria-1 and Nijkaluk-1 have been drilled upto a depth of 4494 M and 4599 M respectively. No commercial discovery has been made from these wells. The third drilling location Madhupur-1 is to be taken up shortly. Other locations will be taken up subsequently.

Production Capacity of Fertilizer

5965. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA MALLICK : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) the details of production capacity of the fertilizer industries in the country;

(b) whether these fertilizer industries are producing fertilizers as per their installed capacity;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) the details of fertilizer industries who sought permission for increasing their production capacity during the last two years; and

(e) the action taken by the Government on each request till date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (DR. A.K. PATEL) :

(a) to (c) The desired information in respect of

installed capacity, production and capacity utilisation is given in the statement enclosed. The capacity utilisation of the sick public sector undertakings, viz. Fertilizer Corporation of India Limited (FCI) and Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Limited (HFC), has been low primarily on account of equipment problems and input shortages. There was a shortfall in production at Madras Fertilizers Limited (MFL) due to delay in the commissioning in the revamp of ammonia urea plant. The capacity utilisation of the calcium ammonium nitrate plants of National Fertilizers Limited (NFL) at Nangal-I and Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL), Rourkela and of the ammonium chloride plant of Punjab National Fertilizers & Chemicals Limited (PNFC), Nangal has been low because of the exclusion of these fertilizers from the Retention Price-cum-Subsidy Scheme. The capacity utilisation of Rashtriya Chemicals & Fertilizers Limited (RCF) plants at Trombay and the urea plant of Neyveli Lignite Corporation Limited (NLC) was affected mainly on account of equipment problems.

(d) and (e) As per the Industrial Policy statement issued by the Government on 24.7.91, the promoters of fertilizer projects are not normally required to obtain industrial licences. However, public sector undertakings/cooperative societies, under the administrative control of the Department of Fertilizers have to obtain the approval of the Government before undertaking capital expenditure beyond their financial delegated powers.

The status of such fertilizer projects is given below :-

Sr. No.	Name of the Project	Estimated Cost (Rs. crore)	Status
1	2	3	4

Projects under construction

1.	IFFCO's Kandla Exp. Project, Gujarat	212.20	Likely to be commissioned in 1999.
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Projects under consideration

1.	Krishak Bharati Coop. Ltd. (KRIBHCO)'s Hazira Exp. Project, Gujarat	1131	Land already available at the existing site. Detailed Fesibility Report considered by the appraising agencies in March 1998.
2.	KRIBHCO's Gorakhpur Fertilizer Project, Uttar Pradesh (at the existing site of FCI's plant).	1371	-do-
3.	Rashtriya Chemicals & Fertilizers Ltd. (RCF)'s Thal Expansion Project, Maharashtra	1229	-do-

1	2	3	4
4.	IFFCO's Nellore Fertilizer Project, Andhra Pradesh	1569	Proposal for investment approval considered by the Public Investment Board in January 1998. Land has already been acquired for the Project.
5.	NFL's Panipat Expansion Project, Haryana	1301	Detailed Feasibility Report prepared. Land already available at the existing site.

The project proposals under consideration are to be posed for investment approval as per the prescribed procedure after finalisation of the demand projections for nitrogen nutrient in the terminal year of the Ninth Plan and the policy for capacity accretion, which is being reformulated in the light of the recommendations of the High Powered Fertilizers Pricing Policy Review Committee. These projects are likely to be completed within a period of 36 months from the date of the Government approval.

Statement

Unit-wise installed capacity, production & capacity utilisation of major fertilizer units during 1997-98

NITROGEN (Excluding Industrial Nitrogen)

Name of the plant	Installed Capacity as on 31.03.98 (LMT)	1997-98	
		Production (LMT)	% age Capacity Utilisation
1	2	3	4

N.F.L. :

Nangal-I	0.8	0.4	54.9
Nangal-II	1.5	1.9	123.1
Bhatinda	2.4	2.6	110.9
Panipat	2.4	2.6	109.9
Vijaipur	3.3	3.9	117.2
Vijaipur Exp.	3.3	3.7	111.6
Total N.F.L.	13.7	15.1	110.5

FACT :

Udyogamandal	0.8	0.6	82.6
Cochin-I	1.5	1.3	83.1

	1	2	3	4
Cochin-II		1.0	1.0	107.2
Total FACT		3.3	2.9	90.1
R.C.F. :				
Trombay		0.9	0.5	55.0
Trombay-IV		0.8	0.5	68.1
Tombay-V		1.5	1.5	96.0
Thal		6.8	6.4	94.4
Total R.C.F.		10.0	8.9	89.1
MFL : Chennai *		2.5	1.1	52.7
SAIL : Rourkela		1.2	0.2	19.7
NLC : Neyveli		0.7	0.5	67.6
PPL : Paradeep		1.3	1.4	110.0
F.C.I. :				
Sindri		1.5	1.0	63.2
Gorakhpur		1.3	0.0	0.0
Ramagundam		1.5	0.5	30.7
Talcher		1.5	0.5	30.3
Total F.C.I.		5.9	1.9	32.1
H.F.C. :				
Namrup-I		0.2	0.0	0.0
Namrup-II		0.9	0.0	0.0
Namrup-III		1.5	0.9	59.7
Durgapur		0.8	0.0	1.9
Barauni		0.8	0.2	22.0
Total H.F.C.		4.2	1.1	26.1

* Installed Capacity increased from 1.76 to 2.54 LMT w.e.f. December, 1997

NITROGEN (Excluding Industrial Nitrogen)

Name of the plant	Installed Capacity as on 31.03.98 (LMT)	1997-98	
		Production (LMT)	%age Capacity Utilisation
IFFCO :			
Kalol **	2.5	1.8	79.9
Kandla	1.2	1.8	155.3
Phulpur	2.3	2.6	114.0
Phulpur Expn.***	3.3	1.1	126.2
Aonla	3.3	3.9	115.9
Aonla Expn.	3.3	3.8	114.4
Total IFFCO	16.0	15.0	113.3
KRIBHCO : Hazira	6.7	8.1	122.0
GSFC : Vadodara	2.4	2.4	100.6
CFL : Vizag	0.8	0.8	97.1
SFC : Kota	1.5	1.8	119.0
DIL : Kanpur	3.1	3.4	108.7
ZIL : Goa	2.0	2.6	133.4
SPIC : Tuticorin	3.1	3.7	118.4
MCF : Mangalore	1.8	1.5	84.8
EID-Parry : Ennore****	0.3	0.3	128.3
GNFC : Bharuch	3.4	3.6	106.6
DFPCL : Taloja	0.5	0.4	77.9
TAC : Tuticorin Alk.	0.2	0.1	93.1
PNF : Nangal	0.2	0.1	79.4
HLL : Haldia	0.3	0.5	189.1
IGFCC : Jagdishpur	3.3	4.3	128.6
GSFC : Sikka	0.6	1.0	178.5
NFCL : Kakinada	2.3	3.2	139.4
NFCL : Kakinada-II	2.3	0.0	-
GFCL : Kakinada	0.9	1.0	133.3
CFCL : Gadepan	3.4	4.5	130.6
TCL : Babrala	3.4	4.7	137.5
OCF : Shahjahanpur	3.3	4.3	128.1

** Installed Capacity increased from 1.82 LMT to 2.51 LMT w.e.f. Sept., 1997

*** Commercial Production from January, 1998

**** Installed Capacity increased from 0.15 to 0.27 LMT w.e.f. July, 1997

Unit-wise installed capacity, production & capacity utilisation of major fertilizer units during 1997-98

PHOSPHATE

Name of the plant	Installed Capacity as on 31.03.98 (LMT)	1997-98	
		Production (LMT)	% age Capacity Utilisation
FACT :			
Udhyogamandal	0.3	0.2	83.5
Cochin-II	1.0	1.0	101.5
Total FACT.	1.3	1.3	97.4
R.C.F. :			
Trombay	0.5	0.5	110.7
Trombay-IV	0.8	0.5	68.1
Total R.C.F.	1.2	1.0	84.1
MFL : Chennai *	1.4	0.8	68.1
PPL : Paradeep	3.3	3.6	110.1
IFFCO : Kandla	3.1	4.8	154.6
GSFC : Vadodara	0.5	0.5	108.9
CFL : Vizag	1.0	1.1	106.0
ZIL : Goa	1.1	1.2	103.8
SPIC : Tuticorin	1.9	2.1	111.0
MCF : Mangalore	0.6	0.7	109.9
EID-Parry : Ennore **	0.3	0.4	127.3
GNFC : Bharuch	0.3	0.3	94.8
DFPCL : Taloja	0.5	0.4	77.7
HLL : Haldia	0.7	1.3	189.0
GSFC : Sikka	1.5	2.7	178.5
GFCL : Kakinada	2.2	2.5	133.2

* Installed Capacity increased from 1.12 to 1.42 LMT w.e.f. December, 1997

** Installed Capacity increased from 0.19 to 0.34 LMT w.e.f. July, 1997

ISM Doctors at par with Allopathic Doctors

5966. SHRI P.M. SAYEED : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has decided to form Central Indigenous and Homoeopathic Medical Services for Indian System of Medicine (ISM) Doctors;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government propose to start Specialist and Referral system in ISM for the benefit of rural people;

(d) if so, whether the Government propose to place Ayurvedic Doctors at par with Allopathic doctors in so far as promotional avenues and salary are concerned; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DALIT EZHILMALAI) : (a) and (d) This matter is under consideration.

(c) There is no proposal to introduce Specialist and Referral system in ISM for the benefit of rural people.

(d) and (e) Except the Headquarter allowances the pay and allowances of Ayurvedic doctors in CGHS under Department of ISM & Here at par with the allopathic doctors of CHS. The proposal to place Ayurvedic doctors in CGHS at par with the allopathic doctors in the matter of promotional avenues is under consideration.

Release of Funds to Karnataka by NMDFC

5967. SHRI K.C. KONDAIAH : Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the amount released by the National Minorities Development and Financial Corporation to Karnataka during 1997-98;

(b) whether attention of the Government has been drawn towards the misuse of the fund released to them; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by the Government to enquire into the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI) : (a) National Minorities Development & Finance Corporation has not released any amount to Karnataka during 1997-98.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

Prices of Diesel

5968. SHRI H.G. RAMULU : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have reduced the

prices of diesel in major metros from February 28, 1998;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the prices have not been reduced in Bangalore;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps proposed to be taken to reduce the prices in Bangalore also?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR) : (a and (b) As a result of decrease in the ex-storage point price of diesel effective midnight of Feb.28/March 1, 1998, the retail selling prices of diesel in the four metropolitan cities was reduced as under :

	Rs./Ltr.			
Price as on	Delhi	Calcutta	Mumbai	Chennai
28.2.98	10.39	10.68	11.58	11.45
1.3.98	10.25	10.55	11.43	11.30

(c) Retail selling prices of diesel at Bangalore were also reduced effective midnight of Feb.28/March 1, 1998 from Rs. 12.58/Ltr. to Rs. 12.44/Ltr.

(d) and (e) Do not arise.

[Translation]

Price for Sugarcane

5969. SHRI MAHESH KANODIA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CONSUMER AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the details of sugar mills paying the minimum prices/comparatively more prices for the purchase of sugarcane;

(b) the reasons for disparity in payment;

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to bring uniformity in sugarcane prices; and

(d) the State-wise details of unviable sugar mills and the steps being taken to make them viable?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CONSUMER AFFAIRS (SHRI SATYA PAL SINGH YADAV) : (a) to (c) The Statutory Minimum Price for Sugarcane, below which no Sugar Mill can purchase Cane from a cultivator, is notified under the provisions of Sugarcane (Control) Order, 1966. In many States, the actual price paid by the Sugar

Mills is a negotiated one called the State Advised Price, which is substantially higher than the Statutory Minimum Price.

A State-wise statement-I of State Advised Prices and Statutory Minimum Prices for the 1997-98 Sugar Season, is enclosed. The State Advised Price adopted in different parts of the country is, inter alia, related to : percentage recovery of Sugar, price offered by competing users; capacity of the Sugar Mill to pay; etc. Since such factors vary from area to area, it is not feasible to bring about uniformity in Sugarcane prices.

(d) The sick sugar units belonging to Private & Public Sector are covered under the provisions of the Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provision) Act, 1985 and such Sugar Mills are required to make a reference to the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR). The criteria for determining sickness under the Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provision) Act, 1985 (SICA) for Public & Private Companies, are as under :-

(i) Accumulated losses should be more than the net worth (paid up capital plus reserves) ; and

(ii) The industrial company should have completed five years after incorporation.

The sick Sugar Mills under the Cooperative Sector are not required to be registered with BIFR and are governed under the State Cooperative Societies Act.

According to the BIFR, 37 sick Sugar Mills had been registered with them upto 30.6.98. The State-wise details of these sick sugar mills are given in enclosed Statement-II.

Whenever viable schemes are prepared for modernisation/expansion of sick units, and are submitted for grant of low-interest loans under the Sugar Development Fund, these are sympathetically considered.

Statement-I

Statement showing State-wise State Advised Price (SAP) and Statutory Minimum Price (SMP) for the season 1997-98

State	1997-98	
	SMP	SAP
1	2	3
Uttar Pradesh	48.45	48.45
	to	to
	60.45	80.00

1	2	3
Bihar	48.45	54.13
	to	to
	56.25	73.50
Punjab	48.45	78.00
	to	to
	56.85	82.00
Haryana	48.45	78.00
	to	to
	55.05	82.00
Assam	48.45	63.00
West Bengal	48.45	59.00
		to
		65.00
Orissa	48.45	52.62
	to	to
	55.65	75.00
Madhya Pradesh	52.65	65.73
	to	to
	59.85	87.25
Rajasthan	49.05	68.00
	to	to
	49.65	72.00
Maharashtra	48.45	52.00
	to	to
	79.05	83.00
Gujarat	48.45	Not available
	to	
	69.45	
Andhra Pradesh	48.45	55.65
	to	to
	65.25	78.22
Tamil Nadu	48.45	48.45
	to	to
	62.85	84.64
Karnataka	48.45	57.45
	to	to
	71.85	81.60
Kerala	49.65	NA
Pondicherry	48.45	48.45
	to	
	52.65	
Nagaland	NA	NA
Goa	58.05	Not available

Statement-II

List of State wise sick sugar mills registered with Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) as on 30.06.1998.

S.No.	State	Name of Sugar Mills
1	2	3
1.	Rajasthan	Mewar Sugar Mills
2.	U.P.	Lakshmi Sugar Mills
3.	U.P.	Shervani Sugar Syndicate Ltd.
4.	U.P.	Nawabganj Sugar Mills
5.	U.P.	Shri Sita Ram Sugar Co.
6.	U.P.	Deoria Sugar Mills Ltd.
7.	U.P.	Ratna Sugar Mills Ltd.
8.	U.P.	Nandganj Sihori Sugar Co. Ltd.
9.	U.P.	Chhata Sugar Co. Ltd. U/S 18(4)
10.	U.P.	Nandganj Sihori Sugar Co. Ltd.
11.	U.P.	Swadeshi Mining and Mfg. Co. Ltd.
12.	U.P.	Cawanpore Sugar Works Ltd.
13.	U.P.	Ghatampur Sugar Co. Ltd.
14.	U.P.	U.P. State Sugar Corporation Ltd. U/S 20(1)
15.	U.P.	Saraya Sugar Mills Ltd.
16.	U.P.	Sumac International Ltd.
17.	U.P.	Chhata Sugar Co. Ltd. U/S 20(1)
18.	T.N.	Cauvery Sugars and Chemicals Ltd. U/S 18(4)
19.	T.N.	Cauvery Sugars and Chemicals Ltd.
20.	Bihar	Cawnpore Sugar Works
21.	Bihar	Champaran Sugars Ltd.
22.	Bihar	HMP Sugar Ltd.
23.	W.B.	Ramnagar Cane (Khaitan Agro Complex)
24.	Karnataka	Tungabhadra Sugar Works
25.	Karnataka	Salarjung Sugar Ltd.
26.	Karnataka	Gangavati Sugar Ltd.

1	2	3
27.	Karnataka	Davangere Sugar Co. Ltd.
28.	Punjab	Bhagwanpura Sugar Mills Ltd.
29.	Maharashtra	Brima Sugar Ltd.
30.	Maharashtra	Belapur Sugar and Allied Ind. Ltd.
31.	Maharashtra	Godavari Sugar Mills Ltd.
32.	Madhya Pradesh	Jiwaji Rao Sugar Mills.
33.	Madhya Pradesh	B S I Ltd.
34.	Kerala	The Travancore Sugar and Chemicals Ltd.
35.	Andhra Pradesh	Challapalli Sugars Ltd.
36.	Andhra Pradesh	Kirlampudi Sugar Mills Ltd.
37.	Andhra Pradesh	Sree Kailash Sugar and Chemicals Ltd.

[English]

Purchase of Cheap Medicines for CGHS Beneficiaries

5970. SHRI BACHI SINGH RAWAT 'BACHDA' : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to discontinue the lowest tender system for procurement of medicines for CGHS beneficiaries; and

(b) if so, the steps taken/proposed to be taken to procure standard medicines from reputed companies for CGHS beneficiaries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DALIT EZHILMALAI) : (a) and (b) As per existing policy of the Government, there is no such proposal under consideration of the Government.

[Translation]

National Iodine Deficiency Disorder Control Programme

5971. SHRI CHANDRASHEKHAR SAHU : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the total expenditure incurred on the National Iodine Deficiency Disorder Control Programme (NIDDCP) under various heads;

(b) the achievements made under this programme so far;

(c) whether prescribed time schedule of this programme has been extended; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DALIT EZHILMALAI) : (a) The anticipated total expenditure incurred during the year 1997-98 under National Iodine Deficiency Disorders Control Programme is Rs. 291.90 lakhs. The Head and activities-wise expenditure details are given in the statement enclosed.

(b) Achievements under the National Iodine Deficiency Disorders Control Programme are as follows :-

(i) Liberalisation of the policy of iodated salt production for allowing entry of private sector and an increase in production of iodated salt from 40 lakh tons to 42 lakh tons during 1997-98.

(ii) Established in 29 States/UTs IDD control cells for effective monitoring of National Iodine Deficiency Disorders Control Programme.

(iii) Secured a total ban on sale of non-iodated salt for direct human consumption in 29 States/UTs and partial ban in two States.

(iv) Setting up of a National Reference Laboratory for monitoring of IDD at the Biochemistry division of National Institute of Communicable Diseases, Delhi for training medical and para-medical personnel and monitoring the iodine content of salt and urine.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. Time has been extended in order to achieve the goal of bringing down the prevalence of Iodine Deficiency Disorders below 10% in endemic districts by the year 2000 A.D.

Statement

The statement showing the expenditure incurred under National Iodine Deficiency Disorders Control Programme - 1997-98 is given below :

(Rs. in lakhs)

Anticipated Expenditure Incurred
1

1

Major Head - 2210

1. 111531 Grants to UTs without legislature.	4.60
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1

2. 120131 Publicity & Health Education	170.10
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3. 120231 Monitoring of NIDDCP	
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4. 120331 Expenditure incurred through Salt Commissioner	57.00
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5. 120442 IDD Cell, DGHS	5.60
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Major Head 3601

6. 030131 Grants to States	52.60
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Major Head 3602

7. 020031 Grants to UTs with legislature	2.00
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291.90

[English]

Article 356

5972. SHRIMATI KRISHNA BOSE : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Home Ministry has any plans to appoint a Committee to look into the possible amendment or repeal of Article 356;

(b) whether the Government is prepared to consider of appointing a committee of non-party constitutional experts to assist Parliament on this matter; and

(c) whether any clarification is required from constitutional experts on the meaning of the phrase 'internal disturbance' in Article 355 of the Constitution?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI L.K. ADVANI) : (a) and (b) In the context of the recommendations of the Sarkaria Commission, article 356 of the Constitution of India has been the subject matter of discussion in the meetings of the Standing Committee of the Inter-State Council held on 15.1.1997, 10.5.1997, 17.6.1997 and 8.7.1997. The matter was also discussed in the meeting of the Inter-State Council held on 17.7.1997. It was suggested by the Prime Minister in this meeting that the matter be further considered by the Standing Committee and brought before the Inter-State Council in due course. There is no proposal to appoint any other Committee to look into this specific issue.

(c) No, Sir.

[Translation]

Godowns in Bihar.

5973. SHRI PRABHASH CHANDRA TIWARI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CONSUMER AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the details of FCI owned/hired godowns in Bihar, location-wise;

(b) whether the number of godowns for preserving foodgrains are sufficient in the State;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether foodgrains preserved in the hired godowns particularly in Bhagalpur are not constructed scientifically;

(e) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(f) the steps taken by the Government to construct new godowns in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CONSUMER AFFAIRS (SHRI SATYA PAL SINGH YADAV) : (a) Statement is enclosed.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Does not arise. However, Regional Manager, Food Corporation of India, Bihar has been delegated full powers to hire additional godowns as per requirements.

(d) and (e) Foodgrains are preserved in Bihar including Bhagalpur in those hired godowns only which are constructed scientifically.

(f) Construction of 5000 MT capacity godown at Gumla (Distt. Gumla) and 25,000 MT capacity at Katihar (Distt. Katihar) is in progress in Bihar.

Statement showing the storage capacity (owned & hired) available with the Food Corporation of India in Bihar State as on 30.06.1998.

(Fig. in '000 tonnes)

Bihar

Name of the FCI district	Name of the Revenue District	Name of the Centre	Storage Capacity		
			Owned	Hired	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
Bhagalpur	Bhagalpur	Bhagalpur	-	12.29 Pvt.	12.29
-do-	Deoghar	Jasidih	12.50	-	12.50
-do-	Jammui	Jammul	-	2.80 Pvt.	2.80
		Munger (2.94 SG+2.00 CWC)	-	4.94(2)	4.94
-do-	Lakhi Sarai	Lakhi Sarai	-	1.50 SWC	1.50
-do-	Sahibganj	Sahibganj. (1.00SWC+1.62 Pvt.)	-	2.62(2)	2.62
Chapra	Chapra (Saran)	Chapra (1.50SG+5.00 Pvt.)	-	6.50(2)	6.50
-do-	Vaishali	Hazipur	-	5.00 Pvt.	5.00
Darbhanga	Darbhanga	Darbhanga	5.74	0.6 CWC	5.80
-do-	Madhubani	Jainagar	9.67	-	9.67
Gaya	Gaya	Gaya (FSD)	64.72	-	64.72
		Gaya (Bins-Silo)	32.00	-	32.00
-do-	Navadha	Warsaliganj (2.00SG + 0.70 Pvt.)	-	2.70(2)	2.70

1	2	3	4	5	6
Gaya	Rohtas	Sasaram.	-	6.00 SWC	6.00
Hazaribagh	Dhanbad	Dhanbad.	13.74	-	13.74
-do-	Koderma	Koderma.	-	3.00 Pvt.	3.00
-do-	Hazaribagh	Hazaribagh	-	5.00 CWC	5.00
-do-	Giridih	Suriya.	-	4.10 Pvt.	4.10
Muzaffarpur	Chanpatia	Chanpatia.	6.28	-	6.28
-do-	Muzaffarpur	Muzaffarpur.	7.60	-	7.60
		Narainpur Anant.	36.67	-	36.67
-do-	Champaran	Chakia.	-	2.50 Pvt.	2.50
-do-	Sitamarhi	Sitamarhi.	-	4.17 Pvt.	4.17
Patna	Buxar	Buxar	25.00	-	25.00
-do-	Bhojpur	Arrah.	-	3.00 SWC	3.00
-do-	Patna	Digaghat	32.44	-	32.44
		Mokameh	43.06	2.26 CWC	45.32
		Phulwari Sharif	50.05	-	50.05
-do-	Nalanda	Bihar Sarif	-	4.00 SWC	4.00
Purnea	Purnea	Belouri (Purnea)	8.98	-	8.98
-do-	Katihar	Katihar.	10.84	-	10.84
-do-	Kishanganj	Kishanganj.	-	8.53 CWC	8.53
Samastipur	Begusarai	Begusarai	-	5.00 Pvt.	5.00
		Begusarai Road	-	2.50 Pvt.	2.50
		Tilrath	-	5.00 Pvt.	5.00
-do-	Samastipur	Samastipur. (2.50SG + 6.77CWC)	-	9.27 (2)	9.27
Ranchi	Palamau	Daltonganj.	14.64	-	14.64
-do-	East Singhbhum	Jamshedpur.	10.84	3.50 CWC	14.34
-do-	West Singhbhum	Chakradharpur.	-	2.00(2)	2.00
		(1.00SG + 1.00 Pvt.)			
-do-	Ranchi	Titililwal.	-	15.00 Pvt.	15.00
		Ranchi.	11.67	-	11.67
-do-	Garhwa	Garhwa.	-	2.00 SWC	2.00
-do-	Lohardanga	Lohardanga	-	3.00 SWC	3.00
Saharsa	Saharsa	Saharsa.	14.64	-	14.64
-do-	Supal	Raghopur.	-	5.00 Pvt.	5.00
-do-	Madhopur	Madhopur.	-	5.00 Pvt.	5.00
		Forbesganj.	-	5.00 Pvt.	5.00
Total Capacity of Bihar State :			411.08	143.24	554.32

Import of Urea

5974. SHRIMATI SURYAKANTA PATIL : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) the details of parties to whom letters of intent have been issued for the import of Urea and other fertilizers during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) the details of such details which have been allowed to sell the same from the complexes arranged for the purposes;

(c) whether these parties had actually imported urea; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (DR. A.K. PATEL) :

(a) Urea is the only fertilizer which is controlled and whose imports are made on Government account through designated canalising agencies viz. Indian Potash Limited (IPL), MMTC and State Trading Corporation (STC). The details of the parties to whom letters of intent have been issued during 1995-96 to 1997-98 given in the enclosed statement.

All other fertilizers are freely importable on private trade account within the framework of the Concession Scheme of the Department of Agriculture & Cooperation.

(b) to (d) Besides import on Government account, Coromandel (CFL) and Madras Fertilizers Limited (MFL) were authorised to import urea through the canalising agencies in 1997-98 and 1998-99 for use in the manufacturing of complex fertilizers. Details of the quantity authorised and actually imported by them are as under :

(Quantity in MTs)

Year	Name of Company	Quantity authorised	Actually imported
1997-98	CFL	1,20,000	62,963*
	MFL	50,000	48,720
1998-99	MFL	1,50,000	Being arranged

* Balance quantity is being arranged in 1998-99.

Statement

Statement indicating name of Parties to whom letter of intent issued for import of urea during 1995-97 and 1997-98.

Name of canalising agency : Indian Potash Limited (IPL)

Sl.No.	Name of Party
1	2

1995-96

- M/s Transammonia AG Switzerland.

1	2
---	---

- M/s Glencore Limited, Switzerland.
- M/s National Oil Corporation Libya.

1996-97

- M/s Transammonia AG, Switzerland.
- M/s Sabic Marketing Ltd, Saudi Arabia
- M/s Ruwais Fertilizer Industries Abu Dhabi

1997-98

- M/s Helm Duengemittel Gmbh, Germany.
- M/s Ameropa AG Switzerland.
- M/s Hydroagri International U.S.A.
- M/s Petrochemical Industries Kuwait.
- M/s Ruwais Fertilizer Industries Abu Dhabi.
- M/s Sinochem (UK) Ltd., London.

Name of Canalising Agency : MMTC Ltd.

1995-96

- M/s Aj Enterp.
- M/s AGG Trade.
- M/s Asian Pacific.
- M/s Conagra.
- M/s Coronation Mktg.
- M/s Engela Wood Part.
- M/s Ferico Ltd.
- M/s Fertichem.
- M/s C.Premjee.
- M/s Helm.
- M/s Interore Corpn.
- M/s Intl Exim.
- M/s Kellers Intl.
- M/s LSP Intl.
- M/s Mitsui & Co
- M/s Nichimen Corpn.
- M/s NOC Libya
- M/s Pak-China Fert.
- M/s Pamek Intl.
- M/s PIC Kuwait.

1	2
21.	M/s PJB Intl.
22.	M/s PSS Intl.
23.	M/s QAFCO.
24.	M/s Romferchim.
25.	M/s Ruwais.
26.	M/s Sanpik.
27.	M/s Transammonia
28.	M/s VTIFERTASCO
1996-97	
1.	M/s Aledo Commerce
2.	M/s Bags Handles
3.	M/s Bullet Trading.
4.	M/s Cargil Amst.
5.	M/s Chemitrans.
6.	M/s Fertichem
7.	M/s ICEC.
8.	M/s Nichimen Corp.
9.	M/s Noc Libya.
10.	M/s PIC Kuwait.
11.	M/s PO AZOT.
12.	M/s QAFCO.
13.	M/s Ruwais
14.	M/s Sanapik.
15.	M/s Sinochem.
16.	M/s Transammonia.
1997-98	
1.	M/s Ameropa.
2.	M/s Chemitrans.
3.	M/s Helm
4.	M/s Marubeni.
5.	M/s PIC.
6.	M/s QAFCO.
7.	M/s Ruwais.
8.	M/s Sabc.
9.	M/s Sinochem.

1	2
10.	M/s Transammonia.
11.	M/s VTI Fertasco Ltd.
Name of canalising agency : STC	
1995-96	
1.	Ruwais Fertilizer Industries, Abu Dhabi
2.	Qatar Fertilizer Co., Qatar
3.	M/s. Viatra A.G., Switzerland
4.	M/s. Sabc Marketing Ltd., Riyadh, Saudi Arabia
5.	M/s. Interora Corporation, U.S.A
6.	M/s. Dalkan, U.K.
7.	M/s. Al-Aquili, Dubai
8.	M/s. P.I.C. Kuwait
9.	M/s. Glocom, U.K.
1996-97	
1.	M/s. P.I.C. Kuwait
2.	M/s. Qafoo, Qatar
3.	M/s. Helm, Hamburg
4.	M/s. P.O. Asot, Cherkessy
5.	M/s. SINOCHEN, U.K.
6.	M/s. Transammonia, Switzerland
7.	M/s. Sabc Mktg. Ltd., Riyadh, Saudi Arabia
8.	M/s. Ruwais, Abu Dhabi
9.	M/s. Ferico Ltd., U.K.
1997-98	
1.	M/s. Qafcc, Qatar
2.	M/s. P.I.C. Kuwait,
3.	M/s. Ruwais Fertilizer Industries, Abu Dhabi
4.	M/s. Sabib Saudi Arabia
5.	M/s. Helm, Hamburg
6.	M/s. Sinochem, U.K.
7.	M/s. Aledo, Switzerland
8.	M/s. Comintra, Geneva
9.	M/s. Noble, Hongkong
10.	M/s. Fertichem, Geneva
11.	M/s. Transammonia, Hongkong

[English]

Uniform Weights and Measures Rules

5975. SHRI CHETAN CHAUHAN :
SHRI RAMESHWAR PATIDAR :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND CONSUMER AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any rules under which it is mandatory to write full details of contents outside the packed items;

(b) if so, the reasons for not mentioning the composition and their proportion outside the packed items;

(c) whether the Government propose to introduce uniform weights and measures rule keeping in view the interest of the consumers;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken or being taken by the Government for implementing the mandatory rules strictly?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CONSUMER AFFAIRS (SHRI SATYA PAL SINGH YADAV) : (a) and (b) As per provision of Rule 32 of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Rules, 1995, every package of food shall carry a label specifying, inter-alia, the name of ingredients used in the product in descending order of their composition by weight or volume as the case may be.

Such declaration is not applicable in case of package weighing 20 gm or less and liquid products marketed in bottles which are returnable by the consumer for refilling.

(c) to (e) The Central Government has framed Rules under the Standards of Weights & Measures Act, 1976 which are uniformly applicable throughout the country.

Under the Standards of Weights & Measures (Enforcement) Act, 1985 all the State Governments except Jammu & Kashmir have framed Rules based on the model Rules provided to them by the Central Government. All steps have been taken by State Governments/UTs to implement the provisions of these Rules strictly.

Deletion of Religion Based Class

5976. SHRI N. DENNIS : Will the Minister of SOCIAL & JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have received any

proposals from the National Commission on Minorities for the deletion of the religion based class made from the Presidential Order of 1950 on SC/ST;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI) : (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The National Commission for Minorities have made this recommendation in their Annual Report for 1997-98 and it is under examination.

Sugar Development Fund

5977. SHRI D.S. AHIRE : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CONSUMER AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of sugar mills applied for loans from Sugar Development Fund indicating the number of loans sanctioned during each of the last three years, State-wise;

(b) the details of sugar mills received financial assistance from the said fund for modernisation expansion during the said period State-wise;

(c) the details of the sugar mills where the work of modernisation/expansion and rehabilitation was undertaken/completed during the said period, State-wise;

(d) the details sugar mills where the said work has not since been taken up so far, State-wise; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CONSUMER AFFAIRS (SHRI SATYA PAL SINGH YADAV) : (a) A total No. of 347 application were received from Sugar Units from different states during the period 1995-96 to 1997-98, for loans from SDF. During this period, 281 loans were sanctioned for an aggregate amount of Rs. 434.92 crores.

State-wise & Year-wise break up of applications received and number of loans sanctioned are given in enclosed statement-I.

(b) The names of Sugar Mills which have been sanctioned financial assistance from the Sugar Development Fund (SDF) for modernisation/expansion during each of the last three years, State-wise are given in enclosed statement-II.

(c) to (e) The Sugar Mills which have been sanctioned loans from the Sugar Development Fund, and which till date have been released both the

instalments for undertaking the work of modernisation/expansion schemes are listed at enclosed statement-III; those which have been released one instalment, are listed at enclosed statement-IV; and those which have not been disbursed any instalment, are listed at enclosed statement-V. Broadly, the release of instalments of the loan reflects the progress of implementation of the modernisation/expansion schemes.

After sanction of a loan, the Sugar Mills are required under the rules to complete considerable

documentation before disbursement of the first instalment. Also, the loan is disbursed in two equal instalments - the second instalment being released only after due certification of full utilisation of the first instalment. Thus, there is a considerable gap between the date of sanction of the loan and the disbursement of the final instalment. All the nine cases for which no disbursement have been made, relate to loans sanctioned in 1997-98. There have been no undue delay in the disbursement of these loans.

Statement-I

Statement showing no. of applications for loans from SDF received & sanctioned year-wise & State-wise

S.No.	Name of States	Year					
		1995-96		1996-97		1997-98	
		Received	Sanctioned	Received	Sanctioned	Received	Sanctioned
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1	1	-	2	22	8
2.	Assam	-	-	-	-	2	1
3.	Bihar	-	1	-	-	7	6
4.	Gujarat	-	-	1	1	6	1
5.	Haryana	1	-	-	1	17	5
6.	Karnataka	2	-	3	3	18	7
7.	Maharashtra	5	4	3	3	82	33
8.	Madhya Pradesh	1	-	1	1	1	3
9.	Orissa	1	-	-	1	7	4
10.	Punjab	1	-	-	-	1	3
11.	Pondicherry	-	-	-	-	1	1
12.	Rajasthan	-	-	-	-	1	1
13.	Tamil Nadu	3	-	1	3	37	28
14.	Uttar Pradesh	10	6	29	7	80	45
15.	West Bengal	1	-	0	-	-	-
16.	Kerala	-	-	-	-	1	1
Total		26	12	38	22	283	147

Total No. of Applications Received = 347 Total No. of Loans Sanctioned = 281

Statement-II

Year: 1995-96

S.No.	Name of the Sugar Factory
1	2
Andhra Pradesh	
1.	M/s K.C.P. Ltd., Vuyyuru, Distt. Krishna

1	2
Bihar	
2.	M/s Vishnu Sugar Mills Ltd., Gopalganj Distt., Gopalganj
Maharashtra	
3.	M/s Daulat Shetkari SSK Ltd., Chandgad, Distt. Kolhapur.

1	2
4.	M/s Kisanveer Satara SSK Ltd., Kisanveer Nagar, Distt. Satara.
5.	M/s Kannad SSK Ltd., Mahatma Phulenagar, Tal. Kannad, Dt. Aurangabad
6.	M/s Bhima SSK Ltd., Madhukarnagar-Patas, Tal. Daund. Distt. Pune.

Uttar Pradesh

7. M/s Pratappur Sugar & Industries Ltd., Pratappur, Distt. Deoria.
8. M/s K.M. Sugar Mills Ltd., Motinagar, Distt. Faizabad.
9. M/s Shervani Sugar Syndicate Ltd., Neoli, Distt. Etah.
10. M/s Khalilabad Sugar Mills Pvt. Ltd., Khalilabad, Distt. Basti.

Year: 1996-97

Gujarat

1. M/s Shree Kamrej Vibhag Sahakari Khand Udyog Mandli Ltd., Tal. Kamrej Distt. Surat

Haryana

2. M/s The Saraswati Sugar Mills, Yamunanagar.

Karnataka

3. M/s The Pandavapura SSK Ltd., Pandavapura, Distt. Mandya.

Maharashtra

4. M/s Shree Pandurang SSK Ltd., Shreepur, Tal. Malshiras, Distt. Solapur.

Uttar Pradesh

5. M/s Balrampur Chini Mills Ltd., Balrampur, Distt. Gonda
6. M/s Rosa Sugar Works, Rosa, Distt. Shahjahanpur.
7. M/s United Provinces Sugar Co. Ltd., Seorahi, Distt. Padrauna.
8. M/s DSM Sugar (Kashipur) Ltd., Kashipur, Distt. Udham Singh Nagar.
9. M/s Balrampur Chini Mills Ltd., Babhnan, Distt. Gonda.
10. M/s Govind Nagar Sugar Ltd., Walterganj, Distt. Basti.

1	2
Year: 1997-98	

Gujarat

1. M/s Sahakari Khand Udyog Mandli Ltd., Gandevi, Distt. Valsad.

Haryana

2. M/s The Saraswati Sugar Mills, Yamunanagar (Sanction for second loan)

Karnataka

3. M/s Vanivilasa Coop. Sugar Factory Ltd., Hiriyyur, Distt. Chitradurga.
4. M/s Ugar Sugar Works, Ugarkhurd, Distt. Belgaum

Maharashtra

5. M/s Yeshwant SSK Ltd., Chintamaninagar, Theur, Haveli, Distt. Pune.
6. M/s Indapur SSK Ltd., Mahatma Phulenagar, Tal. Indapur, Distt. Pune.
7. M/s Ajinkyatara SSK Ltd., Distt. Satara.
8. M/s Vighnagar SSK Ltd., Nivrutinagar, Tal. Junnar, Distt. Pune.
9. M/s Chandrabhaga SSK Ltd., Bhalwani, Tal. Pandharpur, Distt. Solapur.

Punjab

10. M/s Rana Sugars Ltd., Butter Savian, Teh. Baba-Bakala, Distt. Amritsar.

Uttar Pradesh

11. M/s Khalilabad Sugar Mills Pvt. Ltd., Khalilabad, Distt. Basti.
12. M/s Govind Sugar Mills Ltd., Aira Estate, Distt. Lakhimpur-Kheri
13. M/s Bajaj Hindustan Ltd., Paliakalan, Distt. Lakhimpur-Kheri
14. M/s Bajaj Hindustan Ltd., Golagokarannath, Distt. Lakhimpur-Kheri.
15. M/s Basti Sugar Mills Co. Ltd., Basti, Distt. Basti.
16. M/s DSM Sugar, Rauzagaon, Distt. Barabanki.
17. M/s Seksaria Biswan Sugar Factory Ltd., Biswan, Distt. Sitapur.

1	2
18.	M/s Kisan Sahkari Chini Mills Ltd., Nanauta, Distt. Saharanpur.
19.	M/s Sarjoo Sahkari Chini Mills Ltd., Belrayan, Distt. Lakhimpur-Kheri.
20.	M/s Kisan Sahkari Chini Mills Ltd., Sampurnanagar, Distt. Lakhimpur-Kheri.

Statement-III

Cases where both the instalments have been released till date

S.No.	Name of the Sugar Factory
1	2

Uttar Pradesh

1. M/s Balrampur Chini Mills Ltd., Unit-Babhnan, Distt. Gonda.
2. M/s Khalilabad Sugar Mills Pvt. Ltd., Khalilabad, Distt. Basti.
3. M/s Govind Nagar Sugars Ltd., Walterganj, Distt. Basti.
4. M/s Pratappur Sugar & Industries Ltd., Pratappur, Distt. Deoria.
5. M/s Balrampur Chini Mills Ltd., Unit-Balrampur, Distt. Gonda
6. M/s Shervani Sugar Syndicate Ltd., Neoli, Distt. Etah.
7. M/s K.M. Sugar Mills Ltd., Motinagar, Distt. Faizabad.
8. M/s Rosa Sugar Works, Rosa, Distt. Shahjahanpur.
9. M/s DSM Sugar, Kashipur, Distt. Nainital.
10. M/s United Provinces Sugar Co. Ltd., Seorahi, Distt. Padrauna.
11. M/s Basti Sugar Co. Ltd., Basti, Distt. Basti.
12. M/s Gobind Sugar Mills Ltd., Aira Estate, Distt. Lakhimpur-Kheri.

Andhra Pradesh

13. M/s K.C.P. Sugar & Industries Corporation Ltd., Vuyyuru, Distt. Krishna

1	2
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Karnataka

14. M/s Pandavapura SSK Ltd., Pandavapura, Distt. Mandya

Maharashtra

15. M/s Pandurang SSK Ltd., Shreepur, Distt. Solapur.
16. M/s Daulat SSK Ltd., Chandgarh, Distt. Kolhapur.
17. M/s Kannad SSK Ltd., Kannad, Distt. Aurangabad.
18. M/s Bhima SSK Ltd., Patas, Distt. Pune.
19. M/s Kisanveer Satara SSK Ltd., Kisanveer Nagar, Distt. Satara.
20. M/s Indapur SSK Ltd., Indapur, Distt. Pune.
21. M/s Yeshwant SSK Ltd., Chintamaninagar, Theur.

Bihar

22. M/s Vishnu Sugar Mills Ltd., Gopalganj, Distt. Gopalganj.

Haryana

23. M/s Saraswati Sugar Mills Ltd., Yamunanagar.

Gujarat

24. M/s Shree Kamrej Vibhag Sahakari Khand Udyog Mandal Ltd., Kamrej, Dt. Surat.
25. M/s Sahakari Khand Udyog Mandli Ltd., Gandevi, Distt. Valsad.

Statement-IV

Cases where only one instalment have been released till date

Haryana

1. M/s Saraswati Sugar Mills Ltd., Yamunanagar

Maharashtra

2. M/s Ajinkyatara SSK Ltd., Satara,
3. M/s Vighnagar SSK Ltd., Distt. Pune
4. M/s Chandrabhaga SSK Ltd., Bhalwani, Tal. Pandharpur

Uttar Pradesh

5. M/s DSM Sugar, Rauzagaon, Distt. Barabanki.
6. M/s Kisan Sahkari Chini Mills Ltd., Nanauta, Distt. Saharanpur

Statement-V

Cases where no releases have been made till date

Karnataka

1. M/s Ugar Sugar Works Ltd., Ugar-Khurd, Distt. Belgaum
2. M/s Vanivilasa Coop. Sugar Factory Ltd., Chitradurga.

Punjab

3. M/s Rana Sugar Ltd., Butter Seviaan (Baba-Bakala), Distt. Amritsar.

Uttar Pradesh

4. M/s Sarjoo Sahkari Chini Mills Ltd., Belrayan, Distt. Lakhimpur-Kheri
5. M/s Kisan Sahkari Chini Mills Ltd., Sampurnanagar, Distt. Lakhimpur-Kheri
6. M/s Khalilabad Sugar Mills Pvt. Ltd., Distt. Basti
7. M/s Bajaj Hindustan Ltd., Golagokarannath, Distt. Lakhimpur-Kheri
8. M/s Bajaj Hindustan Ltd., Paliakalan, Distt. Lakhimpur-Kheri
9. M/s Seksaria Biswan Sugar Factory Ltd., Biswan, Distt. Sitapur.

Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd.

5978. SHRI GEORGE EDEN : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd. at Ambalameda - Kerala has put any pipe line under the water in Chitrapuzha-River for draining effluent from the factory;

(b) the total distance of the pipe line under the water:

(c) the reasons for putting the pipeline under the water; and

(d) whether the factory has obtained clearance from Pollution Control Board in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (DR. A.K. PATEL) :
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The total distance of the pipeline is 4.1 kms. Out of this, 2.1 km pipeline is lying below the land acquired for the purpose by the company and 2 km pipeline is laid through the Chitrapuzha river.

(c) Accessibility to the point of discharge and safety of the pipeline were the main considerations.

(d) Besides the clearance from State Pollution Control Board, no objection Certificates and approvals were obtained from Panchayat, Irrigation and Revenue authorities also.

[Translation]

Facilities for Admission of SC's/ST's Students

5979. SHRI BALIRAM KASHYAP : Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the details of admission in residential schools and Hostel being provided to SC/ST students in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) the amount spent by the Madhya Pradesh Government on this account during 1997-98;

(c) whether the appointments for superintendent in some Hostels are made by the Government; and

(d) if so, the responsibility given to him for the maintenance of Hostel in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI) : (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[English]

Recommendations of Expert Group on CPA, 1986

5980. PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA :
SHRI R. SAMBASIVA RAO :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND CONSUMER AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Expert Group constituted to revise the Consumer Protection Act, 1986 has submitted its report;

(b) if so, the main recommendations therein;

(c) the details of recommendations accepted by the Government; and

(d) the time by which the remaining recommendations are likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CONSUMER AFFAIRS (SHRI SATYAPAL SINGH YADAV) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The main recommendations of the Group relate to speedier disposal of cases in the consumer courts, giving more powers to the consumer fora to better protect the interest of consumers and constitution of benches of State Commissions.

(c) and (d) After considering the recommendations of the Expert Group, a draft note has been prepared and sent to the concerned Ministries/Departments inviting their comments.

Demand and Supply of LPG

5981. DR. RAMKRISHNA KUSMARIA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) the details of demand and supply and consumption of LPG Cylinders in Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan at present; and

(b) the steps being taken to improve the supply of LPG Cylinders in the said States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR) : (a) The LPG sales during 1997-98 was about 183.5 TMT in Rajasthan and 221.3 TMT in Madhya Pradesh. The demand of LPG cylinders in Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh is by and large fully met by PSU Oil Companies.

(b) Plans have been drawn for higher availability of LPG by increasing the capacity of the existing production sources, putting up new plants and higher import through existing and new facilities.

Assistance to National Chest Institute, New Delhi

5982. DR. SAROJA V. : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether National Chest Institute, New Delhi has started AIDS ward therein;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any financial assistance has been provided by the Union Government/National AIDS Control Organisation to this institute; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DALIT EZHILMALAI) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) No financial assistance has been provided by the Union Government or National AIDS Control Organisation (NACO) to National Chest Institute, New Delhi, till date.

Tatkal Scheme

5983. SHRI A. SIDDARAJU : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Tatkal Scheme for LPG connections has been introduced in Karnataka;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of LPG connections released under this scheme in the State so far and the amount of deposits collected from these consumers;

(d) whether the said scheme has been discontinued;

(e) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(f) the steps taken to clear the waiting list of LPG connections in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR) : (a) Yes, Sir Tatkal Scheme for release of LPG connections on demand was introduced by the Public Sector Oil Companies in the country, including Karnataka State.

(b) As per the modified Tatkal Scheme which came into effect from 20-2-1997, any person could have an LPG connection by paying a non-refundable amount of Rs. 4000/- in addition to regular security deposit towards cylinders and regulator, subject to the condition that he does not already possess an LPG connection.

(c) Public Sector Oil Companies have released 63,396 LPG connections under this scheme in Karnataka so far and Rs. 25.89 crores has been collected as one time non-refundable deposit towards release of these connections.

(d) and (e) Due to the constraints in the availability of LPG, the enrolment programme for 1998-99 has been kept in abeyance and as such no connection has been released under this scheme during this year in the country, including Karnataka State.

(f) Efforts are constantly on to release LPG connections of applicants as early as possible. Plans have been drawn for higher availability of LPG by increasing the capacity of the existing production sources, putting up new plants and higher import through existing and new facilities. It is planned to clear waiting list throughout the country by 2001-02.

[Translation]

Community Based Rehabilitation Schemes

5984. SHRI RAMANAND SINGH : Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the community based rehabilitation schemes for the welfare of the disabled persons are approved by the Union Government through, the voluntary organisations and rural development agencies;

(b) if so, the number of such schemes being run by Madhya Pradesh;

(c) the number of beneficiaries in this regard during 1997-98, State-wise; and

(d) the number of such proposals lying pending for approval?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI) : (a) to (d) A pilot project formulated by the Central Institute on Mental Retardation, Kerala, a Non-Governmental Organisation, has been approved with the support of grant-in-aid from the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment and Department of Culture, Ministry of Human Resource Development. The project was recently launched in six States, namely, Kerala, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Madhya Pradesh and Delhi.

[English]

Health Centres in the States

5985. SHRI AKBOR ALI KHANDOKER : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the deteriorating conditions in the Health Centres in States;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Government to take up the matter with the State Governments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DALIT EZHILMALAI) : (a) to (c) Government is aware of certain gaps in rural health infrastructure due to lack of manpower and resources. The Central Government has been asking the States to see that adequate funds are allocated for drugs, equipment and essential maintenance. States are also advised from time to time to fill up the existing vacancies of medical and para-medical staff on priority basis. Strengthening of First Referral Units, Primary Health Centres and providing better facilities at the Sub-Centre level, constitute a major part of the recently launched Reproductive and Child Health Programme. Besides, Family Welfare Services are also being strengthened and expanded through various other externally aided projects.

Labour Support to the International Market

5986. SHRI ASHOK NAMDEORAO MOHOL : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether several foreign countries have expressed their interest to get labourers from India;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to send our skilled/semi-skilled workers to those countries like Israel, South Korea etc.;

(d) the present policy of the Government in this regard and existing network for channelising the labour supply to the International market;

(e) the total number of registered remitting agencies and the number of persons sent abroad through them during the last three years; and

(f) the details of cases where in the agencies have indulged in exploitative practices and the action taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA) : (a) to (f) Deployment of Indian workers abroad on contractual employment is regulated by the provisions of Emigration Act, 1983 and the rules framed thereunder. Under the Act, the foreign employers desirous of recruiting manpower from India can either authorise the registered recruiting agents in India for making recruitment on their behalf or can make direct recruitment themselves after obtaining permit from the concerned Indian Mission abroad or from the competent authority notified under the Act. The main demand for Indian workers has been from the Gulf countries. Govt. of Israel had also shown interest in recruitment of Indian skilled and semi-skilled workers for

construction work in Israel. It was decided that Govt. should permit deployment of Indian workers in limited numbers on the basis of prior work permit issued by the Israeli authorities. No quota for export of man power to South Korea has been allocated.

Under the Act, all intending emigrants having 'Emigration check required' (ECR) endorsement on their passports are required to furnish through registered recruiting agents, demand letters, power of attorney and employment contract, duly attested by Indian mission in the country of employment. Emigration clearance is granted after thorough scrutiny of these documents by the concerned protector of emigrant (POE). The emigration procedure was simplified with effect from 4th October, 1991. Under the revised procedure, the emigrants falling under any of the following six additional categories of 'Emigration check not required' (ECNR) are given emigration clearance after submission of an affidavit by the registered recruiting agent to the effect that the workers actually belong to these categories and that they have been trade-tested for work which they will be deployed by the foreign employer :-

- (i) Supervisors (all professions)
- (ii) Skilled workers (all professions)
- (iii) Semi-skilled workers (all professions)
- (iv) Light/Medium/Heavy Vehicle Drivers
- (v) Clerical workers of all categories including stenographers, Store-keepers, time-keepers, typists etc.
- (vi) Cook excluding those who seek employment in household duties (as cooks)

The total number of Recruiting Agents registered with the Ministry of Labour upto 30.6.1998 was 3047. The number of emigration clearance/ECNR endorsement granted by offices of POEs during the past 3 years was as under :-

Year	No. of workers (in lakhs)
1995	4.15
1996	4.14
1997	4.16

As and when cases regarding indulgence of the recruiting agents in exploitative practices come to the notice of the Government, immediate action for suspension/cancellation of the registration certificates is taken. During the last 3 years registration certificates of 43 recruiting agents were

suspended. In one case the registration certificate was finally cancelled. In one case the bank guarantee furnished by the Recruiting Agent was forfeited and the amount was distributed among the complainants.

Revival of Community Health Guides Scheme

5987. SHRI S. SUDHAKAR REDDY : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have considered a proposal to revive the community Health Guides scheme which was closed a few years back;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the time by which it is likely to be taken by the Government to start the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DALIT EZHILMALAI) : (a) to (d) The Community Health Workers Scheme, launched in 1977, was renamed as Village Health Guide Scheme in 1981. The Scheme has been reviewed from time to time. The Scheme is still in operation in many States of the country. An Expert Committee has been set up to look into the various aspect of the Village Health Guide Scheme. On receipt of the Committee's report, the Government will consider the same and take appropriate action.

Right to a speedy trial

5988. SHRI AJAY KUMAR S. SARNAIK : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Human Rights Commission in its latest report has observed that the right to a fair trial which includes the right to a speedy trial is apart of our international obligations;

(b) whether 80 per cent prisoners are undertrial; and

(c) if so, the details regarding the observations made by the National Human Rights Commission?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI L.K. ADVANI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir. The Annual Report of the Commission for the year 1996-97 has indicated that nearly 80 percent or more of the prison inmates are undertrials.

(c) The Annual Report of the Commission have been laid on the Table of Lok Sabha on 9.6.98.

Home Guards

5989. SHRI AMAN KUMAR NAGRA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Home Guards are providing a very useful job in maintaining law and order throughout the country;

(b) if so, whether the Home Guards are not put on regular duties and have not yet been made regular force like Police and other Para-military forces;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether Home Guards are not only less paid but also being exploited by not paying them regularly but are put to work on daily wages;

(e) the steps taken to regularize them at par with the Police and Para-military forces;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI L.K. ADVANI) : (a) to (g) Home Guards serve as an auxiliary to the police and assist in maintaining internal security.

Keeping in view its voluntary character, there is no plan to make the Home Guards a regular force.

No specific instance of under/irregular payment to the Home Guards has been brought to the notice of the Central Government.

Beedi Workers

5990. SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether the amount collected from the Beedi rolling business and deposited with the Central Government is not spent in the respective areas of Andhra Pradesh for welfare activities for the beedi workers;

(b) if so, the details of the amount collected and spent in the Andhra Pradesh, District-wise; and

(c) if not, the steps taken by the Government to spend the money collected in the respective areas of Andhra Pradesh for the welfare activities of workers?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA) : (a) No Sir.

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) The Labour Welfare Organisation is extending benefits to beedi workers under various welfare

schemes in the fields of health, education, housing and recreation. The expenditure on various schemes during 97-98 in Andhra Pradesh is as below :

	(Rs. in lakhs)
Health	172
Education	364
Housing	25
Grand Total	561

[Translation]

Health Workers

5991. SHRI CHANDRAMANI TRIPATHI :
SHRI MOHAN SINGH :

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

(a) the number of health workers working in the country at present alongwith their pay-scales;

(b) whether the Government propose to increase their pay scales and the medical items provided to them; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DALIT EZHILMALAI) : (a) Following Health Workers are working in the country as on 31.12.1997.

Category	No. in position
i. Auxiliary Nurse Mid-wife/ Multi Purpose Health Worker (Female)	134112
ii. Multi Purpose Health Worker (Male)	71886

(b) and (c) The pay scale of above mentioned health workers are fixed by State Governments and these vary from State to State. The Fifth Central Pay Commission has revised the pay scale of ANM/Multi Purpose Health Worker (Female) from Rs. 975-1540 to Rs. 4000-6000.

To improve the delivery services, Drug Kit 'A', Drug Kit 'B' Midwifery Kit and Sub-centre equipment kit will continue to be supplied at Sub-centre level. In addition to that, one IUD kit will be provided to the ANMs under the RCH Programme.

[English]

**Effect of Privatisation of Undertaking
on SCs/STs**

5992. SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA :
PROF. JOGENDRA KAWADE :

Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the recruitment reservation of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in Government undertakings has been discontinued due to privatisation of undertakings;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to continue the reservation; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI) : (a) to (d) There is no proposal to discontinue the reservation in recruitment to SC/ST in public sector undertakings.

Citizenship Rights to Refugees In J&K

5993. VAIDYA VISHNU DATT : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the refugees came from West Pakistan are not given citizenship rights in Jammu and Kashmir even after fifty years of independence;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether those refugees are also deprived of rights to land, property, voting profession, education and employment in the State service;

(d) if so, whether it is a fact that those refugees are allowed to vote in Parliament Elections but not entitled to vote in J&K Assembly Elections;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether the Government propose to restore their rights and rehabilitate them permanently in the State; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI L.K. ADVANI) : (a) and (b) The citizenship rights of persons who migrated to India from Pakistan after partition are governed by the provisions of Article 6 of the Constitution of India.

(c) The state of J&K has conferred certain special rights (such as employment, acquisition of immovable property, settlement in State, scholarship etc.) upon its permanent residents which are not available to others.

(d) and (e) Yes, Sir. Under Section 140 of the Constitution of Jammu and Kashmir, only permanent residents of the State are entitled to cast their votes in Legislative Assembly elections. This right is not available to other citizens. However, other citizens as well as permanent residents are entitled to cast their votes for Parliament elections under Article 326 of the Constitution of India, by virtue of being citizens of India.

(f) and (g) These matters fall within the jurisdiction of the State Government of Jammu and Kashmir.

Excess of Army and Para-military Forces

5994. SHRI P.R. KYNDIAH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Human Rights Commission has propose to give more powers to probe complaints of excesses by the Army and Para-military Forces;

(b) whether the NHRC continues to receive complaints of excesses from J&K and North East;

(c) if so, the findings of the probe by the Defence Ministry on such complaints; and

(d) whether the Government consider to amend the PHR act to bring human rights violations by the Army/Para-military personnel in its ambit?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI L.K. ADVANI) : (a) No such proposal has been sent by the National Human Rights Commission so far.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. The National Human Rights Commission receives complaints of excesses by members of the Army and Para-military forces from Jammu & Kashmir and the North-East. On receipt of complaints of excesses pertaining to the Army they are referred to the Defence Ministry by the National Human Rights Commission. These are promptly investigated and a report is forwarded to the Commission. The outcome of the investigations by the Defence Ministry, on such alleged complaints, as on 31st March, 1998 is in enclosed Statement.

(d) The Government is not presently considering any amendment in the protection of Human Rights Act, 1993 as there is already a provision under section 19 of the said Act, which provides a procedure for dealing with complaints of violation of human rights by the members of the Armed Forces.

Statement

The outcome of the investigations by the Defence Ministry on alleged complaints of Human Rights Violations as on 31st March, 1998

	Pertaining to		
	J&K	NE	Total
(a) No. of cases referred by the NHRC	61	60	121
(b) No. of cases investigated	58	57	115
(c) Under investigation	3	3	6
(d) No. of cases where allegations were found false	56	56	112
(e) No. of cases where allegation were found true	2	1	3
(f) No. of persons punished for cases at (e) above by Army on its own.	6	2	8

Silicosys Diseases

5995. SHRI ANANT KUMAR HEGDE : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have found out the reasons for Silicosys disease;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have taken any study on the rising number of silicosys affected person working in foundaries, mines and stone crushers;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor;

(f) the details of silicosys affected persons in the country, State-wise; and

(g) the steps taken by the Government to eradicate this disease?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DALIT EZHILMALAI) : (a) to (e) Silicosis is the commonest of all occupational diseases. It is caused by long term inhalation of silica or as silicon dioxide (SiO₂). Several studies have been carried out by National Institute of Occupational Health of ICMR, is underground and open cast mines, small scale and unorganised sectors, cottage industries and also organised sector. The details of the studies are given in the statement enclosed.

(f) There are about 3 million workers reportedly engaged in mining of various minerals, iron and steel industries, cement industry, quarries etc. All these industries involve potential risk of exposure to siliceous dust and subsequent development of silicosis.

(g) Silicosis is a compensable and notifiable disease. Under the Factories (Amendment 1987, Act and Mines Act, there are several provisions for prevention of all occupational diseases including silicosis.

Statement

In India several studies have been conducted in underground and open cast mines, small-scale, unorganised sector, cottage industries, and the organised sector. These studies can be categorised as per various occupations for better understanding.

Gold mines : The studies in Kolar Goldfields have been reported since 1947. The prevalence rate varied from 8.8% to 13.9%. In Indian mines, Watson attributed the low prevalence of silicosis to higher calcium content (11-20%) as compared to gold mines of other countries (0.6-4.8%). From the histopathological point of view, silicosis in Indian mines may be defined as non-collagenous form of pneumoconiosis. The study by Caplan and Burdon and Shenoy confirmed the absence of silicotic hyaline concentric fibrosis inspite of heavy dust deposition.

Mica mines and processing units : The Chief advisor of factories (CAF), Gupta, was the pioneer in the study of mica mines. The prevalence rate of silicosis reported by him varied from 34% to 45% and tuberculosis 6.45% to 18.4%, (8.9,). It was also observed that the hand drillers in mica mines were at higher risk of developing silicosis than pneumatic drillers and muckers. The National Institute of Occupational Health (NIOH) Ahmedabad, India, reported the prevalence rate of 6.2% in mica processing units.

Coal mines : Silicosis in coal mines is also known as "Coal Workers's Pneumoconiosis" (CWP) or anthrocosilicosis. The prevalence rate of CWP varied from 1.3 to 18.8%. Dust surveys reported high concentrations in machine drilling (44-126mppcf) and machine cutting (34-110mppcf), moderate concentrations in coal cutting, dressing and loading (11-56mppcf) and lower concentrations (2-23mppcf) during other operations. Moisture free coal dust in two mines contained 3.36% and 4.3% free silica content, respectively.

Other cutters : The prevalence rate of silicosis in manganese, lead and zinc mines was found to be

4.4% to 30.4% respectively (Manganese Poisoning Comming Report and CAF). The mean free Silica content of ore was 22 (3-36%) in lead and zinc mines.

Stone cutters : Four investigators i.e. Sikand and Pamra, Sethi and Kapoor, Gupta et al and NIOH reported prevalence rate of the disease as 52.5%, 25.0%, respectively. In the study conducted by NIOH the mean respirable dust concentrations in the two quarries were 0.80 mg/m and 0.85 respectively with nearly 70.0% free silica.

Ceramics and pottery industry : Silicosis reported by three studies revealed the prevalence rate of 15.7%, 11.1% and 15.1%. The respirable dust levels ranged from 0.39 mg/m to 43.8 mg/mg and free silica dust contents ranged from 4.8% to 23.3%.

Brick refractory workers : In brick refractory workers the prevalence of silicosis and tuberculosis was 21.7% and 7.0% respectively.

Rane observed deterioration of pulmonary function occur in 60.0% of workers with dust levels 119 (25-440) mppcf and with 75.0% free silica.

Agate industry : In agate industry, two studies reported the prevalence of silicosis as 18.4% and 36.7% respectively. The latter study reported the mean "total" and respirable" dust concentration as 25.4 mg/mg 3 (14.5-35.1 mg/m) and 2.74 mg/m (1.73-20.04 mg/m) respectively. The free silica content of this dust was 60%.

Slate pencil workers : In the slate pencil industry, two studies reported the prevalence rate of 57% and 54.6% respectively (29,30). The prevalence rate of progressive massive fibrosis (PMF) reported in these two slate pencil industry were 20% and 17.7% respectively. In the latter study, the "total" and "respirable" dust concentrations during the cutting processes were 46.47 mg/m 11.03-177.30 mg/m), and 10.41 mg/m 3 (4.27-18.39 mg/m) respectively, with free silica content 36.5%.

Other industries : The prevalence rate in other industries were as follows :

Scissor and razor grinding : 27.2% foundry workers - 2.5%. Iron and steel workers - 0.98%, ordnance factory - 3.5% glass manufacturing plant - 16.7%; non-mechanised iron and foundry workers - 27.2%, glass bangle workers - 7.3%; quartz crushing - 12% and sand grinding - 27.8%.

Pilferage of Diesel

5996. DR. SANJAY SINH : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that a

racket involving well-oiled network of smugglers operating between Kandla Port and Radhanpur of the Pakistan border in North Gujarat and diesel worth crores of rupees is being pilfered from the pipeline;

(b) if so, the loss suffered by the Government during the last one year;

(c) whether the official of IOC are also involved in the racket;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action taken/proposed to be taken against the culprits?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR) : (a) and (b) IOC have reported 9 incidents of oil pilferage during 1997-98 in Kandla Bhatinda Pipeline in the State of Gujarat resulting in the loss of diesel of about Rs. 3.44 crores during the year.

(c) to (e) IOC have reported that preliminary inquiry has not revealed involvement of any IOC officer. However as a measure of abundant precaution, an inquiry has been instituted by IOC to examine whether any IOC's official is involved.

Involvement of Citizen Award Winner's in Criminal Cases

5997. SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news item captioned 'Citizen Award Winner has 4 criminal record' appearing in the 'Hindu' dated May 20, 1998;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) the corrective steps being taken by the Government to remedy the situation?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI L.K. ADVANI) : (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The Award in question was presented by the President of India on the basis of a proposal submitted to him by a Non-Governmental Organisation (NGO). The recipients of the Award had been selected, as per the communication sent to the President, by a distinguished jury headed by a former Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of India. None of the Ministries or Departments of the Government of India were involved with this function. It was for the sponsoring Non-Governmental Agency to have verified the antecedents of all the Awardees.

Bungling in Ayurvedic and Unani

5998. SHRI RAMKRISHNA BABA PATIL :
SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT :

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

(a) whether the Government are aware about the financial irregularities to the tune of crores of rupees in the Ayurvedic and Unani Departments of CGHS;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DALIT EZHILMALAI) : (a) No such irregularities have come to the notice of the Government.

(b) and (c) In view of (a) above, the questions do not arise.

Non-availability of Qualified Doctors in Rural Areas

5999. SHRI BASWARAJ PATIL SEDAM :
SHRI GINGEE N. RAMACHANDRAN :
SHRI A. GANESHAMURTHI :
SHRI VAIKO :
SHRI CHAMANLAL GUPTA :

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

(a) whether the Government observed the non-availability of qualified doctors and their poor services in rural villages in the country and survey has been made in this regard;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the number of such villages as on April 30, 1998 and the action taken by the Government thereon;

(c) whether the Government propose to impose any condition on doctors to serve in rural villages for minimum period of five years before registration of medical graduates;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor;

(f) the number of vacant L.M.O. posts in the rural areas; and

(g) the action taken by the Governments to fill these vacancies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DALIT EZHILMALAI) : (a) and (b) No survey on non-availability of qualified doctors and poor services in rural villages has been conducted. However, some posts of doctors are lying vacant in the Primary Health Centres and Community Health Centres situated in rural areas. Recruitment and posting of doctors in these Centres are the responsibility of State Governments.

(c) to (e) At present there is no such proposal under consideration as the Medical Council of India did not agree to an earlier suggestion for registration of medical graduates only after they have served in rural areas for a minimum period.

(f) and (g) In every Primary Health Centre, one post of Medical Officer, either male or female, is sanctioned. As per information available as on 31.12.1997, 626 Lady Medical Officers are working in 22,962 PHCs. In Community Health Centres, one Obstetrician and Gynaecologist, usually a lady doctor is posted; there are 644 vacancies of these specialists against 1309 posts as on 31.12.1997. State Governments are being requested from time to time to fill up the vacancies in rural hospitals.

Shortage of Sugar

6000. SHRI RAMPAL SINGH :
SHRI AMAR PAL SINGH :
SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK :
SHRI PANKAJ CHOUDHRY :
SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND CONSUMER AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the sugar Industry has urged the Government not to import sugar for Public Distribution System shortage;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto;

(c) whether the Government have taken any decision to purchase sugar from the sugar mills to meet the shortage of sugar for the Public Distribution System;

(d) if so, the details of the quantity and rate at which it is likely to be purchased;

(e) whether a decision has been taken not to import sugar for which a deal has already been finalised;

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

(g) the manner by which this sugar is likely to be sold to States as well to the consumers; and

(h) the details of subsidy proposed to be granted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CONSUMER AFFAIRS (SHRI SATYA PAL SINGH YADAV) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. In the context of the ample aggregate availability of Sugar, the Sugar Industry had requested that imports not be resorted to and that the shortfall on the levy side be made good by Government by purchasing free-sale sugar from the Sugar Mills.

(c) to (f) Government have decided to purchase upto 12 lakhs tonnes of free-sale Sugar, depending upon requirement, from the domestic Mills under a transparent pricing formula. The pricing formula sets out that the purchase price would be the lowest of the following three alternative prices :-

- (i) Actual weighted average free-sale realisation for the preceding three months.
- (ii) The sale price in the current month; or
- (iii) The CIF cost of imports.

In the entire period of 1998, no decision had been taken at any stage for import of Sugar.

(g) Levy sugar is not sold to States. The existing procedure for making the Sugar available to the consumer through the Public Distribution System (PDS), will be followed.

(h) The quantum of subsidy paid in any year is related to the difference between the retail cost and the retail issue price of Sugar in the PDS. The revision of retail issue price of Sugar is notified in the course of the year to which it is applicable. Therefore, it is not possible to estimate the quantum of subsidy which will be required to run the PDS.

[Translation]

Mobile Phones in Tihar Jail

6001. SHRI MOTILAL VORA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

- (a) whether the incidents of availability of mobile phones with the criminals lodged in Tihar Jail;
- (b) whether the mobile phones have been seized from the criminals lodged in Tihar Jail recently; and
- (c) the details of persons found guilty in this regard and the action taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI L.K. ADVANI) : (a) to (c) During the current year, 12 'mobile phones' were recovered from the Jail premises. These were found either in possession of

the prisoners or concealed at different places within the jail premises. In the former case, the prisoner concerned was debarred from meeting visitors for a specified period of time.

The Jail authorities have also charge-sheeted 10 officials for their lapses connected with smuggling of prohibited articles including mobile phones into the jail.

[English]

Sale of Rice in Orissa

6002. SHRI JUAL ORAM : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CONSUMER AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Orissa is selling rice at the rate of rupees two per kg. for People Below Poverty Line and rupees four per Kg for People Above Poverty Line under Public Distribution System;

(b) if so, the loss suffered by the State Government as a result thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CONSUMER AFFAIRS (SHRI SATYA PAL SINGH YADAV) : (a) Government of Orissa is selling rice @ Rs. 2/- per kg to families below poverty line (BPL) and Rs. 4/- per kg to families above poverty line (APL) under Public Distribution System (PDS) in 143 blocks covered under Integrated Tribal Development Project (ITDP) and Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP).

(b) and (c) Under the Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) foodgrains are issued to the States/UTs at dual prices, viz., Central Issue Prices (CIP) applicable to BPL families and CIP applicable to APL families. Any State wishing to issue foodgrains at lower prices than those fixed by the Government of India can do so provided the additional subsidy is provided from that State's resources. The Government of India do not maintain details of the additional subsidy borne by the States/UTs under PDS.

Corruption in the Wakf Board

6003. SHRIMATI BHAVNA DEVRAJBHAI CHIKHALIA : Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government/C.B.I. have received any complaint against the Chairman, Delhi Wakf Board regarding corruption/irregularities in the said Board;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Government have received a few complaints against the present Chairman, Delhi Wakf Board wherein the following allegations have been made :-

(i) that he has sold wakf lands of Masjid Sohn Bruj in Mehrauli and village Gadaipur near Chatterpur, (ii) that he has recently purchased a machine worth Rs. 7 crores which was imported from Japan and got installed at his son's factory at Faridabad, (iii) that he and his colleagues have earned more than Rs. 20 crores by selling Wakf properties of Delhi Wakf Board and giving it on lease on cheaper rates, (iv) that he and his colleagues have destroyed many documents pertaining to the Board's properties after selling those properties located at Narala, Nizamuddin, Chatterpur, Mehrauli, Sarai Kale Khan, Gadaipur etc., (v) that his one brother has grabbed the Wakf property of Delhi Wakf Board and his another brother has grabbed two shops at Kashmiri Gate, (vi) that the Employees Union of the Board raised its voice against the illegal acts of the Chairman and went on strike which was called off following an assurance from the Chairman to order necessary enquiry but no action has been taken, (vii) that the Chairman has appointed one Azim Akhtar as Chief Executive Officer of the Board without issuing a Gazette Notification, (viii) that the Chairman is trying to get himself renominated as member of the Delhi Wakf Board as and when it is reconstituted under the Wakf Act, 1995 as a representative of 'Eminent Muslim Organisation' for which he has got an organisation by the name 'Madrasa Education Foundation' registered in November, 1997, (ix) that the Wakf Act, 1995, enforced since January, 1996 has not been implemented in Delhi because of present Chairman who is influencing the Delhi Government in the matter.

(c) The complaints have been referred to the Government of NCT of Delhi for a report which is awaited.

Demonstration before the ESI

6004. SHRI LAKSHMAN CHANDRA SETH :
SHRI BIKASH CHOWDHURY :

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether some Trade Unions Organised demonstration before the ESI offices on June 18, 1998 in different parts of the country;

(b) if so, the issues involved in these demonstrations; and

(c) the steps being taken by the Government to resolve those issues?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA) : (a) Yes, Sir,

(b) and (c) The issues involved in the demonstration related inter-alia to elimination of corruption/malpractices in the ESI, maintenance of adequate supply of medicines in the ESI hospitals/dispensaries, initiation of drastic action against defaulting employers, grant of exemption to non-contributory schemes etc. Necessary action as provided under the ESI Act/rules is already being taken for redressal of the grievances.

Vocational Training Institutes

6005. SHRI RATILAL KALIDAS VARMA : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have given any assurance to Government of Gujarat for the establishment of Regional Vocational Training Institute at Vadodara; and

(b) if so, the terms and conditions prescribed by the Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA) : (a) and (b) The establishment of RVTI for Women at Vadodara was agreed to in 1991, on the clear understanding that the Government of Gujarat would make available a suitable plot of land measuring about 5 acres free of cost, for construction of a permanent building for the Institute. They had also agreed to provide immediately, adequate temporary accommodation for starting training activities till the construction of a permanent premises for the Institute. The RVTI for Women, Vadodara is functioning from a dilapidated old hostel building as temporary accommodation and limited infrastructure since May, 1995. The State Government has not yet allotted a plot of land for the permanent building.

World Bank Assistance for Malaria Eradication Programme

6006. SHRIMATI RANI CHITRALEKHA BHONSLE :

DR. SAROJA V. :

SHRI HARIN PATHAK :

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

(a) whether the World Bank has given aid for the Malaria Eradication Programme in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the names of those States where this programme was launched and the date of implementation of this programme in the States;

(d) the percentage of success achieved by the Government so far;

(e) the details of amount shared by the World Bank and the Union Government for this programme; and

(f) the steps taken by the Government for the success of the programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DALIT EZHILMALAI) : (a) to (f) For intensification of Malaria Control Activities in the malaria-endemic tribal areas covering 100 districts of the States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and Rajasthan and 19 cities/towns having a propensity to malaria an enhanced Malaria Control Project with World Bank support is being implemented since 30.9.97. The total cost of the project is Rs. 891.04 crores including 15% share from the Govt of India, spread over a period of five years.

Necessary steps for procurement of materials and goods, organization of training programmes and undertaking Information, Education and Communication activities have already been initiated and the concerned State Govts. have been informed of the modalities for implementation of the project.

Consumption of Urea

6007. SHRI SUNIL KHAN : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to stat:

(a) the licenced capacity production/consumption of urea during the last three years till date, State-wise;

(b) the reason for imbalance in the licenced capacity of urea production specially between the States in the eastern sector and others; and

(c) the steps being taken by the Government to augment the production capacity of the States with lesser production capacity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (DR. A.K. PATEL) : (a) No industrial licence is required for production of urea in terms of the industrial policy announced on 24.7.91.

Consolidated information on State-wise installed capacity, production and consumption of urea during the last 3 years is given in the Statement enclosed.

(b) and (c) The growth in the production capacity of urea in the country during the last 15 years has largely been influenced by the availability of natural gas. Profit making fertilizer enterprises have also expanded the capacities of their plants using other feedstocks. Capacity accretion in the Eastern region has been inhibited because of the constraints in the availability of natural gas and the financial difficulties of the units located in the region.

Government has sanctioned the rehabilitation of the Namrup units of HFC. After rehabilitation, the production of these units is expected to increase from the present level of 1.9 lakh tonnes (average production of the last 3 years) to 5.3 lakh tonnes per annum.

Statement

State-wise installed capacity, production & consumption of Urea during 1995-96 to 1997-98

Name of Zone/State	Installed Capacity (As on 31.3.98)	Production			Consumption		
		1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98 (Likely)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Andhra Pradesh	13.2	8.2	7.9	7.9	18.3	19.3	16.5
Kerala	3.3	2.7	2.4	2.7	1.2	1.2	1.2
Karnataka	3.4	2.3	3.4	2.7	7.6	8.1	8.8
Tamil Nadu	9.1	8.6	8.2	7.8	6.7	8.0	8.3
Pondicherry	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2
A&N Islands	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

(LMT)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Lakshdweep	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total : South-Zone	29.0	21.7	21.9	21.2	34.0	36.9	35.0
Goa	2.8	4.1	3.4	4.3	0.1	0.0	0.0
Madhya Pradesh	14.5	8.6	8.4	16.6	10.2	11.8	13.9
Maharashtra	19.1	17.4	14.8	17.2	15.0	16.2	16.8
Gujarat	29.6	31.5	29.4	31.3	9.7	10.5	11.8
Rajasthan	10.7	12.9	12.7	13.6	9.3	10.6	11.7
Daman & Diu	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
D&N Haveli	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total : West-Zone	76.8	74.5	68.8	83.0	44.4	49.1	54.3
Bihar	5.1	2.8	3.0	2.5	11.0	12.9	13.0
Orissa	3.3	1.2	1.3	1.0	3.1	3.1	4.2
West Bengal	1.7	0.8	0.5	0.0	9.5	9.6	10.2
Assam	5.2	1.4	2.3	2.0	0.5	0.7	0.8
Tripura	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2
Manipur	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2
Meghalaya	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Nagaland	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Arunachal Pradesh	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sikkim	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Mizoram	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tea Board (NE)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.6	0.7
Total : East-Zone	15.4	6.2	7.1	5.5	25.0	27.3	29.4
Haryana	5.1	5.3	4.5	5.6	11.4	12.1	13.0
Punjab	8.4	9.0	7.3	9.7	20.0	18.8	19.9
Uttar Pradesh	58.3	41.5	46.6	60.8	42.6	44.4	46.7
Himachal Pradesh	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.5	0.5
Jammu & Kashmir	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.7	0.9
Delhi	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.4
Chandigarh	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total : North-Zone	71.8	55.8	58.4	76.2	75.7	76.9	81.4
Grand Total :	192.9	158.2	156.2	186.0	179.1	190.2	200.1

[Translation]

Pending Bills

6008. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the details of Bills passed by the State Governments and pending for the approval with the Union Government; and

(b) the latest position of these Bills?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI L.K. ADVANI) : (a) and (b) A statement of Bills reserved by Governors of various States for consideration of the President is enclosed. The State Legislations require examination by the concerned Departments/Ministries of the Government of India and further consultations/clarifications from the State Governments. The concerned State Governments and the Central Ministries/Departments are reminded constantly to expedite their views in the matter. Discussions are also held wherever necessary, to expedite the clearance of the Bills.

(Position as on 20-7-1998)

Sr. No.	Date of Receipt	Name of the Bill
1	2	3
01.	29-5-86	The Madras Race Club (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertaking) Amendment Bill, 1986.
02.	01-11-89	The Sikkim Alienation of Land (Regulation) Bill, 1989.
03.	01-11-89	The Sikkim Transfer of Land (Regulation) Bill, 1989.
04.	20-11-89	The Andhra Pradesh Highways Bill, 1989.
05.	20-06-90	The Assam Land Grabbing (Prohibition) Bill, 1990.
06.	01-06-92	The Uttar Pradesh Prevention of Cow Slaughter (Amendment) Bill, 1992.
07.	29-10-92	The Limitation (West Bengal Amendment) Bill, 1992.
08.	09-12-92	The Manipur Prevention of Malpractices at Public Examinations Bill, 1992.
09.	13-10-93	The Payment of Gratuity (West Bengal Amendment) Bill, 1993.

1	2	3
10.	08.07.94	The Code of Criminal Procedure (West Bengal Amendment) Bill, 1994.
11.	26-08-94	The Prevention of Corruption (West Bengal Amendment) Bill, 1994.
12.	30-01-95	The Arunachal Pradesh Protection of Customary Laws and Social Protection Bill, 1994.
13.	15-05-95	The West Bengal Electrical Undertaking (Recovery of Dues) Bill, 1995
14.	26-06-95	The Code of Civil Procedure (Karnataka Amendment) Bill, 1995.
15.	27-10-95	The Madhya Pradesh Lok Seva (Anusuchit Jatiyon Anusuchit Jan Jatiyon Aur Anya Pichhade Vargon Ke Liya Arakshan) Sanshodhan Vidheyak, 1995.
16.	06-11-95	The Maharashtra Adoption Bill, 1995.
17.	09-11-95	The West Bengal Non-Government Educational Institutions and Local Authorities (Control of Provident Fund of Employees) (Amendment) Bill, 1995.
18.	20-11-95	The Bihar Reservation of Vacancies in Posts and Services (For Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes) (Amendment) Bill, 1995.
19.	18-12-95	The Haryana School Education Bill, 1995.
20.	01-02-96	The Maharashtra Animal Preservation (Amendment) Bill, 1995.
21.	02-02-96	The Maharashtra Prevention of Bigamous Marriages Bill, 1995.
22.	06-05-96	The Punjab Scheduled Roads and Controlled Areas Restriction of Unregulated Development (Haryana Amendment and Validation) Bill, 1996.

1	2	3	1	2	3
23.	03-06-96	The Code of Criminal Procedure (Tamil Nadu Amendment) Bill, 1996.	41.	13-02-98	The Punjab Excise (Haryana Second Amendment) Bill, 1998.
24.	04-06-96	The Bengal Nurses (Amendment) Bill, 1996.	42.	18-02-98	The Himachal Pradesh Private Educational Institutions (Regulations) Bill, 1997.
25.	24-06-96	The West Bengal Apartment Ownership (Amendment) Bill, 1996.	43.	30-03-98	The Madhya Pradesh Gram Nyayalaya (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 1997.
26.	23-08-96	The Motor Vehicle (Rajasthan Amendment) Bill, 1996.	44.	10-05-98	The West Bengal Apartment Ownership (Amendment) Bill, 1997.
27.	14-01-97	The Orissa Labour Welfare Fund Bill, 1996.	45.	19-05-98	The Mysore Palace (Acquisition and Transfer) Bill, 1998.
28.	21-03-97	The Himachal Pradesh Maintenance of Parents and Dependents Bill, 1996.	46.	25-05-98	The Registration (Kerala Amendment) Bill, 1998.
29.	08-04-97	The Jaipur Metals and Electricals Limited (Acquisition of Shares) (Amendment) Bill, 1997.	47.	26-05-98	The Industrial Dispute (Madhya Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 1998.
30.	05-05-97	The Tamil Nadu Special Courts Bill, 1997.	48.	27-05-98	The Andhra Pradesh State Minorities Commission. Bill, 1998.
31.	06-05-97	The Arunachal Pradesh Panchayat Raj Bill, 1997.	49.	27-05-98	The Andhra Pradesh Fire Services Bill, 1998.
32.	20-05-97	The Tamil Nadu Acquisition of Land For Industrial Purposes Bill, 1997.	50.	27-05-98	The Andhra Pradesh Electricity Reform Bill, 1998.
33.	02-07-97	The Bengal Public Demands Recovery (Amendment) Bill, 1997.	51.	08-06-98	The Electricity Laws (Karnataka Amendment) Bill, 1998.
34.	11-08-97	The Goa Police Bill, 1997.	52.	08-06-98	The Karnataka Highways (Amendment) Bill, 1997.
35.	22-08-97	The Maharashtra Maintenance of Parents and Dependents Bill, 1997.	53.	16-06-98	The Registration (Andhra Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 1998.
36.	11-11-97	The Goa Prohibition of Smoking and Spitting Bill, 1997.	54.	16-06-98	The Azamabad Industrial Area (Termination and Regulation of Leases) (Amendment) Bill, 1998.
37.	13-11-97	The Indian Stamp (Tamil Nadu Amendment) Bill, 1997.	55.	23-06-98	The Tamil Nadu Transparency in Tenders Bill, 1998.
38.	19-11-97	The Tamil Nadu Universities Laws (Amendment) Bill, 1997.	56.	23-06-98	The Tamil Nadu Municipal Laws (Second Amendment) Bill, 1998.
39.	07-01-98	The West Bengal Premises Tenancy Bill, 1997.			
40.	13-01-98	The West Bengal Government Premises (Tenancy Regulation) (Amendment) Bill, 1997.			

1	2	3
57.	23-06-98	The Tamil Nadu Recognised Private Schools Regulation (Amendment) Bill, 1998.
58.	23-06-98	The Tamil Nadu Universities Laws (Amendment) Bill, 1998.
59.	24-06-98	The Tamil Nadu Land Reforms (Fixation of Ceiling of Land) Amendment Bill, 1998.
60.	25-06-98	The Tamil Nadu Forest (Amendment) Bill, 1998.
61.	29-06-98	The Tamil Nadu Land Reforms (Fixation of Ceiling of Land) Amendment Bill, 1998.
62.	29-06-98	The Indian Stamp (Tamil Nadu Amendment) Bill, 1998.
63.	29-06-98	The Karnataka Co-operative Societies (Second Amendment) Bill, 1997.
64.	29-06-98	The Indian Penal Code (Orissa Amendment) Bill, 1998.
65.	02-07-98	The Tamil Nadu Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments (Second Amendment) Bill, 1998.
66.	02-07-98	The Tamil Nadu Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments (Amendment) Bill, 1998.
67.	02-07-98	The Indian Criminal Law Amendment (Tamil Nadu Amendment) Bill, 1998.
68.	03-07-98	The Madhya Pradesh Right to Information Bill, 1998.
69.	06-07-98	The Indian Electricity (Tamil Nadu Amendment) Bill, 1998.
70.	07-07-98	The Karnataka Souharda Sahakari Bill, 1997.
71.	10-07-98	The Karnataka Inland Fisheries (Conservation, Development and Regulation) Bill, 1996.

Reports from National Commission for Safai Karamcharis

6009. SHRI THAWAR CHAND GEHLOT :
SHRI PRAKASH YASHWANT AMBEDKAR:

Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of reports received by the Government from the National Commission for Safai Karamcharis during the last three years;

(b) the details of salient points suggested by the Commission;

(c) the action taken by the Government so far in this regard;

(d) the details of the scavengers liberated and rehabilitated since inception of the schemes by the Government; and

(e) the reasons for slow progress in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI) : (a) One

(b) and (c) Under Section 12 of the National Commission for Safai Karamcharis' Act, 1993 the Report alongwith Action Taken Memorandum are to be laid on the Table of the House. Hence till the Report is laid on the Table of the House as provided under Section 12 of the above stated Act the details of salient points and action taken thereon cannot be revealed.

(d) Out of the total 5,77,228 scavengers identified 1,11,205 scavengers have been trained in other vocations and 2,62,421 have been rehabilitated.

(e) The response from targetted beneficiaries had not been upto the expectations. To increase the pace, efforts have been made to implement the National Scheme of Liberation and Rehabilitation of Scavengers and their dependents more vigorously.

Expenditure on Medicines in Tihar Jail

6010. SHRI M.R. CHAUDHARI :
SHRI JANARDAN PRASAD MISRA :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a huge expenditure is made on food items and medicines in Tihar Jail during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof:

(c) whether the Government propose to conduct any inquiry into the excess expenditure on medicines;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI L.K. ADVANI) : (a) and (b) The requisite information is given as under:

Year	Exp. on Dietary items (in Rs.)	Exp. on Medicines (in Rs.)
1995-96	2,43,18,223	3,26,76,364
1996-97	3,22,99,301	2,42,36,993
1997-98	3,37,28,404	1,35,29,686

(c) to (e) A Committee constituted in December, 1995 to look into the management of medicines in Central Jail, Tihar had pointed out certain alleged irregularities relating, inter-alia, to procurement, stocking and issue of medicines. The investigation of this case was entrusted to the CBI. In the meantime, the Jail authorities have, on the basis of the recommendations made by the said Committee, issued detailed guidelines for procurement, stocking and issue of the medicines in the hospital and dispensaries of the Central Jail, Tihar.

Charging of Security from consumers

6011. SHRI MOHAN SINGH : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Rs. 900/- is charged as security per cylinder from the consumers;

(b) the amount of security deposited by consumers so far with the Indian Oil and Bharat Petroleum Companies; and

(c) the mode of use of this amount by the companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR) : (a) An amount of Rs. 900 per cylinder and Rs. 100 per regulator is taken as security deposit by the oil companies for new connections and additional cylinder. However, for North Eastern Region rate of security deposit is Rs. 500 per cylinder and Rs. 50 per regulator.

(b) The amount of security deposit collected by Indian Oil Corporation (IOC) and Bharat

Petroleum Corporation Ltd. (BPCL) up to 31.3.98 are as under :

	Rs./Crore
IOC	1691.76
BPCL	882.74

(c) The deposit is taken by the oil companies as security against LPG equipment loaned to the customer and is refundable as and when the equipment is surrendered. The deposit is utilised to maintain adequate inventory of LPG equipments in usable condition at all times so as to service the customer's requirements. On an average 1.5 cylinder per customer is required to be maintained by the oil companies for servicing their requirements.

Foreign Visits by IOC Officials

6012. DR. RAMESH CHAND TOMAR :

SHRI DEVI BUX SINGH :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of foreign visits of the officials of Indian Oil Corporation Limited during the last one year;

(b) the purpose of the said visits and the foreign exchange spent thereon;

(c) whether the said visits were essential; and

(d) if so, the losses incurred on the said visits?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR) : (a) and (b) During the year 1997-98, 324 officials of the Indian Oil Corporation visited various foreign countries for the following purposes:

(i) In connection with finalisation of terms and conditions of contracts with foreign countries/firms for import of crude oil and various finished petroleum products and also to arrange finances from foreign markets for such imports on behalf of Government of India.

(ii) To carry out pre and post inspection/witnessing tests per the provisions in contracts executed with foreign companies for import of equipments and machinery etc. for the Corporation's plants and projects.

(iii) To explore business opportunities available in various countries in the field

of oil and gas and also to assess possibilities for globalisation and diversification of business.

- (iv) To attend training programmes, conferences and seminars held at International levels in order to update knowledge and skill of the employees.

The details of foreign exchange spent during the year for the above purposes are as under:

US Dollars	-	641593
Pounds Sterling	-	8368
Swedish Kroner	-	7500
French Franc	-	11500
D.M.	-	640

(c) and (d) The above foreign visits of officers of IOC were essential for the Corporation's development work, tying up supply of crude and other petroleum products for the country and also with the objective of imparting required training and skills to the officers for updating their knowledge and for technological upgradation etc. Therefore, there is no question of incurring of any losses on accounts of these visits.

[English]

National Labour Welfare Fund

6013. SHRI DILEEP SANGHANI : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) the total balance in National Labour Welfare Fund as on April 1, 1996 and April 1, 1998;

(b) the total amount deposited by the Central Government to the credit of the said fund till date during the current year;

(c) the scheme-wise amount allocated to the State of Gujarat for various labour welfare programmes from the said fund during the last two years; and

(d) the details of programmes commenced in Gujarat for organised and unorganised labour during the last two years district-wise?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA) : (a) There is no such fund in existence.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Fulfilment of SCs/STs Quota

6014. SHRI K.D. SULTANPURI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the quota of reserved posts of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Backward Classes in his ministry and its allied and subordinate offices has been fulfilled;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the time by which these posts are likely to be fulfilled?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DALIT EZHILMALAI) : (a) to (c) Information is being collected and shall be laid on the table of the House.

[Translation]

Mobile Vans under Public Distribution System

6015. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEY : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CONSUMER AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the arrangements made for distribution of foodgrains, kerosene oil, etc. in the States particularly tribal remote areas of Madhya Pradesh;

(b) the number of mobile vans working for this purpose in each State at present;

(c) the financial assistance being provided to each state for purchase of mobile vans during 1997-98 till date;

(d) whether representations have been received for purchase of more mobile vans;

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

(f) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CONSUMER AFFAIRS (SHRI SATYA PAL SINGH YADAV) : (a) PDS commodities, e.g., foodgrains, sugar, kerosene etc. in all States/UTs including tribal and remote areas of Madhya Pradesh are distributed through a network of fair price shops. However, in areas where it may not be feasible or visible to open Fair Price Shops (FPS) mobile vans are used for distribution of PDS commodities.

(b) and (c) State-wise details of vehicles alongwith financial assistance sanctioned so far, including the period from 1.4.1997 till now under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for financial assistance

for purchase of mobile vans/trucks are given in the statement enclosed. The percentage of mobile vans functioning has been estimated at 80.94 by the Programme Evaluation Organisation of the Planning Commission in a study carried out in 1993-94.

(d) to (f) During the current financial year 1998-99 one proposal complete in all respects has been received so far from Government of Maharashtra for purchase of 50 mobile vans. The proposals are examined and placed before the Standing Finance Committee (SFC) for consideration for sanction.

Statement

Financial assistance to States/UTs under the centrally sponsored scheme for purchase of vans/trucks to strengthen PDS infrastructure

(As on 31.3.1998)

Sl. No.	Name of State/UTs	Total (85-86 to 91-92)		1992-93		(Amount: Rs. in lakhs) 1993-94		1994-95	
		Amount	No. of Vehicles	Amount	No. of Vehicles	Amount	No. of Vehicles	Amount	No. of Vehicles
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	81.00	33	60.00	15	0.00	0	0.00	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0	0.00	0	20.00	5	0.00	0
3.	Assam	38.47	18	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
4.	Bihar	176.73	76	40.00	10	0.00	0	0.00	0
5.	Goa	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
6.	Gujarat	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
7.	Haryana	25.00	10	40.00	10	0.00	0	0.00	0
8.	Himachal Pradesh	45.00	18	0.00	0	48.00	12	40.00	10
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	32.50	13	40.00	10	0.00	0	53.00	16
10.	Karnataka	65.00	26	48.00	12	0.00	0	0.00	0
11.	Kerala	22.50	9	60.00	15	0.00		40.00	10
12.	Madhya Pradesh	97.00	44	0.00	0	80.00	20	100.00	25
13.	Maharashtra	60.00	24	60.00	15	60.00	15	240.00	60
14.	Manipur	36.50	16	0.00	0	24.00	6	36.00	9
15.	Meghalaya	15.00	6	12.00	3	0.00	0	0.00	0
16.	Mizoram	9.68	4	32.00	8	0.00	0	32.00	8
17.	Nagaland	26.00	11	24.00	6	0.00	0	0.00	0
18.	Orissa	114.50	48	60.00	15	40.00	10	0.00	0
19.	Punjab	10.00	4	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
20.	Rajasthan	150.50	61	0.00	0	140.00	35	0.00	0
21.	Sikkim	9.73	4	0.00	0	16.00	4	104.00	26
22.	Tamil Nadu	27.50	11	32.00	8	32.00	8	0.00	0
23.	Tripura	0.00	0	4.00	1	9.00	4	0.00	0
24.	Uttar Pradesh	180.00	72	0.00	0	100.00	25	7.00	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
25.	West Bengal	0.00	0	72.00	18	28.00	7	0.00	0
26.	A & N Islands	0.00	0	12.00	3	0.00	0	8.00	2
27.	Chandigarh	5.00	2	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
28.	D & N Haveli	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
29.	Daman & Diu	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
30.	Delhi	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
31.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
32.	Pondicherry	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
Total		1227.61	510	596.00	149	597.00	151	660.00	166

Sl. No.	Name of State/UTs	1995-96		1996-97		1997-98		G. Total*	
		Amount	No. of Vehicles	Amount	No. of Vehicles	Amount	No. of Vehicles	Amount	No. of Vehicles
1	2	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.00	0	184.00	23	0.00	0	325.00	71
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	100.00	20	38.64	7	0.00	0	158.64	32
3.	Assam	0.00	0	0.00	0	97.66	19	136.13	37
4.	Bihar	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	216.73	86
5.	Goa	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
6.	Gujarat	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
7.	Haryana	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	65.00	20
8.	Himachal Pradesh	40.00	5	112.00	14	0.00	0	285.00	59
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	140.40	13	26.27	6	200.00	25	492.17	83
10.	Karnataka	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	113.00	38
11.	Kerala	0.00	0	32.00	8	0.00	0	154.50	42
12.	Madhya Pradesh	100.00	25	80.00	10	160.00	40	617.00	164
13.	Maharashtra	80.00	15	65.31	10	203.09	35	768.40	174
14.	Manipur	60.00	15	0.00	0	0.00	0	156.50	46
15.	Meghalaya	14.00	4	0.00	0	0.00	0	41.00	13
16.	Mizoram	24.00	6	35.08	6	0.00	0	132.76	32
17.	Nagaland	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	50.00	17
18.	Orissa	33.30	10	86.70	20	256.00	32	590.50	135
19.	Punjab	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	10.00	4
20.	Rajasthan	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	394.50	122
21.	Sikkim	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	25.73	8

1	2	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
22.	Tamil Nadu	12.00	3	0.00	0	33.24	6	136.74	36
23.	Tripura	48.00	10	0.00	0	0.00	0	68.00	15
24.	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	280.00	97
25.	West Bengal	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	100.00	25
26.	A & N Islands	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	20.00	5
27.	Chandigarh	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	5.00	2
28.	D & N Haveli	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
29.	Daman & Diu	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
30.	Delhi	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
31.	Lakshadweep	4.00	1	0.00	0	0.00	0	4.00	1
32.	Pondicherry	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
Total		655.70	127	660.00	104	949.99	157	5346.30	1364

The actual amount sanctioned for Mizoram for 196-97 is Rs. 35,07,864/-

No sanction has been released during 1998-99.

[English]

Financial Crunch in Oil India Ltd.

6016. SHRI NADENDLA BHASKAR RAO : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Oil India Ltd. is facing a stringent financial constraints as a result of non-payment of outstanding dues by the Assam State Electricity Board and Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation to the extent of Rs. 130 crores for the natural gas supplied to them;

(b) whether this resources crunch is impeding the increased oil exploration activity of Oil India Ltd. and decreasing its bidding capacity for oil exploration in future; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken by the Government to help the Oil India Ltd. to come out of the financial crunch?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR) : (a) and (b) The non-payment of outstanding dues by the Assam State Electricity Board (ASEB) and Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Ltd. (HFCL) had an adverse impact on Oil India Ltd.'s cash flow, as a result of which the company had to resort to borrowings to meet the shortfall in internal resource generations.

(c) On taking up the matter with the managements of both ASEB and HFCL by Oil India Ltd., both the companies confirmed that they would pay the current bills and indicated a plan for liquidating the outstanding dues in a phased manner.

[Translation]

Unauthorised Construction

6017. SHRI VIJAY GOEL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are aware that the unauthorised commercial constructions are increasing in Delhi;

(b) the number of notices issued in this regard;

(c) the number of unauthorised construction against which action has been taken so far; and

(d) the steps being taken by the Government to check the illegal commercial construction?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI L.K. ADVANI) : (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Koch Rajbanshi Committee

6018. SHRI MADHAB RAJBANSHI : Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Koch Rajbanshi

community of West Bengal, Tripura and Meghalaya have been included in the list of Scheduled Tribes;

(b) if so, the status of Koch Rajbanshi community of Assam in the list of Scheduled Tribes at present;

(c) whether the Government have undertaken any spot study on Koch Rajbanshi community of Assam to include them in the list of Scheduled Tribes;

(d) if so, the action taken by the Government on the report;

(e) whether the Government have introduced or proposed to introduce any Bill in the Parliament in this regard; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Koch-Rajbanshi community has not been specified as Scheduled Tribe in relation to the State of Assam.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) Does not arise.

Electrotherapy System

6019. DR. ULHAS VASUDEO PATIL : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have approved Electrotherapy system of treatment;

(b) if so, the number of electrotherapy Colleges functioning in the country particularly in Maharashtra, State-wise;

(c) the number of students take certificate from the said colleges per year;

(d) the future of the students studying the Electrotherapy System; and

(e) the reaction of the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DALIT EZHILMALAI) : (a) This system has not been granted official recognition by Government of India.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

(d) and (e) Government of India has not authorised any body to conduct any kind of classes and award diplomas and certificates to students in the electrotherapy system of treatment.

Police Medals

6020. PROF. RITA VERMA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the medals, awards and decorations notified by the Persident's Secretariat which are awarded to Police personnel;

(b) the number of Police personnel have been conferred these awards, decorations, medals since independence; and

(c) if so, the details thereof separately for IPS and non-IPS recipients?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI L.K. ADVANI) : (a) The police personnel are awarded-

(1) President's Police Medal for Distinguished Service;

(2) Police Medal for Meritorious Service;

(3) President's Police Medal for Gallantry; and

(4) Police Medal for Gallantry.

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

Managerial Staff in Super Bazar

6021. DR. BIZAY SONKAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CONSUMER AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether some of the managerial staff of the Super Bazar are also the office bearers of employees union and take active part in trade union activities;

(b) if so, whether the same activities are in consonance with the service rules of the manager;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the action Super Bazar propose to take against such managers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CONSUMER AFFAIRS (SHRI SATYAPAL SINGH YADAV) : (a) According to the information furnished by the Super Bazar, Delhi, the following two Asstt. Managers are the office bearers of the employees union :-

(i) Shri S.S. Dubey and

(ii) Shri S.K. Kanojia

However, they are stated to have not taken any active part in Dharnas, slogan shouting or strike, in the recent past.

(b) and (c) As per provisions of the Service Rules of the Super Bazar, Delhi, no employee shall

participate in any demonstration, strike, morchas, gheroes, dharnas, etc. except those activities which are permitted under the code of conduct prescribed for trade unions.

(d) In case these office bearer managers resort to any activity which is prohibited under Trade Union Act, 1926, or the Code of Conduct, they will be subjected to disciplinary action as per the Service Rules of Super Bazar.

Autonomous Hill Councils

6022. DR. JAYANTA RONGPI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Chief Executive Members (CEM) of Autonomous Hill Councils as provided in the Sixth Schedule of the Constitution are listed in the Warrant of precedence;

(b) if not, the reason therefor;

(c) whether it is true that different States like Tripura, Bihar, West Bengal etc. have conferred the status of Deputy Chief Minister, Cabinet Minister etc. to the head of Autonomous Council without maintaining uniformity;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps the Government propose to bring uniformity in the Autonomous Councils?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI L.K. ADVANI) (a) and (b) The Chief Executive Members of the Autonomous Hill Councils are not included in the Central Warrant of Precedence issued by the President's Secretariat. It is for the respective State Governments to assign appropriate ranks to them through the subsidiary Warrant of Precedence in respect of ceremonial functions held in the States.

(c) and (d) Such information is not maintained at the Central level.

(e) It is for the respective State Governments to accord appropriate status to the Heads of Autonomous Councils.

Infrastructure Facilities

6023. SHRI T. GOVINDAN : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government have received request from Kerala Government for issuing a direction to effect infrastructural facilities in Industrial Training Institutes in two years in respect of new trades in ITIs in phased manner, otherwise the rigid

stand taken by the Department that ITIs at the very beginning shall be provided with full infrastructure will be difficult for the institutions at the very beginning;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA) : (a) to (c) No such proposal has been received from the Kerala Government.

For laying down of training policies, norms and standards, DGE&T in Ministry of Labour is advised by the National Council of Vocational Training (NCVT), a tripartite body having representatives from Central/State Governments, employers and worker organisations. As per the norms laid down by NCVT, the prescribed training infrastructure should be made available by the institutes before starting of training courses and for the purpose of securing affiliation. This is being insisted upon so that the quality of training and the credibility of NCVT Certification with user industries is not diluted.

Reselling of Plots

6024. DR. SAROJA V. : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government are aware that Durga Builders, 9, Scindia House is indulging in re-selling of plots of those plot holders to whom plots have already been sold some time back in Ram Park Extension, Loni with the force or nexus of some miscreants/anti-social elements of the area;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any cheating and forging case has been lodged against the builders with Delhi Police and nearest/adjacent Police Station of U.P. Police; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI L.K. ADVANI) : (a) to (d) According to available information, 13 complaints against M/s. Durga Builders were received by the Delhi Police. 12 of these complaints related to alleged delay in allotment, non-refund of deposits, misappropriation of funds and realising of development charges at exorbitant rates. There was also one complaint of cheating. A case under section 420/406 IPC was registered in this connection. However, during the course of investigation, the allegations could not be substantiated.

North Eastern States

6025. SHRI SAMAR CHOUDHURY : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the details of present status of the Central agencies concerning the promotion of agriculture, trade and industries with their financial involvements to each of the North Eastern States;

(b) the progress and scheme-wise financial programme to each of the State by the Central agencies during 1998-99; and

(c) the details of Central agencies who had withdrawn their presence from the North Eastern States before 1998 March?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI L.K. ADVANI) : (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

Enhancement of Foodgrains under TPDS

6026. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CONSUMER AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Parliamentary Committee on Food and Public Distribution has recommended to enhance the quantity of foodgrains supplies under Targeted Public Distribution System from 10 kgs. to 15 kgs. per family; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto indicating the additional subsidy required therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CONSUMER AFFAIRS (SHRI SATYA PAL SINGH YADAV) : (a) and (b) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Recognising the Old Persons as Senior Citizen

6027. SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY : Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have adopted 65 years of age for recognizing the old persons as Senior Citizen;

(b) if so, the guidelines/grounds formulated by the Government in this regard;

(c) whether the Government proposed to give status of Senior Citizen to all those persons completing the age of 60 years instead of 65 years;

(d) if so, the time by which the decision is likely to be taken and notified by the Government; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI) : (a) and (b) No, Sir. There is no uniform age prescribed by the Government for recognition as an Older Person.

(c) to (e) In view of the above, the question does not arise.

Religious Places

6028. SHRI MULLAPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are aware that the Delhi Government has taken decision to exclude the Churches from the list of religious places;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government are aware that the Christians all over the country are agitating over Statement of the Excise Minister of Delhi to exclude Churches from the list of religious places; and

(d) if so, the response of the Government in this regard and the steps taken by the Government to protect Churches in Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI L.K. ADVANI) : (a) to (d) The Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi have denied that they have taken any decision to declare Churches as not being places of worship. They have infact reiterated their firm commitment to safeguard the rights of worship of all the people residing in Delhi irrespective of their religion, caste or creed and uphold the sanctity of all the religious places and the customary rites and sacraments of all the communities.

[Translation]

Inclusion of Siklikar Sikh Community

6029. SHRI SHANTILAL PURSHOTTAMDAS PATEL : Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have received any representation/letter to include Siklikar Sikh Community in the list of Scheduled Castes;

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto;

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

(d) whether any ordinance is likely to be issued by the Government to include the said community in the list of Scheduled Castes; and

(e) If so, by when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI) : (a) Yes, Sir,

(b) and (c) Sikligar - (not Siklikar) Community has already been specified as Scheduled Caste in relation to the States of Haryana, Himachal Pradesh and Punjab and the UTs of Chandigarh and Delhi. Sikligars professing Sikh religion are also treated as Scheduled Castes.

(d) and (e) Issuance of ordinance is not necessary as the Sikligar communities has already been listed as Scheduled Caste in the States and Union Territories referred to above.

[English]

Job Quota for OBC

6030. SHRI VITHAL TUPE : Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state :

(a) category-wise posts required to be created as per the reservation-roster;

(b) the number of posts lying vacant so far; and

(c) the measures taken by the Government to implement the reservation policy for the OBC's?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI) : (a) 27 per cent of the posts to be filled by direct recruitment in an organisation of the Central Government are required to be reserved for the Other Backward Classes. No additional posts are required to be created for providing reservation for them.

(b) Information is not centrally maintained.

(c) Instructions provide for grant of relaxation in upper age limit, recruitment by relaxed standards, restrictions on dereservation, etc. All the Ministries/ Departments have also been requested to make all out efforts to fill up the reserved posts in the same year.

[Translation]

Hindi Stenographers

6031. SHRI SHANTI LAL CHAPLOT : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS to pleased to state :

(a) the number of Hindi Stenographers working in offices/public undertaking of the Central Secretariat;

(b) whether these are assigned work relating to the official language;

(c) whether any separate cadre exists for them according to which their appointment is made in different Departments;

(d) whether the Hindi stenographers are meted out step motherly treatment by assigning English work after being trained in English stenography;

(e) whether there is any separate provision for departmental promotion; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI L.K. ADVANI) : (a) In the Central Sectt. 1699 stenographers were trained in Hindi Stenography as on March, 1998. Information in respect of Public Sector Undertaking is not maintained by Deptt. of Official Language.

(b) Yes, Sir,

(c) There is no separate cadre for Hindi Stenographers.

(d) No Sir. No Such complaint has been received by Deptt. of Official Language.

(e) and (f) There is no separate post of Hindi Stenographer in the Central Sectt. Stenographers Service Cadre. For the promotion of all the stenographers, Limited Departmental Competitive Examination is conducted.

[English]

Constitutional Provision for Scheduled Areas/ Scheduled Tribes

6032. SHRI GIRIDHAR GAMANG : Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government and the States having Fifth and Sixth Scheduled Areas, held meeting relating to constitutional provisions for Scheduled Areas and Scheduled Tribes;

(b) if not, the steps likely to be taken by the Government in this regard in the interest of the Scheduled Tribes by some of the States; and

(c) whether the Government proposed to invite the MPs of the Scheduled Areas in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI) : (a) and (b) The meeting exclusively relating to Constitutional Provisions for Scheduled Areas and Scheduled Tribes has not been

convened separately by the Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment, but the implementation of the provisions of Vth and VIth Schedule in the State are discussed in the annual meetings with the States' representatives.

(c) The representatives of the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment interact regularly with the MPs of tribal areas in the various Parliamentary Committees constituted for the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

Assistance for Sugarcane Production

6033. DR. RAMVILAS VEDANTI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CONSUMER AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Uttar Pradesh has requested the Union Government for assistance for the augmentation of sugarcane Production;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(c) the time by which a final decision is likely to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CONSUMER AFFAIRS (SHRI SATYA PAL SINGH YADAV) : (a) to (c) A total number of 179 applications were received from sugar units located in Uttar Pradesh (U.P) State, during the period 1986-87 to 1997-98, for grant of long-term loans from the Sugar Development Fund for financing various activities relating to sugarcane development. These were recommended by the State Government. 92 of these applications have been sanctioned for an aggregate amount of Rs. 120.7 crores, while 78 applications have been rejected/withdrawn. Nine applications are under scrutiny.

Apart from the above, 118 applications were directly received from sugar units located in U.P. for short-term loans for purchase of inputs for sugarcane development (the procedure does not require the recommendation of the State Government). Out of these 38, have been approved for an aggregate amount of Rs. 21.3 crores, while 50 have been rejected/withdrawn. 30 of the applications are pending scrutiny.

A decision is expected to be taken on the pending applications within a period of three months.

Tenure of CGHS Cards for Pensioner's Beneficiaries

6034. DR. SUGUNA KUMARI CHELLAMELLA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the CGHS cards of pensioner's are being renewed;

(b) if so, the likely time to be taken for giving new cards after submission of forms and old cards;

(c) the reasons for delay in renewing cards submitted in February, 1998; and

(d) the time by which these cards are likely to be renewed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DALIT EZHILMALAI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) No specific time period has been fixed for issue of new CGHS cards to the pensioners. However, the pensioners are not being denied CGHS facilities with their old cards.

Welfare of Minorities

6035. SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have taken or proposed to be taken strengthen the 15-points programme for the welfare of minorities; and

(b) if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to implement the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI) : (a) and (b) Fifteen point programme for the Welfare of Minorities is being implemented throughout the country. As a part of monitoring process, State/UT's Government's are required to submit half yearly reports to Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment. Government reminds defaulting States/UT's from time to time. The review of relementation is done at state level by the Chief Minister/Chief Secretary and at a district level by District Magistrate/District Collector.

Incentive to Co-operative Sugar Mills

6036. SHRI ABHAYSINH S. BHONSLE :
SHRI D.S. AHIRE :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND CONSUMER AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have formulated any schemes for providing incentives to the co-operative sugar mills in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the location-wise sugar mills in Maharashtra;

(d) the funds provided to the co-operatives sugar mills of Maharashtra under the scheme during the last two years; and

(e) the funds allocated for the current year to various co-operative sugar mills of the State under the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CONSUMER AFFAIRS (SHRI SATYA PAL SINGH YADAV) : (a) Government have not formulated any specific scheme for providing Incentives to the cooperative sugar factories in India. However, schemes have been formulated from time to time for providing incentives to sugar mills in the country for all the three sectors of the industry viz. cooperative, private and public.

(b) At present incentives are given in the form of higher freesale quota of sugar over and above the normal entitlement, for a definite number of years, depending upon the location of the factory in High Recovery Area or a Low Recovery Area.

(c) Statement showing the location-wise sugar mills in Maharashtra is enclosed.

(d) There is no provision in the Incentives Schemes for providing funds to the sugar mills.

(e) Does not arise.

Statement

Statement showing the location wise sugar mills in Maharashtra

S.No.	Name of the Factory	Sector
1	2	3
1.	Shree Pandurang SSK Ltd., P.O. Shreepur, Distt. Sholapur.	Coop.
2.	The Saswadmali Sugar Factory Ltd., P.O. Malinadar, Distt. Sholapur.	Pvt.
3.	Sahakar Maharishi Shankarao Mohite Patil SSK Ltd., Akluj, Distt. Sholapur,	Coop.
4.	Shri Shankar Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana Ltd., Sadashivnagar, Distt. Sholapur.	Coop.
5.	Shree Sidheshwar SSK Ltd., Kumathe, P.O. Tikawadi, Distt. Sholapur.	Coop.
6.	Vithal SSK Ltd., Gursale, Taluk Pandharpur, Distt. Sholapur.	Coop.
7.	Bhima SSK Ltd., Sikandar Takli, Teh. Mahol, Distt. Sholapur	Coop.
8.	Bhogawati SSK Ltd., Irle Vairag, Taluka Barsi, Distt. Sholapur.	Coop.

1	2	3
9.	Shri Sant Damaji SSK Ltd., Shiranadagi, T K. Karmala, Distt. Sholapur.	Coop.
10.	M/s Adinath SSK Ltd., Lave Bhalwani, Teh. Karmala, Distt. Sholapur.	Coop.
11.	The Ravalgaon Sugar Farm Ltd., Ravalgaon, Distt. Nasik.	Pvt.
12.	Girna SSK Ltd., P.O. Bhansaheb Nagar, Distt. Nasik.	Coop.
13.	Karamveer Kakasaheb Wagh SSK Ltd., Ranwad, Taluk Niphad, Distt. Nasik.	Coop.
14.	Kadwa SSK Ltd., Materewadi, Taluka Dindori, Distt. Nasik.	Coop.
15.	Nasik SSK Ltd., Palse, Distt. Nasik.	Coop.
16.	Vasantrao Dada Patil SSK Ltd., Vithewadi (Lohaner), Distt. Nasik.	Coop.
17.	Shri Changde Sugar Mills Ltd., Changdeonagar, Distt. Ahmednagar.	Pvt.
18.	The Kopargaon SSK Ltd., Kolpewadi Distt. Ahmednagar.	Coop.
19.	Niphad SSK Ltd., PO Bhausahabnagar, Distt. Nasik.	Coop.
20.	Chandrabhaga SSK Ltd., Bhalwani Distt. Solapur.	Coop.
21.	The Pravara SSK Ltd., Pravaranagar, Distt. Ahmednagar.	Coop.
22.	Ashok SSK Ltd., Ashoknagar P.O. Shrirampur, Distt. Ahmednagar.	Coop.
23.	Shri Ganesh SSK Ltd., Ganeshnagar, P.O. Ranjangaon Khurd, Distt. Ahmednagar.	Coop.
24.	The Sanjivanji (Takli) SSK Ltd., Tal. Kopargaon, Distt. Ahmednagar.	Coop.
25.	The Rahuri SSK Ltd., P.O. Rahuri Factory, Distt. Ahmednagar.	Coop.
26.	The Shrigonda SSK Ltd., P.O. Shrigonda, Distt. Ahmednagar.	Coop.
27.	Sangamner Bhag SSK Ltd., Amritnagar, Tal. Sangamner, Distt. Ahmednagar.	Coop.
28.	Dnyaneshwar SSK Ltd., Taluka Newasa, Distt. Ahmednagar.	Coop.
29.	Shri Jagdamba SSK Ltd., Rashin, Teh. Karjat, Distt. Ahmednagar.	Coop.

1	2	3	1	2	3
30.	Shri Vridheshwar SSK Ltd., P.O. Vridheshwar Sakhar Karkhana, Taluka Pathardi, Distt. Ahmednagar (Pimpalgaon).	Coop.	48.	The Malegaon SSK Ltd., Malegaon B.K., Distt. Pune.	Coop.
31.	The Mule SSK Ltd., Sonai, Taluka Newasa, Distt. Ahmednagar.	Coop.	49.	Shree Sameshwar SSK Ltd., P.O. Sameshwarnagar, Distt. Pune.	Coop.
32.	Parner Taluka Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana Ltd., Parner, Distt. Ahmednagar.	Coop.	50.	Yeshwant SSK Ltd., Chintamaninagar, P.O. Theur, Distt. Pune.	Coop.
33.	M/s Bhausahab Mahadeo Hande Agasti SSK Ltd., Jamgaon, Teh. Akola, Distt. Ahmednagar.	Coop.	51.	Bhima SSK Ltd., Patas, Taluka Daund, Distt. Pune.	Coop.
34.	Bhogwati SSK Ltd., Shahunagar, Post Parate, Distt. Kolhapur.	Coop.	52.	Vighnagar SSK Ltd., Junnar, Distt. Pune.	Coop.
35.	The Kolhapur Cane Sugar Works Ltd., Pvt. Kasoda Bhavada, Distt. Kolhapur.	Pvt.	53.	Rajgad SSK Ltd., Nigade, Tal. Bhor, Distt. Pune.	Coop.
36.	Shree Panchganga SSK Ltd., Ganganagar, Ichalkaranji, Distt. Kolhapur.	Coop.	54.	Gangaur SSK Ltd., P.O. Raghunathnagar, Distt. Aurangabad.	Coop.
37.	Shree Warna SSK Ltd., P.O. Warananagar, Distt. Kolhapur.	Coop.	55.	Sidheshwar SSK Ltd., Sillod, Distt. Aurangabad.	Coop.
38.	Kumbhi Keshri SSK Ltd., Kuditre, Tal. Karvir, Distt. Kolhapur.	Coop.	56.	The Kannad SSK Ltd., Kannad, Distt. Aurangabad.	Coop.
39.	Shree Dudhganga Vedganga SSK Ltd., Bidri, P.O. Mouninagar, Tal. Kagal, Distt. Kolhapur.	Coop.	57.	The Vinayak SSK Ltd., Parsoda, Taluka Vaijapur, Distt. Aurangabad.	Coop.
40.	Shri Datta SSK Ltd., Asrule, Tal. Panhala, Distt. Kolhapur.	Coop.	58.	Shri Santh Ek-Nath SSK Ltd., Paithan, Distt. Aurangabad.	Coop.
41.	Shri Datta SSK Ltd., Shirol, Distt. Kolhapur.	Coop.	59.	Shri Namdev Rao B. Gadekar, Deogiri SSK Ltd., Phulambri, Distt. & Tal. Aurangabad.	Coop.
42.	Daulat Shetkari SSK Ltd., P.O. Halkarni, Tal. Chandgad, Distt. Kolhapur.	Coop.	60.	Krishna SSK Ltd., Rathare Budruk, P.O. Shivnagar, Distt. Satara.	Coop.
43.	Gadhinglaj Taluka SSK Ltd., Taluka Gadhinglaj, Distt. Kolhapur.	Coop.	61.	Shriram SSK Ltd., Phaltan, Distt. Satara	Coop.
44.	Chhatrapatti Shahu SSK Ltd., Kagal, Distt. Kolhapur.	Coop.	62.	New Phalthan Sugar Works Ltd., Taluka Phalthan, P.O. Shakharwadi, Distt. Satara.	Pvt.
45.	Jawahar Shetkari SSK Ltd., Hupari Tal. Katkangale, Distt. Kolhapur.	Coop.	63.	Kisanveer Satara SSK Ltd., Bhuinj, Taluka Wai, Distt. Satara.	Coop.
46.	Indapur SSK Ltd., Bijawadi, Taluka Indapur, Distt. Pune.	Coop.	64.	Balasaheb Desai SSK Ltd., Daulatnagar, Marali, Taluka Patan, Distt. Satara.	Coop.
47.	Shri Chatrapati SSK Ltd., Bhavaninagar, Tal. Indapur, Distt. Pune.	Coop.	65.	Sahyadri SSK Ltd., Yeshwantnagar, Taluka Karad, Distt. Satara.	Coop.
			66.	Ajiri.yatra SSK Ltd., Shendre, Distt. Satara.	Coop.
			67.	Vasantdada Shetkari SSK Ltd., P.O. & Distt. Sangli.	Coop.

1	2	3	1	2	3
68.	Godavari Manar SSK Ltd., Shankarnagar, P.O. Ramtirth, Distt. Nanded.	Coop.	86.	M/s Shri Shankar Shetkari SSK Ltd., Village Mangrul, Distt. Yavatmal.	Coop.
69.	M/s Shankar SSK Ltd., Phulenagar, Teh. Bhokar, Distt. Nanded.	Coop.	87.	The Ambajgai SSK Ltd., P.O. Ambasakhar Tal. Ambajogai, Distt. Beed.	Coop.
70.	Shree Panzarakan SSK Ltd., Bhadne, Tal. Sakri, Distt. Dhulia.	Coop.	88.	Jai Bhawani SSK Ltd., Georai, Distt. Beed.	Coop.
71.	Shree Satpuda Tapi Parisar SSK Ltd., Tal. Sahada, P.O. Purshottamnagar, Distt. Dhulia.	Coop.	89.	Kada SSK Ltd., Kada, Tak. Ashti, Distt. Beed.	Coop.
72.	M/s Sanjay SSK, Dhule, Sindkheda, Amalner Ltd., Vijay Nagar, Tal. & Distt. Dhule.	Coop.	90.	Rajanan Coop. Sugar Factory Ltd., At Taluka & Distt. Beed.	Coop.
73.	Shirpur Shetkari SSK Ltd., Dahiwad, Tal. Shirpur, Distt. Dhule	Coop.	91.	Madhukar SSK Ltd., P.O. Faizpur, Distt. Jalgaon.	Coop.
74.	Jijamata SSK Ltd., Dusarbid, Tal. Mahkar, Distt. Buldana.	Coop.	92.	Vasant SSK Ltd., Kasoda, Distt. Jalgaon.	Coop.
75.	Vasant SSK Ltd., Pusad, Distt. Yavatmal.	Coop.	93.	Belganga SSK Ltd., Taluka Chalisgaon, Distt. Jalgaon (Bhoras).	Coop.
76.	M/s Jai Kisan SSK Ltd., Bodegaon, Teh. Darwha, Distt. Yavatmal.	Coop.	94.	M/s Shri Chopada SSK Ltd., Machale, Tal. Chopada Distt. Jalgaon.	Coop.
77.	Rajaram Bapu Patil SSK Ltd., Rajaramnagar Post Sakharale, Taluka Walwa, Distt. Sangli.	Coop.	95.	Marathwada SSK Ltd., P.O. Dongarkhada, Taluka Pathari, Distt. Parbhani.	Coop.
78.	Vishwas SSK Ltd., Yeshwantnagar, Post Chikhali, Taluka Shirala, Distt. Sangli.	Coop.	96.	The Godavari Dudhana SSK Ltd., Deonandra, Taluka Pathari, Distt. Parbhani.	Coop.
79.	Hutatma Kisan Ahir SSK Ltd., Walve, Distt. Sangli.	Coop.	97.	Purna SSK Ltd., Basmathnagar, Distt. Parbhani.	Coop.
80.	Yeshwant SSK Ltd., Nagewadi, Taluka Distt. Sangli.	Coop.	98.	Samarth SSK Ltd., Mahakala, Tal. Ambad, Distt. Jalna.	Coop.
81.	Mahankali SSK Ltd., Kavathe Mahankal, Distt. Sangli.	Coop.	99.	Jai Jawan Jai Kisan SSK Ltd., Nalegaon, Tal. Ahmedpur, Distt. Latur.	Coop.
82.	Tasgaon Taluka SSK Ltd., Tasgaon, (Turchi Phata), Post Turchi, Tal. Tasgaon, Distt. Sangli	Coop.	100.	Shetkari SSK Ltd., Killari, Distt. Latur.	Coop.
83.	Dhamanganga SSK Ltd., Sonarsidhnagar, Distt. Sangli.	Coop.	101.	M/s Manjara Shetkari SSK Ltd., Tq-Chincholirao, Distt. Latur.	Coop.
84.	Terna Shetkari SSK Ltd., Ternanagar, Taluka Dhoki, Distt. Osmanabad.	Coop.	102.	M/s Tulja Bhawani Shetkari SSK Ltd., Naldurg, Tal. Taljapur, Distt. Osmanabad.	Coop.
85.	Kalambar Vibhag SSK Ltd., Kalambar, Post Gandhinagar, Distt. Nanded.	Coop.	103.	M/s Shetkari SSK Ltd., Dhamanagaon, Taluka, Chandur Rly., Distt. Amravati.	Coop.
			104.	M/s Jalna SSK Ltd., Village, Ramnagar, Teh. & Distt. Jalna.	Coop.
			105.	M/s Shriram SSK Ltd., Babdeo, Teh. Mauda, Distt. Nagpur.	Coop.

1.	2	3
106.	M/s Mahatma SSK Ltd., Jamani, Tal. Saloo Distt. Wardha.	Coop.
107.	Majalgaon SSK Ltd., Nithrud, Teh. Majalgaon, Distt. Beed.	Coop.
108.	The Vainganga SSK Ltd., Teh. Maholi Road, Distt. Bhandara.	Coop.
109.	M/s Balaji SSK Ltd., Masalapen, Tal. Risod, Distt. Akola.	Coop.
110.	M/s Sindkheda SSK Ltd., At Degaon, Teh. Sindkheda Distt. Dhulia.	Coop.
111.	M/s Akola Zilla SSK Ltd., Vizora, Distt. Akola.	Coop.
112.	M/s Jath Taluka Shetkari SSK Ltd., At Tippehalli Jath, Taluka Jath, Distt. Sangli.	Coop.
113.	Ghodganga SSK Ltd., Nhanare, Distt. Pune	Coop.
114.	Pushpawati SSK Ltd., Chekhali, Distt. Yavatmal.	Coop.
115.	Narsinha SSK Ltd., Lohgoan, Distt. Parbhani.	Coop.
116.	Sh. Bageshwari SSK Ltd., Warphal, Distt. Jalna.	Coop.
117.	Pushpdanteshwar SSK Ltd., Samesherpur, Distt. Dhulia.	Coop.
118.	Ajara Shetakari SSK Ltd., Gavese, Distt. Kolhapur.	Coop.
119.	Kedareswar SSK Ltd., Bodhegaon, Distt. Ahmednagar.	Coop.
120.	Sh. Bhaurao Chavan SSK Ltd., Mankhed, Distt. Nanded.	Coop.
121.	Shivajirao Patil Nilangekar SSK Ltd., Ambulga (BK), Tal. Nilanga, Distt. Latur	Coop.

Misuse of the Grants by NGO's

6037. SHRI A. VENKATESH NAIK : Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken by the Government to check the misuse of annual grants by NGOs meant for various welfare schemes;

(b) the number of such NGOs black-listed;

(c) the action taken by the Government against them during 1996-97 in each State;

(d) whether the Government proposed to take further steps to control and functioning of NGOs in the field of welfare scheme; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI) : (a) Grants-in-aid are released to NGOs on the basis of recommendations of the State Government concerned, Inspection Reports of the Central/State Government Officers/Organisations, and after scrutiny of the Annual Audited Accounts and Utilisation Certificates.

(b) and (c) A statement showing the number of NGOs, Statewise, in whose case further grants-in-aid have been discontinued is enclosed. Whenever necessary, the matter is taken up with the State Governments/UTs for recovery of the unutilised grants and for take-over of the assets created out of Government funds.

(d) and (e) Existing arrangement ensures monitoring of the functioning of the NGOs.

Statement

State-wise number of NGOs in whose case grants-in-aid have been discontinued.

S.No.	Name of the State	No. of NGOs
1.	Andhra Pradesh	7
2.	Bihar	5
3.	Delhi	3
4.	Karnataka	1
5.	Kerala	1
6.	Orissa	1
7.	Rajasthan	1
8.	Tamilnadu	2
9.	Uttar Pradesh	15
10.	West Bengal	5

[Translation]

LPG Supply

6038. SHRI PRADEEP KUMAR YADAV : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Indian Oil Corporation have issued instructions to LPG distributors for not supplying LPG cylinder beyond 15 Kilometres; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR) : (a) and (b) Area of operation of LPG Distributors is identified in the Distributorship Agreement by IOC and other Oil Cos. at the time of Commissioning of Distributorships. LPG Distributors of IOC are under instruction to adhere to such areas of operation as specified in their respective agreements.

However LPG Distributors are authorised to release connections against incoming termination vouchers (TVS), priority connections against coupons/authorisations of Honourable Members of Parliament and Ministry and also non-domestic connections, even in case the customer's residence/premises falls beyond the area of operation. In such cases, the connections are released on "Cash and Carry" basis.

[English]

Reemployed after Retirement

6039. SHRI ABDUL HAMID : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any consultant/retainer has been deputed/reemployed in HFC/FCI even after his retirement or from outside in the year 1997-98 in corporate office, New Delhi;

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

(c) the terms and conditions of their deputation till date; and

(d) the total amount paid to each of them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (DR. A.K. PATEL) : (a) to (d) During the year 1997-98, two Consultants were appointed by Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Ltd. (HFC) and one by Fertilizer Corporation of India Ltd. (FCI) for undertaking specialised jobs as suitable persons were not available in the Organisation. Besides, two persons, one each in HFC & FCI, were re-employed after superannuation.

The relevant details relating to their names, terms and conditions, total amount paid etc. are given in the statement.

Statement

Sr. No.	Name	Terms and conditions of appointment	Total amount paid (In Rs.)	Reasons for engagement
1	2	3	4	5
I. Details of Persons Engaged as Consultant				
HFC				
1.	Shri Sushil Chandra,	Period - Six months w.e.f. 13.4.1998. Fee - Rs. 10,000/- p.m.	26,000	For framing Vigilance Manual and revision of related rules and regulations.
2.	Shri Ujjal Singh,	Period - One year w.e.f. 1.10.1997 Fee - Rs. 10,000/- p.m.	90,000	For revision of Service Rules & Personnel Manual.
FCI				
1.	Shri O.P. Sharma,	Period - six months w.e.f. 2.6.1997 Fee - Rs. 8,600 p.m. + T.A./D/A. payable at the time of his superannuation.	52,000	For updation and revision of Revival Package.

1	2	3	4	5
II. Details of persons Re-employed				
HFC				
1.	Shri Krishan Lal Thakur, Driver,	Period - 3 months w.e.f. 1.5.1998 Remuneration - Rs. 6.500/- p.m.	13,000	As Drivers from others units of HFC were not willing to come to Corporate Office.
FCI				
1.	Shri J.C. Bhargava, Company Secretary	Period - One year w.e.f. 2.11.1997 Pay - Basic pay of Rs. 5540 in the pay scale of Rs. 4900-7100.	73,000	The substitute could not be found due to non-revision of pay scales in FCI since 1987.

Completion of Health Projects

6040. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Andhra Pradesh has requested the Union Government to complete health projects within two years;

(b) if so, the total number of projects at present being implemented in the State; and

(c) the time by which these projects are likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DALIT EZHILMALAI) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) A statement is enclosed.

Statement

S. No.	Name of the Project	Time by which the projects are likely to be completed
1	2	3
1.	National Leprosy Eradication Programme*	31st March; 2000
2.	Cataract Blindness Control Project**	2001 A.D.
3.	Malaria Control Project***	2002 A.D.
4.	National AIDS Control Programme****	First phase of the Programme will be completed in March, 1999.

1	2	3
5.	National TB Control Programme*****	
6.	Andhra Pradesh State Health System Development Project	2001 A.D.
*	National Leprosy Eradication Programme is being implemented with World Bank assistance as centrally sponsored scheme in all States/UTs including Andhra Pradesh.	
**	Cataract Blindness Control Project is being implemented in 7 States including Andhra Pradesh with the aid of World Bank from April, 1994 for period of 7 years. This is part of the National Programme for Control of Blindness being implemented as 100% centrally sponsored scheme for the whole country with some DANIDA assistance.	
***	An Enhanced Malaria Control Project with support from World Bank has become operational with effect from 30-9-97. Seven States including Andhra Pradesh and 19 cities have been included in this project. This will supplement the Malaria Control activities undertaken for the whole country under the National Programme.	
****	National AIDS Control Programme is a 100% centrally sponsored scheme and is being implemented all over the country, including Andhra Pradesh, with World Bank assistance.	
*****	The revised National TB Control Programme will be implemented in 102 districts of 15 states including Andhra Pradesh with World Bank assistance with effect from August, 1998 for a period of 5 years. This will supplement the National TB Control Programme being implemented as a 100% centrally sponsored scheme throughout the country.	

[Translation]

Compensation to Bhopal Gas Tragedy Victims

6041. SHRI SUSHIL CHANDRA VARMA : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) the amount on an average sanctioned for each category under the compensation cases settled under various categories of Gas Tragedy; and

(b) the number of cases of death filed so far and the number of cases among them settled so far and the amount of compensation sanctioned on an average in the case of death?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (DR. A.K. PATEL) :

(a) and (b) Out of about 6.13 lakh claims filed between 1985-89, the number of death claims was 15,310 and injury claims about 5.97 lakhs. As on 30.6.98, the number of death claims decided was 15,226 and injury claims decided numbered 5,96,556. The total compensation awarded was about Rs. 960 crores out of which about Rs. 948 crores was disbursed.

In response to notification issued in December, 1996, about 4 lakh claims were received. These cases have also been taken up for adjudication. As of 30th June, 1998, of the 6,821 death claims and 4.01 lakh injury claims, 15 death claims and 993 injury claims have been adjudicated. In 11 death claims, awards have been passed for payment of compensation of Rs. 3 lakhs and 648 injury claim cases, awards have been passed for Rs. 1.62 crores.

[English]

Officers' Visits Abroad

6042. MAJOR GENERAL BHUVAN CHANDRA KHANDURI, AVSM : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are aware that some officers and subordinates in ONGC visited abroad on flimsy grounds;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the countries visited by them during the last three years; and

(c) the expenditure incurred thereon alongwith the benefits accrued by those visits?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR) : (a) to (c) No official of ONGC Ltd. has been sent abroad on flimsy grounds during the last three years.

[Translation]

Posting of Inspectors In Crime Branch

6043. SHRI RAMESHWAR PATIDAR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether some of the inspectors posted in the Crime Branch of Delhi Police are these against whom the courts have passed strictures;

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

(c) the reasons for posting of such police inspectors in crime branch?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI L.K. ADVANI) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

[English]

Dental Council of India

6044. SHRI B.M. MENSINKAI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have constituted a Probe Committee to look into the affairs of Dental Council of India;

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

(c) whether the Committee has since submitted its report;

(d) if so, the details of recommendations thereof; and

(e) if not, the time by which the report is likely to be received from the Dental Committee?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DALIT EZHILMALAI) : (a) to (e) A statement is enclosed.

Statement

The Central Government has under Section 54 of the Dentists Act, 1948, constituted a Commission of Enquiry to look into the following cases of Violations of the provisions of the Act by Dental Council of India :-

- (i) Violation of Section 10A (a) & (b), 2(a) & 3(a) & (b) of the Dentists (Amendment) Act, 1993.

In its Annual Report of 1993-94, the Council has listed the names of a number

of Dental Colleges, proposals from which were being directly considered by it, without any reference being made to them in this regard by the Central Government, as required under Section 10-A (i) (a) & (b) of the Act. Six colleges were accordingly permitted to start BDS courses without approval of the Central Government.

- (ii) Submission of inaccurate Recommendations in Violation of Section 10(a) (7) of the Act.

The Recommendations made by the Dental Council of India to the Central Government were found to be grossly wanting in a number of cases, and even in one case deficiencies came to light after the Letter of Intent (LOI) had been issued to the applicants as a result of which the LOI had to be withdrawn. So far about 16 such cases have come to notice. In all these cases, the Central Government had to collect information from the applicants, which has the Statutory Duty of the Dental Council of India.

- (iii) Violation of Section 10-A (i) (a) & (b) of the Dentists Act.

Cases have come to notice, where the Dental Council of India have issued approvals to enhance the intake capacity in Dental Colleges, in cases where they were specifically advised by the Central Government, that they were not empowered under the Act to do so resulting in failure to maintain the standard of Dental Education in the Country.

- (iv) Violation of Section 3 of the Dentists Act.

The Dental Council of India allowed persons to function as Members, without verifying the details of their elections/nomination which were, later on, found to be against the provisions of the Act/Regulations.

- (v) Lack of financial propriety in use of grants-in-aid to the Council.

Instances of injudicious use of the funds given to the Council, even to fund visits abroad, without informing Government has come to notice.

Besides, the Commission of Enquiry may look into such other matter of irregularity as may be brought to its notice, and proceed to enquire in a Summary manner, and recommend such remedies as the Commission may consider proper and necessary.

The Commission of Enquiry consists of :-

-
- | | |
|---|--------------------|
| (i) Mr. Justice Anil Dev Singh, Delhi High Court | - Chairman |
| (ii) Dr. Pradeep Jayana, Member, Dental Council of India | - Member |
| (iii) Director (Medical Education) Ministry of Health & Family Welfare (Department of Health) | - Member-Secretary |
-

The Commission was required to submit its report by 2.5.1998. Since the Commission has not completed its work, steps have been initiated to grant extension to it for submission of the Report at an early date.

Unification Price of Levy Sugar to Uttar Pradesh

6045. SHRIMATI KAMAL RANI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CONSUMER AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government have received some proposals from the Government of Uttar Pradesh regarding re-scheme of supply of unification price of levy sugar during the last three years, till date;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto;

(c) the details of progress made so far; and

(d) the time by which the aforesaid proposal of the State is likely to be sanctioned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CONSUMER AFFAIRS (SHRI SATYA PAL SINGH YADAV) : (a) and (b) No proposal has been received from Government of Uttar Pradesh regarding "re-scheme of supply of unification price of levy sugar" till date.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

[Translation]

Slow-going Process on Emigration Counters

6046. SHRI AJIT JOGI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Emigrants Chief Protector office has drawn attention of the Home Ministry on the slow-going process on emigration counters at International airports;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI L.K. ADVANI) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

[English]

Theft of Vehicles

6047. SHRI JANG BAHADUR SINGH PATEL :
SHRI RANJIB BISWAL :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been cpurt in the theft of vehicles particularly new vehicles in Delhi;

(b) if so, the number of new vehicles stolen in Delhi during the last one year and its comparative figure with the preceding three years;

(c) whether the owners of these vehicles are not given hundred percent compensation by the insurance companies for the lost vehicles but deduct some money out of the money paid for the purchase of vehicle;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps taken to make it obligatory on the insurance companies to make 100% payment to the owners of the stolen vehicles;

(e) whether the amount of compensation is reduced in case the vehicle is traced subsequently in poor state irrespective of the fact whether the owner raises objections to the same; and

(f) if so, the measures taken to fully safeguard the interests of the onwers?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI L.K. ADVANI) : (a) and (b) The number of new vehicles reported to have been stolen in the National Capital Territory of Delhi during the last three years and upto the 15th July, 1998 during the current year is given below : -

1995	1996	1997	1998 (upto 15.7.98)
34	64	70	47

(c) and (d) The motor vehicles are insured at the value declared by the owners. However, if the vehicle is stolen, this value is required to be verified for ensuring indemnity on the basis of the make and the year of manufacture of the vehicle as also its

maintenance. The liability of the insurance company is determined either on the basis of the market value of such vehicle or the value for which it was insured, whichever is less. It is, therefore possible that the amount paid by the insurance company in the event of total loss of a vehicle may be lower than the value for which the vehicle has been purchased. The motor vehicle insurance policy is based on the principle of indemnity under which the owner of the vehicle is to be placed in the same position as prevailed immediately before the loss.

(e) and (f) If there is any deterioration in the condition of the vehicle, the loss on that account is borne by the insurance company and not by the insured, subject to the overall limit of the market value of such vehicle or the value for which the vehicle was insured, whichever is less.

[Translation]

Disruptive Activities

6048. SHRI DATTA MEGHE : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of incidents of disruptive activities by ULFA, BODO and other extremist outfits after the formation of new Government;

(b) the number of persons killed thereon;

(c) the number of guilty persons apprehended; and

(d) the details of the action being taken by the Union Government against them?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI L.K. ADVANI) : (a) and (b) According to available reports, 186 incidents of violence by ULFA, Bodo and other etremist outfits took place in Assam between 18.3.98 and 15.7.98 and 141 persons were killed in these incidents.

(c) According to available reports, 271 militants have been apprehended in Assam between 18.3.98 and 15.7.98.

(d) Government has taken various steps to bring the law and order situation in Assam under control. These include, inter-alia, deployment of para-military forces and Army in the State, Coordinated action by Army, Para-military & State Police for counter insurgency operations, declaration of United Liberation Front of Asom (ULFA), National Democratic Front of Boroland (NDFB), National Socialist Council of Nagaland (NSCN) and Bodo Liberation Tiger (BLT) as unlawful associations under the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967. Regular review of the situation both at State and Central Government level is being made.

[English]

Concept of Governance by Consensus

6049. COL. SONA RAM CHOUDHARY : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of the Government have been drawn to the News-item captioned "Home Secretary's missive creates a flutter" appearing in 'The Hindustan Times' dated May 24, 1998;

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI L.K. ADVANI) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

A demi-official letter from the Union Home Secretary addressed to all Secretaries in the Ministries/Departments of the Government of India and Chief Secretaries of the State Governments/ Union Territory Administrations was sent on the 12th May, 1998 inviting their attention to Item 35 of the National Agenda for Governance relating to 'A New Norm for Governance by Consensus' and making certain suggestions in this regard. The insinuation in the news report in regard to the intent of the letter is unfounded and incorrect.

[Translation]

Corrupt Practices for Posting in Police Stations

6050. SHRI SURENDRA PRASAD YADAV (Jahanabad) : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether corrupt practices are adopted in Delhi Police while making postings in Police Stations and various districts;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether higher Police officials are involved in such activities;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Union Government propose to conduct an inquiry in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI L.K. ADVANI) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) Does not arise.

[English]

Family Pension

6051. SHRI AJOY MUKHOPADHYAY : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Standing Labour Committee has recommended enhancement of rate of interest on the corpus of family pension accumulated corpus;

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

(c) the steps taken by the Government on these recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The Standing Labour Committee (SLC) of the Indian Labour Conference had recommended that the Pension Fund and the Employees Deposit-Linked Insurance Fund deposited in the Public Account should receive interest of not less than 12.5 percent as compared to the present return of 8.5 percent. The matter has been considered in consultation with the Ministry of Finance. However, it has not been found possible to accept the proposal.

[Translation]

Teaching the Official Language

6052. SHRI HARIKEWAL PRASAD : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the measure taken by the Union Government for teaching the official language in non-Hindi speaking States; and

(b) the steps taken by the Government for the advancement/development of the scheduled language?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI L.K. ADVANI) : (a) The Official Language Department of the Ministry of Home Affairs is running a Hindi Teaching Scheme to teach Hindi to the employees of Central Govt. Under this scheme, this department is conducting training in several places in non-Hindi speaking States. Hindi teaching work is going on in 5 sub-institutions in Mumbai, Calcutta, Bangalore, Chennai and Hyderabad. Similarly, Hindi typing and shorthand training is also being imparted. For this Correspondence Courses are also conducted.

The Official Language Department has also prepared a scheme to provide grant-in-aid to the

voluntary Organisations to impart training in Hindi to the non-Hindi speaking employees of the Central Govt. Apart from this, there is a scheme to grant financial assistance to the non-Hindi speaking states for making arrangements for imparting training in Hindi to their employees.

(b) Govt. has established a Central Institute for the development of Scheduled languages in 1969. Various activities for the propagation and development of scheduled regional languages are being carried out under its aegis. Particularly, preparation of text and instructional material for strengthening the place of regional languages as a medium of education, provision of financial assistance to voluntary organisations and State agencies in the field of regional languages, grant of book writing awards to encourage writing in regional languages; provision of facilities through modern gadgets in the field of learning and teachings etc.

Spice Industry Run by the Prisoners

6053. SHRI DADA BABURAO PARANJPE : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the spice industry is being run by the prisoners of the Central Jail, Jabalpur, Madhya Pradesh and are getting employment in the Central Jail and the State are getting the spices at concessional rates;

(b) the details of irregularities being done in this industry;

(c) whether few days back the rotten chapattis and rice were grinded and mixed with spices in the Central Jail to meet the increased demand for spices a few days back; and

(d) if so, the remedial steps being taken by the Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DALIT EZHILMALAI) : (a) to (d) Prisons' being a State subject as per Entry 4 State List II of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India, Prison administration is therefore, governed, by the State Governments as per the various provisions contained in their Jail Manuals. Various prison Industries are being run in the prisons under the supervision of jail authorities of the State Governments. These industries not only provide employment to the prisoners but also make available various kinds of items produced in these industries at concessional

rates to the States. The Central Government does not maintain any data pertaining to irregularities in running of such industries.

Distributorship

6054. SHRI PUNNULAL MOHALE : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is mentioned in the advertisement for the dealership/distributorship that only that person can apply for it whose no near relative is having the dealership/distributorship of any oil company;

(b) if so, whether the Government propose to abolish this condition;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The multiple dealerships norms have been provided in public interest to prevent concentration of more than one dealership/distributorship of petroleum products in one family and to provide competitive services to the customer.

[English]

Issue of Passport/visa

6055. SHRI RAMSHAKAL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the public is being cheated while issuing passport and visa;

(b) if so, the number of cases detected during the last three years;

(c) whether the Government are considering to formulate any action plan to check such cases; and

(d) if so, the time by which the said plan is likely to be formulated?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI L.K ADVANI) : (a) to (d) Instances of cheating of public by unauthorised agents while obtaining passports and visas have come to notice.

Available information in regard to cases of forgeries in passports/visas detected at major air

checkposts and at land checkpoint at Attari (Amritsar) in the country is given below :

Year	No. of Forgeries in passports	No. of Forgeries in visa	Total
1995	1640	219	1859
1996	1724	168	1892
1997	1774	129	1903

The registration, investigation, detection and prevention of crime is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments. However, apart from sending advisories to the State Governments in this regard from time to time, the Central Government has also been extending financial support to them under the Scheme for Modernisation of State Police Forces for upgrading their policing infrastructure.

[Translation]

Fertilizer and Pesticides rates

6056. DR. PRABHA THAKUR : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have formulated any policy to provide other fertilizers and pesticides at the minimum possible rates; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (DR. A.K. PATEL) : (a) and (b) The Price of urea, which is subsidised, is statutorily fixed. The current price of urea is Rs. 3660/- per tonne, which is the same as that prevailing from 21.2.97 to 1.6.98.

Similarly, phosphatic and potassic fertilizers are also available to farmers at an indicated price as Government of India subsidises the cost. The indicative prices have not been changed since 1.4.97.

Prices of pesticides are not fixed by the Government.

[English]

Procurement of Wheat in Uttar Pradesh

6057. SHRI JAGAT VIR SINGH DRONA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CONSUMER AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is steep decline in the prices of wheat in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the middlemen have procured wheat on a large scale and are selling the same at the Government procurement centres earning a good profit;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by the Union Government to check this practice?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CONSUMER AFFAIRS (SHRI SATYA PAL SINGH YADAV) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) On 4th May, 1998, Government of Uttar Pradesh introduced the system of Commission Agents for procurement of wheat during the current Rabi Marketing Season 1998-99, and the rate of commission was fixed at 2% of the Minimum Support Price. Purchases of wheat through these Commission Agents was started, but the system was revoked by a notification dated 9.5.1998. Complaints were received that Commission Agents were paying the farmers in the interior areas rates which were below the MSP and were selling this wheat to the Central Pool at MSP.

(e) After getting complaints of exploitation of farmers by Commission Agents, the State Government revoked the system of Commission Agents in the State.

Petroleum Products Stock

6058. SHRI PRAKASH YASWANT AMBEDKAR : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) the quantum of petroleum products reserved for the rainy season during the last year;

(b) whether the stock has also been kept during the current year;

(c) if not, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR) : (a) The Oil Industry do not reserve stock of petroleum products for the rainy season on all India basis, except for North-East, where the effort is to top up the tankage before the monsoons. However, this being lean period for demand of petroleum products, stocks are built up for meeting the demand in peak period i.e., October to May.

The stocks of MS/SKO/HSD in the country as on the 1st of May, June and July, 1997 are given below :-

(Figs. in TMT)

	1.5.97	1.6.97	1.7.97
MS	321.7	300.7	277.9
SKO	719.3	667.9	573.3
HSD	1744.3	1576.0	1694.5

(b) and (c) The stock of MS/SKO/HSD as on the 1st of May, June and July, 1998 are given below :

(Figs. in TMT)

	1.5.98	1.6.98	1.7.98
MS	373.6	365.2	391.3
SKO	706.9	566.2	614.2
HSD	2116.2	1934.7	1597.7

(d) Does not arise.

Declaration of Assets

6059. DR. Y.S. RAJA SEKARA REDDY :
DR. CHINTA MOHAN :
PROF. PREM SINGH CHANDUMAJRA :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn towards the news item under the caption Ministers to declare the Assets published in the *Hindustan* dated March 23, 1998;

(b) if so, whether the Government had taken the decision that all the Union Minister including their family members would declare their assets;

(c) if so, the reasons for taking such a decision and whether the said decision has been implemented;

(d) if so, the date on which the declaration were made; and

(e) if not, the time by which the Union Minister are likely to declare their assets?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI L.K. ADVANI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (e) At a meeting held on 22.3.1998, the Union Cabinet had decided that Members of Union

Council of Ministers should declare their assets and liabilities, including those of the members of their families, to the Prime Minister within the next 90 days for being made public. This decision of the Cabinet was formally conveyed to all Union Ministers by the Cabinet Secretary. The Statement of assets and liabilities has so far been received from 18 Union Ministers.

Ban on Movement of Foodgrains

6060. SHRI PRABHU DAYAL KATHERIA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CONSUMER AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to remove the restrictions on inter-State movement of foodgrains;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CONSUMER AFFAIRS (SHRI SATYA PAL SINGH YADAV) : (a) and (b) According to the present policy of the Central Government, the entire country is treated as a single food zone for inter-State and intra-State movement of foodgrains (wheat, paddy, levy-free rice, coarsegrains and pulses). On 26.3.93, all the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations were informed of this national policy of treating the entire country as a single zone. They were requested to ensure that there were no impediments in the movement of foodgrains. They were also advised to remove statutory restrictive provisions which may be impeding the inter-State and intra-State movement of foodgrains by sending formal proposals to Government of India for obtaining prior concurrence under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. In response to this, all the States/UTs except the Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir and West Bengal have removed all movement restrictions on foodgrains. These three States have retained certain restrictions on inter-State movement of rice/paddy in order to maximise procurement or to prevent smuggling across the international borders.

(c) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Rake Points

6061. SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of rake points in the country

particularly in Madhya Pradesh at present State-wise;

(b) whether this number is adequate keeping in view the large area of Madhya Pradesh; and

(c) if not, the number of new rake points likely to be opened in the country, before the next kharif season State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (DR. A.K. PATEL) :

(a) There are 1354 full/half rake points in the country. This includes 56 full/half rake points in the State of

Madhya Pradesh. The information on rake points is compiled Zonal Railway-wise and not State-wise. The Zonal Railway-wise rake points are given in the statement.

(b) and (c) Fertilizer requirement of Madhya Pradesh is met satisfactorily from the existing rake points. The adequacy or otherwise of rake points is a function of efficient management of the logistics, i.e. loading/unloading, evacuation, storage etc. At present, 18 additional rake points are under development in the country, and these are likely to be opened for handling traffic by 1999-2000.

Statement

Rake points on Zonal Railways (Provisional)

(Number)

Sl.No.	Railway	Full Rake Points	Half Rake Points	Total Rake Points
1.	Central Railway	135	73	208
2.	Eastern Railway	136	-	136
3.	Northern Railway	271	32	303
4.	North Eastern Railway	34	4	38
5.	North Eastern Frontier Railway	90	29	119
6.	Southern Railway	58	33	91
7.	South Central Railway	147	43	190
8.	South Eastern Railway	36	18	54
9.	Western Railway	148	67	215
Total		1055	299	1354

Use in Hindi In Scientific Departments

6062. SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether official language Hindi is not in use in Nuclear Energy, Electronics and Foreign Departments;

(b) if so, the reasons for not taking any initiative by the Government to implement the official language Hindi; and

(c) whether position of India in the field of research is very low due to the use of English language and the developed countries have achieved success as they use their own language?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI L.K. ADVANI) : (a) and (b) Official Language is in use in

Deptt. of Nuclear Energy, Electronics and Foreign Departments.

(c) It is not correct to say this.

[English]

Cheating with Tourists by Touts

6063. SHRI MOHAN RAWALE :

DR. SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether foreign tourists have been cheated by touts at the Indira Gandhi International Airport;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the measures taken by the Government to check the menace of touts;

(d) whether a NRI of Saudi Arabia on a transit between Dharan and Madurai was robbed on May 8, 1998 at Sahar Airport;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the steps taken by the Government to check such incidents in future?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SRHI L.K. ADVANI) : (a) and (b) During the current year, five cases in which foreign tourists after arrival at the Indira Gandhi International Airport were allegedly cheated/harassed by the taxi drivers, touts etc. came to the notice of Delhi Police.

(c) The measures taken to eliminate the touting menace at Indira Gandhi International Airport include deployment of Police personnel at vulnerable points especially during peak hours, constant vigil at the pre-paid taxi booth; and rigorous checking of the taxis carrying the passengers to their destination. In addition, Delhi Police arrested 943 "touts" and impounded 428 vehicles during the current year upto the 15th July, 1998.

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

Import of Natural Gas from Bangladesh

6064. DR. ASIM BALA :

SHRI R. SAMBASIVA RAO :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a meeting has been held between Foreign Secretaries of Bangladesh and India recently;

(b) if so, whether any agreement has been signed for import of natural gas from Bangladesh; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Artificial Limbs

6065. SHRI MUKUL WASNIK :

SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA :

SHRI AJOY MUKHOPADHYAY :

Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have conducted any survey to assess the number of persons requiring artificial limbs in the country;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether any scheme has been formulated to provide artificial limbs to the needy persons;

(e) if so, the number of persons assisted during the last three years, State-wise;

(f) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the news appeared in the 'Pioneer' dated May 5, 1998 about the NGO's minting money from artificial limbs; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI) : (a) to (c) No such specific survey has been undertaken. However, estimates on the number of disabled persons in the country are available.

(d) and (e) This Ministry is already implementing a Scheme of Assistance to Disabled Persons for purchase/fitting of aids and appliances since 1981-82. The Scheme is implemented through Registered society, societies/trusts/companies/DRDAs/IRCSs or any other institution recognised by the Ministry. Under the Scheme, aids and appliances are distributed by holding camps at various places in the country and also, and eligible disabled person can have aid and appliances after contacting these agencies anywhere in the country. Persons benefitted from this scheme in the country during last three years are given as under :-

1994-95	85,000
1995-96	60,000
1996-97	40,000

(f) Yes, Sir.

(g) There are factual inaccuracies in the Report. Under the Scheme of Assistance to Disabled Persons for Purchase/fitting of aids and appliances, an amount of Rs. 91.44 crore has been given as Grant-in-aid since the inception of the Scheme in 1981-82. It is, therefore, not known from where the figures of Rs. 130.00 crores mentioned in the report has been taken. Under the Scheme, grant is provided to centres run by the companies registered under the Companies Act, Registered Societies, Trusts on the basis of recommendation of the concerned State

Government/UT Administration and Technical Evaluation report given by the National Institute (s) of the Ministry. Appropriate action has been taken by Government on the observations made by CAG in their report.

Autonomy to Investigative Agencies

6066. SHRIMATI LAKSHMI PANABAKA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether as per Supreme Court's judgement, the Government have decided to bring a legislation to give greater autonomy to investigative agencies; and

(b) the time by which the said legislation is likely to be introduced?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI L.K. ADVANI) : (a) No, Sir. The investigative functions are regulated by the relevant laws on the subject and the investigative agencies are autonomous in the exercise of these functions.

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

[Translation]

Sanitary Condition In Hospitals

6067. DR. MADAN PRASAD JAISWAL : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether sanitary condition in Government hospitals in Delhi is quite unsatisfactory and facing acute shortage of medicines; and

(b) if so, the steps being contemplated by the Government to improve the sanitary condition and provide adequate quantity of medicines in these hospitals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DALIT EZHILMALAI) : (a) and (b) The sanitary condition of Central Govt. Hospitals in Delhi are by and large satisfactory. An acute shortage of medicines has not been reported. The status of sanitation measures is reviewed constantly by the Central Govt. hospitals with the view to maintain public hygiene. The officers of Dte. General of Health Services also pay surprise visits to the Central Govt. hospitals to see their functioning including the cleanliness aspects. However, when there is unusual pressure of work or over-crowding, some decline in the standards of cleanliness is occasionally experienced.

[English]

Recognition of Language

6068. SHRI NEPAL CHANDRA DAS : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken or are being taken for recognition of Bishnupriya Manipuri language as a medium of instruction at Primary level in Assam;

(b) the difficulties in recognising the language in Assam; and

(c) the steps being taken to mitigate the difficulties?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI L.K. ADVANI) : (a) to (c) Recognition of language for medium of instruction being in the ambit of powers of the State Government, the Government of Assam has been advised to settle the matter.

Gas Connections

6069. SHRI GORDHANBHAI JADAV BHAI JAVIYA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of persons registered for LPG connections waiting for more than five years in Gujarat and other States, State-wise;

(b) whether some LPG agencies have not released even a single gas connection during the last five years;

(c) if so, the details of such agencies, State-wise; and

(d) the time by which the waiting list for LPG connections are likely to be cleared in all the States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR) : (a) The requisite information is given in Statement-I.

(b) and (c) Details of LPG distributors who have not released any new connections during April 93 to March 98 are given in the statement-II Generally, new gas connections are not released through distributors operating above ceiling limit.

(d) Release of new connections against the Waiting list depends inter-alia upon product availability, slack available with the existing distributors, minimum sustainable allocation to newly commissioned distributors, unviable distributors etc. With the expected higher availability of LPG through imports and indigenous production, more connections are planned to be released in future and it is expected to clear the entire waiting list by year 2000-2001 A.D.

Statement-I

States/UT	Waiting List Prior to 1.4.93
Andhra Pradesh	219665
Andman & Nicobar	5718
Assam	7553
Aurnachal Pradesh	0
Bihar	66832
Chandigarh	23448
Dadra & N.H.	493
Daman & Diu	1320
Goa	11806
Gujarat	109076
Haryana	124461
Himachal Pradesh	3222
Jammu & Kashmir	18989
Karnataka	147320
Kerala	109858
Lakshdweep	0
Madhya Pradesh	110104
Maharashtra	174606
Manipur	0
Meghalaya	0
Mizoram	0
Nagaland	0
NCT Delhi	76200
Orissa	35923
Pondicherry	11206
Punjab	145831
Rajasthan	198899
Sikkim	0
Tamil Nadu	338101
Tripura	9802
Uttar Pradesh	223777
West Bengal	262676

Statement-II

Details of LPG distributors as of 1.4.98 who had not released any new connections during April'93 to March'98.

S. State No.	Distributor	Location
1. Gujarat	Chekhalia Gas	Surendra-nagar
2. Madhya Pradesh	Mahesh Jyoti Gas Ag.	Indore
3. Punjab	Guleri Gas Service	Amritsar
4. Rajasthan	Dev Gas Service	Jaipur
5. Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow Gas Service	Lucknow
6. Uttar Pradesh	Brahm Gas Service	Auraiya
7. Uttar Pradesh	Allahabad Gas Service	Allahabad
8. Uttar Pradesh	Khunoolal & Sons	Allahabad
9. Uttar Pradesh	Nishant Gas	Agra
10. Uttar Pradesh	Mathura ECCS Ltd.	Mathura
11. Uttar Pradesh	Goswami Entreprises	Meerut

[Translation]

Iodised Salt

6070. SHRI ADITYANATH :

SHRI SURESH CHANDEL :

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

(a) the present arrangement made to produce iodised salt to control the goitre disease;

(b) whether the iodised salt has become very costly due to iodisation;

(c) whether the machines for iodisation of salt are being imported from only one country;

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

(e) whether any assessment has been made on the actual consumption of iodisation of salt;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) if not, whether the Government propose to set up a high level Committee in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DALIT EZHILMALAI) : (a) Licenses have been granted for

the production of iodised salt to 795 Units. The total installed capacity is 112 lakh tons per annum.

(b) No, Sir. The cost of iodisation is hardly 10 paise per kg. which is insignificant amount as compared to the overall benefits of consuming iodised salt.

(c) and (d) No, Sir. Salt is iodised generally by the indigenously developed plants and machinery.

(e) and (f) The average consumption of iodated salt per person per day is about 10 gm.

(g) Does not arise.

Activities of Underworld in Delhi

6071. SHRI PANKAJ CHOUDHARY :
SHRI MADHAV RAO PATIL :
SHRI D.S. AHIRE :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-items captioned, "Delhi ek bar phir underworld ke giraft main" appearing in 'The Dainik Jagran' dated July 2, 1998;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government have prepared a list of the underworld dons; and

(d) the concrete steps taken by the Union Government to nab the underworld gang?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI L.K. ADVANI) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The news item in question contains a report about Delhi Police having prepared a list of desperate criminals suspected to be engaged in planning and execution of criminal activities.

(c) and (d) Delhi Police have prepared a list of desperate criminals containing detailed information about them in order to enable the police personnel to keep constant watch and surveillance over their activities. The other measures taken include constitution of special teams in each Police district assigned with the task of locating those hardened criminals who are not available at their known addresses.

Complaints Against Government Hospitals

6072. SHRI DAROGA PRASAD SAROJ : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the patients coming from outside are

not getting proper treatment at the Government Hospitals and the All India Institute of Medical Sciences as a result of which they approach to the Member of Parliaments with their complaints;

(b) if so, the number of complaints received from the Members of Parliament during each of the last three years;

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

(d) whether any doctor or any official has been punished in this regard during the said period; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DALIT EZHILMALAI) : (a) to (c) There is no such reports regarding patients coming from outside. Complaints, if any, received from Members of Parliament in this regard are properly looked into by the concerned Medical Superintendents and appropriate action is taken.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

Import of LPG

6073. DR. CHINTA MOHAN :
PROF. PREM SINGH CHANDUMAJRA :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the import of LPG is likely to be increased due to the permission accorded for use of LPG for power generation in the country;

(b) if so, the average quantity of LPG is required to be imported annually and the additional estimated quantity required to be imported; and

(c) the annual amount of foreign exchange likely to be incurred on the additional imports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR) : (a) to (c) As per the liquid fuel policy, announced by the Government in November, 1995 and modified thereafter LPG has not been included among the various liquid fuels permitted for use in power generation.

As per Oil Economy Budget 2.119 MMT of LPG at an estimated cost of US\$ 464.1 Million is planned to be imported during the current financial year. No additional quantity of LPG is required to be imported for power generation.

[English]

Leprosy Eradication Programme

6074. SHRI R. SAMBASIVA RAO : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Leprosy Elimination Campaign has been intensified with the intensive survey in eight States and three Union Territories to search out hidden cases of the dreaded disease; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DALIT EZHILMALAI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Modified Leprosy Elimination Campaign has been implemented in 17 States & 4 UTs to search out hidden cases of leprosy. In these states all the health care staff have been given orientation training on Leprosy, public awareness was created on facts of leprosy & availability of free treatment. This was followed by physical search for leprosy cases in the population. The suspected cases were screened out and then examined for confirmation. The cases confirmed were put on treatment. In these campaigns about 4,16,301 leprosy cases were detected amongst which there were 50028 single lesion cases.

Organised and Unorganised Sector

6075. SHRI A.F. GOLAM OSMANI : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have fixed minimum wages for the unorganised workers of the industrial sector;

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

(c) the date of the last revision made in the rates of minimum wages;

(d) whether there is any proposal to revise the rate of wages for workers in view of the price-rise; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA) : (a) to (e) Wages in the Scheduled employments in the unorganised sector are fixed and revised under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948. The State-wise details of the information available in respect of minimum wages, for the unskilled workers, is enclosed as statement. The information in brackets given under Column. 3 of the Annexed statement give details of date of the last revision of the rates of minimum wages in respect of some scheduled employments.

The State Governments/ U.T. Administrations have also been requested to link minimum wages with Consumer Price Index Nos and revise wages for scheduled employments under the Minimum Wages Act, every two years or on a rise of 50 points in Consumer Price Index number, whichever is earlier. The states which have provided for variable D. A. alongwith minimum rates of wages, are also indicated in the statement under Column 3.

Statement

Minimum rates of wages for the unskilled workers in different States/Union territories administration

(Compiled on 1.4.98)

S.No.	Name of State Govt./ U.T. Administration	Range of minimum rates of wages & date of last revision	Remarks
1	2	3	4
I. State			
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Rs. 16.00 to* Rs. 42.40 p.d. (9.8.96)	Rates vary from employment to employment
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	Rs. 21.00 to Rs. 23.00 p.d. (1.1.94)	Rates vary from employment to employment and areas to areas.

1	2	3	4
3.	Assam	Rs. 32.80 to* Rs. 49.10 p.d. (1.4.95)	Rates vary from employment to employment.
4.	Bihar	Rs. 27.30 to Rs. 39.70 p.d. (21.12.95)	Rates vary from employment to employment.
5.	Goa	Rs. 21.00 to Rs. 93.00 p.d. (1.4.97)	Rates vary from employment to employment.
6.	Gujarat	Rs. 34.00 to* Rs. 77.80 p.d. (25.4.97)	Rates vary from employment to employment. (according to zones)
7.	Haryana	Rs. 63.12 p.d. to Rs. 64.12 p.d. (1.1.95)	Single rate for all employment except agriculture.
8.	Himachal Pradesh	Rs. 26.00 p.d. Rs. 45.75 p.d. (1.3.96)	For Tea Plantation. For all other employments.
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	Rs. 30.00 p.d. (13.3.95)	Single rate for all employment.
10.	Karnataka	Rs. 26.00 to* Rs. 56.50 p.d. (17.12.96)	Rates vary from employment to employment (according to zones)
11.	Kerala	Rs. 19.50 to* Rs. 114.16 p.d. (25.10.96)	Rates vary from employment to employment (according to zones)
12.	Madhya Pradesh	Rs. 26.46 p.d.* Rs. 55.19 p.d. (6.2.97)	Rates vary from employment to employment.
13.	Maharashtra	Rs. 9.25 to* Rs. 85.95 p.d. (6.12.96)	Rates vary from employment to employment. (according to zone)
14.	Manipur	Rs. 44.65 p.d.* (for plain) Rs. 49.50 p.d. (for Hill areas) (8.7.95)	Double rates for all employment.
15.	Meghalaya	Rs. 35.00 p.d. (1.1.95)	Single rate for all employment.
16.	Mizoram	Rs. 45.00 p.d. (10.7.97)	Single rate for all employment.
17.	Nagaland	Rs. 25.00 p.d. (6.7.92)	Single rate for all employment.
18.	Orissa	Rs. 30.00 p.d.* (15.8.96)	Single rate for all employment.
19.	Punjab	Rs. 58.07 to* Rs. 60.62 p.d. (1.7.95)	Single rate for all employment except agriculture.

1	2	3	4
20.	Rajasthan	Rs. 44.00 p.d. (19.11.97)	Single rate for all employment.
21.	Sikkim	Nil	Minimum Wages Act, 1948 is yet to be extended and enforced.
22.	Tamil Nadu	Rs. 22.40 to* Rs. 79.00 p.d. (1.4.97)	Rates vary from employment to employment (according to zones)
23.	Tripura	Rs. 17.70 to* Rs. 36.00 p.d. (29.8.96)	Rates vary from employment to employment (according to zones)
24.	Uttar Pradesh	Rs. 42.02 to* Rs. 64.21 p.d. (31.10.96)	Rates vary from employment to employment (according to zones)
25.	West Bengal	Rs. 25.47 to* Rs. 72.00 p.d. (25.7.96)	Rates vary from employment to employment (according to zones)
26.	Andaman & Nicobar	Rs. 37.00 to Rs. 40.00 p.d. (15.8.94)	Rates vary from employment to employment (according to zones)
27.	Chandigarh	Rs. 58.06 p.d. to* Rs. 60.15 p.d. (4.11.95)	Single rate for all employment Except Agriculture.
28.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	Rs. 35.00 to Rs. 40.00 p.d. (18.5.95)	Rates vary from employment to employment (according to zones)
29.	Daman & Diu	Rs. 35.00 p.d. (19.5.95)	Single rate for all employment.
30.	Delhi	Rs. 74.50 p.d.* (15.2.94)	Single rate for all employment.
31.	Lakshdweep	Rs. 41.46 p.d. (1.1.96)	Single rate for all employment.
32.	Pondicherry	Rs. 19.25 to* Rs. 40.20 p.d. (24.7.95)	Rates for agricultural workers.
II.* Central Government		Rs. 39.51 to* Rs. 71.04 p.d. (12.7.94)	Rates vary from employment to employment (according to areas) Except agriculture.

Note : 1. *Indicates the provision of Variable Dearness Allowance alongwith minimum rates of wages.
2. Figure in bracket under column (3) indicate the date of revision for the last revised scheduled employment.

Anti-Indian Activities

6076. SHRI SHANKAR PRASAD JAISWAL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item captioned "Madrasan ki aad main" appearing in "The Panchjanya Magazine" dated June 14, 1998; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI L.K. ADVANI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Central Government is keeping a close watch over such activities in consultation with the concerned State Government.

Nuclear Technology Stolen by Pakistan

6077. SHRI SADASHIVRAO DADOBA MANDLIK:
SHRI JOACHIM BAXLA :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Pakistan has stolen nuclear technology from the various countries;

(b) if so, whether the intelligence agencies have failed to check Pakistan to do so;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Union Government to make the intelligence agencies able for discouraging the anti-Indian powers in future?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI L.K. ADVANI) : (a) to (d) Government is aware of Pakistan's nuclear programme and its attempts to clandestinely acquire nuclear technology from various Countries.

Developments in this regard have been brought to the attention of key countries as further evidence of Pakistan's clandestine pursuit of a nuclear weapons capability aimed primarily at India and also as a pointer to the failure of the international non-proliferation regime to check the illegal spread of nuclear technology.

Marketing of Petroleum Products

6078. SHRI NARESH PUGLIA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have permitted M/s Reliance Refineries Limited to market its petrol and high speed diesel etc. directly;

(b) if so, whether the Reliance are attempting to take over Government Undertakings HPC or IBP in regard to marketing their petroleum products; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR) : (a) The Government, in November, 1997, had decided to dismantle APM in the Petroleum Sector in phases starting from 1998-99. During the transition period, five products, viz., MS, HSD, SKO, LPG and ATF, will be controlled products. These five products from all private sector and joint venture refineries will be marketed during the transition period by the National Oil Companies only to the extent the same are required for domestic consumption. However, when the transition period is over the 2002-2003, all private sector/joint venture refineries with a minimum investment of Rs. 2,000

crores can market all their products including these five products.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Oil India Limited

6079. SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item captioned "Oil Operations hampered by scarcity of material" appearing in 'The Hindustan Times' dated June 28, 1998 that apart from the problem of intimidation, sabotage and thefts, the North-East operations of Oil India Limited are also being hampered due to an acute scarcity of basic construction materials;

(b) if so, the details and facts thereof; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to help Oil India Limited?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Consequent upon the interim order of the Supreme Court dated 12.12.96 imposing ban/restriction on forest products, etc., the planned programmes including exploratory and development activities of Oil India Ltd. (OIL) in North-Eastern region were affected to a large extent due to scarcity of basic construction materials such as timber, sand, gravel, etc. The ongoing civil work relating to the construction of new buildings, roads, bridges, culverts as well as civil preparatory work of future drilling location including civil maintenance work are also affected. However, subsequent to the recent easing out of the above restrictions on removal of felled trees and partly opening of the sand and gravel quarries, the situation has improved. In the meantime, Oil India has also been looking into the possibility of using alternative methods for various road repair and site repair jobs.

(c) Since the local problems are being solved by the Oil India Ltd. with the help of local administration, the Company has not considered it necessary to approach the Central Government for assistance in this regard.

Growth of Chemical Industries

6080. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the growth of the Chemical Industries in the country is on the decline;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to revitalise the Chemical Industries in India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (DR. A.K. PATEL) :

(a) As per available information, there is no decline in the growth of Chemical Industries in the country.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

[Translation]

Ayurvedic Medicines

6081. SHRI JAYSINHJI CHAUHAN : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the consumptions of Ayurvedic medicines is likely to be increased in the Indian Market;

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

(c) whether the Government have formulated or propose to formulate any action plan to popularise the Ayurvedic medicines;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DALIT EZHILMALAI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (e) There are at present about 3.5 lakhs institutionally trained practitioners of Ayurved in the country. In addition there are local traditional health healers practising Ayurvedic medicines. There are about 144 Ayurvedic Colleges with attached hospitals in the country. The number of dispensaries and hospitals of Ayurved is going up. All these are likely to generate higher demand for Ayurvedic medicines as this Ayurvedic System of Medicine has got wide acceptability amongst the public and by and large. The medicines are free from side effects. The Government have set up an independent Department of Indian Systems of Medicine and Homoeopathy in 1995 with the objective of promoting and developing the Indian Systems of Medicine and Homoeopathy. Ayurved is included in it. The Department has taken the following steps to popularise Ayurvedic medicine:

(i) The Indian Medicines Pharmaceutical Corporation Limited, Mohan, U.P., set up to manufacture Ayurvedic medicines, is being strengthened;

(ii) A pharmacopoeial Laboratory of Indian Medicine has been set up to facilitate drug testing and to lay down standards of drugs of Indian Systems of Medicine;

(iii) Ayurvedic Pharmacopoeia Committee has been set up to evolve the standards for Ayurvedic drugs;

(iv) The Department has identified availability of medicinal plants which are the basic raw material for Ayurvedic drugs as a thrust area and has taken steps to enhance the availability of the same through *in situ* and *ex situ* cultivation, storage the Gene Bank, development of tissue culture, large scale coltication, etc. A major scheme is of providing financial assistance for developing agro techniques for medicinal plants; and

(v) A Speciality Clinic of Aurved has been started in the Safdarjang Hospital in Delhi.

These have led to greater awareness about the merits of Ayurvedic Medicines.

[English]

Ethnic Clashes in Manipur

6082. KUMARI KIM GANGTE : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of people died due to ethnic clashes between Zoanis and Kukis in Manipur's Chandrachur district;

(b) the number of families fled away from the area;

(c) whether the Union Government had taken any steps to assist the Government of Manipur to bring back those people and rehabilitate them; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI L.K. ADVANI) : (a) As per figures furnished by the Government of Manipur, 267 persons lost their lives in the period 24.6.97 to 14.7.98 due to ethnic clashes between Kukis and Paites in Churachandpur district of Manipur.

(b) It is estimated that around 13,000 people were displaced in the ethnic conflict. It is reported that almost all the displaced persons have since returned to their respective villages.

(c) and (d) Central Government has released a sum of Rs. 73.95 lakhs for payment of *ex-grantia* to the victims of these ethnic clashes. Government of Manipur have also informed that they have sent a

proposal to the Ministry of Rural Development for assistance towards rehabilitation of affected persons.

Relaxation in Rice Procurement

6083. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CONSUMER AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have given relaxation in the procurement of rice from Orissa and Madhya Pradesh during 1997;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government have imposed value cut on the rice procured from the Orissa on relaxed condition;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for not imposing the value cut in the State of Madhya Pradesh; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to withdraw the imposition of value cut from rice procured from Orissa?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CONSUMER AFFAIRS (SHRI SATYA PAL SINGH YADAV) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) During September to December, 1997, there were wide spread, intermittent and unseasonal rains adversely affecting paddy and causing severe problems about the milling of such rain affected paddy stocks. The requests for granting relaxation to the Uniform Specification were received from some of the rice growing State including Orissa and Madhya Pradesh. Based on the intensity of damage caused due to unseasonal rains, findings of the Quality Control Officials of the Department of Food and Civil Supplies deputed to the respective States, analysis results of paddy/rice samples analysed at Central Grain Analysis Laboratory (CGAL), New Delhi, certain relaxations in paddy/rice specification for the Kharif Marketing Season 1997-98 were allowed to the States including Orissa and Madhya Pradesh to ensure remunerative prices to the farmers and smooth procurement operations.

The details of relaxation allowed to the Orissa for Common Rice are as under :

	Refraction	Variety	Limit	Remarks
(i)	Damaged/slightly Damaged grains	Raw Parboiled	Upto 3.5% Upto 4.5%	With 1/2 value cut above 2%. With 1/2 value cut above 4%.
(ii)	Discoloured grains		Upto 8%	With 1/4th value cut over 3% and 5% for raw and parboiled rice respectively.
(iii)	Broken grains	Raw	Upto 3%	With 1/4th value cut over 24%.

(e) The relaxation in procurement of rice was allowed without any value cut with effect from 22nd April, 1998, based on the request of the State Government.

[Translation]

Pharmaceuticals Units for Herbs Medicines

6084. SHRI RAM TAHAL CHOUDHARY : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the States where the large and small pharmaceutical units have been set up for formulation of medicines alongwith the names of

herbs from which the medicines are being formulated; and

(b) the number of pharmaceuticals in public and private sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DALIT EZHILMALAI) : (a) and (b) According to available information there are about 9288 pharmacies manufacturing drugs of Indian Systems of Medicine and Homeopathy, state-wise details is given in Statement-I. The list of medicinal plants used in the manufacture of Classical ASU drugs which find a mention in the ASU Classical texts indicated in Schedule I of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, is given in Statement - II.

ASU - Ayurvedic, Siddha and Unani.

Statement-I

List of medicinal plants used in Ayurveda, Unani & Siddha medicines.

(For setting up data-base)

S.No.	Botanical Names
1	2
1.	Abeis webbiana Lindl.
2.	Abrus precatorius Linn.
3.	Abutilon indicum (Linn) Sw.
4.	Acacia catechu Willd.
5.	Acacia leucophloea Willd.
6.	Acacia nilotica & sp. indica (Benth) Branan.
7.	Acacia pennata (Linn.) Willd.
8.	Acalypha fruticosa forsk.
9.	Acalypha indiaca linn.
10.	Achillea millifolium Linn.
11.	Achyranthes aspera Linn.
12.	Aconitum chasmanthum (Stapf. ex Volmes)
13.	Aconitum ferox wall.
14.	Aconitum heterophyllum Wall.
15.	Aconitum napellus Linn.
16.	Aconitum palmatum D. Don.
17.	Acorus calamus Linn.
18.	Adenantha pavomina Linn.
19.	Adhatoda vasica Nees.
20.	Adhatoda zeylanica Medic.
21.	Adiantum capillus venris Linn.
22.	Aegle marmelos Corr.
23.	Aerva lanata juss.
24.	Aesulus hippocastanum Linn.
25.	Agaricus alba Linn.
26.	Agave americana Linn.
27.	Ailanthus excelsa Roxb.
28.	Alangium salviifolium Linn.
29.	Albizzia lebbeck Benth
30.	Alhagi pseudalhagi (Bieb.) Desv.
31.	Allium ascalonicum Linn.

1	2
32.	Allium cepa Linn.
33.	Allium sativum Linn.
34.	Alocaia indica schult.
35.	Aloe barbadensis Mill.
36.	Alpinia galanga Linn.
37.	Alpinia speciosa schum.
38.	Alstonia scholaris R. Br.
39.	Althea officinalis Linn.
40.	Amaranthus polygonoides Linn.
41.	Amaranthus tricolour Linn.
42.	Amaranthus tristis willd.
43.	Amomum subulatum Roxb.
44.	Amorphophallus campanularus (Roxb) BL
45.	Amorphophallus Sylaticus (Roxb.) Kunth.
46.	Anacyclus pyrethrum DC.
47.	Ananas comosus Merr.
48.	Andrographis paniculata Nees.
49.	Anethum Sowa Kurz.
50.	Angelica archangelica Linn.
51.	Anogeissus latifolia Wall.
52.	Anthemis nobilis Linn.
53.	Anthocephalus cadamba Miq.
54.	Apium graveolens Linn.
55.	Aquilaria agallocha Roxb.
56.	Areca catechu Linn.
57.	Argemone mexicana Linn.
58.	Argyrea speciosa Sweet.
59.	Aristolochia bracteata Retz.
60.	Aristolochia indica Linn.
61.	Aristolochia longa Linn.
62.	Aristolochia rotunda Linn.
63.	Artemesia absinthium Linn.
64.	Artemesia meritima Linn.
65.	Artemesia vulgaris Linn.
66.	Artocarpus lakoocha Roxb.
67.	Asarum europaeum Linn.

1	2	1	2
68.	<i>Asparagus officinalis</i> Linn.	104.	<i>Caesalpinia bonducella</i> Flem.
69.	<i>Asparagus racemosus</i> Willd.	105.	<i>Caesalpinia crista</i> Linn.
70.	<i>Asphodelus tenuifolius</i> Cav.	106.	<i>Caesalpinia sappan</i> Linn.
71.	<i>Asteracantha Longifolia</i> Nees.	107.	<i>Cajanus cajan</i> (Linn) Millsp.
72.	<i>Astragalus hamosus</i> Linn.	108.	<i>Calamus rotang</i> Linn.
73.	<i>Astragalus sarcacola</i> Dymock.	109.	<i>Callicarpa macrophylla</i> Vahl.
74.	<i>Atropa acuminata</i> Royle.	110.	<i>Calotropis gigantea</i> (Linn) R. Br. ex. Ait.
75.	<i>Atropa belladonna</i> Linn.	111.	<i>Calotropis procera</i> (Ait) R. Br.
76.	<i>Azadirachta Indica</i> A. Juss.	112.	<i>Calycopteris floribunda</i> Lam.
77.	<i>Azima tetracantha</i> Lam.	113.	<i>Cannabis sativa</i> Linn.
78.	<i>Bacopa monnieri</i> (Linn) Pennel.	114.	<i>Capparis sepiaria</i>
79.	<i>Baliospermum montanum</i> Muell. Arg.	115.	<i>Capparis spinosa</i> Linn.
80.	<i>Balsamodendron candatum</i> .	116.	<i>Capparis Zeylanica</i> Linn.
81.	<i>Bambusa bambos</i> Druce.	117.	<i>Capsicum annum</i> Linn.
82.	<i>Barleria prionitis</i> Linn.	118.	<i>Cardiospermum helicacabum</i> Linn.
83.	<i>Barringtonia acutangula</i> Gaertn.	119.	<i>Careya arborea</i> Roxb.
84.	<i>Bauhinia racemosa</i> Lam.	120.	<i>Carica papaya</i> Linn.
85.	<i>Bauhinia variegata</i> Linn.	121.	<i>Carissa carandas</i> Linn.
86.	<i>Benincasa hispida</i> (Thunb.) Cogn.	122.	<i>Carthamus tinctorius</i> Linn.
87.	<i>Berberis aristata</i> DC.	123.	<i>Carum carvi</i> Linn.
88.	<i>Bergenia ligulata</i> (Wall) Engl.	124.	<i>Cassia absus</i> Linn.
89.	<i>Blepharis edulis</i> Pers.	125.	<i>Cassia angustifolia</i> Vahl.
90.	<i>Blumea balsamifera</i> Dc.	126.	<i>Cassia fistula</i> Linn.
91.	<i>Boerhaavia diffusa</i> Linn.	127.	<i>Cassia occidentalis</i> Linn.
92.	<i>Boerhaavia verticillata</i> Poir.	128.	<i>Cassia tora</i> Linn.
93.	<i>Borago officinalis</i> Linn.	129.	<i>Cedrus deodar</i> (Roxb.) Loud.
94.	<i>Borassus flabellifer</i> Linn.	130.	<i>Calastrus peniculatus</i> willd.
95.	<i>Boswellia serrata</i> Roxb.	131.	<i>Centella asiatica</i> (Linn) Urban.
96.	<i>Brassica nigra</i> (Linn) Hook.	132.	<i>Centipeda minima</i> (Linn.) A. Br. et Aschers.
97.	<i>Brassica rapa</i> Linn.	133.	<i>Centratherum anthelminticum</i> (Willd) Kuntze.
98.	<i>Brucea sativa</i> Mill.	134.	<i>Ceratonia siliqua</i> Linn.
99.	<i>Bryonopsis laciniosa</i> (L.) Naud.	135.	<i>Ceiranthus cheiri</i> Linn.
100.	<i>Buchanania angustifolia</i> Roxb.	136.	<i>Chevica roxburghii</i> Miq.
101.	<i>Buchanania lanzan</i> spreng.	137.	<i>Cholorophytum arundinaceum</i> Baker
102.	<i>Butea monosperma</i> (Lam.) Kuntze.	138.	<i>Chrysanthemum indicum</i> Linn.
103.	<i>Cadaba farinosa</i> Forsk.		

1	2
139.	<i>Cicer arietinum</i> Linn.
140.	<i>Cinchona officinalis</i> Linn.
141.	<i>Cinnamomum cassia</i> Blume.
142.	<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i> Nees & Eberm.
143.	<i>Cinnamomum tamala</i> Nees & Eberm.
144.	<i>Cipadessa fruticosa</i> Bl.
145.	<i>Cissampelos pareira</i> Linn.
146.	<i>Cissus quadrangularis</i> Linn.
147.	<i>Cissus setosa</i> Roxb.
148.	<i>Citrullus colocynthis</i> Schrad.
149.	<i>Citrullus vulgaris</i> Schrad.
150.	<i>Citrus aurantifolia</i> (Christm) Swingle.
151.	<i>Citrus aurantium</i> Linn.
152.	<i>Citrus limon</i> (Linn.) Burm. f.
153.	<i>Citrus medica</i> Linn.
154.	<i>Citrus reticulata</i> Blanco.
155.	<i>Cleome icosandra</i> Linn.
156.	<i>Clerodendrum inerme</i> (Linn.) Gaertn.
157.	<i>Clerodendrum phlomidis</i> Linn.f.
158.	<i>Clerodendrum serratum</i> (Linn) Moon.
159.	<i>Clitoria ternatea</i> Linn.
160.	<i>Coccinia cordifolia</i> Cogn.
161.	<i>Coccinia indica</i> W & A.
162.	<i>Cochlospermum religiosum</i> (Linn) Alaston.
163.	<i>Cocos Nucifera</i> Linn.
164.	<i>Colchicum luteum</i> Baker.
165.	<i>Coldenia procumbens</i> Linn.
166.	<i>Coleus amboinicus</i> Lour.
167.	<i>Coleus vettiveroides</i> K.C. Jacob.
168.	<i>Commiphora mukul</i> (Hook ex stocks) Engl.
169.	<i>Commiphora myrrha</i> (Nees) Engl.
170.	<i>Commiphora opobalsamum</i> (Linn.) Engl.
171.	<i>Convolvulus pluricaulis</i> Choisy.
172.	<i>Convolvulus scaonia</i> Linn.
173.	<i>Coptis teeta</i> wall
174.	<i>Cordia dichotama</i> forst.f.

1	2
175.	<i>Coriandrum sativum</i> Linn.
176.	<i>Corrallocarpus epigaeus</i> Benth ex.Hook f.
177.	<i>Corylus avellana</i> Linn.
178.	<i>Coscinium fenestratum</i> Colebr.
179.	<i>Crataeva nurvala</i> Buch-Ham.
180.	<i>Crotalaria juncea</i> Linn.
181.	<i>Croton tiglium</i> Linn.
182.	<i>Cryptolepis buchanani</i> Roem & Schult.
183.	<i>Ctenolepis cerasiformis</i> Naud.
184.	<i>Cucumis melo</i> var. <i>utilissimus</i> Duthie & Fuller.
185.	<i>Cucumis sativus</i> Linn.
186.	<i>Cucurbita moschata</i> Duchesne.
187.	<i>Cuminum cyminum</i> Linn.
188.	<i>Curculigo orchioides</i> Gaertn.
189.	<i>Curcuma amada</i> Roxb.
190.	<i>Curcuma angustifolia</i> Roxb.
191.	<i>Curcuma aromatica</i> Salisb.
192.	<i>Curcuma longa</i> Linn.
193.	<i>Curcuma zedoaria</i> Rosc.
194.	<i>Cuscuta epithimum</i> Linn.
195.	<i>Cuscuta reflexa</i> Roxb.
196.	<i>Cydonia oblonga</i> Mill.
197.	<i>Cymbopogon cirtratus</i> (DC) Stapf.
198.	<i>Cymbopogon jwarancusa</i> Schult.
199.	<i>Cymbopogon martini</i> (Roxb.) Wats
200.	<i>Cynodon dactylon</i> Linn. Pers.
201.	<i>Cyperus rotundus</i> Linn.
202.	<i>Dalbergia sissoo</i> Roxb.
203.	<i>Datura metel</i> Linn.
204.	<i>Datura stramonium</i> Linn.
205.	<i>Daucus carota</i> Linn. Var. <i>Sativa</i> DC.
206.	<i>Delphinium denudatum</i> Wall.
207.	<i>Dioscorea bulbifera</i> Linn.
208.	<i>Diospyros tomentosa</i> Roxb.
209.	<i>Dipterocarpus alatus</i> Roxb.

1	2	1	2
210.	<i>Dolichos biflorus</i> Linn.	246.	<i>Ficus hispida</i> Linn.f.
211.	<i>Dolichos lab-lab</i> Linn.	247.	<i>Ficus lacor</i> Buch. Ham.
212.	<i>Dorema ammoniacum</i> D. Don.	248.	<i>Ficus oppositifolia</i> Willd.
213.	<i>Doronicum hookeri</i> Hook. f.	249.	<i>Ficus racemosa</i> Linn.
214.	<i>Dracaena cinnabari</i> Balf. f.	250.	<i>Ficus religiosa</i> Linn.
215.	<i>Dracocephalum maldavica</i> Linn.	251.	<i>Flacourtia cataphracta</i> Roxb.
216.	<i>Dryopteris filix-mas</i> (Linn.) Schott.	252.	<i>Foeniculum vulgare</i> Mill.
217.	<i>Eclipta alba</i> Hassk.	253.	<i>Fumaria parviflora</i> Lam.
218.	<i>Elaeocarpus ganitrus</i> Linn.	254.	<i>Garcinia hanburii</i> Hask.
219.	<i>Elettaria cardamomum</i> Maton.	255.	<i>Garcinia indica</i> Chois.
220.	<i>Embelia ribes</i> Burm.f.	256.	<i>Garcinia pedunculata</i> Roxb.
221.	<i>Embelica officinalis</i> Gaertn.	257.	<i>Gardenia gummiferra</i> Linn. f.
222.	<i>Enicostemma littorale</i> Blume.	258.	<i>Gentiana kurroo</i> Royle.
223.	<i>Eriodendron anfractuosum</i> DC.	259.	<i>Glinus lotoides</i> Linn.
224.	<i>Erythrina indica</i> Lam.	260.	<i>Glycyrrhiza glabra</i> Linn.
225.	<i>Euphorbia antiquorum</i> Linn.	261.	<i>Gmelina arborea</i> Linn.
226.	<i>Euphorbia hirta</i> Linn.	262.	<i>Gmelina asiatic</i> Linn.
227.	<i>Euphorbia nerifolia</i> Linn.	263.	<i>Gossypium herbaceum</i> Linn.
228.	<i>Euphorbia nivulia</i> Buch-Ham.	264.	<i>Gracilaria confervodies</i>
229.	<i>Euphorbia resinifera</i> Berg.	265.	<i>Grewia asiatica</i> Linn.
230.	<i>Euphorbia royleana</i> Boiss.	266.	<i>Grewia populifolia</i> Vahl.
231.	<i>Euphorbia thomsoniana</i> Boiss.	267.	<i>Guruga pinnata</i> Roxb.
232.	<i>Euphorbia thymifolia</i> Linn.	268.	<i>Gynandropsis gynandra</i> (Linn.) Briquet.
233.	<i>Euphorbia tirucalli</i> Linn.	269.	<i>Gynmema sylvestre</i> R.Br.
234.	<i>Euryale ferox</i> Salisb.	270.	<i>Habenarta intermedia</i> D.Don.
235.	<i>Evolvulus alsinoides</i> Linn.	271.	<i>Hamelomena aromatica</i>
236.	<i>Evolvulus emarginatus</i> Burm.	272.	<i>Hedychium spicatum</i> Ham. ex. Smith.
237.	<i>Fagonia cretica</i> Linn.	273.	<i>Helicteres isora</i> Linn.
238.	<i>Feronia limonia</i> (Linn.) Swingle.	274.	<i>Helleborus niger</i> Linn.
239.	<i>Ferula asafoetida</i> Boiss.	275.	<i>Hemidesmus indicus</i> R. Br.
240.	<i>Ferula foetida</i> Regel.	276.	<i>Hibiscus rosa - sinensis</i> Linn.
241.	<i>Ferula galbaniflua</i> Boiss et Buhse.	277.	<i>Hibiscus sabdariffa</i> . Linn.
242.	<i>Ferula joeschkeana</i> Vatke.	278.	<i>Holarrhena antidysenterica</i> Wall.
243.	<i>Ficus arnottiana</i> Miq.	279.	<i>Holoptelea integrifolia</i> Planch.
244.	<i>Ficus bengalensis</i> Linn.	280.	<i>Hordeum vulgare</i> Linn.
245.	<i>Ficus gibbosa</i> Blume.	281.	<i>Hydnocarpus laurifolia</i> (Dennst.) Sleumer.

1	2
282.	<i>Hydnocarpus venenata</i> Gaertn.
283.	<i>Hygrophilla auriculata</i> (Sch.) Heine.
284.	<i>Hyoscyamus niger</i> Linn.
285.	<i>Hyssopus officinalis</i> Linn.
286.	<i>Illicium verum</i> Hook. f.
287.	<i>Imperata cylindrica</i> Beauv.
288.	<i>Indigofera aspalathoides</i> vahl ex DC.
289.	<i>Indigofera tinctoria</i> Linn.
290.	<i>Inula racemosa</i> Hook. f.
291.	<i>Indium suffruticosum</i> Ging.
292.	<i>Ipomola digitata</i> Linn.
293.	<i>Impomoea hederacea</i> Jacq.
294.	<i>Iris ensata</i> Thunb.
295.	<i>Jasminum grandiflorum</i> Linn.
296.	<i>Jasminum officinal</i> Linn.
297.	<i>Jatropha curcus</i> Linn.
298.	<i>Jatropha glandulifera</i> Roxb.
299.	<i>Juqlans regia</i> Linn.
300.	<i>Juniperus communis</i> Linn.
301.	<i>Jussiaea saffruticosa</i> Linn.
302.	<i>Lactuca sativa</i> Linn.
303.	<i>Lagenaria siceraria</i> (Mol.) Standl.
304.	<i>Lallemantia royleana</i> Benth.
305.	<i>Lamprachaeniam microcephalum</i> Benth.
306.	<i>Lanea grandis</i> (Dennst.) Engl.
307.	<i>Laportea crenulata</i> Gaud.
308.	<i>Lasia aculeata</i> Linn.
309.	<i>Laurus nobilis</i> Linn.
310.	<i>Lavandula stoechas</i> Linn.
311.	<i>Lawsonia alba</i> Lam.
312.	<i>Lawsonia inermis</i> Lim..
313.	<i>Lens culinaris medic.</i>
314.	<i>Leonotis nebetaefolia</i> R. Br.
315.	<i>Leonurus cardiaca</i> Linn.
316.	<i>Lepidium sativum</i> Linn.
317.	<i>Leptadenia reticulata</i> W. & A.

1	2
318.	<i>Leucas aspera</i> spreng.
319.	<i>Lilium polyphyllum</i> D. Don.
320.	<i>Limona acidissima</i> W. & A.
321.	<i>Linum ustatissimum</i> Linn.
322.	<i>Lippia nodiflora</i> Mich.
323.	<i>Liquidambar orientalis</i> Miller.
324.	<i>Litsea chinesis</i> Lam.
325.	<i>Lodoicea maldivica</i> Pers.
326.	<i>Luffa acutangula</i> (Linn.) Roxb..
327.	<i>Lupinus albus</i> Linn.
328.	<i>Lycium barbarum</i> Linn.
329.	<i>Madhuca indica</i> J.F. Gmel.
330.	<i>Madhuca longifolia</i> (Kaenig) Macbr.
331.	<i>Mallotus phillippinensis</i> Muell. Arg.
332.	<i>Malus sylvestris</i> Mill.
333.	<i>Malva sylvestris</i> Linn.
334.	<i>Mangifera indica</i> Linn.
335.	<i>Manilkara Kaukl</i> Dub.
336.	<i>Maranta arundinacea</i> Linn.
337.	<i>Marsdenia tenacissima</i> Wight & Arn.
338.	<i>Mathiola Incana</i> R. Br.
339.	<i>Matricaria chamomilla</i> Linn.
340.	<i>Melia azedarach</i> Linn.
341.	<i>Melilotous alba</i> Desv.
342.	<i>Melissa parviflora</i> Benth.
343.	<i>Melothria maderaspatana</i> (Linn) Cogn.
344.	<i>Melothria perpusilla</i> Cogn.
345.	<i>Mentha arvensis</i> Linn.
346.	<i>Merremia tridentata</i> Hallier f.
347.	<i>Mesua ferrea</i> Linn.
348.	<i>Michelia champaca</i> Linn.
349.	<i>Microstylis muscifera</i> Ridl.
350.	<i>Microstylis wallichii</i> Lindl.
351.	<i>Mimosa pudica</i> Linn.
352.	<i>Mimusops elengi</i> Linn.
353.	<i>Mirabilis jalapa</i> Linn.

1	2
354.	<i>Mollugo cerviana</i> Ser.
355.	<i>Momordica charantia</i> Linn.
356.	<i>Moringa oleifera</i> Linn.
357.	<i>Morus acedosa</i> Griff.
358.	<i>Mucuna prurita</i> Hook.
359.	<i>Murraya Koenigii</i> Spreng.
360.	<i>Musa paradisiaca</i> Linn.
361.	<i>Myrica nagi</i> Thunb.
362.	<i>Myristica fragrans</i> Houtt.
363.	<i>Myrtus communis</i> Linn.
364.	<i>Narcissus tazetta</i> Linn.
365.	<i>Nardostachys jatamansi</i> DC.
366.	<i>Nasturtium officinale</i> R. Br.
367.	<i>Nelumbo nucifera</i> Gaertn
368.	<i>Nepeta Cataria</i> Linn.
369.	<i>Nepeta hindostana</i> (Roth.) Haines.
370.	<i>Nerium indicum</i> Linn.
371.	<i>Nicotiana tabacum</i> Linn.
372.	<i>Nigella sativa</i> Linn.
373.	<i>Nymphaea alba</i> Linn.
374.	<i>Nymphaea lotus</i> Linn.
375.	<i>Nymphaea stellata</i> Willd.
376.	<i>Ocimum basilicum</i> Linn.
377.	<i>Ocimum gratissimum</i> Linn.
378.	<i>Ocimum sanctum</i> Linn.
379.	<i>Oldenlandia unbellata</i> Linn.
380.	<i>Olea europaea</i> Linn.
381.	<i>Onosma bracteatum</i> Wall.
382.	<i>Operculina turpethum</i> (Linn.) Silva Manso.
383.	<i>Orchis latifolia</i> Linn.
384.	<i>Orchis laxiflora</i> Linn.
385.	<i>Origanum vulgare</i> Linn.
386.	<i>Oroxylum indicum</i> Vent.
387.	<i>Oryza sativa</i> Linn.
388.	<i>Osmanthus fragrans</i> Lour.
389.	<i>Oxalis corniculata</i> Linn.

1	2
390.	<i>Paederia foetida</i> Linn.
391.	<i>Pandanus odoratissimus</i> Linn.
392.	<i>Pandanus tectorius soland</i> ex. Parkinson.
393.	<i>Papaver somniferum</i> Linn.
394.	<i>Parmelia perlata</i> Ach.
395.	<i>Paspalum scrobiculatum</i> Linn.
396.	<i>Pastinaca secacul</i> Linn.
397.	<i>Pavetta indica</i> Linn.
398.	<i>Pavonia odorata</i> Willd.
399.	<i>Pedaliium murex</i> Linn.
400.	<i>Peganum harmala</i> Linn.
401.	<i>Pennisetum glaucum</i> R. Br.
402.	<i>Pentatropis micrphylla</i> W. & A.
403.	<i>Pergularia extensa</i> N.E. BR.
404.	<i>Peristrophe bicalyculata</i> Nees.
405.	<i>Petroselinum crispum</i> Mill Nym. ex. auct. Kew.
406.	<i>Peucedanum graveolens</i> Linn.
407.	<i>Phaseolus trilobus</i> Ait.
408.	<i>Phaseolus radiatus</i> Linn.
409.	<i>Phoenix dactylifera</i> Linn.
410.	<i>Phyla nodiflora</i> (L) Greene.
411.	<i>Phyllanthus maderasnatensis</i> Linn.
412.	<i>Phyllanthus niruri</i> Linn.
413.	<i>Physalis alkekengi</i> Linn.
414.	<i>Picrorhiza kurroa</i> Royle. ex. Benth.
415.	<i>Pimpinella anisum</i> Linn.
416.	<i>Pinus gerardiana</i> Wall.
417.	<i>Pinus roxburghii</i> Sargent.
418.	<i>Pinus succinifera</i> Linn.
419.	<i>Piper attenuatum</i> Ham.
420.	<i>Piper betle</i> Linn.
421.	<i>Piper chaba</i> Hunter.
422.	<i>Piper cubeba</i> Linn. f.
423.	<i>Piper longum</i> Linn.
424.	<i>Piper nigrum</i> Linn.

1	2
425.	<i>Piper retrofractum</i>
426.	<i>Pistacia integerrima</i> Stew. ex. Brandis.
427.	<i>Pistacia lentiscus</i> Linn.
428.	<i>Pistacia vera</i> Linn.
429.	<i>Pistia stratiotes</i> Linn.
430.	<i>Pisum sativum</i> Linn.
431.	<i>Plantago lanceolata</i> Linn.
432.	<i>Plantago major</i> Linn.
433.	<i>Plantago ovata</i> Forsk.
434.	<i>Pluchea lanceolata</i> Oliver & Hiern.
435.	<i>Plumbago indica</i> Linn.
436.	<i>Plumbago zeylanica</i> Linn.
437.	<i>Plumeria alba</i> Linn.
438.	<i>Polygonatum cirrhifolium</i> Royle.
439.	<i>Polygonum bestorta</i> Linn.
440.	<i>Polypodium vulgare</i> Linn.
441.	<i>Pongamia pinnata</i> (L.) Merr.
442.	<i>Pontederia vadinalis</i> Burm. f.
443.	<i>Portulaca oleracea</i> Linn.
444.	<i>Primula vulgaris</i> Huds.
445.	<i>Prunus avium</i> Linn.
446.	<i>Prunus amygdalus</i> Batsch.
447.	<i>Prunus cerasoides</i> D. Don.
448.	<i>Psoralea corylifolia</i> Linn.
449.	<i>Pterocarpus marsupium</i> Roxb.
450.	<i>Pterocarpus santalinus</i> Linn. f.
451.	<i>Plychotis ajowah</i> DC.
452.	<i>Pueraria tuberosa</i> DC.
453.	<i>Punica granatum</i> Linn.
454.	<i>Pygmacopremna herbacea</i> (Roxb.) Moldenne.
455.	<i>Randia dumetorum</i> Lam.
456.	<i>Raphanus sativus</i> Linn.
457.	<i>Raphanus vulgaris</i> .
458.	<i>Rheum emodi</i> Wall.
459.	<i>Rheum officianate</i> Baillon.

1	2
460.	<i>Rheum palmatum</i> Linn.
461.	<i>Rhus coriaria</i> Linn.
462.	<i>Rhus parviflora</i> Roxb.
463.	<i>Rhus succedanea</i> Linn.
464.	<i>Ricinus communis</i> Linn.
465.	<i>Rosa alba</i> Linn.
466.	<i>Rosa centifolia</i> Linn.
467.	<i>Rosa damascena</i> Mill.
468.	<i>Rosa gallica</i> Linn.
469.	<i>Rubia cordifolia</i> Linn.
470.	<i>Rubia tinctorium</i> Linn.
471.	<i>Ruellia strepens</i> Linn.
472.	<i>Rumex maritimus</i> Linn.
473.	<i>Rumex vesicarius</i> Linn.
474.	<i>Ruta graveolens</i> Linn.
475.	<i>Saccharum munja</i> Roxb.
476.	<i>Saccharum officinarum</i> Linn.
477.	<i>Salix alba</i> Linn.
478.	<i>Salix caprea</i> Linn.
479.	<i>Salmalia malabarica</i> schott. & Endl.
480.	<i>Salvadora persica</i> Linn.
481.	<i>Salvia aegyptiaca</i> Linn.
482.	<i>Salvia haematodes</i> M.
483.	<i>Santalum album</i> Linn.
484.	<i>Saraca indica</i> Linn.
485.	<i>Sarcostemma brevistigma</i> W. & A.
486.	<i>Satureja hortensis</i> Linn.
487.	<i>Saussurea hypoleuca</i> Linn.
488.	<i>Saussurea lappa</i> C.B. Clarke.
489.	<i>Schizachyrum exile</i> (Hochst) Stapf.
490.	<i>Schrebera swietenoides</i> Roxb.
491.	<i>Selinium tenuifolium</i> Wall.
492.	<i>Semecarpus anacardium</i> Linn.f.
493.	<i>Sesamum indicum</i> Linn.
494.	<i>Sesbania grandiflora</i> (Linn.) Pers.
495.	<i>Sesbania rantifolia</i>

1	2
496.	<i>Sesbania sesban</i> (Linn.) Merr.
497.	<i>Shorea robusta</i> Gaertn. f.
498.	<i>Sida acuta</i> Burm.
499.	<i>Sida cordifolia</i> Linn.
500.	<i>Sida rhombifolia</i> Linn.
501.	<i>Sida veronicaefolia</i> Lam.
502.	<i>Smilax china</i> Linn.
503.	<i>Solanum indicum</i> Linn.
504.	<i>Solanum nigrum</i> Linn.
505.	<i>Solanum torvum</i> Swartz.
506.	<i>Solanum xanthocarpum</i> Schrad & Wendl.
507.	<i>Sphaeranthus amaranthoides</i> Burm.
508.	<i>Sphaeranthus indicus</i> Linn.
509.	<i>Stereospermum suaveolens</i> DC.
510.	<i>Streblus asper</i> Lour.
511.	<i>Strychnos ignatti</i> Berg.
512.	<i>Strychnos nux-vomlea</i> Linn.
513.	<i>Strychnos potatorum</i> Linn. f.
514.	<i>Styrax benzoin</i> Dryand.
515.	<i>Swertia chirata</i> Buch. Ham.
516.	<i>Symplocos racemosus</i> Roxb.
517.	<i>Syzygium aromaticum</i> Merr & L.M. Perry.
518.	<i>Syzygium cumini</i> (Linn.) Skeels.
519.	<i>Tamarindus indica</i> Linn.
520.	<i>Tamarix articulata</i> Vahl.
521.	<i>Tamarix gallica</i> Linn.
522.	<i>Taraktogenos kurzii</i> King.
523.	<i>Taxus baccata</i> Linn.
524.	<i>Tecomella undulata</i> (G.Don.) Seem.
525.	<i>Tephrosia purpurea</i> (L.) Pers.
526.	<i>Tephrosia spinosa</i> Pers.
527.	<i>Terminalia arjuna</i> W. & A.
528.	<i>Terminalia bellerica</i> Roxb.
529.	<i>Terminalia chebula</i> Retz.
530.	<i>Teucrium chamaedrys</i> Linn.
531.	<i>Thalictrum foliolosum</i> DC.

1	2
532.	<i>Thespesia populnea</i> soland ex correa.
533.	<i>Thymus serpyllum</i> Linn.
534.	<i>Tinospora cordifolia</i> (Willd) Miers.
535.	<i>Toddalia asiatica</i> Lam.
536.	<i>Trachyspermum ammi</i> (Linn.) Sprague.
537.	<i>Trachyspermum roxburghiamum</i> (D.C) Sprague
538.	<i>Tragia involucrata</i> Linn.
539.	<i>Trapa bispinosa</i> Roxb.
540.	<i>Trianthema portulacastrum</i> Linn.
541.	<i>Trianthema decandra</i> Linn.
542.	<i>Tribulus terrestris</i> Linn.
543.	<i>Tricholepis angustifolia</i> DC.
544.	<i>Trichosanthes bracteata</i> (Lam) voigt.
545.	<i>Trichosanthes cucumerina</i> Linn.
546.	<i>Trichosanthes dioica</i> Roxb.
547.	<i>Trifolium alexandricum</i> Linn.
548.	<i>Trigonella foenum-graecum</i> Linn.
549.	<i>Trigonella uncatata</i> Boiss.
550.	<i>Triticum aestivum</i> Linn.
551.	<i>Typhonium trilobatum</i> (Linn.) Scholl.
552.	<i>Uraria picta</i> Desv.
553.	<i>Usnea longissima</i> Asch.
554.	<i>Valeriana wallichii</i> DC.
555.	<i>Vateria indica</i> Linn.
556.	<i>Vernonia cinerea</i> Less.
557.	<i>Vetiveria zizanioides</i> (Linn.) Nash.
558.	<i>Vicia faba</i> Linn.
559.	<i>Vigna mungo</i> (L.) Hepper.
560.	<i>Viola odorata</i> Linn.
561.	<i>Vitex negundo</i> Linn.
562.	<i>Vitis vinifera</i> Linn.
563.	<i>Withania somnifera</i> Dunal.
564.	<i>Woodfordia fruticosa</i> Kurz.
565.	<i>Wrightia tinctoria</i> R.Br.
566.	<i>Zanthoxylum alatum</i> Roxb.

1	2
567.	Zataria multiflora Boiss.
568.	Zingiber Officinale Rosc.
569.	Zingiber officinarum.
570.	Zingiber zerumbet Rosc ex. Smith.
571.	Zizyphus jujuba Linn.
572.	Zizyphus sativa Gaertn.
573.	Zizyphus xylopyra Willd.

[English]

Smuggling of Arms and Drugs

6085. SHRI NRIPEN GOSWAMI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the smuggling of arms and drugs is taking place via North-Eastern States;

(b) if so, the fact thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI L.K. ADVANI) : (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The Security Forces deployed along the borders have been alerted and are kept apprised about any reports of smuggling of arms and drugs. Narcotics Control Bureau have taken several steps in close coordination with the Governments of North Eastern States for checking smuggling of drugs and the position is reviewed from time to time at various levels. Besides modernisation/upgradation of State Police Forces by grant of Central financial assistance, information received from various sources is shared with the States Governments for taking appropriate steps for checking smuggling of arms and drugs. The other steps taken are to intensify patrolling in the border areas, erection of observation Post Towers, increase in the number of Nakas, supply of sophisticated gadgets and motor boats as well as the reduction of gaps between Border Out Posts in vulnerable areas.

Expired Medicines in CGHS Dispensaries

6086. SHRI MADHAV RAO PATIL : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any inspection has been conducted to assess the stock of expired medicines in CGHS dispensaries in the country;

(b) if so, the number of inspections conducted during each of the last three years, dispensary-wise;

(c) the value and quantity of expired medicines found during the said period, dispensary-wise;

(d) the reasons for holding large scale of expired medicines in CGHS dispensaries; and

(e) the steps taken to ensure these medicines are not issued to the beneficiaries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DALIT EZHILMALAI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 10-14 inspections are carried out in a year besides surprise inspections 4-6 times per year in each CGHS city.

(c) Nil

(d) Nil

(e) Standing instructions have already been issued to the Incharges of the dispensaries that expired medicines, if any, in the dispensaries should not be issued to the beneficiaries.

Release of Funds to Orissa

6087. SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have proposed to release funds against centrally sponsored plan, 1997-98 to Orissa for the scheme of book bank for SC/ST students, Research Fellowship, Vocational Training centres etc.;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI) : (a) and (b) The following amount has been released to the state Government of Orissa during 1997-98 :

Centrally Sponsored Scheme Book Banks for SC/ST	Rs. 5.00 Lakhs
Central Sector Scheme of Research and Training (for Research Fellowship)	Rs. 2.01 Lakhs
(In respect of Fellowship Award for 1997-98 amount will be released after the receipt of the proposal from the State Government of Orissa)	
Vocational Training Centres (Central Sector Scheme)	Rs. 40.00 Lakhs
Central Sector Scheme of Grant to NGO's.	Rs. 52.60 Lakhs

(c) In view of (a) and (b) above, Not applicable.

BSF Personnel

6088. SHRI H.G. RAMULU : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of retired BSF personnel are in Karnataka;

(b) whether Karnataka Government had declared retired BSF personnel as ex-serviceman;

(c) whether the Karnataka Government has approached the Centre to get some help for them; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI L.K. ADVANI) : (a) BSF do not maintain the record of retirees residing in different states.

(b) To the extent information is available, Karnataka Govt. have not declared retired BSF personnel as ex-servicemen.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Janswasthya Rakshak Yojana

6089. SHRI ASHOK ARGAL :
SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH CHOUHAN :

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

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item captioned "Janswasthya Rakshak Yojana" appearing in 'Amar Ujala, Agra';

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) whether Public Health workers working in rural areas are paid meagre salaries;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps taken to enhance their pay and allowances of these workers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DALIT EZHILMALAI) : (a) and (b) The news item in Amar Ujala dated 14.3.98 published from Agra has been brought to the Government's notice. According to this news item, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee had spoken in Rajya Sabha about strengthening the Village Health Guide Scheme for providing improved health and family welfare services in rural areas.

(c) to (e) Under the Village Health Guide Scheme, a Village Health Guide who serves the

community on voluntary basis, is paid a honorarium of Rs. 50/- per month. The Scheme is presently being reviewed by an Expert Committee which is looking into various aspects of the Scheme. On receipt of the Committee's Report the Govt. will examine the same and take appropriate steps.

[English]

Foreign Fund

6090. SHRI CHAMAN LAL GUPTA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) names of individual and organisations who are indulging in secessionist and anti-Indian activities getting foreign funds;

(b) the number of cases registered in Jammu and Kashmir; and

(c) the number of persons arrested and prosecuted in such cases?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI L.K. ADVANI) : (a) to (c) There have been reports of various secessionist leaders and organisations in Jammu & Kashmir having received large sums of money from diverse channels and sources in contravention of law. CBI has registered three cases under the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 1976 and all these cases are under investigation. J&K Police have also registered 5 cases relating to funding of militancy through international sources in which 7 persons were arrested.

Amendment to Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act

6091. SHRI BIKASH CHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of the Government to amend Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the time by which amending bill on the contract labour is like to be introduced?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In the light of experience gained in the administration of the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970 over the years and judicial pronouncements coupled with economic liberalisation, a need has arisen to amend the Act.

(c) As the proposal is in consultation stage, the time by which the Bill is likely to be introduced cannot be indicated.

Petrol Pumps/Gas Agencies

6092. SHRIMATI SUKHDA MISRA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of gas agencies and Petrol Pumps sanctioned in Delhi and Uttar Pradesh during 1993 to 1997 location-wise;

(b) whether those allotments were given to deserving candidates;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) if not, the number of such allotment cancelled by the Supreme Court and the number out of them are still running; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR) : (a) to (e) The number of the Retail Outlets and LPG distributorships allotted in Delhi and Uttar Pradesh during the period 1993 to 1997 is as under :

	RO	LPG
Delhi	130	60
UP	349	154

These ROs/LPG distributorships include both allotted through normal selection procedure as well as under discretionary quota. The allotments made under discretionary quota were challenged in the Hon'ble Supreme Court through Writ Petition (c) No. 26/95 filed by the Common Cause and the Hon'ble Supreme Court *vide* its Order date 25.9.96 had cancelled 15 retail outlet dealerships and directed oil companies to stop operation of petrol pumps which were commissioned, by 31.10.96 and thereafter take over the petrol pump premises from these persons within ten days. Of these R.Os. 8 fall in Delhi and 4 fall in U.P. Similarly, in writ petition No. 4003/95 filed by Centre for Public Interest Litigation challenging the allotments against discretionary quota the Hon. High Court of Delhi *vide* its order dated 29.8.97 has also cancelled 72 dealerships/distributors and directed oil companies to take over the dealership/distributorships cancelled by them, which were in operation by 1.12.1997. Out of these 72 dealerships/distributors, 17 pertain to Delhi and 22 pertain to U.P. All the commissioned ROs and LPG distributorships have been taken over by the oil companies. Further action is being taken as per the Orders of the Hon'ble High Court.

12.00 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

A copy of Annual Accounts of National Human Rights Commission, New Delhi for the years 1994-95 and 1995-96 alongwith Audit Report thereon and Statement showing reasons for delay

[English]

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI L.K. ADVANI) : I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the National Human Rights Commission, New Delhi, for the years 1994-95 and 1995-96 together with Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of section 34 of the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993.

(2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library See No. LT. 1389/98]

Annual Reports of Bengal Immunity Ltd. Calcutta, Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd., Pune etc.. review of their working etc. etc.

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF FOOD AND CONSUMER AFFAIRS (SARDAR SURJIT SINGH BARNALA) : I beg to lay on the Table —

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 :-

(a) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Bengal Immunity Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1996-97.

(ii) Annual Report of the Bengal Immunity Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1996-97 alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library See No. LT. 1390/98]

(b) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Hindustan Antibiotics Limited, Pune, for the year 1996-97.

(ii) Annual Report of the Hindustan Antibiotics Limited, Pune, for the year

1996-97 alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library See No. LT. 1391/98]

- (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Bengal Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1996-97.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Bengal Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Limited, Calcutta for the year 1996-97 alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.
- (2) Three statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library See No. LT. 1392/98]

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Institute of Plastics Engineering and Technology, Madras, for the year 1995-96 alongwith Audited Accounts.
 - (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Central Institute of Plastics Engineering and Technology, Madras, for the year 1995-96.
 - (4) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.
- [Placed in Library See No. LT. 1393/98]
- (5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Institute of Plastics Engineering and Technology, Chennai, for the year 1996-97 alongwith Audited Accounts.
 - (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Central Institute of Plastics Engineering and Technology, Chennai, for the year 1996-97.
 - (6) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (5) above.

[Placed in Library See No. LT. 1394/98]

- (7) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Pharmaceutical Education and Research S.A.S. Nagar, for the

year 1996-97 alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Institute of Pharmaceutical Education and Research S.A.S. Nagar, for the year 1996-97.

- (8) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (7) above.

[Placed in Library See No. LT. 1395/98]

Annual Report, Annual Accounts of Employee's Provident Fund Organisation, New Delhi and Statement showing reasons for delay in laying papers

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (Dr. SATYANARAYAN JATIA) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, with your permission. I beg to lay on the table —

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation, New Delhi, for the year 1996-97.
- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation, New Delhi, for the year 1996-97 together with Audit Report thereon.
- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library See No. LT. 1396/98]

White Paper on Railway Projects

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI RAM NAIK): On behalf of Shri Nitish Kumar, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the White Paper on Railway Projects (Hindi and English versions).

[Placed in Library See No. LT. 1397/98]

Thirteenth Report of Commissioner of SCs and STs for 1989-91, Report of National Commission for SCs and STs etc. etc.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI) : I beg to lay on the table —

- (1) A copy each of the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) under article 338 (2) of the Constitution.

(i) Thirtieth Report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the year 1989-91.

[Placed in Library See No. LT. 1398/98]

(ii) Report of the National Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the period from the 12th March, 1992 to the 31st March, 1993.

[Placed in Library See No. LT. 1399/98]

(iii) Annual Report of the National Commission for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the year 1993-94.

[Placed in Library See No. LT. 1400/98]

(iv) Special Report of the National Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the year 1998.

[Placed in Library See No. LT. 1401/98]

- (2) A copy of the Action Taken Memorandum (Hindi and English versions) on the recommendations made in the Thirtieth Report of the Commissioner for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the year 1989-91.

[Placed in Library See No. LT. 1402/98]

- (3) A copy of the Action Taken Memorandum (Hindi and English versions) on the recommendations made in the Report of the National Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the period from the 12th March, 1992 to the 31st March, 1993.

[Placed in Library See No. LT. 1403/98]

- (4) A copy of the Action Taken Report (Hindi and English versions) on the recommendations made in the Annual Report of the National Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the year 1993-94.

[Placed in Library See No. LT. 1404/98]

- (5) A copy of the Action Taken Report (Hindi and English versions) on the recommendations

made in the special Report of the National Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

[Placed in Library See No. LT. 1405/98]

Annual Reports of All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi, National Institute of Unani Medicine, Bangalore, etc. review of their working etc. etc.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DALIT EZHILMALAI) : I beg to lay on the Table —

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi, for the year 1996-97.

(ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi for the year 1996-97 together with Audit Report thereon.

(iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi, for the year 1996-97.

- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library See No. LT. 1406/98]

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Unani Medicine, Bangalore, for the year 1996-97 alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Institute of Unani Medicine, Bangalore, for the year 1996-97.

- (4) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.

[Placed in Library See No. LT. 1407/98]

- (5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the All India Institute of Speech and Hearing, Mysore, for the year 1996-97.

(ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the All India

Institute of Speech and Hearing, Mysore, for the year 1996-97 together with Audit Report thereon.

- (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the All India Institute of Speech and Hearing, Mysore, for the year 1996-97.
- (6) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (5) above.
[Placed in Library See No. LT. 1408/98]
- (7) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Mental Health and Neuro Sciences, Bangalore, for the year 1995-96 alongwith Audited Accounts.
(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Institute of Mental Health and Neuro Sciences, Bangalore, for the year 1995-96.
- (8) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (7) above.
[Placed in Library See No. LT. 1409/98]
- (9) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Dental Council of India, New Delhi, for the year 1996-97 alongwith Audited Accounts.
(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Dental Council of India, New Delhi, for the year 1996-97.
- (10) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (9) above.
[Placed in Library See No. LT. 1410/98]
- (11) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Academy of Medical Sciences (India), New Delhi, for the year 1996-97 alongwith Audited Accounts.
(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Academy of Medical Sciences (India), New Delhi, for the year 1996-97.
- (12) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (11) above.
[Placed in Library See No. LT. 1411/98]

- (13) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Nursing Council, New Delhi, for the year 1996-97 alongwith Audited Accounts.
(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Nursing Council, New Delhi, for the year 1996-97.
- (14) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (13) above.
[Placed in Library See No. LT. 1412/98]
- (15) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Board of Examinations, New Delhi, for the year 1995-96 alongwith Audited Accounts.
(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Board of Examinations, New Delhi, for the year 1995-96.
- (16) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (15) above.
[Placed in Library See No. LT. 1413/98]
- (17) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Academy of Medical Sciences (India), New Delhi, for the year 1995-96 alongwith Audited Accounts.
(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Academy of Medical Sciences (India), New Delhi, for the year 1995-96.
- (18) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying in the papers mentioned at (17) above.
[Placed in Library See No. LT. 1414/98]
- (19) A copy of the Statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining reasons for not laying the Annual Report and Audited Accounts of the National Board of Examinations for the year 1996-97 within the stipulated period of nine months after the close of the Accounting year.
[Placed in Library See No. LT. 1415/98]

- (20) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Mahatma Gandhi Institute of Medical Sciences and Kasturba Hospital, Sevagram, for the year 1996-97 alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Mahatma Gandhi Institute of Medical Sciences and Kasturba Hospital, Sevagram, for the year 1996-97.
- (21) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (20) above.

[Placed in Library See No. LT. 1416/98]

Annual report of the Smith Stanistreet Pharmaceuticals Ltd., Calcutta, Indian Drugs and Parmaceuticals Ltd. Gurgaon etc.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (DR. A.K. PATEL) :
I beg to lay on the Table —

- (1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-sections (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 :—
- (a) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Smith Stanistreet Pharmaceuticals Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1996-97.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Smith Stanistreet Pharmaceuticals Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1996-97 alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.
- (b) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited, Gurgaon, for the year, 1995-96.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited, Gurgaon, for the year, 1995-96 alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.
- (2) Two statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library See No. LT. 1418/98]

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Petrofils Co-operative Limited, Vadodara, for the year 1996-97 alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Petrofils Co-operative Limited, Vadodara, for the year 1996-97.
- (4) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.

[Placed in Library See No. LT. 1419/98]

12.01 hrs.

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

[English]

SECRETARY-GENERAL : I have to report the following message received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha :

"I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on thursday, the 16th July, 1998 adopted the following motion in regard to the committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes :—

"That this House resolves that the Rajya Sabha do join the Committee of both the Houses on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the term ending on the 30th April, 1999 and do proceed to elect, in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote, ten Members from among the Members of the House to serve on the said Committee."

I am further to inform the Lok Sabha that in pursuance of the above motion, the following members of the Rajya Sabha have been duly elected to the said Committee :—

1. Shri Gandhi Azad
2. Shri Ram Nath Kovind
3. Shri Sanatan Bisi
4. Shri Mohd. Azam Khan

5. Shri Govindram Miri
6. Shri Rajubhai A. Parmar
7. Shrimati Jayaprada Nahata
8. Shri C.P. Thirunavukkarasu
9. Shri Sukhdev Singh Libra
10. Shri Jhumuk Lal Bhendia

12.02 hrs.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON URBAN AND
RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Sixth and Seventh Reports

[English]

SHRI KISHAN SINGH SANGWAN (Sonepat) : I beg to present the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Urban and Rural Development :—

- (1) Sixth Report on the Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Twenty-sixth Report of the Standing Committee on Urban and Rural Development (Tenth Lok Sabha on Preparation, Maintenance, Updating and Computerisation of Land Records under Centrally Sponsored Schemes — An Assessment, of the Department of Rural Development (Ministry of Rural Areas and Employment); and
- (2) Seventh Report on Integrated Wastelands Development Project (IWDP) Scheme of the Department of Wastelands Development (Ministry of Rural Areas and Employment).

12.03 hrs.

PRESENTATION OF PETITION

[English]

SHRI JUAL ORAM (Sundargarh) : I beg to present petition signed by Shri Bijay Oram of Bolani P.O. /via Lathikata and others regarding hazardous pollution created by two industrial units in Sundargarh, Orissa.

12.04 hrs.

MOTION RE: FIFTH REPORT OF BUSINESS
ADVISORY COMMITTEE

[English]

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA) : I beg to move :

“That this House do agree with the Fifth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 27th July, 1998.”

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Panskura) : I do not agree with it...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

“That this House do agree with the Fifth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 27th July, 1998.”

The motion was adopted.

12.05 hrs.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER

Re: Sitting of the House

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : I have to inform the House that as decided in the Leaders meeting held today, the 28th July, 1998, in order to provide sufficient time for completion of essential Government and other Business, the House may sit up to Wednesday, the 5th August, 1998.

There will be no Question Hour on these days. There will also be no Private Members' Business on Friday, the 31st July, 1998.

I hope the House agrees.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS : Yes.

MR. SPEAKER : So, the sitting of the House is extended up to the 5th August, 1998.

[Translation]

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR (Baramati) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, several important matters were discussed in this House during the last few days. You may recollect

that there had been a detailed discussion for full one day on the issue of price-rise in this House. A great effort was made to bring the condition of the general public before this House and the Government. An assurance was given on behalf of the Government, that they would take stern action very soon and would try to control the black marketeers and the hoarders. But after observing the situation in all the markets for the last few days, it is found that this price-rise has worsened the condition, particularly, of poor people, middle class people, small farmers and the labourers. No step was taken by the Government to fulfil any of the promises made by it. The law and order situation was also discussed in detail like the situation of price-rise in this House. Today, Hon'ble Minister of Home Affairs presented the situation of Delhi before the House and it is found therefrom that the incident of atrocities on women, attacks on individuals, dacoity etc. have increased and a rise has been noticed in all spheres crime of crime...*(Interruptions)* Today, the law and order situation of the whole country has worsened. It is the responsibility of the Government to give at least an assurance to the general public...*(Interruptions)* In that field too, it could not achieve any success. The situation is deteriorating day by day. So far as the condition of the farmers is concerned...*(Interruptions)* The condition of the farmers has been discussed many times in this House. Today, the sufferings of the farmers...*(Interruptions)* The Government should have taken some firm steps to free the farmers from these sufferings. But no action was taken...*(Interruptions)* The manner in which Government acts regarding water to the farmers, is abetting the farmers for suicide. That is why the farmers have committed suicide in some states. So far as the condition of the farmers, price-rise and law and order situation are concerned, it appears that the attitude of this Government is totally a callous...*(Interruptions)* Lakhs of people from all over the country have come to Delhi to ask whether the Government which do not pay any heed despite bringing the common issues of the people to its notice, has any right to rule over the country. In order to welcome them and to be associated with them, we boycott this Government and want to walk out. We want to express the feelings of the public about this Government before the people.

12.09 hrs.

At this stage Shri Sharad Pawar and some other Hon'ble Members left the House

MR. SPEAKER : No, do not do like that.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Look there, not here.

(Interruptions)

(English)

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Somnath Chatterjee.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Leader of the Opposition has mentioned very important things. He has tried to say as to what is the present situation in this country. We also substantially agree with what has been said about the total failure on the part of this Government ...*(Interruptions)*

(Translation)

SHRI CHAMAN LAL GUPTA (Udhampur) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, is this a discussion?

(English)

MR. SPEAKER : No, please. When the senior leaders are speaking, you should have patience to listen to them. Please take your seat. You must have some patience.

(Translation)

This is not fair, Please.

(English)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur) : Today, the Members of the Congress Party have walked out. Our not going out does not mean that we are approving the conduct and the functioning of this Government. We also feel that the sooner this Government goes, the better it is for the people of this country.

Therefore, on principle, we accept what they have said and we say that the Government must function. You cannot protect the people in the capital. There is no power...*(Interruptions)* The people could not even have drinking water. What is happening here? ...*(Interruptions)* In West Bengal, we are in absolute majority, not this type of an alliance...*(Interruptions)* Therefore, we support the contention made by the Leader of the Opposition...*(Interruptions)*

(Translation)

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, you have given me time.

(English)

MR. SPEAKER : No, please. Shri Ram Vilas Paswan.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN (Hajipur) : We also support. First listen to us..

[Translation]

Allow us to speak first.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : I will allow you.

(Interruptions)

SHRI VAIKO (Sivakasi) : We should be allowed to speak.

MR. SPEAKER : I will allow you also. Please take your seat.

PROF. A.K. PREMAJAM (Badagara) : We are not allowed to speak in this House...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Whenever there is an important issue, normally senior leaders want to speak. This is the custom in the House.

(Interruptions)

SHRI MADHUKAR SIRPOTDAR (Mumbai North-West) : I would like to know, under what rule, this discussion is going on...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I will allow you later.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Shri G.M. Banatwalla, I will allow you later.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I will allow you. Please take your seat. I have called Shri Paswan.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Paswan, please.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I will allow all of you. Please take your seat.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : After Shri Paswan.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : This is Zero Hour, no discussion is going on.

[English]

SHRI MADHUKAR SIRPOTDAR : Sir, is it Zero Hour?... (Interruptions) Under what rule this Discussion is going on?... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Please take your seat. I will allow you also to speak.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Please understand, I will allow all of you.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I have the list with me. I will call all of you.

(Interruptions)

SHRI MADHUKAR SIRPOTDAR : Sir, we should also be given a chance to speak...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : Mr. Speaker, Sir, it appears that the Members of the treasury benches are not bothered about the price-rise. When they will go to their constituencies, only then they will come to know the reality of price-rise. All the people will not eat bombs, people will eat potatoes and tomatoes and at present the tomato is selling at the rate of Rs. 42 per Kg in the market. The people are not going to eat bombs, they have come to know the reality in the last bye-elections so talk in a sensible manner and keep in mind...(Interruptions) This Government has come to power on the issue of price-rise and it had promised to eliminate the fear, the hunger and corruption. But since this Government came to power, all these three things are on the increase. Price-rise is mounting high. Minister is sitting. The people of Delhi are his voters and they are most affected. The Middle Class people and Government employees are suffering most. The Government have failed on the front of price-rise. This is a useless Government, it has no right to remain in power and it must go...(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani) : Sir, you had assured me that I would be given a chance ... (Interruptions) Sir, I will take only one minute ... (Interruptions) I do not want to repeat the points made by the Leader of the Opposition. We support all those points... (Interruptions) In all sectors, this Government has failed. It has failed on the price front, it has failed in maintaining the law and order. In every front, they have failed. We support the points made by the Leader of the Opposition ... (Interruptions). The Muslim League also walks out in protest... (Interruptions)

At this stage, Shri G.M. Banatwalla and Shri E. Ahamed Left the House.

[Translation]

SHRI RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH (Vaishali): Prices of essential commodities have increased to such an extent that this steep hike in the prices has become unbearable now. The water, electricity and law and order situation has worsened so much that life of the people in Delhi have become miserable. The Rashtriya Loktantrik Morcha is going to organise a rally in Patna to expose the Government. The intention is only to bring down this Government. With these words, I would like to request the hon. Members to please do not allow the House to be run by extending support to the Leader of the Opposition.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Now, the hon. Minister.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I am not allowing you to speak.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I have allowed the hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing will go on record, except the speech of the hon. Minister.

(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA : I want to say only that today, the Congress Members ... (Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Shri P.C. Thomas, I have not allowed you to speak. Please take your seat. I have called only the hon. Minister, Shri Madan Lal Khurana to speak. Whatever Shri P.C. Thomas says will not go on record.

(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA : Congress Members have staged a walk out today and this is their right. But our Leftist friends used to clap, even when Congress was in power and today also they are doing the same thing... (Interruptions)

* Not Recorded.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Shri P.C. Thomas, I have not called you. I have called only the hon. Minister, Shri Madan Lal Khurana to speak.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA : The issues raised by him today in the House whether that is regarding price-rise or law and order... (Interruptions) I have been allowed to speak, you please sit down ... (Interruptions) We have discussed about price-rise and also about law and order situation ... (Interruptions) This is Parliament, not a public meeting where you can raise slogans like this ... (Interruptions) When he raised the issue of price-rise... (Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Shri P.C. Thomas, please take your seat. What is this?

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing will go on record except what the hon. Minister, Shri Madan Lal Khurana says.

(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA : These issues have always been discussed in this House, but at present they are showing as if this Government is responsible for all these things... (Interruptions) I remember a story that when a clerk returned to his home from office, his wife went inside to prepare tea. He saw that a report card was laying there. When he opened it he found that his son got one or zero out of ten in subjects like English, Mathematics, Hindi etc. When his son, who was playing outside at that time, came inside he sat in the lap of his father. His father slapped him three-four times saying that how stupid he was and why he was not taking his studies seriously. His wife who was seeing all this had asked her husband as to why he slapped him? This is your report card. Similarly, what we want to say is that this price-rise, the deteriorated law and order situation today, speaks all about you, this is your report card. You have governed this country for 50 years. Today, you are talking about price-rise... (Interruptions)

* Not Recorded.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Basu Deb Acharia, please take your seat.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA : This is the prime institution of the country. You may discuss here. You can discuss any issue pertaining to this country, whether it is about price-rise or law and order or any other issue regarding scheduled castes or farmers or flood, we have discussed every issue here. We are ready to discuss here...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Vaiko, please take your seat. Shri Basu Deb Acharia, please take your seat.

(Interruptions)

12.24 hrs.

At this stage, Shri P.C. Thomas came and sat on the floor near the Table

MR. SPEAKER : Shri P.C. Thomas, I will allow you to speak. Please go back to your seat.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur) : We have heard the response. It is amazing...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Thomas, please go back to your seat.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Thomas, please go back to your seat.

12.26 hrs.

At this stage, Shri P.C. Thomas went back to his seat

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, very serious issues have been raised by the Opposition. I have never heard the way we have heard today the response of the hon. Minister. It is a ridiculous response...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Somnath Chatterjee, he has not completed his answer. Let him complete...(Interruptions)

SHRI SATYA PAL JAIN (Chandigarh) : He has not completed. He should be allowed to complete. Please tell your Members to listen to him.

[Translation]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have to say only this, as I have already said...(Interruptions)

SHRI MOHAN SINGH (Deoria) : What about that story?

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA : I am talking about the same. Mr. Speaker, Sir, this Government...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Prabhunath Singh, this is not good. The Minister is speaking. Please take your seat. When I called the Minister, why do you obstruct him? Please take your seat.

(Interruptions)

SHRI P.C. THOMAS (Muvattupuzha) : The Minister is not responding to the issues. The issues are price-rise and law and order situation. He must respond to them

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Thomas, please take your seat.

[Translation]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, what I have said is that whatever issues Congress Party has raised and whatever issues you have raised here have been discussed in this House. We had a full discussion in this House. We had a full discussion on the price rise in this House. We have discussed every issue here. We had a full debate about Law and Order in this House. Even then if these people want to discuss anything apart from this, I have no objection. They said that there should be a discussion on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Let him complete.

(Interruptions)

SHRI VAIKO (Sivakasi) : Let them listen to the Minister. They are preaching sermon. When they preach, they should listen to him also...(Interruptions)

SHRI N.K. PREMCHANDRAN (Quilon) : The Parliamentary Affairs Minister is using unparliamentary word...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : No cross-talks please. Please take your seat.

[Translation]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would only say that we had a discussion on price-rise and we have also discussed law and order in this House...*(Interruptions)* Except discussions what else can take place in the House or is it wrestling. There will be debate and discussion in this House...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Let him complete. This will not go on record.

*(Interruptions)**

[Translation]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA : The people of this country have given 50 years, to you we should at least be given one-two years. Both of you have been given 50 years and you have brought the country to such state during these fifty years. Whether this price-rise has come up only during the past hundred days and the law and order situation has deteriorated only during the last hundred days...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Khurana please ask your members to sit. What is this? When you are speaking, they are making a lot of noise.

[Translation]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, this House is the biggest 'Panchayat' of the country. We discuss here the problems of the country ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Let him complete. What is this?

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Let him complete. Then you can have a chance.

SHRI SURENDER SINGH (Bhiwani) : Sir, I want to say something.

MR. SPEAKER : The Minister is already on his legs. How can you say?

[Translation]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, this House is the highest 'Panchayat' of the country. All the issues, which were raised by the opposition, the Congress party were discussed in this House. These were replied to here and even then you are speaking. You have staged a walk out today, this is your right, I am not sorry about this. But the way it is being used as an instrument of politics, I want to urge that it should not be made an instrument of politics. If you want discussion, we are ready for this, you give in writing, we are ready for discussion. I have to say only this much. But the Congress and other parties are responsible for the present state of the country.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : What is this? Let him speak.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur) : We have heard the most amazing response from the Minister of this Government which is not only a totally useless but also anti-people Government. Every moment this Government remains, the country is in danger because of this Government. In protest against this attitude of this Government, the way this Minister is responding to serious issues as no action has been taken by the Government and the discussion is not sufficient, we are unhappy. In view of their attitude we register our protest. We walk out and we want this Government to go...*(Interruptions)*

12.32 hrs.

At this stage, Shri Somnath Chatterjee and some other Hon. Members left the House

[Translation]

SHRI MOHAN SINGH (Deoria) : Sir, we are not satisfied with the reply given by the Minister just now. The reply given by the Minister provides no solution to the issues which were raised here. The Government is not serious to find a solution to the problems of price-rise, corruption, deteriorating law and order situation and also the problem faced by the farmers, so our party is staging a walk out in protest of this.

12.32 hrs.

At this stage Shri Mohan Singh and some other Hon. Members left the House.

SHRI RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH : Mr. Speaker, Sir, this Government is unable to check the price-rise and the deteriorated law and order situation

* Not Recorded.

[Shri Raghuvansh Prasad Singh]

in Delhi. The Government is unable to give right answer, so we walk out in protest.

12.32 hrs.

At this stage Shri Raghuvansh Prasad Singh and some other Hon. Members left the House

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Yerrannaidu.

SHRI P.C. THOMAS : I want to speak.

MR. SPEAKER : You have already spoken.

SHRI P.C. THOMAS (Muvattupuzha) : I am not a person who normally goes to the Well of the House. I do not go to the Well of the House at all. I do not support that. I am sorry; it is not a desirable thing. I have full respect to you and I have full respect to the Chair. But I had to go to the Well to register my strong protest.

The issue is very serious. It is not a small issue. It cannot be responded in the manner Shri Khurana has said. Shri Khurana has said that all steps have been taken to improve law and order and also that prices have been controlled and that he was ready for another discussion. WE are sure that he is ready for another discussion. But what is the course of action? What is the price of tomato? It is Rs. 32 per kg.?

MR. SPEAKER : No, Shri Thomas you have already said all those things. You cannot repeat all those things. You have already said.

SHRI P.C. THOMAS (Muvattupuzha) : I register my strong protest and I also follow the other parties who have walked out. On behalf of Kerala Congress Party, I also walk out.

12.33 hrs.

At this stage Shri P.C. Thomas left the House

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Yerrannaidu. I have called Shri Yerrannaidu. I appeal to all the Members to take their seats.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I have called Shri Yerrannaidu. Please take your seats.

SHRI K. YERRANNAIDU (Srikakulam) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, my humble request through you to this House is this: We have discussed this issue of price rise in this House. This phenomenon of price rise is everywhere. The Congress Members and other party Members have walked out on this issue.

The India Today has published an article on price rise. It is there in the other States ruled by the Congress Party and also in West Bengal ruled by CPM. It is a general phenomenon. In the Andhra Pradesh Assembly also this has been discussed.

My humble request to the Congress Party and others is to see how to arrest the price rise. That is the issue before us irrespective of political parties.

That is why, my humble request through you, Sir, to this Government is to take stern action to reduce the prices. That issue is before us. So, it is for the Government to take an immediate action in this regard...*(Interruptions)*

DR. SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY (Madurai) : I am on another issue...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MADHUKAR SIRPOTDAR : Sir, he is on a different issue...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI R. MUTHIAH (Periyakulam) : Members from the Congress, CPI (M), CPI and most strangely our DMK friends have walked out on the issue of price rise. It is an unfortunate thing...*(Interruptions)*. I am coming to it.

We have discussed the price rise, law and order situation and other things in the House itself. Even on that day, they have walked out from the House. Again they are walking out today in order to join their rally outside this House. But, we, the AIADMK and our allies, have been conducting such rallies and *dharnas* against the same issue of price rise and deteriorating law and order situation in Tamil Nadu, particularly to protest against the close nexus of the Government itself with the I.S.I. in that State. But nobody, either from the Communist Party or from the Congress side, has said anything on those things. But, now, they are agitating here against this Government. This Government alone is not there in this country. In West Bengal, CPI(M) Government is there; In Tamil Nadu, DMK Government is there; in Kerala, again CPI(M) Government is there ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura) : Sir, I am on a point of order...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI VAIKO : They have already walked out on this issue...*(Interruptions)*. These hon. Members have already staged a walk out...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : In the 'Zero Hour', there is no question of point of order.

(Interruptions)

SHRI R. MUTHIAH : So, my request to the Government is to take some concrete steps to curb the price rise and to take effective steps as far as deteriorating law and order situation in Tamil Nadu

is concerned, particularly for their close nexus with the I.S.I. This is my request.

So, I urge upon this Government to act expeditiously in these things.

SHRI VAIKO : Sir, I thank you very much for giving me an opportunity to speak...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Basu Deb Acharia, you have already walked out.

(Interruptions)

SHRI VAIKO : It is a painful paradox. These hon. Members, particularly our Marxists friends and other Members, have staged a walk out over this issue. So, before this issue is over, how could they come inside this House and disturb the proceedings? ...(Interruptions) I want to know whether they have withdrawn the walk out...(Interruptions)

Sir, let him wait, I will come to the point ...(Interruptions). For fifty years, for five decades, the Congress party ruled this country. For the price rise, for the breakdown of law and order and for all the present day state of affairs, the Congress Government and then the successive United Front Governments are solely responsible for whatever is happening today in this country. For the first time, the present President of the Indian National Congress is participating in a rally...(Interruptions).

SHRI T.R. BAALU (Madras South) : Sir, he should ask Shri Yerrannaidu. He was a part of the United Front Government...(Interruptions).

12.41 hrs.

[SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA *in the Chair*]

SHRI VAIKO : Sir, when I am making a reference to the rally, why my friend Shri Baalu is disturbed, I do not know...(Interruptions). Therefore, Shri Sharad Pawar, the Leader of the Opposition, in his wisdom, had to level charge because something has happened inside the Congress party. To please the Madam, the present President of the Congress party, he was compelled to make a statement here today.

I want to make one more point. Our Marxist friends, particularly our hon. friend Shri Somnath Chatterjee made a fervent appeal and also condemned this Government. They have forgotten one basic fact that during the United Front Government, the prices of petrol, diesel and petroleum products galloped twice like anything. I want to know what these Marxist friends were doing at that time. They were supporting the Government ...(Interruptions)

SHRI T.R. BAALU : You ask Shri Rammurthy ...(Interruptions). You go through the Standing Committee Report...(Interruptions).

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri Vaiko, please take your seat now. Now I am calling Shrimati Sangeeta Singh Deo.

SHRI VAIKO : Sir, truth is bitter for them. While they are supporting the Government, at the same time, they were conducting *dharnas* and processions outside.

Sir, as regards the law and orders situation, it was in Coimbatore city itself where the law and order broke down during the regime of Shri Karunanidhi ...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri Vaiko, please take your seat now. I have called Shrimati Sangeeta Singh Deo.

(Interruptions)

SHRI VAIKO : Sir, it is due to the criminal negligence of*... that in Coimbatore, 60 people were...(Interruptions).

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please take your seat now. I have called Shrimati Sangeeta Singh Deo.

(Interruptions)

SHRI VAIKO : Kindly permit me to conclude, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Then conclude. Why are you not concluding?

(Interruptions)

SHRI VAIKO : Sir, when they spoke, we listened with rapt attention. This is democracy. They should have patience to listen to others' points of view also...(Interruptions).

SHRI TARIT BARAN TOPDAR (Barrackpore) : Sir, he is not a Minister, nor will he ever be ...(Interruptions).

MR. CHAIRMAN : Nothing will go on record except what Shrimati Sangeeta Singh Deo says. Please take you seat now.

(Interruptions)**

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri Topdar, please take your seat.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri Vaiko, please take your seat.

** Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

* Not Recorded.

SHRI VAIKO : Allow me to speak, Sir
...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : No, you have taken enough
time.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Nothing will go on record,
except what Shrimati Sangeeta Singh Deo says.
Please take your seat, Shri Vaiko.

(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI SANGEETA KUMARI SINGH DEO
(Bolangir) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, this is a standing
example of atrocities on women in this august House.
I have been standing for the past fifteen minutes to
raise an important issue and am not being given a
hearing. Why is this discrimination here? I want to
raise an important issue.

On 25th July — you can see it in the *Indian
Express* of today — a BJP legislator in Orissa
representing Patnagarh Assembly segment in
Bolangir, who also happens to be my husband, was
assaulted by some anti-social elements. He has
sustained head injuries and is very badly hurt. The
law and order in Orissa at large and in Bolangir in
particular has failed completely. I would request that
proper security be given to him because this is not
the first incident that we have suffered. We have
been the victims to the various Government's foul
play since 1992. How we are still alive is just God's
grace. I would like a high-level Fact Finding Team to
be sent to Orissa to enquire into the matter, and
proper protection and security to be given to the BJP
legislator. Thank you.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee.

(Interruptions)

DR. SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY : Mr. Chairman, Sir,
I have given the notice. I have already been called
by the Speaker. Since the other issue was continuing
and I had to raise to fresh issue, I did not speak.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I will call you later. Please
take your seat. I have already called Shrimati Geeta
Mukherjee.

[Translation]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA : Hon'ble
Chairman, Sir, since this matter is related to husband
of the honourable Member and he is the Member of
Orissa Legislative Assembly, I will like to request to
the honourable Home Minister that whatever action
he wants to take, he can take after collecting the
related information.

* Not Recorded.

[English]

DR. SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY : I have already
been called by the Speaker...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : I have called Shrimati Geeta
Mukherjee. I will call you afterwards. Please take
your seat.

MAJOR GENERAL BHUVAN CHANDRA
KHANDURI, AVSM (Garhwal) : Mr. Chairman, are
you going as per the list...(Interruptions) How can
you go without the list?...(Interruptions)

SHRI SATYA PAL JAIN : Sir, has she given the
notice?...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : I have allowed her.

(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Panskura) : He
has allowed me...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri Jain, I have allowed her.

MAJOR GENERAL BHUVAN CHANDRA
KHANDURI, AVSM : Sir, how many people will be
allowed like this?...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri Jain, I have allowed her.
This is the discretion of the Chair.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI SATYA PAL JAIN : Mr. Chairman, Sir, those
who have given the notice, are not getting their turn.

SHRI CHANDRAMANI TRIPATHY (Rewa) : Mr.
Chairman, Sir, those who have not given the notice
they are being called and those who have given the
notice, they are not getting chance.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please take your seat.

[English]

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Mr. Chairman,
Sir, I may tell them that I can make myself heard
despite of the disturbances, but I do not like this
thing. I do not disturb anybody nor do I want that
others should disturb me.

First of all, I would like to say about the point
that was raised by my sister just now. I do believe
that in all such cases, and not only the cases
involving BJP legislators, the Government should
surely take measures. Not only BJP legislators but
others are also being assaulted. That must also be
taken into consideration.

What I wanted to press here are two or three
questions which were placed by the Congress

benches and then, they walked out. I also associate myself with these points for three reasons ...*(Interruptions)* Nothing is over. What is over? As far as the price rise is concerned, discussion here is not enough. What has happened? Has price of any commodity come down, after that discussion? No. As far as Women's Bill is concerned, despite whatever they are saying, have they done anything? No. If that is so, I do associate myself with the points that they have raised, on behalf of my party ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please take your seat.

[English]

DR. SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY : Sir, in this House as well as in the other House from time to time, over the last few years, the issues of extradition of the L.T.T.E. leader, Pirbhakaran has been raised. The Prime Minister will be in Colombo tomorrow. I am disturbed to learn from a section of the Press that he is not going to raise the issue of extradition of Pirbhakaran with the Prime Minister of Sri Lanka. I hope the news item is not true and an assurance would be given by the Government — this is a very important issue and he is accused number one in the chargesheet in the trial court — that it will ask the Sri Lankan Government to take immediate steps in this regard. They have been delaying it for a long time. There is a red corner Interpol notice for him. The Government should give an assurance that the Government will take it up and try and get the person who gave the order for assassination of late Shri Rajiv Gandhi. He should be extradited and brought to this country.

[Translation]

DR. SAFIQR RAHMAN BARQ (Moradabad) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I want to raise a very important issue of Delhi Wakf Board. A Kanati Masjid Sone Burji Khasra No. 1151/3 (1665) is registered in Delhi Wakf Board in Mehrauli which is 11 Bigha and 13 Biswas gazetted Wakf and this Wakf is Supreme in which graveyard is also included and a very big building is included but it is sad that one gentlemen whose name is*** who has taken the possession as a caretaker on this property worth Rs. 200 crores. He took possession on that land with the help of Secretary..* of Wakf Board and it is still under his possession whereas the present Chairman of Wakf Board has issued a new notification after cancelling that notification, in this regard, but inspite of this, there is political hand behind this..* their letter, which he...*(Interruptions)*

* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The person who is not present in the House, should not be named.

DR. SAFIQR RAHMAN BARQ : They are not allowing it to vacate. It is the property worth Rs. 200 crores. Govt. should see to it...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI RAM NAIK): Sir, according to the practice if anything is to be alleged against anybody, he or she should be given notice. Since she has not been given any notice, her name should be deleted. That should be expunged.

MR. CHAIRMAN : That will be expunged.

[Translation]

SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI (Jhansi) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have also given the notice ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please take your seat.

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH (Maharajganj) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have also given the notice.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri Prabhunathji, please take your seat, all have given the notice. As much as we can take up till 1 o'clock, we will take up. Please take your seat.

(Interruptions)

SHRI PARASNATH YADAV (Jaunpur) : Hon'ble Chairman, Sir, India is a country of faith. 33 crores Gods and Goddesses are worshipped in this country. Not only this, there are many rivers in this country to which people given more importance and take bath therein. Their water is considered holy. For the last 8-18 years due to less rain, their water is decreasing and is getting polluted. The Government of India had made a plan for prevention of pollution in Ganga and cleaning its water. The Adi-Ganga and Gomati which flow through my district Jaunpur, a plan was made for cleaning them and in 1993, the Govt. of India had given eight crores rupees to Uttar Pradesh Jal Nigam. The amount was given in 1993 for cleanliness but no work has been undertaken so far. The plan was made in such a way that for cleaning Gomati, which flows through Jaunpur, its flow was to be diverted 10 km. away and the drains which fall into it, would be cleaned but no work regarding cleanliness was done.

[Shri Parasnath Yadav]

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to ask the Govt. through you that U.P. Jai Nigam, which has committed bungling of eight crores rupees for so many years till date...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri Prabhunath Singh.

(Interruptions)

SHRI PARASNATH YADAV : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am concluding within a minute.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please take your seat, I have called Prabhunath Singhji.

SHRI PARASNATH YADAV : Mr. Chairman, Sir, the work, which has not been done till now, should be examined and the officers who are misusing this amount, who are committing bungs, action should be taken against them and this work should be completed immediately.

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH : Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you I would like to draw the attention of the Govt. towards the funds allotted by the Central Govt. to states for expenditure. May representations have been received here in respect of Bihar and employment Assurance Scheme, Jawahar Rojgar Yojana...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SAILENDRA KUMAR (Chail) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, we give notice for inclusion in the list by coming at 8.30 hours in the morning. The members face difficulty.

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH : Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Centre provides funds for Employment Assurance Scheme and Jawahar Rojgar Yojana. I would like to say specially regarding Bihar that the collectors of Bihar do not play the role of Collector, they play the role of district president of the ruling party and the opposition members of the State Government, are disturbed in the meetings unnecessarily. Once I asked a supplementary question in the House. On which Hon'ble Prime Minister gave his consent by shaking head and Hon'ble Minister gave the assurance that he will take it seriously. But no direction has been issued from the Centre so far. I urge upon the Government through you that funds meant for Employment Assurance Scheme should be spend properly. The Minister is sitting here. You should ask him to say something in this regard. This is the matter of right of Members of Parliament and you have given us the rights but we are being deprived of our rights in Bihar and Members of Parliament are being insulted here. So, we want to know from you that what is being done by the Minister in this regard, what instructions are being issued to the collectors? The role of Members of Parliament should be determined in this regard. Hon. Minister

should give a reply so that we could be satisfied. Perhaps the Minister wants to speak.

SHRI RAM NAIK : Mr. Chairman, Sir, this matter was raised here two-three times earlier too and the Members of Parliament have specific complaints about Bihar. Being the Minister of Programme Implementation I have decided to go to Bihar next month and I will hold meetings with all the Members of Parliament and collectors there and try to sort out all complaints about this individually. I will hold this meeting next month and try to sort out these complaints...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI VIRENDRA SINGH (Mirzapur) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, the funds of Employment Assurance Scheme...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Virendra Singhji, please take your seat...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I said that the hon. Minister...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN : You have already spoken, please sit down now.

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH : Mr. Chairman, Sir, We are going to remind the point which the hon. Minister has left in his reply...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Nothing will go on record except the version of Shri Mitrasen Yadav.

*(Interruptions)**

[Translation]

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH : Mr. Chairman, Sir, whatever the hon. Minister has left in his speech, I am going to remind that...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : I have already called Shri Mitrasen Yadav to speak.

[Translation]

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I want to remind the Minister that collector of Chhapra is doing against what was decided in the meeting and the Minister has said nothing about that...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Do not force the minister to respond immediately.

* Not Recorded.

[Translation]

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH : Mr. Chairman, Sir, the hon. Minister is on his legs and wants to reply to this point...(Interruptions)

SHRI RAM NAIK : Mr. Chairman, Sir, as I said, I am going there and I would hold a meeting of all the Members of Parliament. I am trying to find out a way at the earliest...(Interruptions)

SHRI MITRASEN YADAV (Faizabad) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards a very important issue. After implementation of 40 recommendations, made by the First Press Commission, the Press enjoys full freedom in our democracy for the last 40 years. The Judiciary, the Executive, the Legislature and the Press are four pillars of democracy. The Hindi daily newspaper 'Jan Morcha' of Faizabad in Uttar Pradesh has been serving our country and the State continuously for last 40 years and has been spreading the feelings of respect for all religion national unity and integrity. This is the only newspaper which is published on cooperative basis and gives the above message in Raibareli, Faizabad, Gorakhpur and Azamgarh in Eastern Region of Uttar Pradesh. The receiver has been appointed on cooperative basis over 'Jan Morcha' today. The 'Jan Morcha' is the only Hindi daily newspaper in whole India which is being published on cooperative basis and doing its work successfully in the whole country...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Its all right please sit down.

SHRI MITRASEN YADAV : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I want to say through you that this Hindi daily newspaper is not getting any kind of grant, or assistance from the Government, but still it has been banned. I urge through you that Uttar Pradesh Government should be directed that the receiver which has been appointed over this newspaper being run on cooperative basis, is just like a ban on the freedom of newspaper and press. It should not be done. It should be stopped and receiver should be removed....(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Allright. You have finished your speech. Please sit down now.

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : The House stands adjourned to meet again at 2 p.m.

13.02 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch till fourteen of the clock

14.07 hrs.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at seven minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[English]

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

MR. SPEAKER : Now, the hon. Home Minister to make a Statement regarding deportation of certain people by Maharashtra Government.

STATEMENT BY MINISTER

Deportation of certain people by Maharashtra Government

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI L.K. ADVANI) : Mr. Speaker, Sir various reports have appeared in the media regarding the deportation of Bangladeshi nationals from Maharashtra. Maharashtra Government has informed that they had dispatched three parties of deportees on 20th, 21st and 22nd July to West Bengal with 24, 34 and 38 deportees respectively.

According to the information furnished by the Government of Maharashtra, an elaborate procedure is followed for detection, identification and deportation of illegal Bangladeshi immigrants. The suspected foreigners are given adequate opportunity to produce proof of their national status by way of birth certificate, school leaving certificate, ration card, electoral identity card, democile certificate, etc...(Interruptions)

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani) : No such opportunity is given...(Interruptions) You are misleading the House...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Hon. Member, please sit down.

SHRI L.K. ADVANI : In the event of failure to produce any such document, the suspect is charged under the relevant provisions of the Passport (Entry into India) Act/rules and the Foreigners Act, and produced before a metropolitan magistrate who gives sufficient opportunity to such persons for producing proof of nationality. It is only in cases where no such evidence is produced to the satisfaction of the Court that the Court grants permission to the competent authority for deportation of such persons. The competent authority then issues the deportation order under Section 3(2)(c) of the Foreigners Act.

The powers of the Central Government under the Foreigners Act, 1946, Passport (Entry into India) Act, 1920 and the rules and orders framed thereunder have been entrusted to the State Governments and

[Shri L.K. Advani]

UTs with their prior consent, under Articles 258/239 of the Constitution. These powers *inter alia* include the power to detect and deport the foreign national staying illegally.

The procedure for detection and deportation of illegal Bangladeshi immigrants mentioned in para 2 above is being followed by Maharashtra and other States based on which such illegal immigrants are regularly being deported. Maharashtra Government has further informed that the illegal immigrants who were being taken for deportation through Indo-Bangladesh border in West Bengal were detected to be illegal immigrants in accordance with the above mentioned procedure. It has also been informed that the police parties escorting these deportees were carrying with them deportation order issued by the Deputy Commissioner of Police, Special Branch-I, CID, Mumbai.

First and third parties of 24 and 38 deportees respectively were handed over to the West Bengal Police at the instance of local district administration. The second party of 34 deportees was obstructed by a mob of about 9000 at Chengail Railway Station in Howrah District on 22.7.1998 which snatched away the deportees.

According to the information furnished by the Government of West Bengal, they have informed the Government of Maharashtra that *prima facis* it has transpired that some of the deportees brought by Maharashtra Police were Indian citizens belonging to some districts in West Bengal. They have also advised the Maharashtra Government that while deporting, they may ensure prior intimation and proper coordination with the West Bengal Police.

The Government of West Bengal has further reported that on a Writ Petition filed by some deportees, the Calcutta High Court has restrained the Union of India and others from deporting them till 28th August, 1998...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : The House shall now take up Matters under Rule 377.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : This is in the court, please understand.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : No clarifications please. Shri Rameshwar Patidar to make his statement.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Please allow him to make his statement.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing will go on record.

*(Interruptions)**

14.11 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

- (i) **Need to provide more funds to the State Government of Madhya Pradesh for the Welfare of STs.**

[Translation]

SHRI RAMESHWAR PATIDAR (Khargone) : Madhya Pradesh is a very backward State in comparison to others. Population of ST community in the State is quite sizeable. Most of the districts of the state are tribal dominated. These areas have not been developed even after several years of independence. Even big villages have not been provided with roads and bridges and culverts have not been constructed on the roads which have been built during these years due to which in the rainy season the whole area is cut-off from the remaining part. There are no dispensaries or school buildings there. There is no arrangement of potable water, well or tubewell there. There are few wells there and these are also dry. The State Government is unable to execute the said development work due to paucity of funds and people are living in adject poverty. The development work in the tribal development block of Khargone district of M.P. is negligible. There are no roads, bridges, culverts, schools, dispensaries, arrangement of potable water in the hundreds of villages. In view of the financial condition of the M.P. State, it seems impossible to carry out these things and therefore the State Government have sought funds. I urge the Central Government from the Consolidated Fund of India for the welfare and upliftment of scheduled tribes as grant in aid in the revenue of the State Government under article 275 of the Constitution. The Parliament may decide that M.P. is in the need of this assistance.

[English]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I know that we are not entitled to seek any clarification on the basis of this statement made by the hon. Minister. But the very fact that the hon. Minister of Home Affairs has chosen to make a statement shows the importance of the matter and I am sure that all sections of this House will agree with me...*(Interruptions)*

* Not Recorded.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI L.K. ADVANI) : I was directed to make a statement and so I have provided to the House whatever information I could secure from the Government of Maharashtra and the Government of West Bengal ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : I am sorry that I was slightly delayed. But I would like to very humbly request you and through you the Government also that a Short Duration Discussion may be allowed since we are extending the House. Let us have the discussion on Monday, the 3rd August, 1998.

SHRI L.K. ADVANI : That would be for you to decide but so far as the Government is concerned, the Government will be willing to discuss the matter. But already we have decided this morning that on the 3rd August, we will be discussing External Affairs.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Then we can have this discussion on the 4th August.

SHRI L.K. ADVANI : It is for the hon. Speaker and the House to decide. So far as the Government is concerned, the Government has no objection for having a discussion.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Therefore, I am not making any observation on this statement.

SHRI L.K. ADVANI : But I may point out that somebody has filed a writ petition in the Calcutta High Court.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : That is with regard to an individual.

SHRI L.K. ADVANI : That part of it has to be kept in mind.

MR. SPEAKER : It can be worked out.

(ii) Need to Evolve a National Policy to Identify and help the direct descendants of the active participants of the First War of Independence, 1857

SHRI R.L.P. VERMA (Kodarma) : Sir, the direct descendants of the active participants of martyrs of the first war of Independence, 1857, who lost their property and sacrificed their lives at the altar of our motherland are totally neglected. They, being unable to meet both ends, are undergoing unbearable suffering.

Since Independence, more than fifty years have passed but no Government has so far made efforts to turn its eye to the pathetic condition of the descendants of our war heroes of 1857. A few names such as Shri Zulfiquar Ali of Bihar, Babu Veer Kumar Singh of Bihar and Tantia Tope and Nana Saheb of U.P. can be mentioned whose descendants have been leading a life of pauper. The Government has not yet framed a National Policy in this connection.

The Government should evolve a plan to ameliorate the lives of the descendants of the war heroes of 1857.

I earnestly request the Government to identify such descendants and provide them means of livelihood.

(iii) Need to solve acute drinking water problem, particularly in North Gujarat.

[Translation]

SHRI MAHESH KANODIA (Patan) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is an acute drinking water problem particularly in Mehsana and Patan areas of northern Gujarat causing serious health problems in these areas. This problem becomes worrisome during the summer season. The Government is implementing various schemes for potable water but the rural areas are getting no benefits from these schemes.

I would like to request the Government to pay attention to it and the schemes for the potable water should be reviewed.

(iv) Need to restore agricultural land to the farmers in Sagar parliamentary constituency, occupied by Bamheri Bika Field Firing Range.

[Translation]

SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR (Sagar) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the farmers of Bamheri, Berkheri, Ladaiyapur, Sultanpura, Mahaguva Aheer, Mahjgunka grunt, Talchiri, Pathariya Jaat, Babupura, Sironja villages etc. had been cultivating land since the period of their ancestors in the Bamheri Bika Field Firing Range in my constituency Sagar in Madhya Pradesh. The land of the said villages was acquired by the Defence Department in 1974 for Field Firing Range. When the farmers raised an objection to it, they were assured that they could continue their farming even after the acquisition of land by the Defence Department as they used to do during the British Rule.

After this assurance the villagers of all these villages had been fully utilizing their fields and doing farming work since that period but suddenly the utilization of land for the farming purposes was stopped by the Defence Department in 1992 and as a result thereof about thirty thousand people of these 10 villages are on the verge of starvation. The Field Firing Range is at the distance of three kilometres from the agricultural land and the Defence Department has acquired 25 percent more agricultural land than its requirement.

[Shri Virendra Kumar]

Hence, I would request the Central Government that the agricultural land of Bamheri Bika Field Firing Range which is not required by the Defence Department, may please be provided to the villagers and the farmers of these ten villages on humanitarian ground so that they can use it for their livelihood as they have been using the same in the past.

(v) Need to implement the recommendations of the Sarkaria Commission report.

[English]

SHRI SUNIL KHAN (Durgapur) : I want to draw the attention of the House as well as of the Union Government to implement the Sarkaria Commission Report. The Sarkaria Commission was constituted by the Government of India as per Presidential Order, dated May 28, 1990. The first meeting of Inter-State Council was held on October 18, 1993. In this meeting of Council a Sub-Committee was formed which had six meetings between September, 1991 and April, 1993. The second meeting of the Inter-State Council was held on October 15, 1996. This meeting of the Council constituted a Standing Committee, *vide* Notification, dated December 5, 1996. The Standing Committee held five meetings between January, 1997 and November, 1997. The total number of recommendations of Sarkaria Commission were 247. The Council has taken decision on 91 recommendations.

So, I urge upon the Union Government to implement these recommendations very soon so that the States will be developed in such a way that the insurgency, exploitation, illiteracy, casteism, communalism and regional imbalances will be somehow removed and there will be no necessity to destabilise the States. States will stand on their own feet and thus, India will be united. So, India will not bow to pressure on any issue imposed by other countries. So, I again urge upon the Central Government again to implement the recommendations of the Sarkaria Commission Report.

(vi) Need to include Nunia caste in Bihar in the scheduled caste list

[Translation]

SHRI RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH (Vaishali): Mr. Speaker, Sir, Nunia caste is the most backward caste in Bihar and they have large population in the State. The people of that caste are the most backward people, Socially, educationally and financially. Many

social study institutes after conducting surveys have recommended that the condition of Nunia caste is so worse that it should be included in the Scheduled Caste List. This was also recommended by the commission for Backward Classes located in Bihar. On the basis of the recommendation of that Commission, the State Government of Bihar has recommended to the Central Government that the Nunia caste may be included in the list of Scheduled Caste but no decision has been taken so far by the Central Government thereon. The Nunia Caste has been shown in the Scheduled Caste List in the many other states in the country.

Hence, I urge upon the Government that the Nunia caste of Bihar should be deleted from the List of the most backward classes and it should be included in the List of Scheduled Castes, so that their social, financial and educational upgradation could take place.

(vii) Need to consider sympathetically demands of employees of the FCI at Ramgundam, A.P.

[English]

DR. SUGUNA KUMARI CHELLAMELLA (Peddapalli) : FCI factory was built at Ramgundam nearly two and a half decades ago. It is the only fertilizer factory in South India on coal based technology. It is now facing production limitations every year following power cut and lack of standby machinery. Nearly about 8000 employees are working. About 800-900 officers working here have been agitating for the last 45 days. Their demands are :-

- (i) Revision of wages which have not been revised for the last ten years.
- (ii) Overstay Allowance; and
- (iii) Clubbing of posts..

Many representations have been given without result.

I would request the hon. Minister of Fertilizers, through you, to consider sympathetically and fulfil the demands of increase work efficiency of the employees.

(viii) Need to suitably amend the Motor Vehicle Act, 1939 so as to increase the loading capacity of road transport vehicles.

[Translation]

PROF. PREM SINGH CHANDUMAJRA (Patiala) : Sir, railways and roads are primarily the two main

modes of transportation in the country and truck vehicles play a major role in the road transport in transporting goods. The uncertain, unskilled, insecured and inefficient working of the rail transport have led the Railways to lose its commercial credibility and that is why the transportation through railways has been constantly declining. Contrary to it road transport has maintained its credibility. As a result thereof, on the one-hand, the transportation through railways has declined, on the other hand, the difficulties, are being created knowingly or unknowingly before the road transportation. The prices of petrol and diesel were increased without any consideration during the last few years due to which the road transportation has become costlier and their effect is clearly visible today on the sky rocketting prices of fruits, vegetable ect. The Government has selected this area for levying service tax also.

Sir, All India Vehicle Act was enacted before Independence, when the loading capacity of the trucks used on only 9 tonne, and today this capacity has been increased upto 15 tonne but this Act provides loading of 9 tonne goods only. The cost of transportation has automatically been increased due to underutilization of the capacity. There is no uniformity in the levying of taxes by the various states on the same national highway thereby causing delay in clearing the traffic and increasing the possibility of corruption.

Hence, I would request the Central Government to take appropriate action immediately in order to remove all aforesaid problems.

[English]

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani) : Sir, for the second week in succession, I am giving notices for raising Matter under Rule 377 and I am waiting for a chance. Please consider it at least for tomorrow.

MR. SPEAKER : I have called out the names of all the hon. Members who were listed for today.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : Please consider it for at least tomorrow. For the last two weeks, I am waiting for my turn. Please consider it. It is a very important and a serious issue. Please apply your mind to it.

MR. SPEAKER : You know that the name are ballotted.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : I will be thankful if you could apply your mind to it...(Interruptions)

MAJOR GENERAL BHUVAN CHANDRA KHANDURI, AVSM (Garhwal) : You are waiting for two weeks; I am waiting for five weeks ... (Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH (Uluberia) : You are shouting at every point...(Interruptions)

[English]

MAJOR GENERAL BHUVAN CHANDRA KHANDURI, AVSM : I am not shouting. I am telling the rules of the House. It is improper. How can we start a new procedure?... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Khanduri, please take your seat.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH : When somebody stands to speak, then you will interrupt him? ... (Interruptions) Every hon'ble member should get an opportunity to speak... (Interruptions)

[English]

MAJOR GENERAL BHUVAN CHANDRA KHANDURI, AVSM : My name is also there. You are a senior Member, but you do not know the procedure.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Khanduri, please take your seat.

14.28 hrs.

DISCUSSION UNDER RULE 193

Atrocities on Women — Contd.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : The House will now take up item no. 14, for further discussion regarding increasing atrocities on Women. Shrimati Kamal Rani.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI KAMAL RANI (Ghatampur) : Honourable Speaker, Sir, you have given me chance to speak, I thank you and I would also like to thank my sister Geeta Mukherjee. She has raised many issues in this House from time to time regarding women. She has been making statements to solve their problems and even today she has tried to give importance to all of us by raising this issue here

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the women have made great contribution to shape the glorious history of India. In

[Shrimati Kamal Rani]

ancient times, the woman was worshipped in the form of Goddess and mother and she had highest place in the society. Let it be the field of literature, culture, art the talent or self-realisation, woman has always occupied the front place.

The society, in which the woman could get appropriate place and importance, that society has risen to its highest peak. The Great women like Gayatri, Anusuiya, Laxmibai, Savitri, Jijabai have enhanced the glory of the country by living upto their responsibilities.

Today, the position of women in our society is different to that of ancient times. Today, the western culture has made the position of women miserable. She has been fighting for her pride everywhere so that she could get appropriate place with equality and freedom. There are 48 percent women in our society but even after 50 years of independence there has not been desired improvement in their position. Even today she has been living with pain and torture in offices and universities. Even today in comparison to men, very less pay is given to her and she is being exploited physically and mentally.

The women, who are not educated, their position has been more miserable in our country. Today in our country, the incidents of rapes are on increase and the dowry deaths are increasing in such a way that at first the parents of the girl are worried for her marriage and after the marriage they are worried for her safety.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, when we read any newspaper or magazine in the morning, we find that somewhere a police man has tortured a woman and somewhere she has been stripped or somewhere she has been tortured by her own men or by the people of society. The History is the testimony to this fact that society in which the woman has been disgraced and no arrangement has been made for her bodily, mental, physical self-development, downfall of that society is always noticed and society in which the woman has been given importance, its dignity has been protected, that society has always made progress. Today in our society, most of the problems of woman are social and economical. So if we want to improve their condition, we should modify the present laws keeping in view their interest and Government should pay more and more attention towards women education. Without education, there is no possibility of women development. It is said that the mother is the primary school of the child. When the mother herself is illiterate, how the society will be educated, how the country will progress. The women should get the proper place in industries and other services.

The country in which the woman has been the symbol of the culture, continuous attempts are being

made for stripping her through media, advertisements and films. She has been made to dance according to their will and in the name of her freedom, a conspiracy is being hatched against her even today.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, from the early period, the woman has been the source of inspiration for men but today what is the reason that if there are 100 woman and you send a man there, even then women will be terrified but if there 100 men and you send a woman there, then efficiency of work and will power in woman is increased and she feels happy towards the work. Somewhere, there is fault in our education, to which we should pay attention.

The woman is divine, she has unique feeling of sacrifice. She keeps showering her affection by sacrificing herself somewhere for brother, somewhere for father and somewhere for her child. But today, the woman has reached such a position that she sees distrust in every man. She does not believe any one. When she goes somewhere, she thinks that she is not safe. Where is she, how she lives, today she is not able to think of herself. She always feels deceit and apprehension everywhere. When the girl grows up, then she becomes aware that the dowry has come as a curse, it may bite her. After thinking this, she becomes worried.

Today, the women are considered as the source of enjoyment. Everybody thinks that he will brighten her personality. Thinking so, he takes her to clubs, gambling houses and bars. When he gets her exploited completely, then he abandons her. The man deserts her saying disgraceful. This is the reason that today our women are sad. The man says that the woman is under my control, I earn, and feed her, she is only a machine to give birth to a child. Is it true? I would like to ask you a question. If this will be the mentality, the country can not progress in any condition. The woman claims the equal rights but the man does not like it. He will not bring himself equal to housemaid. He knows that he has the highest place in the society. The reason for this is that he has taken birth as a man. If he will allow the woman to sit alongwith him and he will say that she is not the housemaid, she is equal to him, in this situation he may lose his status and due to this fear he will not allow her to sit along with him. The saints also think so. They do not allow the slaves to sit with them. After all, they are human beings.

The woman always has the highest place in the Indian culture. It is the duty of a man that he should keep intact the status of the woman. We have seen the wrong actions of the Government here. We have not given the due respect to the woman in 50 years. I would like to describe this matter in two lines.

"Shasan ki har giri hui harkat hum dekh chuke hain,

Ab khatam hui, is ghar ki barkat hum dekh chuke hain,

Aasan par dhul jami Singhasan ki kartuton se,

Vishdhar kale sanpon ki nirak hum dekh chuke hain."

What will be more deplorable condition of the country than this. Ancient poets had described about the woman that "Abla jeevan haya tumhari yahi kahani"

I would like to nullify these lines :

"Nari har yug ki tu ek nai kahani, tereainchal ki kya bat jisme Ram, reshi muni janme hon, phir aankhon mei kyon pani."

Those MPs who are opposing the provision of reservation of 33 percent seats for women have been given birth by women and have been brought up in loving care of a woman. Such is the importance of woman then why should she has tears in her eyes? With this question I conclude.

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH (Maharajganj) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, for the last four days this House has been discussing the matters relating to atrocity, indecency and crimes against women. The House is very much concerned about this. It is true that the atrocities and crimes are being committed on the women of the country.

Women have always been given their due importance in this country. When strength is required in the human life, we worship goddess Durga as a mother and not as a father. When we need wealth we worship goddess Lakshmi as a mother and never as a father. When we require intelligence and wisdom then we worship goddess Saraswati as a mother and never as a father.

Not only that, apart from these worships even the name of our country is Bharat which is known as Bharat Mata (Mother India) and never as a Bharat Pita (Father India) The great rivers of the country—Gunga, Yamuna, Saraswati, Godavari are looked upon as mother. In spite of all this, the incidents happening in the country are nothing but misfortune. These incidents need serious thinking and consideration. I feel that in the ongoing discussion many hon'ble male members and hon'ble female sex, but I want to say that out of the total incidents of crimes and atrocities committed on women, whether it is the incident of their murder for the sake of dowry or the incident of oppression of women, women themselves are involved in 75 per cent of such incidents. Every family has mother-in-law and sister-in-law. One day sister-in-law also becomes a

daughter-in-law and a sister-in-law also becomes mother-in-law in a third family. But when the incident of torture occurs with a daughter-in-law then we believe that male community is lesser guilty for that and women and more guilty for that. Primarily woman commits atrocities on woman and not the man. We, therefore, request the hon'ble female members that we should not quarrel on this matter on the basis of sex. There should be the provision of severe penalty for the people found guilty in these incidents. But it is a matter of concern as to how such an atmosphere continues to develop.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, India has a particular type of civilisation and culture. Whenever the civilisation and culture of India will be attacked, it is certain that social evils will spread, somewhere. In this country, we consider Sita as mother and quote example of Savitri, but the Treta Yug which gave birth to Sita also gave birth to Tarka too. So, there is no need to create a poisonous atmosphere in the society by making woman a bugbear. It needs to trace the guilty. It needs a thinking that how the people involved in indecency, atrocity and adultery can be severely punished and how stern action can be taken against them.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, in the recent past the country has witnessed some incidents and Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh have established records in the year 1997. Madhya Pradesh has witnessed 3411 incidents of rape and 6767 incidents of kidnapping while Uttar Pradesh witnessed 2417 incidents of kidnapping and 1811 incidents of dowry deaths. We will have to make a detailed analysis of all these incidents. I would like to say that there are also discussions about the social atmosphere being made venomous due to dowry and Tilak ceremonies. Certainly, dowry and Tilak ceremonies are very bad things. I want to tell you a case of a village and not of a city. The villages have clean atmosphere and very civilised society. If a girl child is born in a family then she goes to another family after marriage. If the male of that family possesses the property of 50 Lakh then she becomes the mistress of that family. If some money is given to her as dowry with delight then it cannot be a matter of crime. Because after going from one family to another, she becomes entitled to the assets of that family. Where is the question of crime in it? Hence, it cannot be a matter of crime.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, so far as discussions in this House that a girl is always given away in Kanyadaan is concerned, how appropriate it is? Here, the word 'Daan' does not mean 'matdaan' and we have to understand the meaning of the word 'Kanyadaan'. Wrong interpretation of the word 'Daan' and not taking the proper meaning of the word cannot be justified. Whenever the incidents of burning of new daughters-in-law occur, we believe that our law is

[Shri Prabhunath Singh]

faulty and as a result thereof such incidents take place. Whenever incidents of rape or bride burning due to dowry occurs, impartial inquiry is not conducted. It is said that it is a rape case and the medical report has confirmed this. I would earnestly say that go and check in the hospitals where you will find that there are such woman who are roaming around in markets and they get false cases registered against innocent persons by accepting bribe. Men are being harrassed by them. I can give you not one but fifty examples of such cases. Atmosphere in the society has become poisonous due to the dowry related incidents. I would like to say all this because after the death of the girl, even if the girl has died due to illness, the family of the girl registers a case and say that they can compromise the case either for money or another girl has to be married. Whenever there will be an attack on the civilisation and culture of India of this kind, believe that social atmosphere will become poisonous either at one place or at some other place and every class of the society will have to bear its consequences. So the most necessary thing is that social atmosphere should be set right and unless and social atmosphere is set right, the system cannot be rectified here. Cinema can also be blamed for this. Vulgar scenes are shown in the new obscene songs which are seen far and wide. This should be banned. It is not known what the Censor Board does? The manner, in which women are being projected as an item for display on the T.V. is nothing but unfortunate. It should definitely be banned. It was reported in the 'Jansatta' a day before yesterday that men had formed an organisation. It was reported that men were being exploited by the women. I don't know how much truth is there in this report but it was a news in 'Jansatta'...(Interruptions) Don't laugh Raghuvansh Babu for it has been a matter of serious thought...(Interruptions) Mr. Speaker, Sir, let me speak. I am giving a reference to Jansatta.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : For the last four days we have been discussing it. There is not much time left, you have to conclude now. Another five or six members are there to speak. Some lady members are also there.

[Translation]

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH : I will just take few minutes.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : I will give you only two minutes

[Translation]

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH : With your permission, while concluding my speech, I would like to say a few words only on the reservation for woman.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, it has been widely discussed here that reservation has been opposed by some men. I don't know who opposed it and who did not oppose, but I tell you about myself that I am mentally against it and there are certain reasons behind it. I am against it because I look upon woman as a mother. While we get affection from mother's lap, at the same time we get love and affection from sister and find her a true companion and friend during hard days in the form of wife. There does not seem any question of entitlement and partnership in his relationship. Wherever there is deficiency in the entitlement and partnership, then mother's motherhood will be desolate, the power of affection which we get from mother's lap will deteriorate and the love and affection which we get from the sister, will end. The importance of the life partner will also be reduced. Not only in this country but also in many more countries of the world, women have occupied very high posts. Women are playing a major role in Bangladesh both in the ruling party and in the opposition. In Sri Lanka a woman is holding the post of the President. In our country, Late Shrimati Indira Gandhi was holding the post of the Prime Minister. Presently Shrimati Najma Heptulla is Deputy Chairperson of the Rajya Sabha. Here Smt. Sushma Swaraj is in the Cabinet of Vajpayee ji. Mamata Banerji ji is sitting by my side here. Geeta Mukherjee is sitting here. Have they come on any reservation? Therefore competition should not be stopped. Let there be a political provision of reservation in any party. However, whenever any party raised the issue of reservation, that party had been finished after some time. History has been a witness that V.P. Singh ji raised this issue and nothing was left of his party after him. So, I want to caution this House that no wrong decision should go from here. So we should consider and think that the relation between mother and Son and between brother and sister is not adversely affected. If any political party feels that providing reservation is essential then it should at first provide 33 percent or 50 percent reservation within their own party. But reservation of any seat would be injustice and it would be an attack on the relationship of mothers and sisters, and on the Indian civilisation and culture.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Prabhunath Singh, please wind up.

[Translation]

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH : I am concluding, I would like to say that stern action may be taken against the people who are involved in committing crimes and atrocities against women in the society, however, this matter cannot be settled only through law. Unless a favourable social atmosphere is created, an atmosphere of social harmony is developed, social evils are not eradicated from the society by involving the social organisations and unless the action is taken to protect the culture and civilisation of the country, there is no hope of improvement in it.

With these words I thank you and conclude my speech.

SHRIMATI SATWINDER KAUR DHALIWAL (Ropar) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I thank you for giving me a chance to speak. I would also like to thank my sister Geeta Mukherjee who raised this important question related to women.

India is the land of Nanak, Buddha, Ram. Indian culture is widely acknowledged in the entire world because women are given an honourable place here. There is a religious faith here that 'there lives God where women are respected'. Can we still say that the God lives in this country, where women are being outraged. The newspapers are filled with such news as burning of women, rape, killings of women. Not only this, we are telling that the culture of a country is reflected in its folk songs, in its films, novels and stories. When we see the pictures, stories and novels of today, we find that most of the stories are based on the atrocities on women. So the most important thing which we have to see is as to why women are being outraged. We have to stop that. We are talking about the atrocities on women and there are so many parties here which claim that they protect the rights of women or think of their well beings. But I want to tell you whether we have forgotten Naina Sahni who was brought here by making false promises to provide job and then burnt alive in 'Tandoor'. In this case of stopping atrocities on women?

I want to tell you an important incident that occurred in Punjab. Bunglings of crores of rupees took place here and the people involved in the bungling are taken to the courts with full protection, but two poor female pick pockets picked the pockets and Rs. 50 or Rs. 100 were found therein but the officers of the male deminated society have got tattooed on their forehead that they were pick pickets. Is it the law? Is it our way to show honour towards women. Justice demands that it should also be got tattooed on the foreheads of these people who have committed such atrocities. Looking back a little you might have heard about Ketia case. A foreign girl had come to India. As per our culture there is no difference between a women of this country and a

woman of foreign origin, we honour her and respect her. But a son of very influential political family insulted her and molested her. But what happened afterwards? She was sent back by giving threats so that no case could be registered against the persons' involved in this case. Is it our attitude towards women?

The death of a person, whether that person is a very important or the head of a state, is a very unfortunate thing. But what had happened after that is even worse. I would like to refer to the riots of 1984. What had happened in that riots. People were burnt alive, children were killed after snatching from their mother's laps, daughters, sisters and mothers were insulted and made nude in the open markets. Is it our culture, is it our morality? If this is our morality then we should feel ashamed and we should also be ashamed of saying that we are fulfilling our duty or giving them honour. It is a need to honour the woman on the Indian land.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I belong to the Shiromani Akali Dal. I am from Sikh community. Long back in our religion Guru Nanak Dev had said— 'So Kyon manda akhiye, jit jame rajan,' i.e. the woman from whose womb great saints and hermits take birth, why should we condemn her because she is the mother of kings. So, if we follow those teachings, and if we take examples of Sita, queen of Jhansi or Durgavati, only then we can be proud of our culture and can protect their honour.

Recently, one of our colleague was saying that woman commits injustice towards woman. I agree that if a woman is burnt then her sister-in-law and mother-in-law are involved therein. But the main culprit is her husband in such cases. Any woman is safe in her in-laws house when her husband is in favour of her. If the husband does not favour his wife and cooperates with his mother and sisters then where will that woman who has left her house and come to stay with him, go. It is the mentality of our male dominated society which does not want woman to become equal to them to compete with them or to surpass them. They would never wish that they should do something for woman.

I, therefore, request you that the bill which is introduced in the House should consist of such strict provisions that nobody may think of committing rape. Incidents of rape take place frequently, incidents of rape happen with minor girls and women but the situation becomes worse when she goes to the Court. Firstly she used to be humiliated by the society and the society does not accept her and secondly such questions are asked by the lawyers and the court as are enough for her to lead a dejected life forever. So, such laws are enacted as no man or person may dare to outrage the woman. This is what I would like to submit to you.

SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE (Mumbai North-Central) : Women should not be given anything in alms, they should be given their rights, abstain from committing atrocities on women, give them justice.

Manniya Atal Bihari, Atal Bihari,
Surakshit nahin desh ki nari,
Jag rahi hain Mahila sari,
Chalk jayagi tumhari bari,
Atal Bihari - Atal Bihari,
Mahila ekta par gai bhari.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, honourable Geeta Mukherjee has initiated a discussion regarding atrocities on women in this House and so far as this matter which she raised here about the atrocities being committed on women is concerned, a discussion is already going on in this House to stop these atrocities. Now it has become necessary for us to take this issue seriously. The history of our country tells us that in Ramayana there is a mention about grave injustice meted out by Rama to Sita. There was no fault of Sita as such even then attempts were made by Rama to desert Sita.

15.00 hrs.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is also a mention about atrocities on women in Mahabharata. In Mahabharata there is a mention of injustice towards Draupadi. Baba Saheb Ambedkar has made an attempt to provide full justice to women in our country in the constitution but atrocities are being committed against women in villages and cities. Even today atrocities are being committed on women in various forms in the name of passion, caste etc. The women are being kept as slaves. I would like to demand from the Govt. to modify the laws so that injustice against women could be stopped.

The police is also committing atrocities on women. Therefore, more and more women should be recruited in police Department. My demand is that there should be one woman A.S.I. in every police station. If a senior officer would be a woman, the atrocities committed by the police will be reduced because a woman can only feel the pain of a woman. Similarly, I would also like to say that we should provide more education to our women folk for this purpose. More facilities should be given to them.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I urge upon the Government to appoint separate judges in Session Court, High Court and Supreme Court for early disposal of the cases filed in regard to the atrocities committed on women and a separate bench should be constituted to hear their cases, so as to expedite their disposal and in this way we can provide justice to women.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, we should impose a ban on the dowry system. Just now our friend who belongs to

Samata Party was talking in favour of dowry system. Our Republican Party is not at all in favour of dowry system. In the past people used to give alms and donations in their daughter's marriage. This system is continuing in our country from time immemorial but now the time has come when it should be banned completely. Today, there is no equality in our society, if a rich man gives dowry then it is all right but a poor who has no money, should not at all be forced to give one lac or two lacs rupees or motorcycle or a car in dowry. Thus, we should put a ban on this system and to have a complete ban on dowry the people asking for dowry, should be put behind the bars and should not even be released on bail, thus by putting them for more time in jail, others will certainly take a lesson from this.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, today, the dowry system has spread every where in our country. Here "Kenya" is offered to other side as "Dan". The biggest (Maha) dan is said to be "Kanyadan". Then what is need to give money etc. and if the people who have property, talk about dowry then it is o.k., but if a man, who has no means, who is poor, then it is a crime to force him to give money in dowry. I, therefore, request that we all should take note of this. There is a mention in our holy books Ramayana and Mahabharata that even in that period women folk was subjected to grave injustice. But Baba Saheb Ambedkar had made a mention in the Constitution of India to provide equal rights to women and in 1947 when he became the Law Minister, he brought Hindu Code Bill in the House, so as to provide equal rights to women, he emphasized that they should get the benefit of reservation because if the mother is educated, the whole country is educated will progress. At that time this Hindu Code Bill was opposed in the House, So, perturbed by all these things, Baba Saheb Ambedkar had resigned from his ministerial post. If we want to march ahead we have to bring equality, we should give 33 percent reservation to women. It is the demand of Republican Party and we want that this bill should be presented in the House at the earliest. At the introduction stage of this bill in the House, the reservation as desired for the women belonging to SC, STs, minority and backward classes should also be included in this law. If you are really interested to provide reservation to women, you should present this bill in the House as early as possible. If you do not present this in the House, we will think that this Govt. does not want to provide reservation to women at this Govt. is not interested to enact the laws regarding reservation for women.

You have played the drama, if we start playing drama, your drama will come to an end. We do not want to play such drama we have to bring this bill at the earliest. You have come to power just because of women votes and now you are ignoring them. I would even say that we must bring this bill pertaining

to reservation for women immediately and it can be introduced even in this Session after redrafting. This Govt. says that we are ready to provide reservation but the people sitting on the other side are opposing it. In my opinion the people in this side have no objection to it but the people on the other side are opposing it, even Samata Party has objection to it. We support the women reservation. It should be presented at the earliest after redrafting it. If our mothers, sisters come here, this society will be changed and such change in society can only be brought by our women folk. Others cannot bring change in society. We therefore, would like to say...*(Interruptions)* we support this Women's Bill. This bill should be brought at the earliest. If Govt. is not ready for this, we will support you. Then also if you do not bring this bill, we will try to bring it by going to that side. In this way this question is not going to be solved...*(Interruptions)*

In the end, I support the issue which has been raised by our sister Geeta Mukherjee that atrocities on women should be stopped. Until they get 3 percent reservation, the atrocities on women are not going to stop. For this I thank Geeta Mukherjee. Jai Bhim, Jai Bharat.

SHRI RAMA NAND SINGH (Satna) : Mr. Speaker, sir, please allow me to speak for five minutes ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Chail) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, only one member has spoken from our party...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRIMATI SANGEETA KUMARI SINGH DEO (Bolangir) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to thank you for giving me the opportunity to participate in the Discussion on Atrocities on Women under Rule 193.

It is indeed a matter of great regret, that in a country like ours, with its rich and glorious heritage, where Goddesses are worshipped as *as Shakti*, and where in earlier days women enjoyed a respectable place in society, today society has become so barbaric and decadent and has degenerated to such an extent that we actually have to enact to protect women. Atrocities against women should be viewed as one of the most crucial social mechanisms by which they are forced into a position of subordinating, in a male dominated society.

Now, we have discussed the various types of atrocities or acts of violence or forms of abuse that are perpetrated on women, day in and day out, for example, kidnapping, rape, molestation, sexual harassment, dowry deaths, etc.

I would like to draw the attention of the House to a different aspect of the subject. Firstly, when an

atrocities against a woman is committed, the time period between the commission of the crime and the outcome of the trial is too long. It just goes on endlessly. I would request that special courts be set up for speedy dispensation of justice.

Secondly, the ambience in the court room is absolutely deplorable especially, in the family courts. As it is bad enough that the victim has to suffer and cope with the trauma of the crime. Then, subjected to standing and being interrogated in a packed court room with men sitting with leery expressions on their faces is just too much and is too intimidating. That is why, a lot of cases go unreported. So, I agree with what Kumari Mamata Banerjee ji said yesterday that in-camera trials should be held.

Thirdly, we talk so much about atrocities but precious little is done to rehabilitate the victims. I feel that we should have more short-stay homes so that the lady is not completely disoriented, and has the time to find her bearings.

Also, there is no dearth of laws pertaining to crimes against women but the real problem lies in the correct implementation of the laws. We are constantly given these sermons that nobody is above the law and everybody is equal in the eyes of the laws but in reality it just so happens that some of us are more equal than others.

For example, in Orissa last year the entire State was rocked by the Anjana Mishra case wherein the lady had alleged that the Advocate-General Shri Indrajit Roy had molested her and attempted to rape her. A case to that effect was filed but nothing at all happened. Despite media attention and protestations held by women's organisation, the gentleman is still continuing in the same office in which he was prior to this case coming up. So, what hope do women have in States like Orissa where the protectors of the law sometimes turn into alleged perpetrators?

Regarding the Women's Reservation Bill, I would like to say that I am a student of Political Science and I studied in the college that one of the most important functions of Parliament is legislation. However, after reaching here I have come to the conclusion that some of our senior colleagues are totally confused. In their mind, the most important function of Parliament is obstruction! Because they obstruct new Members from talking, at the risk of sounding rude let me say particularly lady members and that they have obstructed the introduction of the Women's Reservation Bill, which I feel is a gross injustice done to womankind.

Now, why is reservation brought about? It is to enable those sections of society which are deprived and which do not have the right opportunities. We do not ask for reservation for people like us. We have come through the regular channel of general

[Shrimati Sangeeta Kumari Singh Deo]

elections. But the reason we are asking for reservations is for those deprived women who have not been fortunate enough to have the kind of opportunities we have had.

Another thing I want to bring to the notice of the House is that women play a very important role in moulding the character of the children. In other words, when a woman moulds the character of a child, she is also moulding the character of the future generation, the future citizen and thereby indirectly playing a major role in nation building. So, if they are good enough to play a role in that aspect, then why are they not good enough to sit in Parliament and participate like any other hon. Member I am fighting for the ladies who are not able to come here.

Secondly, it is said that behind every successful man there is the hand of a woman. Are we to go to our graves just pushing the men? Are we not allowed to live for ourselves and also have a place in the sun? Is that our only duty just to keep pushing our children, pushing our men into prominence? And who has empowered men to tell us anyway, whether our role is in the kitchen or the drawing room or the Parliament House? It is a democratic country and I think we are educated enough to make up our own minds for ourselves. What is the reason behind this anxiety, insecurity, this paranoia, this fear psychosis which men suffer whenever the Women's Reservation Bill is talked about and after grave thought I have come to the conclusion that the thing which is really frightening the wits out of them is this and I quote Mr. Speaker from Joan of Arc that 'The hand which rocks the cradle rules the world.' This, I think is a fundamental problem behind the fear psychosis whenever the topic of the Women's Reservation Bill comes up.

We women are not saying to the men that "What you can do better". But we are definitely saying "Live and let live" and a confident man who is doing well himself in life will never act as an obstacle in the path of a woman. I am a married woman. My husband is immensely proud of me and he gives me full support. So have the problems arisen? But a man who is not confident himself and who suffers insecurities, takes it out on the poor wife.

In conclusion, Sir, the only cure for this social malady lies in education and awareness, setting up of special courts for speedy dispensation of justice, *in camera* trials and stringent implementation of the laws of the land.

SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN (Coochbehar) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, first of all, I would like to congratulate Comrade, Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee, for bringing such a motion in the House, that is, the discussion on increasing atrocities on women under Rule 193.

Sir, I would also like to congratulate you because you have allowed this motion to come up in this august House for discussion.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMANAND SINGH : Mr. Speaker, Sir, one thing should be clear that male Member would be called. Some people say that only ladies will speak. I want to know whether my name is in the list or not. I also want to put forward my views. I am continuously trying to speak for the last three days but as soon as I am on my legs the lady Members of the House start speaking frequently.

MR. SPEAKER : Your name is also in the list.

SHRI RAMANAND SINGH : But we also have some good views...*(Interruptions)* Only you people are not intelligent. We too have same views and thinking on this issue.

SHRI RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH : We will forward his name through our party.

SHRI RAMANAND SINGH : Mahatma Gandhi married his son with just one rupee and four Annas.

SHRI RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH : He should be allowed to avail the time assigned to our party.

[English]

SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN : It is a matter of great regret and shame for all of us that in India alone one million women are being tortured by different types of crimes every year. Out of these crimes, the percentage of kidnapping and education is 15.2, dowry death 6.2, torture 24.8, molestation 25.6, eve teasing 13.5 and rape 14.7. It is a shame for all of us that in our country, from a three year baby to 90-year old woman, are subjected to rape. Are we living in a civic society? I do not know I shall blame for it...*(Interruptions)*. There are dowry deaths every year. *Sati daah* system is still being praised at length, particularly in Rajasthan. There are laws like Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961 and the Commission of Sati (Prevention) Act, 1987.

Roop Kanwar, a lady had to commit suicide forcibly and she was thrown into the funeral pyre of her husband in 1987. It was discussed in this august House at that time and we also took part in it.

As we all know, Raja Ram Mohan Roy fought against this *sati daah* system. If he would have been alive today, he would have to commit suicide after seeing all these things.

I fully support the view expressed by Shrimati Sangeeta Kumari Singh Deo and also Kumari Mamata Banerjee that trial of the rape cases should

be held *in camera* court so that women can express more freely and frankly. So, I would like to request the hon. Minister of Home Affairs that all rape cases should be tried *in camera*.

I have gone through the book, *Women and Men in India-1995*. I was astonished to see how rapidly male population is going to be more and more in this country. Whatever may be the advertisement on TV or on the radio or in the electronic media that daughters are better than sons, nobody cares for those. If we see the sex ratio at birth from the figures maintained by the Registrar General of India, we find the male-female ratio as under :

1951	100:100.8
1961	100:102.5
1971	100:106.4
1981	100:108.9
1991	100:110.1

It means, there will be more law and order problems and more sexual harassment. So, we must take some stringent measures in this regard. If necessary, more work should be done in this respect.

The first thing which strikes me is the cultural heritage. It is the mythological culture that is prevailing today in India, that is, '*putrarthe kriyate varjya*', which means wife is required just to produce son, not for any other purpose. This is the teaching of our mythology. This is the teaching of our culture — '*putrarthe kriyate varjya*'. Can you deny it?

SHIR C.P. RADHAKRISHNAN (Coimbatore) : Yes, we are denying it.

SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN : You may deny it but the Indian culture has not denied it yet. This is our cultural heritage, that is our mythological culture that is prevailing today.

SHRI C.P. RADHAKRISHNAN : In this culture only the ladies have got the maximum respect. You can easily compare it with all the old cultures of the world.

SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN : Sir, this is our cultural heritage and we must stand against this cultural heritage, against this mythological culture. A cultural revolution is necessary and for that, I think not only the Government but we, the Members of Parliament and yourself also, Sir, must ponder over it so that we may come to a conclusion as to how to overcome it.

As regards the Women's Bill, it is the right of the women to have 33 per cent reservation in Parliament and in the Legislatures. I know there is a confusion among different political parties. Some parties are

very much agitated over this. There is a confusion in the party in power also. At the time of introduction of the Bill a few days back, the hon. Home Minister, standing there, said that he did not like to introduce the Bill because it would create *hangama* and the House will be ransacked. If we think it is our job and it is our moral duty to have 33 per cent reservation for women in Parliament and in Legislatures, then it is not the question as to who will create *hangama* or who will ransack the House. I once again request the Home Minister and the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs to bring the Bill as soon as possible and have 33 per cent reservation for women in the country. It is the job and it is the moral duty of the whole House and the country — because we are the representatives of the people — to get this Bill passed.

[Translation]

SHRI MADHUKAR SIRPOTDAR (Mumbai North-West) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, we have been discussing about atrocities on women in the House for the last three-four days. Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee has raised this issue as well as many other things in this House. Then the Leader of Opposition Shri Sharad Pawar said something. I listened to all the Speakers with rapt attention. I also listened to the lady speakers seriously. We will have to accept this fact that atrocities are being committed on women in our country, such things should not happen again. For this purpose, you will have to make some legal provisions and simultaneously you should ensure that some punishment must be given in such cases. Whatever atrocities are being committed, I would not like to reiterate them. I want to say only that there is another side of the coin and it is my duty to show it. This is a fact that for all the types of atrocities which are being committed on women in our country, mostly our men folk are blamed. One of our colleagues Somnathji has said that atrocities are also being committed on men. If you go through Section 498, it will become clear and I have received a statement in this regard. Home Minister is not here at present, I am going to handover that statement to the Minister. This statement has been issued by one Mumbai based organisation, and the President of this organisation is a lady advocate. This lady is saying that atrocities are also being committed on men. What kind of atrocities are being committed on men. What kind of atrocities are being committed, I want to tell our lady members about this in the House. I think that the house should note it down.

[English]

The PHSS, *Purush Hakka Sanrakshan Samiti* is a registered organisation. I was formed in 1996 when advocate D. Chavan found in Nasik district that about

[Shri Madhukar Sirpotlandar]

90 per cent of the cases slapped under Section 498(a) by married women were false and frivolous. PHSS is now spreading out to all other States in India and firmly believes in saving marriages, families and properties through gender justice, and by diluting Section 498(a) and inducting Section 419(b) mentioning '*cruelty against men by women*'. This is their demand number one on behalf of the gents. There are a number of demands, but I am not quoting them.

SHRI A.C. JOS (Mukundapuram) : Is this a registered society?

SHRI MADHUKAR SIRPOTDAR : Yes, it is a registered society.

[Translation]

This is not my opinion. I am telling you about the complaint which I have received.

[English]

SHRI A.C. JOS (Mukundapuram) : Sir, is he endorsing it?

SHRI MADHUKAR SIRPOTDAR : Yes. Because I am fully aware of it. This is my personal knowledge because a number of men had come to me in Mumbai and lodged this complaint. The police by taking bribe, and the ransom parties, are playing havoc in the matter. This is also a fact.

[Translation]

But even the mentality is that atrocities are being committed on women. Just now, hon. Member Shri Ramdas raised one point, I want to say only this much that if you are well versed about it then it is good not to have discussion on that. One question comes to my mind that how many people lost their lives for one Sitamai and how many persons lost their lives for just one Dropadi...*(Interruptions)* How many people had staked their lives for one Dropadi. In my opinion, the House should think over this issue. After that the Rani Laxmibai came, we are proud of her. She was also born in our country. She fought with enemies, tying her son on her back and sacrificed her life. But our men folk were also assisting all these people when such crisis came. We should never forget that men and women can not be separated in the society, both have equal responsibility. The population of our country is almost one hundred crore. If we calculate the percentage of atrocities.

[English]

We should try to understand the percentage of crime committed by all the people irrespective of the explanation given by all the parties. If you see comparatively, it is, no doubt, notable, but not much on which one should put more emphasis. I am not justifying it. But it should not happen like that.

[Translation]

We have to see one thing here that our media makes a summersault. I have brought a newspaper. I can tell you that we read in the newspapers daily, I want to show you that. I want to tell you that the person who is in the age group of 15-20-25 years, will close his eyes. What is happening in our media. So many blue films are shown in our country, does it mean that our children should close their eyes. If emotionally some such things happen then we punish them, but why we are not giving any punishment to these blue film makers and media people. Is it the culture of our country? I want to ask about it from our Lady Members whether they have ever raised their voice in this regard in the House? Whether they have said that such things should not be published under any circumstances. Have we ever pondered over it? The culture of our country is not so open, this has not originated from western world, but our country has its own culture and our first and foremost duty is to follow our culture. Therefore, we should fulfil this duty first. Even after fulfilling this duty, if any injustice takes place, then we will certainly fight against it...*(Interruptions)*

Mr. Speaker, Sir, if some one's husband is drunkard, I accept that he is torturing his wife. But from where they get liquor? Wherever you put a ban on liquor, more liquor shops comes up there. There are many guest houses in Delhi and Mumbai. When police gets any information only then it starts searching as to what kinds of business is going on there. Office going men or women often take a visit to such guest houses and ruin our culture. Whether anyone has ever taken a note of it. If Home Minister were present here, I would have asked him to issue an order for a search of all such guest houses, you should see what is happening there.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to say one thing to all the men and women that before making comment on anyone, we should see ourselves first what we are doing...*(Interruptions)* we are having deliberations in Maharashtra Vidhan Sabha, Shri Ramdas was present there, I had asked at that time. If I ask our sitting MLAs, they will not be able to give answer as to what they do after leaving the Vidhan Sabha. It should also be taken care of what I mean to say is that if we will not introspect ourselves, not amend our mistakes, till then I do not think any

disease would be cured by discussion only. So, we are wasting the time of the House in vain, this is my view. Many things have been said here. Several Members spoke here. There is a unilateral attack on all the men. As if our men folk is the only culprit in the country, and others are innocent. It is true that the men are at fault. Such things are required to be amended. Our hon. Member Shri Somnath has also said about this. I want to ask from sister Sumitra, when any child (son) is born in your house, do you not feel happy. If girls are born, will you really enjoy it? Tell me the address of any home, where 5-6-7 girls are born and such occasions are celebrated. Every family wants a son, if your girls are born then what is the problem. I have seen a woman, who has two girls, she started weeping. It is also a bad mentality, it should be changed. I want to say another thing, the family which does not have any child, the life of a woman in such a family becomes hell. No man does this work, but the whole society is responsible for it. Often it is said that four year have lapsed since your marriage took place and yet you are without an issue. Who attacks them? It is not the men but women take initiative in this attack. Women are set a fire. One hon. Member has also said about this in the House, but women are also involved in such incidents. Our women folk themselves set herself on fire. This mentality should also be changed. Unless we change our mentality this problem cannot be solved. What I want to say is that the men and women have the right for equal status in the society and there is a need to march ahead together...*(Interruptions)*

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I will conclude my speech within two minutes. The advertisement of cabarets in gambling dens are published in newspapers openly. Do the men perform these cabaret dances? Has any woman said any time that these dances should not be performed. I accept that it has become a necessity for men, but I have not seen any country in the world where such type of mentality is not there that these dances should not be performed. I have visited several countries, where agent asks first of all that if you want to have beautiful girls then come with me. If we will move forward with such type of mentality, then what happens it should be taken care of. Licences are issued by police to these guest houses and brothels. There is a need to think about it.

[English]

I am having a number of points. Had you given me half-an-hour to speak, I would have taken care of every aspect. What happens is that we have been discussing the same issues again and again. So, I have not gone into those cases where atrocities on women are increasing. I humbly feel and insist that

all such atrocities should be stopped forthwith. Whatever amendments in the Acts are required for doing so, those amendments should be made. But I know that by amending the law, we will not be able to give a peaceful life to the womenfolk. Let us discuss all these problems and take corrective steps by having an open mind. There is no use of just making allegations against each other. After all, we all are members of the same society. We all should enjoy equal rights.

As far as the Women's Reservation Bill is concerned, last year, I rose and opposed that Constitution Amendment Bill only because that was to be passed without having deliberations. I said that without deliberating upon the amendments, no Bill should be passed. After that, all these developments have taken place. At that time also, I had suggested that by making 33 per cent compulsory reservation the total performance will be nil. So, it is necessary that all the parties should give 33 per cent of their tickets to women and those who are not going to comply with that provision, the recognition of that party should be taken away.

[Translation]

SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA (Kheri) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am thankful to you for giving me a chance to speak on this subject and hon'ble Geeta Mukherjee also deserves thanks who has drawn our attention towards this burning problem and tried to reach a particular conclusion.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, when we enter the House, we find slogan written there. "Na sa sabha yatra na santi Vridha, vridha na te yo na vadanti dharmam. Dharmah sa no yatra satyamasti, satyam na tadya chchal-mabhyupaiti". Hon. Speaker, Sir, this verse, these words were pronounced by Dropadi, when such a time was there below the sky on this earth during which she raised a question standing in the royal court whether she was a female companion of her husband or an asset for him. The great warriors, prominent politicians and eminent saints were sitting in that royal court like today, but that question remained unreplyed. Even after a journey of thousands of years, our society has been meandering around this eternal issue (Yaksha Prashna) and we are still discussing the same, then we are compelled to think that where have we reached now. In the evolutionary journey of the human being, since pre-historic period, our civilisation and culture have reached the present stage with the co-operation between men and women till date and it will keep proceedings in the future too. Whatever is being discussed here and whatever our brothers and sisters have said, I feel that it still requires more discussion. I want to share an experience with you.

[Shri Ravi Prakash Verma]

I have come to know that for the last several years a racket is being run by a woman in my constituency, Kheri in Uttar Pradesh wherein she was selling women. I got that women arrested with the help of the police. The girl who was sold, asked me some questions. She said that you are certainly thinking that you have done a great work, you have rescued me. She said that she is aware that her parents have sold her, but it is due to extreme poverty that I have here alongwith these merciless people so as to find a shelter and food with respect. The I felt that this is a big issue which has arisen again before our society and again thought that there is also a cowardice hidden in our wisdom.

I want to give an example of Lucknow. I was sitting in a grocery shop. I saw that a woman in veil was going on a 'rickshaw' with a notorious person. That person came to the grocery shop and said to the shopkeeper that he has been trying for the last one year, but failed, now he should also try. When I inquired, I came to know that she belonged to the minority community and did not give birth to any child. Due to this reason, her husband wanted to abandon her. One lady of the family asked him to take his wife to some Hakim-Moulvis and directed to bring a child from anywhere otherwise her future was in danger. In this way, that woman was being victimized for the last one year by that cheater. It may be that in the hope of getting respect in the family, that woman has been compelled to make several compromises.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, when we go through the present situation deeply we came to know that it is a serious social problem. But I want to warn my friends, who are taking it lightly and are considering it only a political problem not to do so, otherwise it will be a crime against humanity.

A new trend is emerging that atrocities on women are being addressed in the name of men and it is very big mistake. The men and the women are major parts of culture and civilization of our society and their cooperation is equal to each other. So far as atrocity is concerned, as our several friends have said, atrocities have been committed on women, but both are involved in it. I want to say that atrocity has not been committed only on women, but also on weak and helpless men, who is seen daily in our social and economic set up.

As far as development of women is concerned, the development of women under Indian culture is not a hidden thing. There is equal cooperation of both therein. Today one daughter of our country is going in the space and several daughters of our country had earned fame in the freedom struggle. Women have come in the fields of politics, social

service, and in employment and they have earned fame, they have brightened the name of India. Therefore, we should not have a narrow mind on atrocity on woman and keeping in view the social aspect of the problem, we may hope of the progress therein and particularly we are required to be more conscious towards the human values.

One thing that is disturbing me very much is that the mentality of medieval period is still prevailing in our mind. As it was pointed out towards this thing that when invaders came to India during the medieval period, thereafter evils spread in our Indian culture and then such thought emerged, but it is not like that. As Shri Athawale said that women were expropriated publically, insulted, abducted, put to test, exiled to jungle by deceit in this country, but today, we pay regard to her and call her mother. Certainly, it's my opinion that our society will progress with the cooperation of all... (*Interruptions*). Many laws have been enacted which have changed the condition of women. But one thing which has been overlooked so far is more important and that thing is that our women who work in our homes, fields and other areas, their economic evaluation has not been done, whereas their work should have been given importance in the family, society and nation for which they are entitled. When our economy is evaluated and services and G.D.P. are assessed, we find that there is lack of economic evaluation of the work done by our women in that assessment. When the women bill came up for discussion here, it is now evident that the media tried to unnecessarily highlight the rift between men and women of the country.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : You are the second leader from your Party. The time allotted for your speech is over. Nothing will go on record from now onwards.

(*Interruptions*)*

MR. SPEAKER : The Speech of Shri N.T. Shanmugham will go on record.

**SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM (Vellore) : Hon'ble Speaker, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak on atrocities against women. I share the concern expressed by the members while participating in the discussion mooted by Smt. Geeta Mukherjee in this august House.

Mahakavi Subramnia Bharathi who hailed from Ettayapuram dedicated himself to the freedom struggle and spread the spirit of freedom and patriotism through his simple poems. He composed poems on women's emancipation too. He condemned

* Not Recorded.

** Translation of the speech originally delivered in Tamil.

the atrocities committed against women. He made himself a fortress to safeguard the rights of women. He exhorted "We would burn down the idiocy of subjugating and humiliating women".

Likewise the people's epic 'Silappadhikaram' authored by Ilango Adigal glorified the dignity of women. He portrayed Kannagi as an embodiment of modesty and chastity. She established the truth of disprove the charge against her husband. She broke to pieces her bracelet to show that her husband was not a thief. She fought for justice in the court of the Pandya King. It is still a history that she even caused the destruction of the kingdom.

We call our country 'Bharat Matha'. We feel proud to call our land as 'motherland'. We liken our country to a lady, to that of a mother. We see mother in nature. All the rivers like Ganga, Godavari, Cauvery are seen as women and mothers. We celebrate mother Cauvery as she flows in to give life to many.

It really pains our heart to note several atrocities against the women of this country which is known for glorifying women both in the form of Goddesses and mothers. We are born to mothers and nursed by them to grow as men. That is why we compare mother, father and teacher to God. We have given first place to women in that order.

But what is happening today? The moment it is confirmed that the child in the womb is girl child, attempts are made to abort its further growth before being born as a baby. In case the girl child is allowed to be born it is done away with, projecting it to be a postnatal death. Such killings are covered up as stillborn.

In Tamil Nadu, Dr. Puratchi Thalaivi brought forth 'cradle baby scheme' with the noble aim of saving the unwanted girl child. Several lives have been saved through this scheme.

The country is witnessing several hardships to women and cruelties inflicted against them. Dowry evil is one such. Dowry death are rampant here. Kerosene is poured on them and they are burnt to death when women do not bring the demanded dowry. They cover it up as deaths due to stove-explosions. But the irony is that only women become victims to this stove-fires. Husband and in-laws either burn the brides or force them to suicides. It has become a continuing sad tale. Women do not have safety and security. They are treated as mere commodities.

It happened in Chennai two weeks back that a lady living alone separated from her husband was subjected to sexual violence when seven men gangraped her.

Likewise, on 17th of this month a college student from Ethiraj College, Chennai, became a victim of barbarious eve-teasing. The girl Sarika while coming out of her college was waylaid by miscreants in broad daylight. She was chased by goons in an auto-rickshaw. They drowed her using water pistols. She was so violently pulled and pushed that she suffered grievous head injuries to which she succumbed later on. she died pathetically in the hospital as a victim of eve-teasing.

SHRI T.R. BAALU (Madras South) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is unwarranted. It is a State Government subject. The position is that nine persons have been arrested and the case is going on against them...(Interruptions)

SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM : You should not interrupt me like this. I am only referring to that incident...(Interruptions)

SHRI C.P. RADHAKRISHNAN (Coimbatore) : What is wrong in referring to that incident?... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Please do not disturb.

SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM : I would like to say that women in Tamil Nadu do not have safety and security today. At least for eight days it remained as an accident-case filed on petty charges. Only after the death of the girl Sarika, it was altered to be a criminal murder case. After all these things those nine goondas have been arrested. This is what is happening in Tamil Nadu today. This is the kind of situation prevailing in Tamil Nadu. This shameless act is reported to have been committed by the volunteers of Youth Congress. This is condemnable and despicable an act. In several parts of India and also in Tamil Nadu we find cases of custodial sexual violence against women. There is no safety to the chastity of women even in police stations. We also read in papers that higher authorities in Government offices sexually exploit and sexually assault women employees.

What we read in a newspaper dated 27.7.1998 is quite alarming. A girl was chased by goondas during a midnight and was saved by a good samaritan and had to seek refuge in a safety home. That orphaned girl's narration of her woes is sympathetic. Her uncle arranged to marry her off to an elderly person. Hence she took the course of fleeing from her foster-home.

So women in India are not free even after 50 years of our independence. Let me recall what Mahatma Gandhiji said once. "Only when we could find a lady walks home safely at dusk with all her jewels on, we may accept that we have attained freedom", that is what Gandhiji said. I do not know as to when we would be able to see that dream a reality.

[Shri N.T. Shanmugam]

Hence I urge upon the Government to legislate suitable laws with stringent punishment to curb atrocities on women. With this, I conclude.

SHRI JOACHIM BAXLA (Alipurduars) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, firstly I would like to thank Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee because she has put a sensitive and an important issue in this House for discussion.

Today, on the occasion of the closing of 50th Anniversary of Independence of this country, we are participating in the discussion in the House regarding atrocities on women, their social, economic and mental exploitation being committed in this country. We are pained to know that today a rape is being committed every 53 minutes and every 102 minutes a dowry death takes place in our country. Today, we feel sorry to learn in the House that the hon'ble memers who are participating in this discussion, should know that the man are behind the incidents of dowry deaths. The men are being held responsible for the atrocities, torture and exploitation of women. In this context, we have experienced that the women are also responsible for the incidents of dowry in our country. It is very painful. We will have to bring changes in the procedure and system of the society in the country. It is necessary to change our approach because the women, have been given the right of quality in the Constitution, we give them respect and few seats are kept reserved for them in the buses too. If any lady is standing in the bus, we offer her seat but the tragedy is that it is the culture of our superstitious society that after child marriage, if the husband dies, then the girl is cursed for it. It is also seen here that the women in the age group of 12 to 80-85 years are taking shelter in Mathura, Vrindavan and Varanasi. If the husband of 12 year old girl dies, then that girl is held responsible for that. The aged women earn their livelihood by begging. They satisfy their hunger with the 'prasad' given in the temple. The young girls, who become widows, have to adopt prostitution for their livelihood.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, Baba Saheb Ambedkar has taught us three things that the women of downtrodden, scheduled castes and backward classes should become literate, get organised themselves and struggle in their life. I would like to say to these women that you should come forward, get organised yourself, be literate and be ready for the struggle, you should become like 'Durga' and 'Ranchandi' and do struggle against the atrocities being committed on you. We, the men will cooperate with you because the men and the women are the two sides of a coin.

16.00 hrs.

If you want to abolish the practice of atrocities on the women in this society, then our government should create a seperate Ministry for education of women so that special facilities can be provided for the welfare of the women either in the field of education or in the field of economy. The number of women is equivalent to that of men in our country and the way they are helping the men on the path of progress and with the steps taken by the government, our country will certainly proceed towards progress.

So far as the reservation for women is concerned, we support it but we also want to see that the people of backward classes, scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, minorities should also get their right alongwith the reservation for women. The women will get full opportunity for their development through this reservation. With these words, I thank you.

SHRI RAMANAND SINGH (Satna) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, a very senior member of the House and highly respectable in the country, Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee has raised a quite timely issue for discussion under rule 193 regarding atrocities on women. Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is true that there have been Gargi, Maitreyi, Sita, Savitri, Ahilaya, Jhansi ki Rani, Padmavati, Durgavati here. Indian history is full of glorious stories of the women. There is a golden history of the talent and intelligence of the women. But even if we praise the Indian women of the past, it is a fact that darkness has always remained with the light. In the medieval period, the 'Parda' system came into practice due to which the women were caged in their houses for the protection of their existence. This system which was started in the medieval period, has not been abolished even after 50 years of our independence. The Father of the Nation, Mahatma Gandhi inspired and guided us alongwith struggling hard in the independence movement.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, today a discussion was held on dowry in this House. Today the demon of dowry is swallowing this society. Everybody is unhappy today whether he is an employee or a Member of Parliament or an MLA. But Father of the Nation, Mahatma Gandhi married his son Ramdas Gandhi in just one rupee and four aanas. It was an example. Today, I would like to ask as to how many of our Members of Parliament, either men or women MLAs are ready to perform a simple marriage without dowry? Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Father of the nation, Bapu had exhibited another example when he was asked if he encourages intercaste marriages.

Gandhiji said that he used to encourage it but now he wants that 'Pratilom Vivah' should be held i.e. the girl should be of the higher caste than that of the boy, only then he will shower his blessings. The, Devdas Gandhi the younger son of Gandhiji, was married to Laxmi, the daughter of Chakravarti Rajgopalachari who was the Governor General of India and also a Brahmin and as such an intercaste marriage took place. But unfortunately today we are not discussing it here. We only want to conclude this discussion without going into deep. The injustice has been done to some woman. Injustice is undoubtedly a bad thing, but there are so many unfortunate women in this society who are leading their lives with their brothers or old parents miserably throughout their lives. Will the Home Minister take any decision for giving encouragement by the Lok Sabha to the marriages of widows and say that if anybody marries a widow, then all the expenditure likely to be incurred on that remarriage will be borne by the Central or state Government?

I want to raise this point which is very basic point. I was Minister for local self Government in Madhya Pradesh administration. I called on those people in Indore who got married through inter-caste marriages.

They have to suffer humiliation throughout their life in Indian social system for such inter caste marriages. A Brahmin girl got married to a Harijan doctor's son and the parents of the girl disowned her. I called on this couple, rewarded and honoured them for the inter-caste marriage and also took a decision to offer a job to one person each out of the inter-caste married couple in the Municipal Committees of Madhya Pradesh. I want to enquire from Govt. of India whether it also intend to do something in this regard. I want that inter-religions relationships should also develop. I had several ideological difference with Smt. Indira Gandhi and I have been a bitter critic of the emergency and one of my book on emergency is likely to be published just after one month but Mr. Speaker, Sir, she set an example before the country by solemnizing inter-religious nuptialties of her sons. But even after 50 years of independence, are we marching ahead in this direction or we will be repeating the same old past?

Mr. Speaker, Sir, this bill has been introduced in regard to the atrocities on women due to which the women folk is very much worried. This bill should have come up in the House long ago. The Indian Society, today should accept this fact that even today women are just confined to the kitchen. How many Lady Members are there in the Parliament today. My wife is looking after my fields and I have got an entry

in the Parliament, but what is the number of such Members of Parliament. Today, the wife of Lalu Prasad Yadav has become the Chief Minister. Though she may not be educated but she is doing a tremendous job. You may criticise it. She may not be educated yet she is a bold lady.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I will conclude in just two minutes. Sharda Act was enacted regarding marriage. When I was studying in Vindhya Pradesh I saw that a marriage 'Palki' of a minor who was just 3 years old was passing through just adjacent to the Government's bungalow. How we can stop all this. We notice and even attend such marriages, we should be ashamed of it. What amendments should be made in Sharda Act so as to stop the child marriages? What steps should be taken to encourage the widow-marriages. There is a need to make stringent anti-dowry laws. There should be a provision in the People's Representation Act that the person who asks for dowry and who given dowry both should be debarred from contesting the Lok Sabha as well as Assmebly elections. And the person who accepts and gives dowry should never be given an entry in the Govt. Service. The Government will have to take such decisions and mere discussion will not solve this problem.

Just take the example of Succession Law. When I was a Minister, the widows used to come and weep before me saying that their father-in-laws have thrown them out of the house, their brother-in-law and the elder brothers of their husband have turned them out and their sister-in-laws have continously torturing them. The number of child-widows in India is the highest in the world. Shall we ponder over to bring a change in our society in order to adjust these child widows. We had also seen rape cases in the past but at present the situation is much horrible. It has become a general practice to brun and kill the rape victim. A provision should be made for imposing heay penalty in this regard. Amendment in Cr. P.C. is inevitable. These laws are required to be looked into in a new perspective. The husbands desert their wives and as a result thereof we have a number of abandoned women in this country.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, there was a Collector in Bastar. The officers who were posted there used to engage tribal girls to clean their utensils. They kept them in their houses as mistresses, produced babies and deserted them. Now the mothers of all such childrens make papads and their child sell them. They even sell lottery. This all is required to be adjudged from a new outlook.

I am very thankful to Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee who by introducing this bill has given us an

[Shri Ramanand Singh]

opportunity to discuss it in the country and in the House. Such discussions in turn help in creating public awareness and give a new direction to the country. Though, we may not get its result today but such discussions may certainly lead us in creating better India of tomorrow. A bright side will definitely emerge. With these words, I conclude my speech.

[English]

SHRI SANSUMA KHUNGGUR BWISWMUTHIARY (Kokrajhar) : Mr. Speaker, Sir I have also given my name.

MR. SPEAKER : No. I have already called the hon. Minister of Home Affairs.

SHRI SANSUMA KHUNGGUR BWISWMUTHIARY: Then, are we not interested in having a discussion on the atrocities on the Bodo girls and women that are going on in the Bodoland area?

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI L.K. ADVANI): Mr. Speaker, Sir several issues have been discussed in the last and the current session of Parliament. But I feel, the discussion, which has taken place, regarding increasing atrocities on women has been most important and result-oriented. I welcome it and I express my gratitude towards Shrimati Geeta Mukherjeeji who raised this issue. Although, it was a short duration discussion and only two hours' time was fixed for this, but keeping in view the gravity of the subject and the interest of the House this discussion took six or quarter to seven hours instead of two hours, and this discussion went on continuously for four days. Today, when I have stood up to reply certain issues raised in this discussion, I can say only that whatever points were raised here manifest only that the country for which we feel a sense of pride by remembering the names of Gargi, Maitreyee, Sita, Savitri and other goddesses, has witnessed such a degradation that it is a matter of great concern that in such a country even a 90 years old lady can suffer the agony of rape and an innocent minor girl of just three-four years of age can be a victim of rape.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I was astonished when somebody told me that when a woman get married to another person or eloped with him then the Panchayat decides that she be raped by her husband along with her relatives and thus a joint rape takes place as per the decision of the Panchayat. Certainly

this degradation is really a matter of concern. This is not only a matter of concern for administration, not only for the Government but for the whole country. So, I would like to say this to all the members, that if someone is found guilty he should be given death sentence, but Geetaji and I were the members of that very committee which pondered over this issue of rape. We took custodial rape seriously and it was decided ultimately that the person who is found guilty of custodial rape may be sentenced for life imprisonment and if somebody is found guilty of rape then he may be sentenced for 10 years. If any Judge finds him guilty then at least such punishment must be given.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to tell the House that our Government considers the rape case as a very serious offence. And also considers the rape as bigger offence than the murder of a woman, a woman if murdered turns into a dead body but a rape victim lives a life worst than a dead body. We also believe that there should not be any death sentence in Hindustan, but it is another thing, if any such thing comes then for a murder a death sentence can be awarded under Section 302, therefore, there is no reason if rape is proved, he may be sentenced to death. However, it cannot be easily proved as in the existing laws and the way the hearing takes place is very humiliating affairs for a woman. So, it is not proved easily.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, our Cabinet will consider it.

However, it is right that the Criminal Law is a concurrent subject and we have to consult the states also in this regard. I am expressing the views of my Government and if the House agree, I feel that all the state Governments of India will take this matter seriously and will permit us to make a provision of death sentence in Criminal Law for the rape. I am happy with this discussion for the only reason that Geetaji has started this and emphasized on the point that this is not a matter on which politics be played. Take this matter above the party politics and Geetaji has put her points in the same tone. After that the opposition leader stood up and he also emphasized on that point. I also noticed that when he named the states in which tragic incidents of atrocities on women have taken place, he did not spare even the Congress ruled states and included the names of non-congress states too. He named all the states. He mentioned all of them, wherever such incidents took place, whether it is Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Orissa or some other State. I wish that we should not consider these matters from the angle of party politics.

Shri Rama Nand Singhji has rightly mentioned about the atrocities on women that it is not a question of atrocities only. Basically it is a question of injustice and inequality. We should not have such guilty conscience that these incidents always occur as I don't agree with this. Yes, he has rightly said that we always have both the aspects and all such things. So far as Woman Reservation Bill is concerned, this bill is in regard to the political empowerment. It is not regarding injustice and atrocities. I believe, perhaps, rape will not stop even after that because basically the injustice originates itself in the society and inequality also comes simultaneously in society. If 20 percent, 33 percent women come in place of 8 percent even then the rape cases will not stop. Yes, with the women's contribution will be greater in regard to the decision making system. I believe that if their contribution will be more then system will be strengthened... (Interruptions) The voice is raised even today but it does not matter. But I would like to emphasize on this because I have studied a lot about electoral reforms with reference to political empowerment and found, while studying, that in the West, which is considered very advanced and where women are supposed to have many rights, the women had to struggle very hard to get their right to vote. They did not get the right to vote smoothly. They had to struggle hard and had to sacrifice a lot for that. A number of women died for this cause. Perhaps, for the first time in 1917-18, The House of Commons decided to give the right to vote to four women. You will be surprised to know that the age for voting was 21 years for men in that law. Earlier it was 21 years and later on it was changed to 18 years but in respect of women, it was written that voting age for them should be 30 years as they become mature enough to cast their vote by that time only. Later on they were bestowed with the right to equality. In some of the countries of Europe women were not given this right till some time ago. I am mentioning this here because I had not seen any such attitude in India. Whenever any such things happened it has been strongly condemned. Religious leaders fought against it. Swami Dayanandji was the first person who said that this is not at all good. In Maharashtra, Maharishi Karve was there against whom strong agitation took place. He said that he would teach the women and educate them and Gandhiji said that if we teach a boy then we are able to produce an educated person, but when we teach a girl then we produce an educated family, and in India we always had such an attitude but I understand that the situation prevailing today, is just a symptom of social degradation. There is no need to blame any single party for the only reason, that this all has happened during the reign of such and such

Government. It is totally wrong. Basically, if such an incident occurs in the society then it is widely opposed and we want that everybody should fight jointly against it. Whatever duty of the Government may ask us and the extent to which our police force is required to be alerted, we will do it. However, I know that even after making much efforts in this direction women do not join the police force. Their percentage is much less through out the country and I have observed that even in different states this percentage is much less. Although we were thinking to have a police station fully operated by women but only in a few states it could be possible, and in some states, this experiment had even bad results, sometimes they are harassed. Though, I want that we should march ahead in this regard. But a few days back I, had been in Hyderabad and had a consultation with the Chief Minister of 4-5 states where naxalite problem exists and decided then and there that after the current session of the Parliament I will hold a conference of the Home Ministers of all the states of India and also of the police personnel of the D.G. level in which atrocities on women will be discussed particularly. I will go ahead in this direction because I believe that this is a criterion which tells us as to what is the condition of law and order in India. This is the weaker section of the society and this is not only weak but if atrocities are committed on them that affects whole values of the society adversely.

Mr friend Shri Sharad Pawar has raised some very important points regarding law. He said that if a woman is divorced under Code of Criminal Procedure then she gets only 500 rupees as allowance. In 1994 a bill was introduced here by which the amount was sought to be raised to Rs. 1500 from Rs. 500. However, that Bill was introduced but was not passed, it lapsed. It is the opinion of this Government that now a provision of rupees 5000 instead of rupees 500 may be made in that Bill. We are going to do it. Similarly, many Members referred to a decision of the Supreme Court in which guidelines had been given with a view that the working women should not be harassed, misbehaved, exploited and sexually assaulted in the offices by their officers. I would only say that not only guidelines have been circulated in all the offices in this regard but the conduct rules for Central Government employees have also been amended.

[English]

to define sexual harassment as a specific act of misconduct.

[Shri L.K. Advani]

[Translation]

That has also been done.

[English]

As far as setting up of complaint Committees is concerned, many Central Ministries and Departments and the State Governments have been requested to set up such committees.

[Translation]

Similarly, steps have been taken for generating awareness and alertness in the police in this respect.

The Law Commission has made a recommendation in respect of women. They have said that if some rape case comes up then that cases,

[English]

as far as possible and as far as practicable, it should be done by women.

[Translation]

This second recommendation is —

[English]

In an evidence of rape, the investigation shall be conducted only at the residence of the woman by a woman police officer; and if the victim is less than 18 years of age, she should be questioned only in the presence of her parents and relatives.

[Translation]

Thirdly they have said —

[English]

The medical examination of the victim of rape should be preferably done by a female medical practitioner.

[Translation]

We would like to make all these three points a part of the law. But the point which I mentioned to you earlier that crime being a concurrent subject we have an obligation that we should consult the State Governments in this regard has started. We would take further decision on that basis.

Many more things have been said, I would not like to mention everything, but I would certainly say

that whatever suggestions have been made, we will consider them very seriously. At the same time, it will be the responsibility of the Home Ministry to get full information in this regard from every State Government and to monitor their activities because the Central Government's action is otherwise limited.

[English]

It is limited towards the UTs and in that regard, we shall see that all these things are implemented. But, even in other matters, I am sure that the State Governments would be forthcoming and give us all the necessary assistance.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur) : You have to confirm that the entire House is one on this issue.

SHRI L.K. ADVANI : I am sure that the entire House is with me. I would like that all the wings of the establishment including the judiciary to take note of the feelings of this House. After all, if an atrocity is committed on a woman and that case lingers on for years on age, it is really another infliction on that woman. Let that not happen. The person who may have inflicted that crime may be a criminal. Let the judiciary take this into account that a prolonged litigation in relation to crimes against women become another infliction on women.

[Translation]

And therefore, I believe that the Judiciary, the Legislative and the Executive will perform their duties in this respect.

Many members have spoken about Women Reservation Bill. In this regard, I would only say that we have no burden on our conscience that there is no consensus in the House. It hardly matters. It is correct that it is good to have a consensus but I know that on the very first day when this Bill was to be introduced in this House Leader of a party went to the Prime Minister and requested him not to introduce this Bill that day, but to call a meeting of all the parties and introduce it after consulting them. Though some of our Members said that this Bill should be introduced but the Prime Minister agreed to their advice and asked them to the hon'ble Speaker, that they are not introducing this Bill, today, he will call an all party meeting which was called in the very next week in which though there were different opinions but in spite of that main 5-6 parties were of the opinion that firstly, this Bill should be introduced in its present form on which, we can say that there was consensus.

[English]

that the Bill in its present form must be introduced. There was no unanimity but it was a very broad consensus. It was such a broad consensus that we knew that this was a matter on which two-third majority was needed as it was an amendment to the Constitution. It was more than two-thirds. It was nearly three-fourth of the House taking into account the strength of those parties and the strength of those spokesmen.

[Translation]

But the House knows what happened after that. Whatever happened here, I believe that the dignity of Parliament was exposed to the world in such a way as if we people are criminals and are guilty for this. After that we thought that the position might change. Some people admitted to have committed a mistake which should not have been done. Whatever has happened in this House is immaterial but our commitment to reservation for women has not diminished. Simultaneously, with this commitment we have no less commitment about the dignity of the Parliament which has to be maintained here properly. We are now facing a dilemma as it is said that you have seen nothing till now and if you bring this Bill again, then you will have to bear its consequences. That is why, we checked our steps for a while. But even today I say and I as well as our Government desire that the Bill should be introduced, I would even like that it should be passed.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE (Calcutta South) : But it was decided in the National Agenda that the Bill should be passed. If there is no consensus, then what is the need for consensus regarding the Women's Reservation Bill.

SHRI L.K. ADVANI : But nobody would like to recreate that scene again.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura) : You introduce this Bill.

[English]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Shri Advani, in view of the very strong opinion of the different political parties and in spite of our best wishes, we did not expect unanimity on this. Therefore, there is a very serious discussion on presenting a different Bill for which the Government should take steps. But I am not in favour of that. It has to be presented. Otherwise, a few hon. Members — how honourable they may be in their intentions — to their own liking, can stall the entire proceedings of this House and

even important legislative business. How can we accept that position?

SHRI L.K. ADVANI : I do want to spell out the details of the difficulty that I have. I have merely mentioned the difficulty.

[Translation]

I am not claiming that the Bill should not be introduced until there is consensus or unanimity.

[English]

After all, even in that meeting, there was no unanimity. But it was a consensus.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Sir, we are obliged to the hon. Prime Minister and the hon. Minister of Home Affairs. He called me. I believe, Shri Sharad Pawar was also there who was known to be supporting this measure. We said, even if there were unfortunate disturbances, we have to get it through. That was our request. You please remember that.

SHRI L.K. ADVANI : As I said, you will appreciate why I cannot go into the details. I do not want to cast a blame on anyone. I have merely tried to explain what are the limitations of the Government. The Government is still of that view.

I had deviated from my main theme only because this was mentioned by many Members. Almost all the women Members did refer to it. Therefore, I have tried to explain the Government's viewpoint so far as the basic issue is concerned.

[Translation]

This Government will not spare any effort to check the atrocities being committed on women. I am very happy today that all the Members and all the parties in the House have expressed their resolve to cooperate with the government on this issue.

16.33 hrs.

INTEREST ON DELAYED PAYMENTS TO SMALL SCALE AND ANCILLARY INDUSTRIAL UNDERTAKINGS (AMENDMENT) BILL

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Now, we take up item No. 15. Shri Sikander Bakht.

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI SIKANDER BAKHT) : Sir, I beg to move :

"That the Bill to amend the Interest on Delayed Payments to Small Scale and Ancillary Industrial Undertakings Act, 1993, be taken into consideration."

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That the Bill to amend the Interest on Delayed Payments to Small Scale and Ancillary Industrial Undertakings Act, 1993, be taken into consideration."

[Translation]

SHRI SATYA PAL JAIN (Chandigarh) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to support this Amendment Bill which has been introduced by the hon'ble Minister. There are more than 30 lakh units of small scale industry in our country. These units are providing employment to about 150 lakh people. In our country, the population is much more than the resources available. Therefore, we need more such industries which can provide more employment to the people. It is true that big industries have production at a large scale and they produce big items. But these industries have not much importance in our country because due to lack of resources and over population we need small units which can provide employments to more people.

16.34 hrs.

[SHRI RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH *in the Chair*]

Our small scale industries are capable to fulfil this objective and to provide more job opportunities to the people. The owners of small scale industries do not have much money. They do their business at small scale. They run their units by mobilising money from here and there. Many times it has been seen that people engaged in running the small scale industry do borrow money on interest. After sometime a stage comes when the interest goes on increasing. Simultaneously, if the unit which is running well, does not get payment and its interest in time then this good running unit also becomes sick gradually. It is, therefore, necessary that provision should be made so that the small scale units can get their payment and interest in time. It is true that the amount of interest is not much.

The objective of this provision was only to get payment in time due to a fear of payment of interest. With this objective,

[English]

The interest on Delayed Payments to Small Scale and Ancillary Industrial Undertakings Act,

[Translation]

1993 was passed in this House. It has been felt during the last 4-5 years that this Act is required to be made more effective. This Act requires some amendments. I am happy that the Government had discussed the matter with many persons during this period, who were associated with this. The suggestions were received from the people, the Associations of different industries also gave their views. They were of the opinion that this Act requires some amendments to make it effective. I am happy that today, the Government has come forward with a proposal for making amendments in all the provisions made in the Act, which were creating hurdles in the growth of small scale industry.

Section 2(F) of the Act,

[English]

that is supposed to be amended.

[Translation]

Earlier, there were some flaws and lacunae, in the definition of a supplier. To remove all those flaws and lacunae, the amendment has been proposed in Section 2(F).

[English]

Now, in the definition of the words, "the National Small Industries Corporation, being a company, registered under the Companies Act, 1956;

[Translation]

A provision has been made to add this.

[English]

"The Small Industries Development Corporation of a State or a Union territory, by whatever name called, being a company registered under the Companies Act, 1956,".

[Translation]

Adding this provision in the definition of a supplier will help in removing the lacuna. Similarly, there was no limit of payment in Section 3. Now a

provision has been made in the law that a payment should be made within a maximum period of 120 days. Many times, the suppliers become helpless in transactions because the buyers taking undue advantage of the suppliers add such provisions in the agreements under which the payments are made within 240 or 300 or 360 days. Now after making amendments in this Section, a legal provision has been made in the Bill that a payment should be made within a maximum period of 120 days. This legislation is very essential. As we have made provision in the law in the case of the house owners and tenants, both may accept this agreement that the house will be vacated after six months or one year, but the law provides that this agreement shall not be valid. Similarly, an amendment has been proposed in Section 3 by putting up a ceiling of 120 days. Therefore, now every payment has to be made within a period of 120 days otherwise it has to be paid with interest.

Similarly, a new Section 4 is being added in the Act—

[English]

I will read the amendment, the amendment which is being substituted, for Section 4 of the principal Act. It reads — “Where any buyer fails to make payment of the amount to the supplier, as required under section 3, the buyer shall, notwithstanding anything contained in any agreement between the buyer and the supplier or in any law for the time being in force, be liable to pay interest to the supplier on that amount from the appointed day or, as the case may be, from the date immediately following the date agreed upon, at one and half time of Prime Lending Rate charged by the State Bank of India”.

[Translation]

It is also good that the definition of Prime Lending rate had also been given with the Act.

[English]

“Prime Lending Rate” means the Prime Lending Rate of the State Bank of India which is available to the best borrowers of the bank.

[Translation]

In my view, it will provide many facilities to the small scale industries. I think that the amendment proposal of the Government regarding constituting a Industry Facilitation Council made under this

provision, is very beneficial and necessary from many angles. It is my experience that whenever there is a clash between two parties, either on a matter of transactions, or on a matter of criminal case or a civil case, as Shri Advaniji was just mentioning about the criminal case, once the matter goes in the court, then it means that the case will remain pending for 10-15-20 years. Whether it is regarding recovery of interest or a principal amount. If you want to file the case, first of all you have to pay court fees for that amount. After that you will have to pay the expenditure of advocates from your own pocket. Court fee is also not a meagre amount. If there is a payment of five lacs or ten lacs, fifty or sixty thousand, are charged as court fee. You had to pay this amount. After that you will have to pay advocate fees and inspite of paying this much huge amount, if you file civil suit for recovery, it is not known how many years it will take? Firstly, you have to produce all ledger books, lead the evidences, then frame the issues and after that there will not be any decision for years together. Then you have to appeal in district court, High Court and then for filing special leave petition in Supreme Court and it takes years together. Today, the provision, which was made within this to set up new Forum Industry Facilitation Council. In my view, will give much relief to the small scale industries in this matter. Now the decision will be taken at a proper time.

I would like to request the honourable Minister that a provision fixing in the time limit should be made in it as exists in the Election Law. We should also prescribe the time limit that the Council should take its final decision in the ordinary disputes within six months or nine months or one year. This council will take time-bound decision. The people, who are aware of the provisions of the Representation of people Act, know that if election of any M.P. or M.L.A. is challenged, it is described in the law that it will be decided within six months. It is my view that perhaps it is not possible to give decision within six months. Many a time the decision is not taken even in six years. But if we made this provision or a clause in this that the Trial Court, which is hearing the case, will feel a psychological pressure that it has to take decision in time. I therefore, request the hon. Minister that he should consider it. In the last section which you have added and the rule about which you have made a reference, a provision can be made in that rule that the Court will give its decision in time. Along with this 7b(1i) Clause, which you have added in regard to the Constitution of this Council, states :—

[Shri Satyapal Jain]

[English]

The Industry Facilitation Council shall consist of one or more members to be appointed from amongst the following categories :—

[Translation]

I would like to request the hon. Minister that four clauses which you have suggested are as under :

[English]

- “(i) Director of Industries by whatever name called or any other officer not below the rank of such Director, of the State Government;
- (ii) Representatives of banks and financial institutions;
- (iii) Office bearers or representatives of State Industry Associations; and
- (iv) Persons having special knowledge in the field of industry, Finance, Law, Trade and Commerce.”

[Translation]

I would like to submit to the Hon. Minister that a provision should also be made in it that atleast one person from each category should be kept in the council. You have written in this :—

[English]

“The Council shall consist of one or more members to be appointed from amongst the following categories”.

I would suggest that there should at least be one member from each category. Let the Council consist of four or five members so that it has representatives from different walks of life.

[Translation]

This is my first suggestion. The next suggestion is that in this you have made a provision of a Chairman. You have written in this that the Chairman of the Council will be the director industries or ex-officio Chairman. If you appoint a retired judge or judicial officer as Chairman instead of director, it would be more easy because basically in this, the disputes, which will arise may relate to interruption of laws. So instead of director industries you should

appoint a retired judge of High Court or retired judicial officer as Chairman. It will be more easy to resolve the disputes. The person, who will have the knowledge of law, can resolve the disputes early. I support this bill. I will conclude by saying that in our country small scale Industries are making great contribution. They are also making contribution in providing employment and they are making contribution in production also. There is a need to strengthen and assist the thousand of units in the whole state and more than twenty lacs units in the whole country.

The Govt. of our party BJP and our allied parties have prepared a charter of Governance, and in that charter an attempt has been made to give relief to the small scale industries. I feel and I hope that this act of our Govt. would be a step towards that direction and the Hon. Minister and our Govt. will take further steps so that the problems, which are faced by small scale sector, can be resolved and they can serve the country.

You have given me an opportunity to speak, I thank you for that. With these words, I conclude my speech.

16.45 hrs.

STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS

- (I) **The action of the US Government serving notices on some of the Indian scientists for leaving U.S.**

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI) : Government shares the concern expressed by the Hon'ble Member of the House Shri Raghuvansh Prasad Singh and many eminent persons outside this House on the uncalled for action of the US Government in serving notices on some of the Indian scientists working there to leave that country. According to the available information, such notices have been given to the Indian scientists who have been there in their individual capacities though they might have been having lien with institutions and departments in India. Further, as per available information, only one Indian scientist working as Post-doctoral fellow at the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) has actually returned to India

and has rejoined his parent organisation : Bhabha Atomic Research Centre (BARC).

Talks have been continuing between India and USA on various issues. As far as this particular action of US is concerned, Government has decided to meet the situation with the objectives of giving support and encouragement to the scientists if they are actually repatriated and also utilising their expertise within the country by providing them opportunities as available in our academic and research institutions, departments, industry and public sector undertakings. Towards this, a Cell is being created in the Department of Science & Technology under the direct charge of Secretary of the Department.

The Cell will advise the Indian Missions abroad about the setting up of the Cell. The Missions in the countries which have announced measures against India will be approached on priority basis.

The Missions would be advised further to be alert on any similar action that may be contemplated by the Governments to which they are accredited and the Cell to be kept informed of such actions taken or contemplated.

Missions may be advised further to disseminate the information regarding the existence of this Cell in DST and the affected scientist may be requested to correspond with this Cell giving their Bio-data. The Missions should also facilitate the transmission of their bio-data, if necessary.

On receipt of a reference from the Mission or an affected scientist, the Cell would take action as follows :

- (i) If the scientists concerned has a lien on an Institution/Department of the Government, contracts would be established with that Department to facilitate his return.
- (ii) If the scientist does not have a lien with any Department Institute, his case would be referred to DG-CSIR for considering his case of being necessary facilities under the Scientist Pool Scheme.
- (iii) If any case falls outside the above two actions, the matter would be pursued with the institutions within the country for possible placement as feasible and such institutions would be expected to take necessary action in facilitating the absorption or such candidates.

The Cell will be operative initially for a period of six months after which period it will be reviewed.

The situation has been received with the Secretaries of the scientific departments in Government. I am happy to inform the House that the morale of the scientists is high and the Secretaries of the scientific departments are confident that such actions of the foreign administration would have no significant impact in their pursuit. India has always emerged stronger when faced with challenges and denial of opportunities and technologies. They have assured that the repatriating scientists would find appropriate avenues to contribute to the scientific endeavours within the country.

I, on behalf of the Government, would like to assure the House and the affected scientist that opportunities await them at home and they can participate in the development processes in different sectors where their talents would be gainfully utilised. This House has appreciated and applauded in the past on several occasions the achievements of our scientists and today I am sure, this House would lend its support unequivocally to the scientists who are repatriated because of uncalled for actions by a foreign administration. With your support and the cooperation of industry, academic institutions, public and private laboratories and institutions, inspite of sanction impose upon us this country will emerge stronger.

[English]

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE (Calcutta South) :
Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have a request.

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN : There is no scope for clarification in rule.

[English]

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : It is an important issue. We are proud of our scientists... (Interruptions)
The USA has passed a resolution against our scientists to the effect that they should not stay there. When the Parliament is in Session, why do we not pass a unanimous Resolution? We should give full moral support to the Indian scientists. We should pass a Resolution ... (Interruptions)

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA (Andaman and Nicobar Islands) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, we all agree with Kumari Mamata Banerjee... (Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA : Sir, I would like to say about the action taken by the UNO and Government of United States.

[English]

I want to know whether the Government of India has taken up this issue with the Government of the United States of America. Why such punitive action is being taken by the Government of the United States of America? We are rehabilitating our scientists and technologists. The hon. Minister has not started in his statement as to whether the Government of India has taken up this matter with the Government of the United States of America. I would like to know about that.

[Translation]

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI : Sir, although, there is no question of clarification in this, I have long back said that the talk is going on on various issues between India and the United States of America. The other point is that the scientists, who have gone abroad, have not been sent by the Government. They have gone there due to mutual relations between various colleges, universities and laboratories. They are Indian scientists and it is our duty that we should give our scientists every possible help and protect them. We have, therefore, given message and order to each mission that they may contact all such scientists and extend their help to them to remove all the difficulties faced by them. When the question of Government to Government talks comes, we talk in different ways to the Government of United States. But when the question of private institution and other institutions comes, the people of those institutions are having a mutual deliberation among them. We are closely watching the situation.

Let me tell you that whatever stand we have taken, it has been praised by all scientists of the world that India has reacted to it very seriously. India is a mature and an ancient country. India never gets disturbed by such things, the whole world is laughing. Today the scientists of United States of America are themselves laughing at what is being done there...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA : This is not a simple thing.

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI : It is an insignificant matter because if any such thing happens in the Government in view of the sanctions

imposed on us by America, you can see that they have been talking about sanctions for the last four months, and what is the outcome today. Only one scientist has so far come to India. The list prepared by them indicates towards imposing restrictions on fifty laboratories. I had a talk with the scientists of our country. I have given my reaction only after taking their advice. So far as this matter is concerned, we will take strict steps on behalf of the Government of India on the basis of the advice given by our scientists and advisers. In this matter we feel it more appropriate to follow the advice of the scientists. We are making contacts daily with all scientists, advisors, secretaries and Chairman of various institutions. We will react to it and take all the steps as per the situation.

I would like to assure the House that we will not allow any scientist to be humiliated and harassed and we will provide them every sort of help. We have made such arrangement that any scientist, who is repatriated as a result thereof, will be provided with better opportunities and will be able to work in India with full security.

[English]

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : When Parliament is in Session, the House should pass a Resolution in this regard.

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, whatever Mamataji has said, I do not know in which words, I should express this statement.

The scientists, who have been repatriated by America, this House...*(Interruptions)* is with those scientists and when they came to India, they should be helped and as honourable Joshi ji has stated, with the same feeling they should be treated.

SHRI ROOP CHAND PAL (Hoogly) : You are talking about democracy...*(Interruptions)* Those, who are not even associated with technology, are being repatriated...*(Interruptions)* The word condemn should be used there.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA : The word condemn should be there...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

The House should condemn the action of the USA...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now, the hon. Minister of State of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare will make a statement.

(ii) Re: Calling off of strike by group C & D employees of Hospitals in Delhi

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DALIT EZHILMALAI) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, the House may recall that on 23rd July, I had informed the House that Group C & D employees of hospitals/dispensaries of the Central Government, Government of NCT of Delhi, Municipal Corporation of Delhi, New Delhi Municipal Council, Employees State Insurance Corporation, and All India Institute of Medical Science had proceeded on an indefinite strike with effect from 20.7.1998 to press for the acceptance of their demands. Their major demands included : (i) Three Time Bound Promotions to all the Health Employees; (ii) Better pay-scales to be given to all Group C & D employees; (iii) Night Weightage Allowance, Risk & Hazard Allowance prevailing in various hospitals/institutions be given at par to all Deprived Health Employees and Patient Care Allowance should be 25 per cent of the basic pay; (v) All anomalies/disparities arising out of recommendations of 4th and 5th Pay Commissions be removed and uniformity in recruitment rules be brought out; and (vi) Implementation of the agreement signed on 23.9.1997, between Joint Action Committee of Hospital Karamchari Union and the Director General of Health Services.

To resolve the situation created by the strike, meetings with the representatives of the Joint Council formed by the Unions of striking employees, were held on 30th June, 7th July, 14th July and 22nd July, 1998 by the Director General of Health Services. Negotiations with the employees were conducted by the Health Secretary on 26th, 27th and 28th July, 1998. I also held meetings with them on 19th July, 26th and 28th of July, 1998.

Simultaneously, the Government on 2.7.1998 set up a Group of Ministers to examine these demands. The Group of Ministers consists of : (i) Shri Yashwant Sinha, Minister of Finance; (ii) Shri Dalit Ezhilmalai, Minister of State for Health and Family Welfare; and (iii) Shri Kadambur M.R. Janarthanan, Minister of State in the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions and Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (Banking, Revenue and Insurance).

The situation was constantly monitored by the Group of Ministers and all demands of the employees were examined in detail.

I am now glad to inform the House that the strike has now been called off with effect from today. The Government has agreed to increase the Hospital Patient Care Allowance from Rs. 75 per month in the case of Group D employees to Rs. 695 per month and from Rs. 80 per month in the case of Group C employees to Rs. 700 per month. The Patient Care Allowance has been increased from Rs. 70 per month to Rs. 690 per month for all Group C & D employees of Central Government Health Service Dispensaries. It has also been decided to extend the Patient Care Allowance to those employees who are involved in Patient Care in National Malaria Eradication Programme, National Institute of Communicable Diseases, RAK College of Nursing. Similarly, the Washing Allowance being paid at the rate of Rs. 60 per month to uncommon category of Group C & D employees in Central Government Hospitals/Dispensaries will be extended to the employees of the five institutes referred to above. A broad based Committee will be set up to look into the Hospital and allied technical groups/categories of employees under Directorate General of Health Services in order to rationalise the staffing pattern and improve career prospects of Group C & D employees working there.

I am glad to inform the House once again that the strike has been called off and all employees have resumed duties.

17.00 hrs.

SHRI N.K. PREMCHANDRAN (Quilon) : It seems you have accepted all the demands ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA : Why did they take so much of time to solve the problem? ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI N.K. PREMCHANDRAN : What about the patients who had suffered a lot due to the strike? They should be compensated. The Government should have avoided this strike. We have seen the pictures of the pitiable conditions of all the hospitals in the newspapers. It should have been avoided.

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN : It is a matter of happiness that the strike is over. Now we start discussion on industrial undertakings Bill.

17.01 hrs.

INTEREST ON DELAYED PAYMENTS TO
SMALL SCALE AND ANCILLARY INDUSTRIAL
UNDERTAKINGS (AMENDMENT) BILL —

Contd.

[Translation]

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA (Andaman and Nicobar Islands) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to thank the hon'ble Minister for presenting the Amendment Bill in the House. With this, lakhs of small scale industries and ancillary industries of our country will get the facility and assistance. Although earlier, in 1990 this bill was brought but the benefits which should have reached these small scale industries could not reach. We go to every corner of the country in regard to the parliamentary committees' work. The people, working in small scale industries, give us memorandum at that time and expat their difficulties in it. If the Ministry of Industry examines them the collect all the memorandum then they will find that several small industries have been closed and the workers are also getting their wages late. There will not be a single M.P. who has not written a few letters in this regard. Today many small industries have been closed and as a result thereof employment opportunities have also been come to an end. Today small industrialists do not pay salaries to their employees. In these circumstances, they either commit suicide to end their lives.

This amendment Bill is in a very limited form. There is not much scope to speak on this but I would like to request that this is a very good step. Unless the proposal for conciliation and timebound programme for arbitration is not included, then all such things will continue. This will create more difficulties. There is a need for a time bound arrangement in this regard.

We have also witnessed earlier also that the laws, which are passed here, are left on the will of state governments. We have to go through its section 7 (A, B and C). In this, it is mentioned that :

[English]

"That State Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, establish one of more Industry Facilitation Councils at such places exercising such jurisdiction and for such areas, as may be specified in the notification."

[Translation]

The bungling therein is required to be checked. I do not disbelieve any state government. Unless this amendment Bill is implemented properly, this law will remain only on paper which is of no benefit. If your work do not benefit anybody, then such an effort goes waste. I want to know from the hon'ble Minister that how he wants to implement then what he is going to do? Will there be any means of monitoring? You have put up a good proposal but the question is that the public sector undertakings of this country are defaulters. Small scale industries do not get payment. And the public sector units do not move even after reminders. They may also be facing difficulties. It is not that they are acting arbitrarily. But they are helpless as they are not able to monitor it. I want to suggest that in respect of all these things, your ministry should chalk out a timebound programme, after holding a meeting with the Ministers of Industry of all states, for its monitoring in order to know our progress after passage and implementation of this bill.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I only want to say that a good thing turns bad if it is not implemented properly and if the people are not benefited from that. I think if our shortcoming remains, we will not be able to succeed in our goal. I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak.

DR. MAHADEEPAK SINGH SHAKYA (Etah) : Hon'ble Chairman, Sir, I want to thank you for giving me a chance to speak.

Today, two lakh sixty two thousand three hundred and seventy six small scale industries are running in our country. The amendment, which has been brought today was earlier brought in 1993. I think that these industries are facing 2-3 type of problems. Firstly, there has always been a shortage of raw materials for running the small scale industries and if it becomes available then there is no sale of their products. The problem has been that their payments are not realised. Therefore, the bill introduced in 1993, was considered and after consideration it was passed in 1993 itself to solve the problems of industries. But the results were not on expected lines. The basic problems before them remained entangled due to these problems. Our government had to introduce this amendment bill in the House today.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I do not want to make a long speech but I would like to draw the attention of this House towards two-three important points. Four amendments have been proposed in this amendment bill. The first was about those industries which should come under the perimeter of small scale industries.

Till now, development corporations of the states or the national corporations were not included in the definition of small scale industries. Our government has taken a unique step by including them through amendment in this bill. The reason being that these organisations are working well and cooperating with us. So, they were included. Secondly, there has always been a problem before the buyer and the industry as the industry wants to sell their products quickly so that they can get their money immediately. But business is not such a work in which money comes immediately. Here, the transaction varies from crores of rupees to one rupee. That is why the credit is also given. Therefore, when a buyer used to buy their products then it used to become essential for the industrialists to get their money quickly, but when they did not get their money on time then they had to sign an agreement because time of payment was not used to be mentioned in the earlier agreement and as mentioned by the earlier speaker, it was not time bound. It has been mentioned in our amendment which is the wisdom of the government. They have made it time bound and the existing time of payment of 1 to 20 days has been extended up to the four months and if he is not able to pay within four months period an amendment has been brought that he has to pay the one and a half times of the rate of interest given by a bank, like the State Bank of India. It is a very commendable step of the government regarding industrialists. The most important thing is that when a matter between the buyer and the industrialists is not solved timely or when such a dispute arises between them which cannot be solved by any means, then you know that when a person thinks that he is failing in every sphere, the door of the court opens for him. The procedure of civil court is well known. File the case in civil court and the case lingers for not one or two years but for years together. If the money of a small industrialist remains outstanding like this and the court does not decide it even in ten years, then it is the wisdom of the government to set up a council for the purpose. An amendment has brought to set up a facilitation council under which a State Facilitation Council has been provided to work as a mediator. The buyer as well as the seller may approach it in case of a dispute. The door is open for both of them where the case will be solved by mediation. There are three-four such provisions in it. I want to say that today's amendment is very important which has been brought at an appropriate time. We wanted this amendment much earlier but better late than never. It will benefit the industrialists and the owners of small scale industries, they will get their money to run their industries. This amendment is unique and appreciable and it is the

first step of the government. I support it and thank you for giving me time to speak.

[English]

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN (Chirayinkil):
Mr. Chairman, Sir, I agree with the objectives of the Bill. But the suggestions made in the Bill are not sufficient because the objective is to prevent the delay. If that be the case, we should be cautious in suggesting measures for avoiding the delay.

Now, the Government was forced to bring in this Bill on the basis of the experience which we had during the last five years. The original Act did not include public undertakings, such as, the National Small Industries Corporation (NSIC) and the State Small Industries Development Corporation (SSIDC). These two organisations were left out from the purview of the original Act. Now, the present Act is an attempt to bring these two institutions within the purview of this Bill. That is one aspect

The other aspect that I would like to suggest is about the recovery of the delayed payment of interest.

The method suggested is arbitration proceedings. We have the bitter experience about arbitration proceedings. In the functioning of the Central Public Works Department as well as the State Public Works Departments, we have the Arbitration Act for awarding the contracts. There, the judicial officers or the State judicial officers will be the arbitrators and it will take at least two or three years for recovery of the amount. Here also we have proposed arbitration proceedings and we have suggested three or four types of people who should be the arbitrators. After all, it is a matter of interest recovery. Why should there be half a dozen people to be the arbitrators? The matter is very simple, that is, how much amount should be paid as interest. The interest is pre-determined. The Reserve Bank of India has already given directions. The Act itself is very clear. It says that one and a half times of the prime lending rate will be the basis. There is nothing for which a long process of arbitration is required. So, my suggestion is that if at all you propose to have an arbitrator, there need be only one person and that person need not be a judicial officer. Otherwise it will never end in a solution. So, I would suggest to the hon. Minister to find out a process by which the arbitration proceedings are made easy.

In the first instance, I would suggest that before the case is initiated for arbitration, the party concerned should be asked to deposit the admitted interest. With regard to the amount of interest, there

[Shri Varkala Radhakrishnan]

may be a difference of opinion but the person who is liable to pay, will at least agree that he has to pay a certain amount and that will be the admitted amount of interest. So, before initiating arbitration proceedings, the party concerned may be directed to remit the admitted interest. He would not take the position that he need not pay anything. There is a supplier and there is a buyer and it is admitted that the buyer has purchased certain materials from the supplier. There need not be any dispute about that. Without that, there can be no relationship between the supplier and the buyer. So, once there is the supplier and there is the buyer, the buyer will agree that he has purchased certain materials on a time-bound basis. During the present Act, it is 240 days, now we have reduced it to 120 days. So, that also is a measure for preventing the delay. If that be the case, there will be an admitted amount that the buyer has to pay to the supplier a certain amount which is admitted. So, before initiating the arbitration proceedings, the buyer should be directed to remit the amount that he has admitted and then only the proceedings should be initiated.

I would say that arbitration proceedings are always cumbersome. It is a delaying process. Of course, the Government has introduced this Bill with the best of intention, but I have my own apprehensions that it will not serve the purpose of preventing delay. If we want to prevent delay, there must be the procedure of summary proceedings. Without that we would not be able to recover the interest. Even now we have a recovery method, that is, through a civil suit. The matter will have to be referred to the court depending on the amount that is involved. If it is a small amount, it will go to a Munsif Court and if it is a bigger amount, it will have to go a civil court and all that, where it will take years for getting an award. So, in this particular case, the procedure of summary proceedings must be there. At the same time, we need not a number of persons to be the arbitrators because they may differ on many things. A single judge would be sufficient. But before that, it should be insisted that payment should be made beforehand, before the arbitration proceedings are initiated. Moreover, the banks are now free to fix their rates of interest. They have a fixed schedule of interest rates.

After all, there is no question of arbitraiton. There is nothing to be decided. There is nothing to be taken as evidence. The Arbitration Act provides for taking of evidence on oath, recording of evidence and then hearing of parties. This will take a long time for the small scale industry to get the amount

recovered. So, I would suggest that there should be a simple method to be adopted instead of these arbitration proceedings. That will be good. Otherwise, my hon. Minister will have to come again with another amendment. After two or three years, you may not be there and I may also not be there, but the thing is that our successor will have to bring in a new amendment to obviate the difficulty of delay in payment of interest. Anyhow, we have come after five years. In another five years, we will be again coming with another proposal that the arbitration proceedings are found to be unworkable and so we will have to find out some other method by which interest may be recovered. So, I would suggest that the procedure should be made simple. After all, the arbitration proceedings are cumbersome. It wil delay matters. With these words, I support the Bill. I also wish him all success in him attempt.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE (Calcutta South) :
Sir, I rise to support the Bill brought by our Minister of Industries, Shri Sikander Bakht. We welcome this Bill. This Bill is a very simple Bill. It is totally related to the small suppliers. We support this Bill wholeheartedly. We are supporting this Bill because now-a-days, we have seen that specially the public sector units, and private sector units are in trouble. When the multinational companies are coming to our country, then our *swadeshi* industries, especially the village industries cannot compete with the multinational companies. So, we have to boost up *swadeshi* industries also.

We have seen that the Government has set up the BIFR, Board of Industrial and Financial Reconstruction, but people do not get any remedy from that Board. You will appreciate that cases of thousands of companies, even big companies like NTC are since lying pending with the BIFR. The NTC mills are there in Gujarat, Maharashtra, West Bengal, Orissa, Bihar and other parts of the country. The employees are not getting their salaries and wages in time. Even these NTC mills are going to be sick because they are not getting all sorts of boosts up from the Central Government. We do know that there is a paucity of funds. At the same time, we have to be aware of the conditions of the workers and the working class. Is it not a fact? It is not because of the workers but because of the improper plan of action that these industries are now lagging behind. The pproposals with regard to NTC mills, the NJMC mills and even Metal Box Company are pending with the BIFR since 1985 and now, it is 1998. The modernisation plan of IISCO is also pending with it for so many years, but no solution has been found. I do not know when the Government will solve these

problems and also the problems of private sector. In the Budget Speech, the Government has said about 26 per cent disinvestment from the public sector. I do not know whether after getting this message, the public sector units will survive or not.

Of course, we have to welcome the multinational companies for the purpose of economic growth, but at the same time, we have to boost up our own industries also. Today, we are suffering a lot because of the unemployment problem. There are crores of people who were working are now unemployed. Because of the sickness of the industries, we are going to close them down. Now, lakhs of workers are starving. I have raised this matter so many times. Now, there should be a thrust from the Government's side also. We have to encourage the small scale industries, especially the job-oriented industries. We have to encourage specially the job-oriented programmes.

The small suppliers do not get their money in time because of the arbitrators. Shri Varkala Radhakrishnan and others have raised this valid point.

Sir, somebody asked for judicial people to be appointed. There is a saying that 'justice delayed is justice denied'. I do not know why the Government is asking for judicial people every time. We do not want this matter to remain pending for a long time. This matter should be settled in a time-bound manner. The Bill is very good. But the problem comes because of the arbitrator and the technicalities. Though the Minister is very good, I do not know whether this Bill will serve the purpose. After his good gesture, I think, it will deliver the goods.

I would suggest that small scale industries should be encouraged. Small is always beautiful. The small scale industries cannot compete with the big industries. But the small scale industries can generate economic growth and they can generate employment opportunities also. So, the Government should give enough thrust to the small scale industries where the employment generation will help the people and the country. Our people should become self-sufficient through small scale industries.

Sir, I once again demand that the small suppliers should get their money in time. If the middlemen do not come in between and if the small scale industries are not made to pay the commission, then they can go ahead. If we help the small suppliers, they may give employment to unemployed youths also. Today, the youths in our country need jobs and the unemployment problem is growing like a cancer.

I would like to give one more suggestion. I do not know whether this bill relates to this Bill or not. But this is my personal opinion. I would like to suggest that the Government should set up a separate financial institution for the small scale industries and the small suppliers so that they need not go to the State Bank of India and other nationalised banks, because the bank people always behave like big people. They always behave like big bosses. If you do not give them money, they will not clear your project. Even under the Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana, if you do not give them the commission, they will not sanction the project. The people in the Board of Directors of the banks behave just like big fishes and they want to eat the small fishes. So, when the Government is bringing a Bill with a good intention, I think, they should set up a separate financial institution to help the small scale industries.

Sir, I have nothing more to add. I fully endorse the views expressed by other hon. Members. With these words, I conclude my speech.

[Translation]

SHRI MITRASEN YADAV (Faizabad) Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Interest on Delayed Payments to Small Scale and Ancillary Industrial Undertakings (Amendment) Bill, which has been brought by the hon. Minister, is a very good Bill in view of the present requirements and will provide some relief. The Minister has tried to amend three-four things in it. The objectives of this Bill, I think are to remove the problems arising between industrial units and their buyers and sellers. But I think that the more we treat the disease, the more it spreads. By the time we try to allocate the funds to these industries by making laws, I think foreign companies will enter the country and ruin our industries for which you are making laws for their protection and relief. The way foreign companies are entering in the country and the way the government is also welcoming multinational companies, it will not allow our domestic small industries and industrial units to survive. You are trying to protect them by making laws, but you should try to save them from that side too right now. Kumari Mamata Banerjee was correctly saying that if we want to solve our problem of unemployment, we should promote raw-materials based industries as the raw materials are available here, you will have to export the manufactured goods to other countries to provide benefits to the people of this country. Besides if, you have to protect the domestic industries, the Government have not given any assurance so far as to what the government thinks about the measures to be adopted to save domestic

[Shri Mitrasen Yadav]

industrial units. The previous government also did not give any solutions to this problem. The educated entrepreneurs of our country are in a dilemma whether they will get employment or not. Will they get meals or not?

Public sector units are running in loss. They are unable even to pay salary to their employees, they incur further losses as they are not getting payment for their products in time. You have made a provision for the payment of interest to protect them. As a matter of rule it should be disbursed in time. You are proposing to disburse it through 'Panchayat' perhaps it is difficult to get it disbursed through 'Panchayat'. It has not been mentioned anywhere what type of 'Panchayat' will be formed, who will be people in it, and who will be the incharge of it so that the people may get loan in time.

Small industries supply several parts to large industries. There are so many cycle factories and other factories. One factory manufactures cycles but its different parts are produced by other factories. These small industries face losses or face closure for not getting the payment of their products in time. The steps being taken by the Government to prevent such instances are commendable. However it is doubtful whether these measures will succeed or not; how it will be implemented. Whatever provisions are being made in this Bill, it will be a great success if you implement them in time, it will amount to a great success of this law. But the Government should evolve a long term plan to save domestic industries from foreign companies which are coming to India so that we are able to save industrial units producing raw materials and also check unemployment. The directives should be issued for this purpose.

SHRI R.L.P. VERMA (Kodarma) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak. I thank the Minister and support this Bill. As per the basic concept of the national agenda and the approach of Bharatiya Janata Party towards industrial policy and industrial units which were dying due to burden of interest and outstanding payments have been given survival injection. Now they can survive. At present there are more than 30 lakh industries and out of these three lakh small scale industries are becoming sick due to their outstanding payments. About 3.5 thousand crore rupees are outstanding against the buyers of their products. For want of recovery of the outstanding amount, these industries are facing critical situation and unemployed workers were losing the opportunity of getting fresh employment, hopelessness was spreading everywhere and that is why the Minister has introduced the interest on delayed payments to small

scale and Ancillary Industrial Undertakings (Amendments) Bill, 1998. With the amendments in section 3, 4 and 6, I think, such a step has been taken as may be helpful to revive the sick small industries. He has also given some powers to the state governments. For recovery of payments relating to civil suits pending for years together, Industry Facilitation Council has been constituted consisting of experts from every field and these cases would be settled at the earliest through the sittings of Panchayat. As far as recovery of outstanding dues is concerned, I would like to state that previously the buyers used to withhold payment to the suppliers upto 300 days or even more as a result of which several small industrial undertakings, ancillary sector undertakings used to incur losses. He has made a good provision by reducing the period of 300 days to 120 days during which the payment will have to be made. In case of default in payment, penal interest which will be one and half times more than the Bank interest rate and the prime lending rate of SBI would be charged. It will create an atmosphere of fear among the buyers if payment are not cleared in time, they will have to pay the interest which will be one and half times more than the Bank interest. This Bill is very good in view of the present times and prevailing conditions.

I fully support this bill.

[English]

SHRI PRITHVIRAJ D. CHAVAN (Karad) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, this Interest on Delayed Payments to Small Scale and Ancillary Industrial Undertakings (Amendment) Bill is a welcome step and I support it.

Twenty-seven lakh small-scale industrial units employ more than 1.6 crore people, and 42 per cent of these units are in rural areas. Almost 45 per cent of our manufactured goods meant for export are contributed by the small scale sector. It is a very important sector, particularly from the employment point of view.

This morning, Minister the Labour Minister informed us that during the last three years, the employment in the organised sector had gone up from 2.73 crores to 2.82 crores, which is less than three per cent. It means, the employment in the organised sector is growing at a compounded rate of less than one per cent whereas the rate of population growth is around two per cent. So, what we have got is a jobless growth. These figures are for the years 1995, 1996 and 1997, when the rate of growth of economy was over seven per cent and the rate of growth of industry was almost double-digit, that is, up to 15 per cent. I do not know what are the

current figures of employment in the organised sector, but I do not think that the picture is very good. We are hearing lay offs everywhere. Employment in the organised sector is dropping because the multinationals, which are coming up with automation and latest technology, are not conducive to a large scale employment. That is why, the small-scale industries are very important. But nearly 2.80 lakh units are sick, and almost Rs. 3,500 crore are blocked in these units. Kumari Mamata Banerjee is not here, but it is very sad to note that out of these 2.80 lakh units, 20 per cent of the units are located in West Bengal alone. My friends from West Bengal should look into it. But this was the reason why, in 1993, the Government enacted this very important legislation so that small-scale industries could get their payments on time. This legislation has been in place for three or four years, and we have found that it was not at all effective. That is why, the Government has come forward with this Bill and some amendments are sought to be made. The most important one is that the National Small Industrial Corporation and the State Industrial Development Corporations, which play a major role in selling and marketing the manufactured goods from the small-scale industries, are being brought under the definition of a 'seller'. This will enable them also to claim, on behalf of the small-scale industries, the benefits of this Bill. I welcome the Amendments. But I suggest that you also get yourself the authority to add any other company by notification without coming to Parliament. It is not that only the State Industrial Development Corporation alone are marketing small-scale goods. In various States, there are some other companies enacted under the Companies Act which are marketing these goods. You may not know about them today. But tomorrow you may find out that some State Governments or some Central undertakings are also entering into the field of marketing goods for small-scale industries. You should be able to add that fact. I do not think you should come back to Parliament for amending the law.

The second important amendment that you have brought forward is about the time period where contracts are being entered into for a very long period say, six, eight or nine months. A small-scale or ancillary unit cannot afford to displease his main buyer. They do not like it. But in order to get orders, they have to accept it. That is why, you have brought in the statutory period of four months. But I think this period needs to be three months. Four months is a long period. If you look at the banking system, if you do not pay interest for three months, your classification, your credit rating of a company, goes down. You may please consider reducing the time to three months.

I welcome the interest rate being tied up to State Bank because the situation now has changed and one-and-a-half times prime lending rate to State Bank is a good suggestion.

About Industry Facilitation Council, I am not very happy about this initiative. I think it should have been a tribunal. Arbitration and councillor is not being to get the desired result. Actually I would have really been happy had you brought in appropriate judicial tribunal like many other tribunals. Please consider it. The hon. Minister when he moved this Bill in 1993 had agreed to this suggestion, but you have not done this.

Also about the Constitution, I do not agree that the Director of Industries should chair this Council. I think a retired High Court Judge should be brought into chair this Council. It should be close to statutory authorities. You said, you will notify it. I know how difficult it has been to set up and organise other tribunals for debt and rents.

You have not defined what State Industries Association means. It could mean anything in any State. Please include representative of Employers' Association and also a trade union representative in this Bill.

About small-scale industries in general my first suggestion is that you could consider adding a statutory notice on every contract entered between a small scale industry and a large scale industry or a purchase order by a large industry or public sector undertaking where it should specifically say that this contract or purchase order is covered by the provisions of Interest on Delayed payments to small Industrial Units Act. It should be specifically said in the purchase order so that it is very clear that the person who is giving a purchase order or entering into a contract knows what this Bill is all about. Small industries are not able to enforce it because of the special relationship between small industries and big industries—big buyer. I feel that there is a need to look at the definition of small-scale industries. The definition of small-scale industries which is based on investment limit has not relevance at all. We know the large industries or multinational corporations are not creating lot of employment while small-scale industries are creating lot of employment. Please change the definition based on employment elasticity, not on investment limit. Supposing you invest one lakh rupees, how many jobs will it create? That should be the definition, the employment-oriented small-scale industry, and not artificial, arbitrary limit of investment.

SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT : I think the aspect of investment is outside the scope of the Bill.

SHRI PRITHVIRAJ D. CHAVAN (Karad) : I know. But I am giving several suggestions about welfare of small-scale industries. I am very happy that SIDBI is now delinked from the IDBI. The Abid Hussain Committee on Small-scale Industries has recommended across the board dereservation of these 830 and odd items and also 4,000 items which are on the Special Price Preference Scheme.

I think there is a merit in what they are saying. Please consider it seriously because there is severe competition between the small scale industries and the large scale ones

I will just take one minute. I will finish my speech with one more suggestion. The items which are reserved for the small scale sector are the items which can be exported in a very large scale. If you look at Taiwan and China, they export about hundred times more than what India is exporting. I think we need to look at it. Also, the Abid Hussain Committee recommendation that 70 per cent of the priority sector credit should be reserved for the SSI units must be implemented.

The Budget has unfortunately introduced a Special Duty of Customs on imported items. It is fine. It is a revenue-earning measure. The Government needs the revenue. But why do you exclude the trade? What effect does it have? It has distorted the manufacturing sector. It is anti-manufacturing sector. If you look at the fall in the value of rupee, over the last one year, the rupee has fallen by 19 per cent. On top of that, if you add eight per cent of Special Import Duty, the small scale industry, which is dependent on imported raw-materials, is now paying 27 per cent more for the imported raw material. I feel this is the wrong time to bring in this duty. But having brought in this duty, I would request you to convince the Finance Minister not to leave the trade out of this because it is distorting. People are setting up fictitious trading units. They are moving away from the manufacturing side. This is a very important suggestion.

Now, I give my last suggestion. Please give consideration to the Limited Partnership Act for the small scale industries. This is a very important suggestion.

Finally, I support the initiative taken by the hon. Minister. I think we must give all the help that needs to be given.

SHRI ANNASAHEB M.K. PATIL (Erandol) : Sir, I rise to support the Bill which is of national importance. Why I say that it is of national importance is that if you look at the performance of the last eight years from the point of view of various aspects and the growth in these units, in 1991, it was about twenty lakhs. It has gone up to about 30 lakhs now. If you see the output, in 1990-91, it was about Rs. 155,340 crore and it has now gone up to Rs. 340,564 crores. If you see the employment generation aspect, it was 125 lakhs previously in 1990-91 and now it has gone up to more than 160 lakhs. If you see the exports, previously in 1990-91 it was around Rs. 10,000 crore. Now, it has gone up to about Rs. 40,000 crore. It is not only an employment generation sector. It is important from the national point of view. Therefore, it certainly plays a very important role in the development of the nation. So, it employs about 80 per cent of the work force of the total industrial units in the country. It is next only to agriculture. It also constitutes about 95 per cent of the total industrial units in the country. It also exports to the extent of 40 per cent of the national GDP. Therefore, it is very important aspect that the interest of the small scale industries has to be safeguarded very well. I welcome the measures of amendments, I appreciate the amendment brought forward by the hon. Minister in particular to boost the growth of the small scale sector.

In fact, the amendments which are suggested are four. The NSIC and the SSIDC play a very important role in the marketing of these small-scale industries. Therefore, their inclusion is one of the welcome ideas in the amendment.

Secondly, as pointed out by the other speakers, the delayed payment for years together or days together has to be shortened to 120 days. Similar is the case with regard to the penal interest and the penal interest rates apply to people who are delaying the payments. There are very important amendments as far as the growth and work of small scale industries is concerned. At the same time, — as was pointed out — I find that there are more than 2,80,000 small scale industries which are sick. Why are they sick? They are sick because they are not getting proper timely funds. Sometimes it is because of certain attractions like subsidies and incentives that people do not plan properly. Sometimes, they have no management to cater to the needs of the small scale industries.

As it is said that small is beautiful, this definition particularly applies to Indian similar to the other countries of the world like Taiwan, Japan etc. This is the only industry which can save the nation from the

various problems faced by the country. Therefore, I support this Bill. In fact, I would say that the Minister has brought very corrective measures to solve the difficulties faced by the small scale industry and small scale entrepreneurs.

With these words, I support the Bill.

SHRI AJAY CHAKRABORTY (Basirhat) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, this amendment Bill has been introduced with some objects which are incorporated in the amended Bill. I appreciate the objects that are incorporated in the Bill.

Small scale industries play an important role in the development and progress of the country. Small scale industries provide employment to a large number of people. But at present, the condition of the small scale industries is very much pathetic. They are not able to compete with other big companies which are owned by the monopolists and big industrialists. These small scale industries get defeated in the competition. Their condition is not at all satisfactory.

Small scale industries produce non-traditional goods and commodities in our country. In this amendment Bill, some provision has been made in place of a civil suit for arbitration and conciliation. That object is good and satisfactory. In our country, arbitration policy suffers from delay. Therefore, to avoid inordinate delays, some easy process should be adopted so that the decision by the arbitrator is given as early as possible and disputes settled at the earliest.

I feel that a person belonging to judiciary may not be appointed as an arbitrator. A knowledgeable person who has some practical experience may be appointed as an arbitrator. Some restriction should be imposed on the arbitrator so that the disputes are settled as early as possible.

In our country, a large number of young and educated men are out of job. They have no employment opportunities. Even the conditions of those working in public sector companies is also very much bad.

A large number of public sector undertakings have gone to the BIFR. They are pending with the BIFR for a long time. As the public sector companies are closed down, shut down, a huge number of employees are put out of job. They are living under the sky without having any food, without having any facility.

In this regard, the Abid Hussain Committee was formed. They have made some recommendations. I

hope, the hon. Minister will be serious enough to see that those recommendations are implemented as soon as possible.

I do not know whether this Government is serious regarding the small-scale industries. I think, they are not representing the small-scale industries but they are representing the big industries and monopolies also.

Anyhow, when they have brought the Bill, I hope the Government and the hon. Minister will be serious to render some facilities to the small-scale industries. I urge upon the hon. Minister to be serious so that the aim and objective of this Amendment Bill are implemented and executed as early as possible so as to save the small-scale industries and their employees from being ruined.

With these words, I conclude.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ (Baramulla) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I consider this piece of legislation as very progressive because it is good thing that the hon. Minister has now paid attention to the small-scale industries.

Our colleague from my left has said that 'the small is beautiful'. But in this country, small-scale sector is very important. Take it from the question of investment which is disbursed throughout the country, the employment and benefits that flow to the whole society. That makes small-scale industries very important for this nation.

This Amendment updates the law, the Act, and by bringing in the National Small Industries Development Corporation and the State Small-Scale Development Corporation within the purview of being suppliers, is a very progressive measure. There is no doubt about it.

As for delayed payments, fixing the period of 120 days and charging interest beyond that, is also very progressive. But I think, these 120 days could be reduced to, say, 90 days. Three months period should be enough. It may be a very short notice to the hon. Minister and he may not come forward to a summary Amendment but at a later stage, he could reduce it to 90 days.

As for arbitration, I think that the arbitration is a delayed process. It is hackneyed, and it takes a long time. Our friend, Shri Prithviraj D. Chavan suggested that it should be done through tribunals. Tribunals also take a lot of time. Tribunals also have defects. But I think, arbitration through Facilitation Council will take more time and that will be a lengthy process, and maybe, justice will be delayed. So, the

[Prof. Saifuddin Soz]

hon. Minister may kindly also consider that it should be done through tribunals. On the whole, it is a very progressive measure and it has my support.

So many people brought in questions which were not directly related to this Bill and the hon. Minister responded. I am bringing to his notice that in Kashmir, we have no industry — neither the large-scale industry nor the small-scale industry. Only one unit of HMT is there. I wrote to the hon. Minister. My D.O. was at long last replied. But I took up the matter with the Chairman. There is no justification for shifting the showroom out of Srinagar. That has created a lot of misunderstandings in Srinagar.

18.00 hrs.

A part of this unit is being shifted to Jammu. We do not object to it in Srinagar if further units are set up there. Another unit may be set up in Jammu. But saying that we shall transfer some staff from the HMT Srinagar to Jammu and then set up a unit there is not acceptable. It has given an impression particularly to me that you are demolishing the HMT unit in Srinagar. It is a small unit. But it is a public sector unit. For us it is a big unit because that is the only unit there. So, I am making a strong plea with the hon. Minister that the showroom of the HMT should not be shifted from Srinagar.

Secondly, demolishing that unit in Srinagar and creating a part of it in Jammu is ethically wrong. Setting up another unit in Jammu is all right. It has my support. But cutting some portion of this and transferring the staff to Jammu, whether they are already there or they are in Srinagar, is wrong. I have written to the hon. Minister that the HMT unit should be revived. That is the unit that functioned during the insurgency also. Its employees deserve some patting on their back. Instead of that, making HMT unit lame in certain respects is not acceptable. So, I would like to make a plea that he may kindly look into that. The showroom should be restored there. If the employees have been transferred, they should be brought back and a part of this unit should not go to Jammu. Another unit of HMT may be opened there.

SHRI S. MALLIKARJUNIAH (Tumkur) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am highly thankful to you for giving me an opportunity.

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN : If the entire House agrees, we can extend the time of the House for one hour more. Eight hon'ble Members are still in the list.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura) : Tomorrow half an hour will be enough.

[English]

SHRI P.C. CHACKO (Idukki) : What is the urgency? We can have it tomorrow.

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA) : You please extend the House by one hour, we have to conclude it today, as we will be taking up another Bill tomorrow. The time fixed for the discussion, has been over.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA : The time will be extended tomorrow and not today.

[English]

We do not agree. You may adjourn the House.

SHRI P.C. CHACKO : May I make a point? The hon. Parliamentary Affairs Minister does not have any business. He somehow wants to drag on the Session.

[Translation]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA : Two Bills are still pending.

MR. CHAIRMAN : These Bills will go to the Rajya Sabha after passing from here.

[English]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA : Six or seven Bills are pending which we have to pass before the 3rd...(Interruptions)

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA : We do not agree. Everyday the House is being extended. What is this?

[Translation]

These will be discussed tomorrow and not today.

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA : Mr. Chairman, they also want discussion under rule 193. The subject, atrocities on women has been discussed continuously for three days, they want more time on every subject, then how can the House run smoothly?

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA : Now, you do not have any business, it will be taken up tomorrow.

[English]

SHRI P.C. CHACKO : They have no respect even to the Business Advisory Committee. The Government is taking unilateral decisions. Why should they ask us to sit late? This is not the way to run the House. We are not against cooperating with the Government for any business to be transacted. But the fact is that we are not convinced that late sitting is necessary. Every day it is happening in the House.

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA : You see, my request is, there are two Bills in the list, let one Bill be passed today...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA : You please adjourn the House now.

MR. CHAIRMAN : This Bill has to go to the Rajya Sabha. 6-7 members are still in the list to speak on this Bill.

[English]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA : There are two hon. Members to speak from our side. There are many hon. Members who want to speak on this Bill.

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI VAZHAPADY K. RAMAMURTHY) : Sir, let them cooperate in passing this Bill. The next Bill can be taken up tomorrow.

SHRI P.C. CHACKO : Extension of time requires the consent of the House. He should understand that.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA : If the entire House agrees, we can extend the time of the House.

[Translation]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA : They want two hours for Zero Hour and also want discussion under rule 193. In this case, the business of the House cannot be completed until we extend the time of the House...*(Interruptions)*

DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD (Madhubani) : It is the right of the hon'ble Members...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI P.C. CHACKO : That is the prerogative of the House. Why does the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs find fault with us for having discussions under rule 193? This is the right of the hon. Members of this House...*(Interruptions)* This is an insult. We will move for taking up other issues also under rule 193. Why should they object? The

Minister of Parliamentary Affairs should understand our rights.

SHRI M.K. PREMCHANDRAN (Quilon) : It depends on the decision of the hon. Speaker and not theirs.

SHRI P.C. CHACKO : Why is the hon. Minister complaining that we are raising discussions under rule 193.

SHRI N.K. PREMCHANDRAN : This is the first time that even the recommendations of the BAC are not taken into consideration .

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT) : I would only like to say that tomorrow I have to be present in the Rajya Sabha. We will have a discussion on the Ministry of Industry. I do not want to give a lengthy speech on this. I will conclude my speech within five minutes. The attitude of all the hon'ble members towards this Bill has been very good. They appreciated this Bill. If the remaining hon'ble Members do not want to speak, then I will not take more than five minutes to conclude my speech.

MR. CHAIRMAN : There are about 7-8 hon'ble Members to speak on this Bill.

(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA : All the hon. Members will participate.

SHRI AJAY CHAKRABORTY (Basirhat) : We are not agreeing to this.

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Several hon'ble Members are yet to speak.

(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA : We do not agree for an extension. Every day, the House is being extended.

SHRI N.K. PREMCHANDRAN : If the Cabinet is deciding on extending the House unilaterally, why should we be consulted? We have a lot of things to attend to in our constituencies. The Government is not taking it into consideration.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA : After the decision of the BAC, the Government decided to extend the House upto the 5th August. Actually, on Friday, we agreed to extend the House only upto the 30th July.

SHRI P.C. CHACKO : This Government does not have the experience. We understand that. But the fact is that the BAC's decisions are being flouted and the Cabinet is steamrolling things. When this is happening, they cannot expect our cooperation. The BAC is taking one decision and they are trying to steamroll things. They cannot get our cooperation.

SHRI N.K. PREMCHANDRAN : We are in total disagreement with them.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA : We do not agree to this.

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN : The House now stands adjourned till 11 a.m. on 29th July, 1998.

18.10 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the
Clock on Wednesday, July 29, 1998/Shravana
1920 (Saka).*

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