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Tuesday, April 07,1992
Chaitra 18 , 1914 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(English Version)

Third Session
(Tenth Lok Sabha)



सत्यमेव जयते

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LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

*Tuesday, April 7, 1992/Chaitra 18,
1914 (Saka)*

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock*

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

[English]

WELCOME TO THE TANZANIAN PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION

MR. SPEAKER: Hon'ble Members, at the outset, I have to make an announcement.

On my own behalf and on behalf of the Hon'ble Members of the House, I have great pleasure in welcoming His Excellency Chief Adam Sapi Mkwawa, Speaker of the National Assembly of Tanzania and the Hon'ble Members of the Tanzanian Parliamentary Delegation who are on a visit to India as our honoured guests.

The other Hon'ble Members of the Delegation are:-

1. Mr. Chediel Y. Mgonja,
Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee

2. Mr. Juma J. Akukweti, M.P.

3. Mr. Rajab Omar Mbano, M.P.

4. Mrs. Ashura A. Faraji, M.P.

The Delegation arrived Delhi on 5 April, 1992 evening. They are now seated in the special box. We wish them a happy and fruitful stay in our country. Through them we convey our greetings and best wishes to the President, Prime Minister, the National Assembly, the Government and the friendly people of the United Republic of Tanzania.

11.01 hrs.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[Translation]

Cane Price arrears outstanding against Sugar Mills

+
*572. SHRI RAM NAGINA
MISHRA:
SHRI VILASRAO NAG-
NATHRAO GUNDE-
WAR:

Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to State:

(a) the quantity of sugarcane supplied by the farmers to the sugar mills in U.P.;

(b) the price of sugarcane being paid to the farmers in U.P. in the current crushing season,

(c) the number of sugar mills in the private sector in the state and the sugarcane price arrears outstanding as on February 29, 1992,

(d) the total amount paid to the farmers by the sugar mills under the Cooperative Sector and the amount still outstanding

against those mills as on the above date, State-wise, and

(e) the instructions issued by the Union Government to the State Governments in this regard?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI TARUN GOGOI) (a) to (e) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha

STATEMENT

(a) As per reports received from 104 sugar factories, a quantity of 205.0 lakh tonnes of sugarcane had been crushed by the sugar mills in Uttar Pradesh upto 29.2.92

(b) The sugar factories in Uttar Pradesh have reported that they are paying cane price as fixed by the State Government as given below

	<i>Ordinary varieties</i>	<i>Specified Early maturing varieties</i>
	(Rs./quintal)	
(i) At the factory gate	45/-	48/-
(ii) At outstation centres	42/-	45/-

(c) 43 installed sugar factories in Uttar Pradesh are in the private sector. As per reports received till yet from 25 of these factories, Rs. 80.51 crores cane price arrears was outstanding as on 29.2.1992. Reports from the remaining factories are yet to be received.

(d) Reports regarding cane price paid and the amount outstanding as on 29.2.1992

have been received till yet from 141 factories of the cooperative sector. State-wise details are given at Annexure. Reports from the remaining co-operative sugar factories are yet to be received.

(e) Instructions are issued by the Central Government from time to time requesting the State Governments to ensure timely payment to cane price dues.

ANNEXURE

State wise details regarding cane price paid and the amount outstanding as on 31.12.1952 in respect of 141 co-operative sugar factories

S No	State	No of factories reported	As on 31.12.1952	
			Cane Price paid (Rs Crores)	Amount Outstanding
1	2	3	4	5
1	Punjab	9	59.83	20.11
2	Haryana	9	59.78	24.24
3	Rajasthan	1	0.59	1.53
4	Uttar Pradesh	15	91.70	37.92
5	Madhya Pradesh	1	0.00	2.85
6	Gujarat	3	1.34	1.12
7	Maharashtra	67	457.63	38.16
8	Assam	1	1.26	0.17
9	Andhra Pradesh	11	29.97	3.57
10	Karnataka	11	64.51	18.58

S. No.	State	No of factories reported	As on 29.12.1992	
			Cane Price paid (Rs./Crores)	Amount Outstanding
1	2	3	4	5
11.	Tamil Nadu	10	51.00	9.48
12.	Kerala	1	2.01	-
13.	Orissa	1	0.31	3.57
14.	Pondicherry	1	2.74	0.87
15.	Goa	1	3.28	1.17
	Total	141	901.66	170.14

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM NAGINA MISHRA: First of all, the hon. Minister has not given me a proper reply as he is not in possession of requisite information. Secondly, I had asked about the quantity of sugarcane crushed by sugarmills in U.P. Alongwith this, I would also like to know the quantity of sugarcane crushed in 'Kolhus and crushers, apart from those crushed by sugar mills. There is no mention of this any where in the Report. You know very well that in Uttar Pradesh, more than half of the total sugarcane produce goes to 'Kolhus' and crushers for the purpose of crushing. In your reply, you have said that the Sugar factories in Uttar Pradesh are paying cane price as fixed by the State Government at the rate of Rs. 45/- per quintal, but you may be aware of the fact that the 'Kolhu' and crusher owners pay the farmers only Rs. 28 to Rs. 30 per quintal, although they receive more than half of the State's total sugarcane produce. With regard to my question on the outstanding sugarcane price arrears the hon. Minister has stated that he is yet to receive the details from all the mills but as per reports received so far from 25 of these factories, the outstanding cane price arrears were to the tune of Rs. 80.51 crore. Now out of a total 105 sugar mills in the State, 43 are in the Public Sector, 35 in the Cooperative Sector and 39 in the private sector. The outstanding arrears of these mills to the farmers are to the tune of billions of Rupees, as a result of which the life of the sugarcane farmers in the State has become extremely miserable.

Through you, I would like to know from the Government the amount it receives from Uttar Pradesh in the form of Central Cess. Sir, mine is a very important question. Therefore, please give me a patient hearing. I would like to know whether the Government will stop collecting excise duty and pay the arrears to the farmers. Alongwith it, under the existing provisions of the law, the mill owners are bound to pay the interest on the outstanding amount, alongwith the arrears

to the farmers. Far from it, the farmers do not get even the prices for the sugarcane.

MR. SPEAKER: If you ask so many questions in one go, then your main question will get lost.

SHRI RAM NAGINA MISHRA: Through you, I would like to know whether the Central Government will ensure payment of billions of Rupees of outstanding arrears of the State's farmers by exempting the excise duty on a priority basis?

Mr. Speaker, Sir, my question was in Hindi. Therefore, I would like to get an answer in Hindi. It is my right as well as that of yours.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: It is not like this. You can get the interpretation.

SHRI TARUN GOGOI: I am sorry, Sir, I do not know Hindi.

MR. SPEAKER. No, no, You can speak in English.

SHRI TARUN GOGOI: Sir, I have received information of only about 59 factories. Out of 105,104 factories have gone into production. We have got information of only 59 factories.

In U.P. the production of sugarcane in the year 1990-91 was little more than 103 million tonnes. Out of that 31 per cent goes to the sugar factories.

Then, Sir, about the outstanding arrears, as I have told, as on 29.2.92 we have got the figure of Rs. 153.57 crores. Whereas in the State of U.P. the outstanding arrear of last season is only about Rs. 0.54 crores that means about Rs. 51 lakh. This is the figure for the year 1990-91. We have not received the full information for the current season. We are collecting it. As soon as we get the

information we will supply it to the hon. Member

Translation]

SHRI RAM NAGINA MISHRA Sir, the farmers in Uttar Pradesh do not get the rates fixed by the State Government due to the abundance of sugarcane in the State. More than half of the total production is sold at lower rates of Rs 25-30 per quintal to 'Kolhus' or the production of unrefined sugar. Keeping this fact in mind, the State Government has requested the Centre to grant more licences for sugar units in the State. Many old sugar mills in the State which have a recovery rate of less than 12 per cent are running in losses to the tune of crores of Rupees. I would like to specifically mention about the condition of Sugar mills in the Deoria district. There are 14 mills which are very old with obsolete machinery. Out of them, 3 units have been granted licences to increase their capacity but due to shortage of funds they are not able to do so. I would like to know from the hon. Minister the number of new sugar mills for which the Uttar Pradesh Government has sought licence, and specifically the number of licences granted for new sugar mills in the private sector in Deoria district. Along with this, I would also like to know whether the Centre proposes to allocate funds from the Sugar Development Fund to those Mills, especially the one at Akshayganj, Betalpur and Bhatni in Deoria district which have been provided license for expansion, but are not able to do so for want of funds. Lastly, I would also like to know the number of licences, the Centre proposes to grant for new sugar mills in U.P.

[English]

SHRI TAFUN GOGOI Sir, regarding the payments made to the sugar cane growers, the Government of India has fixed a statutory Minimum Price (SMP). We can compel the factories to pay that minimum price. State Government has also fixed a

State Advised Price (SAP) and it is the duty of the State Government to see that the cane growers are paid promptly.

About the number of licences given, I need a separate notice.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM NAGINA MISHRA Mr Speaker, Sir, while the Government quails about collecting the outstanding arrears from farmers, there is no provision to ensure the payment of arrears to sugarcane farmers by sugar mill owners. The Government should have a clear cut policy in this regard.

MR SPEAKER No, No. Please take your seat.

SHRI VILASRAO NAGNATHRAO GUNDEWAR Mr Speaker, Sir the hon. Minister in his reply has stated that the Sugar mill owners in Maharashtra owe Rs. 38.16 crores to sugarcane farmers in the State, while those in U.P. owe Rs. 37.92 crore to the State's farmers. By when will there outstanding arrears, which the mill owners have usurped, be paid to the farmers and what steps the Government is taking to expedite the payment?

[English]

SHRI TARUN GOGOI Sir, I have taken up the matter with the Chief Ministers. It is the responsibility of the state Government to ensure that the cane growers are paid their dues. I have myself written to the Chief Ministers not once but three times, I wrote to them on 6/8/91 and then on 11/11/91 and again recently on 1/4/92. I took up the matter with the Chief Minister.

[Translation]

SHRI VIKAS NAGNATHRAO GUNDEWAR Mr Speaker, Sir, I would like to ask one more question.

MR SPEAKER No, No Mr Mohan Singh

SHRI VILASRAO NAGNATHRAO GUNDEWAR Mr Speaker, Sir It is a very important question pertaining to Maharashtra Therefore, please allow me

MR SPEAKER No, No The member whose name appears second can ask only one question Therefore please take you seat It is not permitted

SHRI MOHAN SINGH Mr Speaker Sir the hon Minister has said that only 31 per cent of the total sugarcane production in U P goes to sugar mills and our friend Shri Ram Nagri a Mehra highlighted the miserable condition of the State's Sugar Mills I would like to know from the hon Minister the number of old mills identified in the last three to five years for modernisation expansion and enhancement of capacity (*Interruptions*)

MR SPEAKER This question is a sequel to the Supplementary question not the main question

SHRI MOHAN SINGH It is related to the main question His question was about the sugar mills (*Interruptions*)

How sugarcane should be crushed (*Interruptions*)

MR SPEAKER You haven't gone through the main question You are asking without understanding the question

[*English*]

The main question is about the payment and not about the expansion

SHRI TARUN GOGOI You give a separate notice for that

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI Has the Government assessed the degree of linkage of the

sugarcane production with the sugarcane price and accumulated arrears due to the farmers, if so, the details thereof and the measures taken by the Central Government to improve the sugarcane production keeping in view the overall area and prices?

SHRI TARUN GOGOI We have taken a lot of measures for the improvement of sugarcane area also As regards sugarcane arrears it is mainly because of the State advised prices the State advised prices are much higher than our statutory minimum prices

We can compel factories to pay only the statutory minimum prices and there is a provision also under Clause 3 of the Sugarcane Control Order where we can compel them to pay and in case they fail to pay the price within 14 days the factory has to pay 15 per cent interest per annum

Contraceptive Bills

*573 DR RAMESH CHAND TOMAR Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state

(a) whether some batches of the Mala N and Mala D contraceptive pills have been found to be discoloured or ineffective

(b) if so the details thereof

(c) the number of such cases reported during the last three years and till date and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D K THARADEVI SIDDHARTHA) (a) to (d) A statement is laid on the Table of the House

STATEMENT

The Oral Contraceptive Pills (Mala N

and Mala-D) are, at present, formulated and tableted by M/s Eupharma Laboratories in the private sector and M/s Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd., (IDPL), a Government of India Undertaking. The position regarding discoloured/ineffective batches is as follows:-

M/s Eupharma Laboratories

Twenty two batches of Mala-N were found discoloured during 1988-89. The entire available defective stock has been replaced and the cost of ingredients recovered.

M/s. I.D.P.L.

As regards Mala-D, one batch was found to be not of standard quality and one batch was found to be dis-coloured. The available defective stocks have been withdrawn and action is being taken to recover the cost of ingredients and obtain replacements as per standard practice. As regards Mala-N, two batches were found dis-coloured and similar action is being taken in this respect.

Besides, in 1990, the composition of low-dose Mala-D pill introduced under the Social Marketing Programme for the first time was considered to be sub-therapeutic and consequent change in composition of the pill necessitated withdrawal of 4 66 lakh cycles of this sub-therapeutic formulation.

[*Translation*]

DR. RAMESH CHAND TOMAR: In reply to my question, the hon. Minister has stated that M/s Eupharma Laboratories which is in the private sector and M/s Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd, a Government of India undertaking produce the oral contraceptive pills Mala-N and Mala-D. Twenty two batches of Mala-N were found discoloured during 1988-89 and the entire defective stock was returned. I want to state that merely replacing defective stock is no solution to the problem. I would like to know from the hon. Minister about the action taken against these

erring manufacturers? Have their licences been cancelled and whether any case has been filled against them, because the supply of defective batches of Mala-N is hampering our national programme.

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIM.L. FOTEDAR): It has been rightly pointed out by the hon. Member that the stock was found defective and as such it was destroyed and the money incurred on it was recovered from them.....(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Let him finish what he wants to say.

SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR: It happened in 1989..... (*Interruptions*)..... as per my information no legal action was taken. However, today I have issued orders to take action under the law against them if no legal action has so far been taken.

DR. RAMESH CHAND TOMAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, my second question pertains to the wide publicity of oral contraceptive pills undertaken by All India Radio, Door-darshan and the colourful advertisements brought out by various magazines. Despite this the requisite results seem to be a distant dream. As per my information the objective of the Government was to sell Mala-D pills to the tune of Rs. 1.3 crores during the 1991. But it failed miserably. The prime reason as to why only 30 lakh pills were sold was due to the fact that consumption of Mala-N and Mala-D contraceptive pills adversely affected the health of women. The consumption of these pills cause dreadful diseases like heart attack, tumor, cancer, diseases of the abdomen and drying of milk in women's breast. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government is taking steps to improve the quality of these pills so that women are saved from their ill effects.

MR. SPEAKER: This will be an anti-family planning publicity.

[English]

SHRI RAM NAIK: That is why a professor is asking the question.

[Translation]

SHRI M.L.FOTEDAR: The hon. Minister has raised a question as to whether these pills have side effects which adversely effect the health of women. As per my knowledge these pills are not entirely free from side effects but diseases like cancer and heart ailments for other diseases on account of these pills have not come to my notice.

[English]

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Sir, through you I would like to know, (a) how many of these pills were administered which went wrong; and (b) whether any tender was called before it and whether a therapeutic examination was conducted before circulating them in the market channels.

SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR: I am getting it in my legacy. It is not today's problem. It is a problem of 1990. I have to reply on behalf of the then Government of which you were not an active partner, but active supporter. (Interruptions) I will reply. Do not worry.

I agree with the hon. Member that the open tenders for this were not called for. Some of the companies here which were manufacturing them, were supplied the raw material steroids by the department and they were asked to do tableting. The question whether the tenders were called for such a thing or not came to my knowledge only yesterday. Originally the public sector company IDPL used to do it. Since the demand was high they thought it necessary that there should be another private company to manufacture the pills.

I have ordered that henceforth open tenders should be called and whichever is the best company in the country whoever

has offered to give at a cost effective rate, at a very low price but high quality should be given the order.

SHRI SUNIL DUTT: It is brought to the notice of our hon. Minister that those Mala-N and Mala-D contraceptive pills were sub-standard and it is found to be so. I want to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister that it is so also of the other preventive measures being taken for Family Planning, that is, "use of condoms". According to the W.H.O. the condoms manufactured in India are of sub-standard quality. I would like to ask the hon. Minister whether they have made any inquiry and whether they have taken action in this regard and whether they have discussed this with the people who are doing scientific research on the rubber used in the manufacture of such preventives here in our country.

SHRI M.L.FOTEDAR: The hon. Member's question pertains to contraceptives, it does not pertain to condoms. However, Shri Sunil Dutt is a very good social leader in propagating family planning and other programmes and I would like to reply to the question.

He has asked whether these are according to the W.H.O. standards. This was pointed out to us that WHO is revising the condom standard for Aids, and we have decided that all condoms whether manufactured in the country, or are imported should be according to the revised W.H.O. standard. Because, the condoms do not only help us in checking the growth of population but they also help in checking the spread of AIDS. For that purpose also they are required. I am fully aware of it and necessary instructions have been issued to improve quality.

Sports Hostels

*574. SHRI ANANTRAO DESHMUKH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to open more Sports Hostels in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the facilities that are being provided to students in these Hostels?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) At present there are 17 Sports Hostels functioning. In the 8th Five Year Plan, we have proposed opening 10 more Sports Hostels.

(c) The Sports Authority of India provides the following facilities to the Sports Hostel inmates:-

- (i) Free furnished accommodation.
- (ii) Free Boarding facilities.
- (iii) Out of Pocket allowance @ Rs. 5/- per day per inmate.
- (iv) Free Sports kit.
- (v) Insurance cover.
- (vi) Free Medical Facilities.
- (vii) Coaching and Competition exposure.
- (viii) Sports equipment as required.

SHRI ANANTRAO DESHMUKH: Sir, at the outset let me congratulate the Government for their proposal to open 10 more Sports Hostels.

I want to know from the Government which are these ten places they have identified and which are the new disciplines the

Government is intending to set up in the newly proposed ten Sports Hostels.

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM: Firstly, the places would depend on the State Governments because it is the State Governments who come up with the proposals and they have to provide the hostel facilities in terms of the building. We have provided for ten Hostels. When the State Governments come forward with their proposals, we shall definitely at that moment decide where and when immediately these Hostels could be provided.

There are 15 disciplines provided for in these Sports Hostels. Out of these 15 disciplines, any five Olympic disciplines may be taken for the purpose of these Sports Hostels. The 15 disciplines are: archery; athletics; badminton; boxing; basketball; cycling; football; gymnastics; hockey..... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI ANANTRAO DESHMUKH: Which are the new disciplines the Government is proposing to set up in these ten Hostels?

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM: Out of these 15 disciplines, the State Governments, depending on the selection of the persons who are selected, would pick up any five disciplines. There is provision for 75 persons in each Sports Hostel. Any five disciplines from these 15 disciplines, they would pick up depending on the selection they get, on the basis of whether the State record holders are there or not. At the moment, mainly they are in the fields of athletics, wrestling, Football, hockey, volleyball, etc. These are the main disciplines at the moment dominating. The other disciplines would depend on what are the types of candidates they get for these Sports Hostels.

SHRI ANANTRAO DESHMUKH: In the light of the recent debacle of Indian sports in international arena, I want to know from the Government whether the Government has

made any efforts to assess the impact of these Hostels on the Indian sports in terms of international standards and whether the Government is trying to make the scheme more lucrative by tying up with certain other facilities such as employment, etc.

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMAN-GALAM: I do appreciate the hon. Member's sentiment on the question of how well we have done in the international arena.

Due to the Sports Hostel Scheme, the total number of medals that we have won are 156 in so far as Annual National Competition goes. At the international level, we have won 23 medals. I can give the details of all these 23 medals separately if the hon. Member wants.

The main disciplines in which they won are athletics; cycling; wrestling; badminton; boxing and unfortunately not the known, popular, Olympic disciplines like hockey, volley-ball, etc.

SHRI ANANTRAO DESHMUKH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, part 'b' of my question has not been answered. I had asked, whether the Government is trying to make the more lucrative by tying up with certain other facilities such as employment, etc.

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMAN-GALAM: At the moment there is no such tie up. But I am sure that the Government would see if there is any way about it.

[*Translation*]

SHRI VIRENDRA SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has given consent to the proposal of opening more Sports hostels in the country but in this context I would like to know whether there is any scheme to provide training in rural sports in these sports hostels? In addition to this I would like to ask as to why such hostels are opened only in urban areas and not in villages. Has the Government given consent to providing

the sports hostels through the Sports Authority of India..... The Sports Authority of India has claimed that it provides such facilities but it's unsatisfactory performance has come to light. It has come under criticism. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he has made any effort to probe into the irregularities committed in these hostels.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: There are two parts of the question.

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMAN-GALAM: The first portion is with regard to the rural games. The sports hostels itself are mainly meant for Olympic disciplines and it depends whether one can consider athletic as a rural sports or not. It depends on whether....

MR. SPEAKER: Is there a provision for wrestling?

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMAN-GALAM: Yes. Therefore, I am not going by that. These sports hostels are meant specifically to ensure that we can improve our sportsmen in all our olympic disciplines, from that point of view. There are some olympic disciplines which fall within the rural sports. With regard to the location of the hostels, the proposals come from the State Governments as we do not have much of a choice in respect of a place. There are other kind of hostels, I understand, being proposed some where in the rural areas.

With regard to Sports Authority of India, I would require separate notice because the Sports Authority of India is not covered in the main question.

[*Translation*]

SHRI VIRENDRA SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has pointed out that the proposals come from the State Governments. In this regard I would like to ask the hon.

Minister that since assistance in this matter is extended by the Central Government and the Central Government has said that India is land of villages, why the Government decided in favour of not opening the sports hostels in rural areas.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Would you give a guideline?

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMAN-GALAM: If I may be frank, the State Government construct the hostels. They provide the infrastructure. We will do our best.

MR. SPEAKER: He is saying that he will do his best.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI VIRENDRA SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to say.

MR. SPEAKER: Quarelling will not help. Avoid fighting.

He has said that he will help you...

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: He has given assurance to help you. You should be satisfied with this. He has replied in positive.

[English]

SHRI CHETAN P.S. CHAUHAN: Sir, only yesterday, we had completed the discussion on Sports. Today, of Course, the hon. Minister is not here; the State Minister is also not here. The answer given is that 17 sports hostels are functioning. But there are only 742 sportsmen who are going to the training. You will open 10 more hostels. I still feel the number 742, even if you open 10 more in the 8th Plan, is too small. What are

you going to do to increase the number? Are you going to increase the number of the hostels because as I said there are 17 sports hostels and 742 sportsmen are undergoing training? Will you increase the number in this and also in the ten which you going to open?

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMAN-GALAM: The basic concept of the sports hostel is that there would be 75 inmates and there will be 75 beds. But then since it is the State Governments which provide the basic infrastructure; the reason why inmates are only 752 is because some of these hostels have less number of beds. For example, in Dimapur there are only 50 beds; in Imphal 60 beds; in Bangalore 61 beds; Madras only 30 beds and Calicut 36 beds. We will definitely see that at least in future these ten hostels that would come up will have 75 beds each provided by the State Governments.

[Translation]

SHRI CHHEDIPASWAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, sports imbibe spirit of improving one's health. It helps the player building stamina and improving the performance and it ultimately benefits the entire society and the nation. However from 1952 till date it has been observed that the rise and fall of sports starts from school level. As such I would like to know from the hon. Minister that the three disciplines introduced in the villages by the Sports Authority of India (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: No, it is related to hostels.

SHRI CHHEDIPASWAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am coming to the question. The Sports Authority of India organises rural sports competitions, women sports competitions (Interruptions) and competitions to find sports talent. But the funds provided at block and district levels for this purpose are grossly insufficient. Only Rs. two hundred and fifty is allocated at block level and Rs. one thousand for district level which is a very

proposed amount. In view of this, does the Government propose to increase this amount and construct stadia in every district of India for encouraging sports.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: If you are willing, you may answer.

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM: Sir, I would really require a separate notice for this

MR. SPEAKER: Yes.

Medical Facilities in Rural Areas

*575. SHRIMATI RITA VERMA:
SHRIMATI KRISHNENDRA
KAUR (DEEPA)

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

(a) the number of medical sub-centres opened in rural areas during 1991-92, state-wise;

(b) the specific steps taken during the above period for extending medical facilities to these areas; and

(c) the number of medical sub-Centres proposed to be opened during the Eighth

Plan, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARADEVI SIDDHARTHA). (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) There are no instructions by the name of Medical Sub-Centres. However, Sub-centres have been set up for providing health care as well as family welfare services to the rural population. No new sub-centres were sanctioned during the year 1991-92. However, based on past sanctions State Governments and Union Territories Administration opened 113 new Sub-Centres in the year 1991-92, whose statewise break-up is indicated in Annexe I.

(b) In addition to 113 Sub-Centres mentioned above, 99 Primary Health Centres and 32 Community Health Centres are reported to have been established in the country during 1991-92, based on the figures available upto February, 1992. Their state-wise position is indicated in Annexe II and III respectively.

(c) As the 8th Five Year Plan has not yet been finalised, targets for opening new sub-centres during this Plan period have not been fixed so far.

ANNEXURE-I

No. of Sub-centres opened during 1991-92 (upto 29th Feb.)

S No.	States/UT	Sub-centres opened during 1991-92
1	Arunachal Pradesh	—
2	Andhra Pradesh	—
3	Assam	—
4	Bihar	—

<i>S No.</i>	<i>States/UT</i>	<i>Sub-centres opened during 1991-92</i>
5.	Goa	—
6.	Gujarat	88
7.	Haryana	—
8.	Himachal Pradesh	—
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	—
10.	Karnataka	—
11.	Kerala	—
12.	Madhya Pradesh	—
13.	Maharashtra	13
14.	Manipur	—
15.	Meghalaya	—
16.	Mizoram	—
17.	Nagaland	—
18.	Orissa	—
19.	Punjab	—
20.	Rajasthan	—
21.	Sikkim	5
22.	Tamil Nadu	—
23.	Tripura	1
24.	Uttar Pradesh	—
25.	West Bengal	—
26.	A & N Islands	6
27.	Chandigarh	—

29	Oral Answers	CHAITRA 18, 1914 (SAKA)	Oral Answers	30
	28.	D & N Haveli	—	
	29.	Daman & Diu	—	
	30.	Delhi	—	
	31.	Lakshadweep	—	
	32.	Pondicherry	—	
		Total	113	

Note: Figures are provisional.

ANNEXURE-II

Primary Health Centres-Progress of Establishment

PHCs-1991-92

S No.	State/UT	Achievements (April 91-Dec.91)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	INR
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	Nil
3.	Assam	INR
4.	Bihar	Nil
5.	Goa	1
6.	Gujarat	27
7.	Haryana	Nil
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	Nil
10.	Karnataka	1
11.	Kerala	INR
12.	Madhya Pradesh	INR
13.	Maharashtra	Nil
14.	Manipur	Nil

<i>S No.</i>	<i>State/UT</i>	<i>Achievements (April 91-Dec.91)</i>
15.	Meghalaya	INR
16.	Mizoram	INR
17.	Nagaland	INR
18.	Orissa	5
19.	Punjab	12
20.	Rajasthan	48
21.	Sikkim	.1
22.	Tamil Nadu	INR
23.	Tripura	1
24.	Uttar Pradesh	INR
25.	West Bengal	INR
26.	A & N Islands	Nil
27.	Chandigarh	Nil
28.	D & N Havell	Nil
29.	Daman & Diu	INR
30.	Delhi	Nil
31.	Lakshadweep	Nil
32.	Pondicherry	2
Total		99

ANNEXURE-III

Community Health Centres-Progress of Establishment

CHCs-1991-92

<i>S No.</i>	<i>States/UT</i>	<i>Achievements (April, 91-Dec.91)</i>
1.	Andhra Pradesh	INR
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	Nil

<i>S No.</i>	<i>States/UT</i>	<i>Achievements (April, 91-Dec. 91)</i>
3.	Assam	INR
4.	Bihar	Nil
5.	Goa	Nil
6.	Gujarat	9
7.	Haryana	Nil
8.	Himachal Pradesh	Nil
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	Nil
10.	Karnataka	3
11.	Kerala	INR
12.	Madhya Pradesh	INR
13.	Maharashtra	Nil
14.	Manipur	Nil
15.	Meghalaya	INR
16.	Mizoram	INR
17.	Nagaland	INR
18.	Orissa	5
19.	Punjab	Nil
20.	Rajasthan	15
21.	Sikkim	Nil
22.	Tamil Nadu	INR
23.	Tripura	Nil
24.	Uttar Pradesh	INR
25.	West Bengal	INR
26.	A & N Islands	Nil

<i>S No.</i>	<i>States/UT</i>	<i>Achievements (April, 91-Dec. 91)</i>
27.	Chandigarh	Nil
28.	D & N Haveli	Nil
29.	Daman & Diu	INR
30.	Delhi	Nil
31.	Lakshadweep	Nil
32.	Pondicherry	Nil
Total		32

[*Translation*]

SHRIMATI RITA VERMA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to know from the hon. Minister the total number of Primary Health Centres, Community Health Centres and Sub-centres functioning in the country and the percentage of the villages covered by them? Does the Central Government consider their number sufficient as it did not consider it necessary to open new sub-centres last year?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIM. L. FOTEDAR): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the total number of subcentres opened all over the country till December 31, 1991 is 1,31,385. At the moment, I am not in a position to say exactly whether all sub-centres are functioning or not. (*Interruptions*) However, I would like to say that a sub-centre is opened for a population 5,000 in plain areas. For hill areas and tribal areas, the population should be 3,000 for setting up a sub-centre. In terms of population of the country in 1987, there should have been 1,48,665 sub-centres. I admit that in terms of the population of the country, there are no sufficient number of sub-centres. In terms of the population of the country in 1991 there should have been 1,46,000 sub-centres and that is also insufficient. I know

that due to paucity of funds the work of setting up of a sub-centre for a population 5,000 has not been possible. The scheme lacks funds. In spite of that out of total of 1,31,000 sub-centres 98,000 sub-centres are totally centrally sponsored which get funds from Central Government. The remaining sub-centres are run under Minimum Needs Programme by the State Governments.

SHRIMATI RITA VERMA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, paucity of funds is a different issue, but health cannot be neglected for want of funds that too in rural areas. My second supplementary question is regarding Bihar where lakhs of people died of Kalaazar last year. Prior to this the State has been afflicted with one or the other epidemic, sometimes it is encephalitis or other which claim lakhs of lives untimely. According to your statement, no new primary health centre or new community health centre or anything of the sort was sanctioned for Bihar in last few years. Are the lives of the people of Bihar so cheap that their loss does not matter at all? (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: No it is not go. (*Interruptions*)

SHRIMATI RITA VERMA: Mr. Speaker,

Sir, secondly, I would like to know the concrete steps being taken by centre to check the outbreak of these diseases and save the lives of crores of rural people. Mr. Speaker, Sir, the root cause of health-problems is lack of education in villages. The rural people do not know how to avoid diseases. For example, Kalazar is caused by virus developed in rotten dung. Is the Government thinking over any plan to educate the rural people in this regard?

SHRI M.L.FOTEDAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to tell the hon. Member and assure her that Bihar is an integral part of my heart. (*Interruptions*) I would like to assure him that no step-motherly treatment will be meted out to Bihar. Mr. Speaker, Sir, so far as opening of Health Centres and other Centres concerned, it is the duty of State Government. Opening of Sub-Centres is the duty of the Central Government. Hon. Member has rightly said that Kalaazar has spread out very widely in Bihar. With great regards and humility, I want to submit that the hon. Chief Minister of Bihar has accepted the fact that the Bihar Government did nothing to check Kalazar.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Did the Chief Minister of Bihar admit.

SHRI M.L.FOTEDAR: The Bihar Chief Minister admitted the fact that his Government did not take any action to check the spread of Kalaazar in Bihar. He has even admitted before me that the State Government has failed to meet the challenges of Kalaazar to some extent. We have made available the funds required for Kalazar to the State Government this year. We have provided all facilities for spraying and for indigenous and foreign medicines to the Bihar Government and it has assured me that it will fight the epidemic vigorously. The State Government has their doctors, they have the entire infrastructure, and the things which were supposed to be made available to it from here have been provided. Now it is upto the Bihar Government as to the extent to

which it faces the disease and I request the hon. Member to ask the Bihar Government to take steps to check the spread of this disease

{English}

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Hon. Speaker, Sir, I want to know one thing from the hon. Minister. The sub centres, primary health centres and community development centres all these health centres are there. But the sub centres and community development centres have been opened after the signing of Alma Ata Declaration by Mrs. Indira Gandhi, which declares health for all by 2000 A.D. and that treatment should reach the door of the patient. Health is purely a State subject except medical education. I would like to know whether the Minister will see that, because it is in the State List and 'Health for all by 2000 A.D. cannot be achieved in the sub centres because doctors and para-medical staff are yet to be posted in many sub centres, all the vacancies there are filled up. The Minister has replied satisfactorily that 1,31,000 centres were already opened there. But till the State Governments are not able to fill the vacancies, the work cannot be carried on there.

My question is: Will the hon. Minister take my suggestion that Health should come under the Concurrent List?

SHRI M.L.FOTEDAR: Sir, I have taken note of the suggestion of the hon. Member that Health should come under the Concurrent List.

SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has replied that....

MR. SPEAKER: Please come to question and not to reply. You have been given time to ask questions.

SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV: I am asking question. It concerns my constituency.

MR. SPEAKER: All right. It concerns your constituency. Please ask your question.

SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV: Mr. Speaker, Sir, please listen to me. I am asking a good question. Sir, I would like to tell the hon. Minister that during 1991-92 the previous Government had decided to identify three districts in each State so as to provide special facilities to villages in backward areas. How far the Government has been able to complete the above task. Three districts from Bihar had been identified for this purpose but no action has so far taken in this regard.

MR. SPEAKER: This question is related to entire country.

SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government is going to implement the decision of the previous Government.

SHRI M.L.FOTEDAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the fact is that the plan made for Bihar in 1989 and 1990 was completed in 1991. In 1991 no new plan has been made.

Health Seminars



*577. SHRI SHIV LAL
NAGJIBHAI VEKARIA:
SHRI AVTAR SINGH
BHADANA:

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

(a) the number of seminars organised in the country during the last three years on various major diseases in which Indian and foreign specialists had participated;

(b) their main recommendations; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be

taken to implement those recommendations?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D. K. THARADEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) Seminars on major diseases are organised by Central and State Governments, international bodies, professional associations, private and voluntary agencies etc. The information about total number of such seminars organised, is not available.

(b) Does not arise.

(d) The recommendations of important seminars and conferences are taken into consideration by Government while formulation strategies for control of these diseases.

[Translation]

SHRI SHIVLAL NAGJIBHAI VEKARIA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to know from the Hon. Minister whether not a single seminar was organised by the Central Government or the State Governments during the last three years. Several institutions have organised seminars. Instead of giving any reply, the statement made in this regard is an attempt to evade it. Secondly, in reply to the part of my question in which I have asked the details of recommendations made in these seminars, it has been said that the question did not arise. It is very strange. It is a serious issue which is concerned with the health of the people of the country and the disease is very serious. It has appeared in many newspapers also, yet the hon. Minister has replied that the question does not arise. I want to know as to what recommendations were made in these seminars and what measures have been taken by the Government on

those recommendations.

[English]

SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have great respect for the hon. Member. But I would have respected him more than this had he mentioned properly as to what seminar was organised about this disease either by the Central Government or by any institution. Seminars are organised in every district, every block of the country. There are a number of organisations, medical colleges, colleges. We cannot have the details as to what seminars are organised at different places. Because, if I give the details and if any error is found later in them, a case of breach of privilege in the Parliament will be lodged against me. Therefore, I told frankly that we do not have these details.

SHRISHIVLAL NAGJIBHAI VEKARIA: But there should be details in respect of the seminars organised by the Central Government.

SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR: Please have patience and listen to me. If the Hon. Member wants to know as to the diseases for which seminars were organised and what were their recommendations.

[English]

I would like to have a separate notice for that.

[Translation]

But the Hon. Member has referred to Aids. A number of seminars on Aids have been organised all over the country. Knowledge about how to check this disease and how to check the spread of HIV positive has been imported.

Similarly, seminars on other diseases have also been organised.

So, I would like to have a separate notice.

[Translation]

SHRISHIVLAL NAGJIBHAI VEKARIA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to know whether the Central Government had organised any seminar. If so, what were its recommendations and what decision was taken by the Government?

[English]

SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR: To my knowledge, the Central Government, on its own part, did not organise any seminar.

[Translation]

SHRI ATAL BIAHRI VAJPAYEE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, please go through the question.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: It is an omnibus question.

[Translation]

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Hon. Ministers said just now that foreign specialists participate in seminars organised at district and State levels. I would like to know whether foreign experts participate in all seminars. Had the reply been given about foreign experts also the number of such seminars would have been reduced to a small number and the hon. Minister would not have faced any problem to give the information. Please think over it again.

SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it would have been better if he would have asked specifically about a particular disease on which seminar was organised

this year because seminars were organised in respect of many diseases such as Heart, AIDS, Blindness, Cancer as also about organs separately. Now I am at a loss to understand which seminar he is asking about? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has stated just now that a specific question should be asked. The hon. Minister must have read it. There are many diseases which are inter-linked. The hon. Minister should be reply in 'Yes' or 'no' whether Government is contemplating to invite experts of Cancer and AIDS.

MR. SPEAKER : You ask the question.

SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH: I have asked whether any seminar had been organised by inviting foreign experts to fight the disease with any suitable medicine . He says the question is not specific. Why a reference has been made to foreign experts in it?

MR. SPEAKER : You have not read the original question. It is creating problems.

SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH: I have read the original question.

MR. SPEAKER : Are you going to do something by inviting foreign experts?

SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to submit that the Government does not propose to invite any foreign experts. Many Conferences have been organised and foreign experts have participated in them. The hon. Member has not asked about the recommendation made by them for specific disease. He may give a separate notice for it.

[*English*]

Then, I will supply the information.

[*Translation*]

SHRI GABHAJI MANGAJI THAKORE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has admitted in his reply. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Discussion does not take place on his reply during the Question Hour. Discussion takes place on your question.

SHRI GABHAJI MANGAJI THAKORE: Central Government, State Government and many other institutions organise these seminars. It has been admitted that seminars are organised. I would like to know how many seminars have been organised by Central Government..... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : On what topic?

SHRI GABHAJI MANGAJI THAKORE: On Cancer, AIDS and other major diseases..... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Please make the best use of the time allotted.....(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER : I am disallowing it.....

Society for voluntary Action for Family Welfare and Health

*579. **SHRISHANKERSINH VAGHELA:** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are planning to set up a society for Voluntary Action for Family Welfare and Health;

(b) if so, the expenditure envisaged thereon;

(c) the objectives of this society; and

(d) the reasons for setting up a new

venture with high financial implications besides the existing Voluntary Health Association of India and others?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARADEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) to (c). The matter is under active consideration of Government.

(d) The existing voluntary organisations including voluntary Health Association of India have a limited reach in the family welfare sector, and it would not be possible to choose any one of them for the role to be assigned to the proposed society. The additional expenditure for setting up this society is likely to be very limited.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SHANKERSINH VAGHELA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister was stating that the seminars were organised. I would like to know whether any such seminar was organised on 4.5.88 which was attended by our present Prime Minister Shri Narasimha Rao, in his capacity of Minister of Human Resource Development and were by him some recommendations for active consideration. It was a workshop of organisation before active considerations. I would like to ask whether the Government would take into consideration its recommendations.

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have no such information at present as to what did the then Minister of Health State at that time, on which topic the seminar was organised and what recommendations were made. When I became the Minister, I organised a seminar of NGO's at four or five places throughout the country. On the basis of their recommendations, it was decided as to how the voluntary organisations can be involved in family planning programmes. I can provide information if he so desires.

SHRI SHANKERSINH VAGHELA: You have talked of active consideration. When will the Government form a society? Does the Government contemplate to constitute a coordination committee of all the trust-worthy voluntary organisations in the country and assign them any responsibility. When will the consideration be completed.

[*English*]

SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR: I am happy that the hon. Member has raised this question and he supports Government's initiative for having an autonomous organisation like this. I am very happy. We are proposing to do this for involving genuine social workers throughout the country and for giving them the necessary task for mobilising public opinion so that a national movement is created for population control. I have said that the matter is under consideration of the Government. So far as the Ministry is concerned, the Ministry has given the approval and the Ministry has prepared the Plan. But it is awaiting the concurrence of the Planning Commission in the Finance Ministry. As soon as the cabinet gives approval, I will say that Government has finally taken the decision.

DR. RAM CHANDRA DOME: As per the hon. Minister's statement, it is known that a new voluntary set up is going to be built. In view of that, particularly in this coming Budget year, the Ministry of Health has proposed that a large sum of money will be expended on various non-governmental organisations. If I am not wrong, it has come in the newspaper that it is more than Rs. 100 crores.

MR. SPEAKER: Please ask the question.

DR. RAM CHANDRA DOME: Yes. I am asking the question. More than Rs. 100 crores will be going to those organisations.

In view of that, my supplementary is whether it is a backdoor way to privatise the health and family welfare programmes.

MR. SPEAKER If you ask any more questions, you know, your part one will be diluted!

DR. RAM CHANDRA DOME: (a) How different will be new Voluntary Action Family Welfare and Health for the National Institute of Health and Family Welfare? Is this new set up encouraged of replace the NIHFV or is it going to do something very different?

(b) whether Voluntary Health Association of India or any other National bodies working on health involved in the formation of the new set up.

(c) Will it not be viable to strengthen the existing agencies in the voluntary sector rather than creating a new infrastructure?

SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR: There is no question of any World Organisation influencing such an organisation. This will be a voluntary movement, an autonomous body which will involve genuine social workers for a cause. There are one or two such voluntary organisations in the country but their presence is not in all parts of the country. We would like to have an organisation which will be genuinely voluntary and which will represent all the States and at that time. I will come before the House, before the people, so that genuine voluntary movement is developed in the country.

So far as money is concerned, at this time also money is given to voluntary organisations or the NGOs but I want to do away with bureaucratisation. I want to make an institution autonomous so that the social workers will be in charge of this and they will themselves decide how to build the national movement for this. We will be getting something from outside the country also, from the donor countries from outside and that money will be an additionality for this. That will not be a part of the Budget. I think this proposal which the Health Ministry has prepared is in

the larger interest of the country and of the people of India and of the development of the genuine social service organisations.

[Translation]

SHRI ASHOK ANANDRAO DESHMUKH: I would like to know from him whether a discussion was held on the family planning devices such as, condom, pills, vasectomy and whether scientists have developed a device, namely, "Nor plant" in addition to all the existing devices? Under this device small sized capsules are implanted under the skin of women's arms which give guarantee against conception for a period ranging from three to five years. Later, women feel no uneasiness. Will the Government make the family planning programmes a success through "Nor plant" device?

[English]

SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR: He has not asked the relevant question. Since his question is pertaining to the Family Planning aspect, I do not want to say anything.

[Translation]

SHRI ASHOK ANANDRAO DESHMUKH: But this is a very important question. He should have replied.

[English]

SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR: I will reply. Do not worry. The question does not pertain to it because it pertains to NGOs, the Voluntary Organisations. But since you have asked something about Nor Plant I think I have said some time ago that I have referred it back to the scientists for more research and development. As soon as that Committee makes the final recommendation, we will introduce that in the country. Till, then, it will not be introduced.

Infant Mortality Rate

*580. KUMARI FRIDA TOPNO: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is an increase in the infant mortality rate in tribal dominated areas due to lack of nutritious food and Child Health Care Centres;

(b) if so, whether the Government propose to declare all tribal dominated blocks as Child Development Blocks to take care of such children; and

(c) the total number of Child Development Blocks functioning at present and the number of children being benefited by them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARADEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

The Sample Registration System of the Registrar General of India does not provide separate estimates of Infant Mortality Rate for the tribal dominated areas. However, the overall Infant Mortality Rate for the country has declined from 91 per thousand live births in 1989 to 80 per thousand live births in 1990.

The Department of Women & Child Development in the Ministry of Human Resource Development has been implementing an Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme since 1975, which are exclusively located in rural and tribal blocks and urban slums. At the end of 1991, a total of 2,694 ICDS projects were in operation benefitting 139 lakh children below 6 years. Out of these, 713 projects are in the tribal blocks and provide services to 60.30 lakh children under these projects.

Government's endeavour is to univer-

salise the ICDS Scheme. However, it is expanding in a phased manner depending upon the availability of resources.

The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare have relaxed the norms for establishment of Primary Health Centres (PHCs) and Sub centres in tribal/hilly areas to ensure better availability of services in these areas. These relaxed norms provide for a PHC for every 20,000 population in the tribal/hilly areas, as against 30,000 population in other areas and a Sub-Centre for every 3,000 population in tribal/hilly areas, as against 5,000 population in other areas.

MR. SPEAKER : It is a very good question.

KUMARI FRIDA TOPNO: Sir, I would like to know whether the Government have identified any specific zones for mothers and children who are mostly affected by various diseases due to lack of nutritious food and if so what are the proposals before the Government in this regard. I would also like to know whether the Government would consider providing mobile medical units also in addition to the Primary Health Centres and Sub-Centres in these areas.

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIM. L. FOTEDAR): Sir, I agree that the question is very good and very important. But I have adopted it very reluctantly in the sense that this pertains to the tribal welfare and women & Child Development Department. Because of the infant mortality it has been put down for the Ministry of Health. Otherwise, it is a subject which does not pertain to the Ministry of Health. It pertains to the Ministry of Human Resource Development. If the hon. Member wants to ask me anything about infant mortality rate, so far as tribal areas are concerned, I would like to say that we do not maintain any separate record of tribals or castes. But the annual record is maintained of the country as a whole, of the state of a whole. I can assure the hon. Member that the Infant Mortality

rate has come down substantially from 91 to 80 per thousand births.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: It has come down marginally, not substantially. I have the figure with me. (*interruptions*)

KUMARI FRIDA TOPNO: I want to know whether, in future, separate information can be asked in respect of Infant Mortality from different sources and kept separately. Is it possible to have the number of Infant Mortality rate in respect of the tribal areas in future?

MR. SPEAKER : It should be possible.

SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR: Sir, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee asked the question that I should not have said 'substantially'. I will leave the word to him whether it should be 'substantially' or 'marginally'. I can tell him that in 1989, the IMR was 91; in 1990 it was 80. I leave the judgement to him whether it is substantial or it is marginal.

MR. SPEAKER : I think it is marginal.

SHRIM.L. FOTEDAR: I accept the word. Secondly, the hon. Member has asked about the tribal areas. In the tribal areas also it is coming down. Efforts are being made so that the tribal areas in Orissa are looked after.

[*Translation*]

DR. P.R. GANGWAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in the areas where child development scheme have been launched, the child is not being developed but the employees and officers are reaping harvest as the funds being made available to them for the child development is not being used for children and instead it is being used by employees and officers themselves. The employees and officers embezzle all the material and do not give it to children and mothers. Has the Government framed a scheme to check it?

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER : Anyway, the Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Educationally Backward Districts

*576. SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of educationally backward districts in the country;

(b) the action plan for ensuring education for all by 2000 A. D.; and

(c) the steps taken in that direction?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) From the point of view of incidence of illiteracy there are 269 districts which have the literacy rate below the national average.

(b) and (c). The Plan of Action for ensuring Education for all by 2000 AD includes the following:

- (i) Universal access to elementary education for all children upto 14 years of age, by providing primary schools within 1 km. distance for all habitations with a population of 300 (200 in case of tribal hilly and desert areas during the VIIIth Plan.
- (ii) Universal participation till they complete primary education through formal or non-formal education programmes, by reducing the dropout rates between Classes I to V and I to VIII from the existing

45% and 60% to 20% and 40% respectively by the end of the VIIIth Plan.

- (iii) Achievement of minimum leave of learning by approximately all children at the primary levels.
- (iv) Imparting of functional literacy to all adult illiterates in the 15-35 age group by launching Total Literacy Campaigns in all parts of the country.
- (v) Implementing comprehensive programmes for post literacy and Continuing Education in all areas/districts covered by the Total Literacy Campaigns.
- (vi) Adoption of strategies to improve planning mechanism, including the following:
 - (a) District-wise planning based on special local needs of districts classified as (i) High Literacy Districts, (ii) Total Literacy Campaign Districts, and (iii) Low Literacy Districts; and
 - (b) Micro-planning for family-wise and child wise design of action through community participation.

Ashram Pathshalas

*578. DR. VISWANATHAM KANITHI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government proposal to open Ashram Pathshalas in the backward regions of the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof,

(c) whether the Government have received requests in this regard from the State; and

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) The Central Government has no such propose under consideration.

(b) to (d). Question does not arise.

[*Translation*]

Railway Schools

*581. SHRI RAM NARAIN BERWA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the criteria adopted for opening railway schools;
- (b) whether the Government propose to open more such schools Keeping in view the number of children of railway employees and their requirement;
- (c) if so, the details of railway schools proposed to be opened zone-wise along with the locations thereof;
- (d) whether there is also any scheme to upgrade the exusting railway schools;
- (e) if so, the details thereof; and
- (f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) Provision of Education of facilities is the responsibility of State Governments/Ministry of Human Resource Development. The Railways have set up a few schools within the limited re-

sources and purely as a Staff welfare measure.

(b) No, Sir. However, assistance of other agencies in the field of education is being sought from time to time to meet the requirements of Railway employees.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) to (f). Upgradation of the existing Railway schools upto the level of High Schools/Higher Secondary School is considered on merits, subject to availability of funds of meet the recurring and non-recurring expenditure.

[English]

Universal Elementary Education

*582. SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA
GAVIT:
SHRI HARPAL PANWAR:

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

(a) the revised target for attaining the goal of 'universal elementary education' in the country;

(b) the progress made during the last three years in this regard and how does it compare with the target fixed;

(c) the present number of non-school going children below the age of 6 years and

those between 6 to 14 years respectively, State-wise;

(d) the percentage of such children likely to be covered by the programme this year;

(e) whether the Government have made any time-bound programme in this regard;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) The National Policy on Education 1986 had envisaged that all children of about 11 years of age will receive primary education by 1990 and free and compulsory education will be provided to all children upto 14 years of age by 1995. The Central Advisory Board on Education Committee on Policy headed by Shri Janardhan Reddy, after reviewing the position, has advised that (a) targets for universalisation of elementary education need to be revised; and (b) every effort should be made to ensure that the constitutional obligation of providing free and compulsory education upto 14 years is achieved by the end of this century. It is proposed to place the report of the Committee before CABE for consideration.

(b) and (c). The gross enrolment ratios (includes under-age and over-age children) in classes I-V and VI-VIII in the last three years were as follows:-

	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
Classes I-V (6-11 years)	99.56	99.96	101.03
Classes VI-VIII (11-14 years)	56.95	59.15	60.11

It is estimated that in 1991 about 3.58 crores children in the age group 6-14 were not enrolled.

(d) The target for 1991-92 is 84.65 lakhs.

(e) to (g). The focus of the plans and programme is on providing universalisation of access, participation and achievement with special emphasis on girls and SC/ST sections. The following measures are being taken:

- (i) Provision of primary schools within 1 km. distance of all habitations with a population of 300 and increase in the number of upper primary schools till their ratio to primary schools reaches 1:2;
- (ii) Improvement of physical facilities in primary schools under the centrally sponsored scheme of Operation Blackboard;
- (iii) Establishment of District Institutes of Education and Training for improving teacher effectiveness;
- (iv) Provision of part-time non-formal education to school drop-outs, girls who cannot attend day schools, working children and children in school-less habitations;
- (v) Laying greater emphasis on retention and learning achievements;
- (vi) Strengthening the pre-schools components of the early childhood education programmes.

University Books in Indian Languages

*583. PROF. MALINI BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RE-

SOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state;

(a) whether a Committee for reviewing the scheme of production of University level books in India languages was appointed by the Government in 1987;

(b) whether the Committee has since submitted its report;

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

(d) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) A statement is attached.

(d) The scheme is proposed to be continued in VIIIth Five Year Plan.

STATEMENT

The main recommendation made by the Committee set up by the Government to review the Scheme of University Level Books in Indian Languages are as follows, in brief:-

- I. Job opportunities to students pursuing their studies in India languages should be ensured;
- II. The Scheme should be continued and the Central Government should consider providing further assistance of Rs. 3 crores to each State till the end of VIII Plan Period.
- III. Hindi Granth Akademies and State Textbook Boards should concentrate their resources and energy

- exclusively on the production of University level books in Indian languages instead of engaging themselves in activities not connected with change of medium;
- IV. The Commission for Scientific and Technical Terminology should function as a policy-making body for switch over of medium and should monitor and co-ordinate book-production activities of university level literature in Indian languages. The Commission should therefore, be accorded the enhanced status of statutory organisation;
- V. Four zonal Co-ordination Committees should be set up for co-ordinating the programme of book-production and Terminology in Indian languages-Southern zone, Hindi zone, Eastern zone and Western zone.
- VI. Each State should have a single organization for the production of university level books in India languages which should function as a standard publishing house
- VII. A separate cell in the U. G. C. as well as in each University should be set up for the implementation of regional languages as media of instruction in Universities.
- (a) whether any new drug for the treatment of leprosy has been developed by the World Health Organisation recently;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government have cleared the trial of the new drug on the leprosy patients in the country;
- (d) whether the safety and toxicity of the drug has been examined; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIM. L. FOTEDAR):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The new drug Ofloxacin in combination with Rifampicin is being tested on trial basis by WHO for treatment of leprosy patients.

(c) The Government of India has recently recommended the trial of Ofloxacin in combination with Rifampicin in the treat of leprosy patients to WHO at 12 leprosy Institution of emineaced.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) Safety and efficacy of Ofloxacin was first investigated clinically in Japan and European countries involving 3,340 patient, out of whom 2,498 were included in the Japanese study and 845 patients in European studies. The short term and long term toxicity studies of Ofloxacin in different species of animals have shown that the drug Ofloxacin is safe. Clinical trials conducted abroad had revealed that the drug has an excellent efficacy profile in human beings. It was found to be effective in patients of acute urinary tract infection, chronic compile cases, bacterial pneumonia and safer types of respiratory tract infections. By the time the drug was approved for marketing in India, it had

Anti-Leprosy Drug

- *584. SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD:
SHRI M. V. CHANDRASEKHARA MURTHY:

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

already been marketed in a number of developed countries. Multi-centric clinical trials conducted with the drug in India have shown that the drug is safe and effective.

Electrification of Railway Stations

*585. SHRI ANNA JOSHI:
SHRI MAHESH KANODIA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria fixed for electrification of railway stations;

(b) the number of stations that fulfil the criteria but are yet to be electrified, zone-wise;

(c) the names of the stations selected for electrification during 1992-93; and

(d) the tentative scheme for electrification of all such stations is near future?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) A station is considered for electrification if:

(i) electricity is available within a distance of 1 km.

(ii) At least one pair of train stops at the station during night.

(iii) Reliable power supply at reasonable tariff is made available by the respective State Electricity Boards.

(b) Zone	No. of stations eligible but yet to be electrified
Central	29
Eastern	46
Northern	41
North-Eastern	17
Northeast Frontier	28
Southern	20
South Central	34
South Eastern	39
Western	24
Total	278

(c) and (d). A statement is attached.

STATEMENT

(c) Names of stations selected to be electrified during 1992-93

Central Railway

1. Kelavali
2. Dulavali
3. Lavage
4. Jumapatti
5. Kohdad
6. Bargaon Gujar
7. Bhagdara
8. Bhoras Bhudruk
9. Mordad Tanda
10. Mahadeo Pragano
11. Masangaon
12. Basai
13. Jajan
14. Bhandal
15. Runkuta
16. Barah
17. Lalpur
18. Belatal
19. Patara
20. Sondha Raod
21. Asoehar

22. Itchar
23. Rampahari
24. Lidhorakhurd
25. Kantangikhurd
26. Vajayasotta
27. Marwasagram
28. Dharakoh
29. Polapatthar

Eastern Railway

1. Bhyana Halt
2. Jalal Kali Halt
3. Siraj Nagar Halt
4. Pariballa Halt
5. Suhama Mrigi Halt
6. Akaipur Halt
7. Labutala Halt
8. Malatipur Halt
9. Kankra Mirza
10. Uttar Road
11. Hamagar Halt
12. Bahinpuya Halt
13. Mathurapur
14. Kalpahari
15. Satabahani

1. Bakkas
2. Bani
3. Dhir Ganj
4. Dayal Pur
5. Pindara Road
6. Bandhua Kalan
7. Sonik
8. Pipersand
9. Sayed Khanpur
10. Jaunpur Katchery
11. Jugaur
12. Rahmat Nagar
13. Ishwar Daspur
14. Tel Khajuri
15. Tikauli Rawat Pur
16. Ram Chandra Pur
17. Banthra
18. Makhi
19. Jhanikhera
20. Maman
21. Kulwa
22. Endil
23. Chamraula

24. Kanspur Gugauli
25. Maltha
26. Samohan
27. Bhimpura
28. Govind Marwar

North – Eastern Railway

1. Chanduana Halt
2. Kadamopura Halt
3. Parsanul Halt
4. Barhara Halt
5. Avapur Halt
6. Garhpura Halt
7. Lalit Laxmpur
8. Sher Halt
9. Tejpurwa
10. Beharawah
11. Kunwandih
12. Alman
13. Aliganj

Northeast Frontier Railway

1. Pashwashraya
2. Sajerpra
3. Sanjoygram
4. Hautlay

5. Khumtai

6. Dijaobra

7. Sukritipur

Southern Railway

1. Adderi

2. Sarangapedu

3. Kalladakka

4. Kanchanalu

5. Komahalli

6. Kaniyuru

7. Mududi

8. Neralakatte

9. Sravanur

10. Yedamangala

11. Potheri

12. Chandera

13. Sutardete

14. Sunsenahalli

15. Kodigehalli

16. Dobbespel

17. Nadaghatta

18. Chandraginkopli

19. Patahalli

20. Bisanatham

South Central Railway

1. Rayanaguda Halt

2. Madugulappalli Halt

3. Kukkadam Halt

4. Damancherla Halt

5. Divitipalli Halt

6. Hariapur Halt

7. Tikekarwadi

8. Gudlmetta Halt

9. Vadarlapadu

10. Cherukuwada Halt

11. Shivadevunichikala Halt

12. Chintaparu Halt

South Eastern Railway

1. Kumrul

2. Indus

3. Boaichandi

4. Seharabazar

5. Rainagar

6. Sahaspur

7. Lodma

8. Patasahi

9. Karra

10. Bakaspur

11. Balsiring
12. Champajharan
13. Argue
14. Golabal
15. Mukteswar
16. Dhulakhapatna
17. Balpur
18. Dhaitalla
19. Tiger Hill
20. Gudroo
21. Deuswasin
22. Maniokchurcee
23. Serajaon Raod
24. Sirri
25. Bondapalle
26. Gujjagivalada
27. Narasipuram
28. Rompalla

Western Railway

1. Binjana
2. Bhatisuda
3. Dakachya
4. Jamuniya Kalan
5. Lekoda

6. Lachipura
7. Undas-Mudhavpur
8. Ametha
9. Kepron
10. Amli
11. Ranthambor
12. Dumariya
13. Rayaka
14. Aditpara
15. Vijapadi
16. Kansiyanes
17. Chamraj

The electrification works on above mentioned 169 Railway stations are expected to be completed during 1992-93. However, energisation of the stations will depend upon electric service connection being given by the respective State Electricity Board in time.

(d) The remaining eligible 109 stations will be programmed for electrification in subsequent years subject to availability of funds and provision of electric service connection by the respective State Electricity Board.

Nursing Training Centres

*586. KUMARI UMA BHARTI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is shortage of trained and qualified nurses in the country;

(b) If so, whether the Government propose to set up more nursing training centres so as to increase the number of trained nurses; and

(c) If so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIM. L. FOTEDAR):

(a) to (c). There is an overall shortage of qualified nurses in the country. It is proposed to give high priority to the expansion and strengthening of nursing education in the Eighth Plan.

Cost Overrun of Railway Projects

*587. SHRI SHARAD DIGHE
SHRI R. SURENDER
REDDY:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of railway projects which have registered steep cost and time overrun in the current year;

(b) the details regarding escalation of cost in case of each project; and

(c) the steps taken for speedy implementation of these projects?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) to (c). The amount of escalation is known only when the revised estimates are sanctioned and therefore only those projects for which revised estimates were sanctioned in 1991-92 have been listed.

Major ongoing projects costing over Rs 20 crores each, revised estimates for which were sanctioned in the year 1991-92, because of escalation in cost are listed below

Sl. No.	Name of project	Year in which sanctioned	Cost as estimated originally	Cost as revised in 1991-92	Expected date of completion
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Mankhurd-Belapur Rail Line Project	1983-84	Rs. 120 crores	Rs. 287.11 crores	December 1992.
2.	Electrification of Bhopal-Nagda Section	1982-83	Rs. 53.24 crores	Rs. 102.26 crores	Section has been energised in March, 1992.
3.	Rohatak-Jakhhal Doubling Phase-I (76 Km)	1981-82	Rs. 19.55 crores	Rs. 58.27 crores	September, 1992.

Cost escalation has occurred mainly because of paucity of funds. In the case of Mankhurd-Belapur project, delay also occurred because of problems in getting land cleared from encroachments, and this matter was constantly taken up with the State Government.

National Scholarships

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

(a) whether there is any proposal to revise the rates of National Scholarships in consonance with the rise in price index from time to time;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of times the rates of various scholarships have been revised so far?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) to (c). The rate of scholarship under the National Scholarships Scheme have been revised three times during 1974, 1981 and 1988. There is no proposal at present to further revise the rate of National Scholarships.

[*Translation*]

Maternal and Child Health Centres

*589. SHRI SURESHANAND SWAMI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Maternal and Child Health Centres at present, State-wise;

(b) the total number of such Centres propose to be opened during the financial year 1992-93, State-wise;

(c) whether foreign assistance is available to these Centres; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI M. L. FOTEDAR): (a) to (d). There are no Maternal and Child Health Care centres. However, there are Sub-centres which provide Maternal and Child Health Services to the rural population. The State-wise position of number of Sub-centres functioning in the country is given in the attached statement.

No, new Sub-Centres are proposed to be sanctioned in 1992-93.

Foreign assistance is available for construction of sub-centres under Area Projects being implemented in 15 States to strengthen the infrastructure for delivery of family welfare services.

STATEMENT

No. of Sub-centres functioning

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>State/UT</i>	<i>Total No. Functioning 31.12.91</i>
1.	Andhra Pradesh	7894
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	173

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>State/UT</i>	<i>Total No. Functioning 31.12.91</i>
3.	Assam	5110
4.	Bihar	14799
5.	Goa	145
6.	Gujarat	7134
7.	Haryana	2299
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1502
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	1460
10.	Karnataka	7793
11.	Kerala	5094
12.	Madhya Pradesh	11910
13.	Maharashtra	9364
14.	Manipur	420
15.	Meghalaya	342
16.	Mizoram	220
17.	Nagaland	201
18.	Orissa	5426
19.	Punjab	2853
20.	Rajasthan	8096
21.	Sikkim	142
22.	Tamil Nadu	8681
23.	Tripura	496
24.	Uttar Pradesh	21653 UG

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>State/UT</i>	<i>Total No. Functioning 31.12.91</i>
25.	West Bengal	7873
26.	A&N Islands	97
27.	Chandigarh	12
28.	D&N Haveli	34
29.	Daman & Diu	30
30.	Delhi	42
31.	Lakshadweep	14
32.	Pondicherry	76
Total		131385

UC= Under clarification.

[English]

Recycling of Waste

*590. SHRI KADAMBUR M. R. JANARTHANAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the news item captioned "Recycling waste in China" appearing in the Financial Express dated March 16, 1992;

(b) if so, whether the Government propose to prepare any plan on its analogy; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS

AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Many types of wastes generated in rural and urban areas of India are recycled in a decentralised manner. However, there is no plan of action under consideration for recycling of waste on the analogy of the Chinese model.

{ Translation }

Disposable Syringes

*591. SHRI CHINMAYANAND SWAMI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to undertake the manufacture of disposable syringes in public sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government propose to introduce disposable syringes in CGHS dispensaries to eliminate the risk of AIDS and other communicable diseases; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIM. L. FOTEDAR): (a) to (d). Hindustan Latex Limited (HLL), a Public Sector Undertaking, under the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, had proposed to manufacture 60 million pieces of disposable syringe and 100 million pieces of needle at the present estimated project cost of Rs. 53.08 crores. However, in view of the large investment needed to be made in the project, the relatively higher anticipated unit cost of HLL syringe vis-a-vis the conventional syringes available in the market and non-availability of captive purchase support by different programmes of the Government, HLL have now viewed that the proposed project is not viable. The introduction of disposable syringes in hospitals and dispensaries is not a part of the National AIDS Control Programme. Further, AIDS virus is there molabile and is destroyed by ordinary boiling. Therefore glass-strings with needles are used in CGHS Dispensaries.

Bogus Sterilisation Operation

6330. SHRIVILAS MUTTEMWAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item captioned "Banda Mein Farji Nasbandiyon Ki Uchchastariya Janch", appearing in 'Rashtriya-Shara' dated December 31, 1991;

(b) if so, whether the Government have received such report from other parts of the country;

(c) if so, the facts thereof; and

(d) the corrective measures taken in this regard so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D. K. THARADEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, such report regarding large-scale bogus sterilisation in other parts of the country has come to the notice of the Government.

(c) The question does not arise.

(d) The State Government has been requested to take necessary action under intimation to the Union Government.

[English]

Irregularities in Medical Council of India

6331. SHRI SURESHANAND SWAMI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of large scale irregularities alleged to have been committed by some of the retired officers of Medical council of India;

(b) if so, whether a CBI inquiry was instituted; and

(c) the outcome thereof and action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D. K. THARADEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) to (c). Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) has investigated the alleged irregularities committed by Ex-Secretary of Medical Council of India (MCI). According to CBI, the allegation of misconduct

has been established against him. Medical Council of India is examining appropriate action that can be taken under the provisions of law against its retired Officer

Welfare Measures for Contract Labourers in Food Corporation of India

6332. SHRI MRUTYUNJAYA NAYAK: Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Food Corporation of India provide welfare measures and other benefits to the contract labourers as provided to the departmental workers;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the corrective measures proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI TARUN GOGOI): (a) to (c). The minimum wages and other admissible amenities to the Contract Labour are ensured by the FCI through incorporation of suitable provisions in the Contracts executed with the Contractors.

Reopening of Stations in Waltair Division

6333. SHRI SIVAJI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kashinagar, Parlakimidi and Ganguvada stations under Waltair division of South-Eastern Railways were closed down resulting in great hardship to the people;

(b) if so, the reasons for such closures; and

(c) the time by which these Station are likely to be reopened?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAL-LIKARJUN): (a) to (c). Parlakimidi, Kashinagar and Ganguvada block stations have not been closed for passenger traffic but have been converted into halt stations for operational and financial reasons.

Food Stuff to Kashmir

6334. SHRI J. CHOKKA RAO: Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) whether basic food stuff is supplied to the people of Kashmir at subsidies rates; and

(b) if so, the expenditure incurred on this account by the Union Government and the State Government during the last three years separately?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI TARUN GOGOI): (a) and (b). The foodgrains, wheat and rice, are supplied at uniform central issue prices to all the States/UTs including Jammu and Kashmir for sale to the consumers under the Public Distribution System. These prices are lower than the economic cost of the grains. The differential amount, that is, subsidy, incurred during the last three years by the Government of India and benefit availed by the consumers of Jammu and Kashmir is as under:-

<i>Year</i>	<i>Amount (Rs. in crores)</i>
1989-90	44.32
1990-91	42.06
1991-92 (Estimated)	47.76

The cost incurred by the State Government towards distribution of these grains are either realised by the State Govt. from the consumers or borne by them by way of

subsidy and it is a matter within the jurisdiction of individual State Governments

[*Translation*]

Greenhouse Effect

6335. SHRI SUSHIL CHANDRA VERMA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether levels of water touching Indian coasts are affected by Greenhouse effect;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any study has been conducted on "Greenhouse Effect" and the consequent thrust of rapid climate changes by the foreign scientists and the Indian scientists; and

(d) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) and (b). Scientists have estimated that the sea-level is rising roughly at the rate of 1 mm per year, but the exact relationship between the greenhouse effect and the levels of water on the Indian coast has not been established.

(c) Yes, Sir. Several studies have been conducted on various aspects of the greenhouse effect.

(d) The outcome has shown a trend of global warming and possible climate change, but there are numerous uncertainties regarding the causes, scale of impacts and regional variation.

[*English*]

Assistance for Bhadra Wildlife Sanctuary

6336. SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESWARI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Karnataka Forest Department has prepared a master plan to develop the Bhadra Wildlife Sanctuary in 'Chikmagalur and Shimoga districts;

(b) if so, the whether the Karnataka Government has sought financial assistance therefor from the Union Government; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) to (c). Central Government have received no master plan proposal for the development of the Bhadra Wildlife Sanctuary in the Chikmagalur and Shimoga districts of Karnataka.

[*Translation*]

Quota of Berths at Samastipur

6337. SHRI LALIT ORAON: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the quota of berth for three-tier in 5609-UP (Avadh-Assam Express) from Samastipur station has been withdrawn;

(b) whether there is no quota for A. C. Chair car also from this station;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether there is proposal to restore it; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAL-LIKARJUN): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) The Reservation Quota in IInd class was withdrawn due to heavy demand at stations on N. F. Railway. No Ac Chair Car accommodation is available on this train.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) A quota of 6 IInd class berths has been allotted at Samastipur station in Muzaf-farpur-New Delhi coach of 5609 Guwahati-New Delhi Avadh-Assam Express w. e. f. 4.5.1992.

Stations in North U. P.

6338. SHRI BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of amount spent separately on Dehradun, Kotdwar, Rishikesh, Nazibabad and Ramnagar Railway Stations of Uttar Pradesh during last three years, year-wise along-with the works on which the amount has been spent;

(b) whether the Government propose to modernise and fully develop the said Stations;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAL-LIKARJUN): (a) Railways do not keep stationwise details of expenditure incurred on maintenance/repairs. No major works have been undertaken at these stations during the last three years.

(b) to (d). All these stations have been provided with adequate facilities commensurate with the volume of traffic handled.

Financial Assistance to Kendriya Ayurved Avam Siddh Anusandhan Parishad

6339. SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the grant given to the Kendriya Ayurved Avam Siddh Anusandhan Parishad during each of the last three years;

(b) whether this amount is provided annually; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D. K. THARADEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) A statement is attached.

(b) Grants are given every in several instalments.

(c) Not Applicable.

STATEMENT

The grants given to the Kendriya Ayurved Avam Siddh Anusandhan and Parishad during the last three years are as follows:—

(Rs. in lakhs)

<i>Year</i>	<i>Non-Plan</i>	<i>Plan</i>	<i>Combined Building Complex</i>	<i>F. W. Programme</i>
1989-90	491.00	121.57	85.00	15.65
1990-91	587.00	216.60	86.58	11.95
1991-92	572.45	150.00	75.00	14.25

[*English*]

Non-Lifting of Foodgrains Quota by States

6340. SHRI ASHOK ANANDRAO
DESHMUKH:
SHRI MADAN LAL KHUR-
ANA:

Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) whether some of the State Government and Union Territories did not lift the wheat, edible oil, kerosene oil, rice, sugar, etc. allocated to them for distribution under the public distribution system;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reasons for not lifting the entire quantities allocated to them; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI TARUN GOGOI): (a) to (d). Lifting of allotted quantities of wheat, edible oil, kerosene oil, rice, sugar etc. by State governments/Union Territories is a continuous process. On account of various requirements like financial arrangements, transportation of commodities to distribution points, availability of wagons/trucks, the lifting is not always cent percent. However, the Food Corporation of India and other Central distribution agencies take all possible steps, in cooperation with State Governments and their agencies, to deliver the allotted quantities of rice, wheat, sugar, edible oils and kerosene oil to State/Union Territories. While allotment/offtake figures of kerosene oil are not readily available, the details of allocation and lifting of rice, wheat, sugar and edible oils are given in Statements I, II and III attached.

STATEMENT-I

Showing demand, Allotment and offtake of Rice and Wheat from central pool for public Distribution system to various States/UTs for the months of October, 1991 to January, 1992.

States/UTs.	October, 1991			November, 1991			December, 1991			January, 1992			
	D.	A.	O.	D.	A.	O.	D.	A.	O.	D.	A.	O.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
Andhra Pradesh	R.	280.0	280.0	166.0	125.0	125.0	190.5	125.0	170.0	155.2	220.0	170.0	145.5
	W.	20.0	20.0	14.1	20.0	20.0	11.4	20.0	18.0	14.0	20.0	18.0	12.8
Arunachal Pradesh	R.	8.0	7.5	6.3	8.0	7.5	6.5	8.0	11.5	6.3	8.0	8.0	6.8
	W.	1.0	0.8	0.3	1.0	0.8	0.5	1.0	0.72	0.4	1.0	0.72	0.4
Assam	R.	72.0	42.3	39.6	64.0	40.3	36.6	64.0	40.3	34.3	64.0	35.3	36.8
	W.	52.0	30.0	27.1	42.0	30.0	16.5	42.0	29.0	26.2	42.0	25.0	19.3
Bihar	R.	25.0	15.0	9.9	25.0	15.0	9.2	25.0	15.0	9.8	25.0	15.0	10.8
	W.	100.0	47.0	49.2	100.0	7.0	39.7	100.0	42.3	46.8	100.0	42.3	51.3

States/UTs.	October, 1991				November, 1991				December, 1991				January, 1992			
	D.	A.	O.		D.	A.	O.		D.	A.	O.		D.	A.	O.	
1	2	3	4		5	6	7		8	9	10		11	12	13	
Goa	R.	6.0	5.5	4.1	6.0	5.5	3.8		6.0	5.5	4.3		6.0	4.5	5.8	
	W.	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.5		3.5	3.5	3.0		3.5	3.15	2.7	
Gujarat	R.	35.0	31.0	24.1	40.0	31.0	30.8		50.0	28.0	27.3		50.0	28.0	24.5	
	W.	100.0	67.0	51.3	100.0	67.0	56.9		100.0	60.3	5.3		100.0	60.3	49.6	
Haryana	R.	3.0	4.0	3.0	4.0	4.0	1.6		4.0	3.0	1.6		4.0	3.0	1.7	
	W.	30.0	30.0	11.1	45.0	30.0	20.2		45.0	27.0	26.3		45.0	27.0	22.5	
Himachal Pradesh	R.	6.5	7.15	6.1	7.1	7.15	7.3		7.1	6.5	7.6		7.1	6.5	6.8	
	W.	10.0	10.0	7.5	15.0	10.0	9.3		15.0	9.0	12.3		15.0	10.0	9.5	
Jammu & Kashmir	R.	40.0	43.5	32.7	40.0	43.5	29.0		40.0	35.0	30.0		40.0	35.0	22.3	
	W.	20.0	20.0	6.9	20.0	20.0	7.0		20.0	18.0	13.0		20.0	18.0	6.0	

States/UTs.	October, 1991			November, 1991			December, 1991			January, 1992			
	D.	A.	D.	D.	A.	D.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	O.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	13
Karnataka	R.	75.0	56.0	62.6	75.0	56.0	54.9	75.0	45.0	43.1	75.0	50.0	48.1
	W.	50.0	40.0	44.0	50.0	40.0	39.4	50.0	36.0	34.9	50.0	36.0	35.1
Kerala	R.	160.0	150.0	146.6	160.0	150.0	155.7	160.0	150.0	149.5	160.0	150.0	148.0
	W.	30.0	30.0	30.1	50.0	30.0	30.7	50.0	27.0	25.9	50.0	27.0	26.6
Madhya Pradesh	R.	120.0	34.0	29.9	120.0	34.0	28.2	120.0	23.0	23.6	120.0	23.0	18.4
	W.	130.0	35.0	38.7	180.0	35.0	38.2	180.0	31.5	24.3	180.0	31.5	31.5
Maharashtra	R.	65.0	53.0	61.8	65.0	53.0	42.0	75.0	45.0	45.1	75.0	82.0	58.7
	W.	120.0	121.0	127.5	150.0	121.0	103.6	150.0	108.0	103.2	150.0	121.0	114.4
Manipur	R.	9.3	10.5	4.7	9.3	11.5	3.2	9.3	9.5	10.9	9.3	7.0	9.1
	W.	3.0	3.0	5.2	3.0	3.0	1.0	3.0	2.7	3.9	3.0	2.7	2.3

States/UTs.	October, 1991			November, 1991			December, 1991			January, 1992			
	D.	A.	O.	D.	A.	O.	D.	A.	O.	D.	A.	O.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	19	
Meghalaya	R.	15.0	14.0	10.1	19.0	14.0	13.4	19.0	14.0	11.9	15.0	10.0	1.0
	W.	2.5	2.5	2.7	2.5	2.5	1.6	2.5	3.75	4.5	2.25	2.25	2.0
Mizoram	R.	7.5	10.0	6.7	10.5	10.0	8.5	10.5	10.0	6.6	10.5	6.0	8.3
	W.	1.25	1.25	1.4	1.25	1.25	0.4	1.25	2.13	2.2	1.25	1.25	1.1
Nagaland	R.	15.0	13.25	15.0	15.0	13.25	13.1	15.0	13.25	12.5	15.0	9.25	15.5
	W.	10.0	6.0	4.7	10.0	6.0	2.6	10.0	6.9	10.9	10.0	0.0	3.0
Orissa	R.	45.0	40.5	28.2	45.0	40.5	24.5	45.0	25.0	20.5	30.0	25.0	22.0
	W.	35.0	25.0	25.7	35.0	25.0	19.5	35.0	22.5	18.7	35.0	22.5	18.1
Punjab	R.	1.5	2.0	0.8	1.5	2.0	0.6	1.5	-1.5	0.6	1.5	1.5	0.4
	W.	25.0	25.0	16.8	25.0	25.0	13.1	25.0	22.5	15.0	25.0	22.5	19.2

States/UTs.	October, 1991					November, 1991					December, 1991					January, 1992						
	D.	A.	O.	A.	O.	D.	A.	O.	A.	O.	D.	A.	O.	A.	O.	D.	A.	O.	D.	A.	O.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
Rajasthan	R.	5.0	4.2	3.1	5.0	4.2	2.6	5.0	3.0	2.0	5.0	3.0	2.1	5.0	3.0	2.1	5.0	3.0	2.1	5.0	3.0	2.1
	W.	150.0	75.0	73.2	200.0	75.0	66.1	200.0	67.5	67.0	200.0	72.5	72.4	200.0	72.5	72.4	200.0	72.5	72.4	200.0	72.5	72.4
Sikkim	R.	5.0	5.5	3.0	5.5	5.5	4.7	5.5	4.5	4.5	5.5	4.5	2.2	5.5	4.5	2.2	5.5	4.5	2.2	5.5	4.5	2.2
	W.	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.7	0.54	0.4	0.7	0.54	0.4	0.7	0.54	0.4	0.7	0.54	0.4	0.7	0.54	0.4
Tamil Nadu	R.	100.0	81.0	66.0	100.0	81.0	78.6	100.0	91.0	84.7	100.0	81.0	66.5	100.0	81.0	66.5	100.0	81.0	66.5	100.0	81.0	66.5
	W.	30.0	30.0	21.6	30.0	30.0	19.8	30.0	27.0	21.1	30.0	27.0	12.6	30.0	27.0	12.6	30.0	27.0	12.6	30.0	27.0	12.6
Tripura	R.	12.85	16.85	10.2	12.85	20.85	15.6	12.85	16.85	13.9	12.85	16.85	11.0	12.85	16.85	11.0	12.85	16.85	11.0	12.85	16.85	11.0
	W.	2.5	2.5	1.1	2.85	2.5	1.1	2.85	2.25	2.3	2.85	2.25	0.4	2.85	2.25	0.4	2.85	2.25	0.4	2.85	2.25	0.4

States/UTs.	October, 1991					November, 1991					December, 1991					January, 1992				
	D.	A.	O.	D.	A.	O.	D.	A.	O.	D.	A.	O.	D.	A.	O.	D.	A.	O.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13								
Uttar Pradesh	R.	50.0	35.0	37.0	50.0	40.0	33.0	50.0	28.0	33.5	50.0	28.0	26.1							
	W.	100.0	55.0	51.3	100.0	60.0	55.8	100.0	54.0	54.7	100.0	54.0	55.1							
West Bengal	R.	95.0	83.0	72.5	150.0	75.0	58.7	150.0	69.0	76.4	150.0	69.0	56.2							
	W.	108.0	90.0	69.6	130.0	90.0	75.8	130.0	81.0	55.9	130.0	31.0	71.0							
A & N Islands	R.	4.5	4.5	1.2	-	-	3.3	-	-	3.0	4.5	4.5	0.6							
	W.	2.1	2.1	0.8	-	-	4.0	-	-	-	2.1	2.1	Neg.							
Chandigarh	R.	0.5	2.0	0.2	0.5	2.0	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5							
	W.	3.0	1.8	1.0	3.0	1.8	1.7	3.0	1.6	1.2	3.0	1.6	1.9							

States/UTs.	October, 1991				November, 1991				December, 1991				January, 1992			
	D.	A.	O.		D.	A.	O.		D.	A.	O.		D.	A.	O.	
1	2	3	4		5	6	7		8	9	10		11	12	13	
D. & N. Havell	R.	0.5	1.0	-	0.5	1.0	-	0.5	0.5	0.5	-	0.5	0.5	0.5	-	-
	W.	0.2	0.2	-	0.2	0.2	-	0.2	0.18	0.18	-	0.2	0.18	0.18	-	-
Daman & Diu	R.	0.6	1.0	-	0.6	1.0	-	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.6	0.6	0.13	0.3	0.3
	W.	0.2	0.15	-	0.2	0.15	-	0.2	0.13	0.13	0.1	0.2	0.2	20.0	0.1	0.1
Delhi	R	35.0	27.0	23.0	35.0	27.0	14.1	35.0	20.0	20.0	9.1	35.0	35.0	20.0	17.4	17.4
	W.	75.0	72.0	76.9	75.0	72.0	49.2	75.0	64.8	64.8	66.8	75.0	75.0	64.8	74.2	74.2
Lakshadweep	R.	-	-	1.1	-	-	0.5	-	-	-	0.7	-	-	-	0.6	0.6
	W.	-	-	-	-	-	Neg.	-	-	-	Neg.	-	-	-	Neg.	Neg.

STATEMENT II

Showing Levy Sugar Quota, Additional 5% A-HOC Increase and Festival Quota of States/U.Ts Since 1.2.1987 to January, 1992.

S. No.	State/U.T.	Monthly normal quota	Monthly 5% ad-hoc increase allowed from August, 1991 to March, 1992)	Festival quota for each year
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	25281	1264	7614
2.	Andaman Nicobar	247	12	74
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	314	16	94
4.	Assam	9617	481	2896
5.	Bihar	33459	1673	10078
6.	Chandigarh	372	19	112
7.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	51	3	14
8.	Delhi	8721*	436	2316
9.	Goa	500	25	150
10.	Daman	24	1	12

S. No.	State/U.T.	Monthly normal quota	Monthly 5% ad-hoc increase (allowed from August, 1991 to March, 1992)	Festival quota for each year
1	2	3	4	5
11.	Diu	15	1	
12.	Gujarat	16194	810	4878
13.	Haryana	6386	319	1924
14.	Himachal Pradesh	2019	101	608
15.	Jammu & Kashmir	2884	144	868
16.	Karnataka	17769	888	5350
17.	Kerala	11953	598	3600
18.	Lakshdweep	71	4	22
19.	Madhya Pradesh	52031	1252	7536
20.	Maharashtra	299938	1497	9014
21.	Manipur	694	35	208

S. No.	State/U.T.	Monthly normal quota	Monthly 5% ad-hoc increase (allowed from August, 1991 to March, 1992)	Festival quota for each year
1	2	3	4	5
22.	Meghalaya	662	33	200
23.	Mizoram	261	13	78
24.	Nagaland	426	21	128
25.	Orissa	12393	620	3730
26.	Pondicherry	305*	15.2	64
27.	Karnikal	73	3.7	18
28.	Mahe	15	0.7	4
29.	Yanam	7	0.4	2
30.	Punjab	7945	397	2392
31.	Rajasthan	16914	846	5092
32.	Sikkim	165	8	50

S. No.	State/U. T.	Monthly normal quota	Monthly 5% ad-hoc increase (allowed from August, 1991 to March, 1992)	Festival quota for each year
1	2	3	4	5
33.	Tamil Nadu	22547	1127	6790
34.	Tripura	1001	50	302
35.	Uttar Pradesh	52926	2646	15936
36.	West Bengal	25888	1294	7796
	Total	333068	16654	99950

* Includes increase in quota of 1032 tonnes in Delhi and 108 tonnes in Pondicherry made from May, 1990 onwards.

Note: Levy sugar allotments are not based on demands received from the State Governments/Union Territories. Lifting is normally full.

STATEMENT III

State-wise Detailed Allocation and Lifting of Imported Edible Oils under PDS in 1991-92 (November, 1991 to February, 1992)

Sl. No.	States	Nov. 91		Dec.91		Jan. 92		Feb. 92	
		ALLOC.	LIFT	ALLOC.	LIFT	ALLOC.	LIFT	ALLOC.	LIFT.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1500	1500	-	1500	1500	90	1500	1390
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	50	-	-	-	50	18	50	50
3.	Assam	200	-	-	-	200	72	200	108
4.	Bihar	1500	-	-	890	1500	200	1500	111
5.	Goa	300	300	300	-	300	-	300	100
6.	Gujarat	1500	1500	-	1607	1500	-	1500	1350
7.	Haryana	600	-	-	-	600	223	600	-
8.	Himachal Pradesh	500	-	-	176	500	317	500	220
9.	J & K	500	-	-	75	500	283	500	220
10.	Karnataka	1200	995	-	1159	1200	497	1200	1072
11.	Kerala	1000	1500	1000	1255	-	-	-	-

Sl. No.	States	Nov 91		Dec 91		Jan. 92		Feb. 92	
		ALLOC-	LIFT	ALLOC.	LIFT	ALLOC.	LIFT	ALLOC.	LIFT.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
12.	Madhya Pradesh	1200	-	-	-	1200	-	1200	-
13.	Maharashtra	2000	500	-	2256	4000	-	2000	-
14.	Manipur	200	-	-	-	200	200	200	200
15.	Meghalaya	200	-	-	-	200	185	200	130
16.	Mizoram	200	-	-	-	200	200	200	120
17.	Nagaland	200	-	-	-	200	400	200	200
18.	Orissa	1000	1000	-	1000	1000	-	1000	1000
19.	Punjab	700	-	-	180	700	331	700	223
20.	Rajasthan	780	80	-	75	700	512	1200	116
21.	Sikkim	150	-	-	-	150	-	150	-
22.	Tamil Nadu	1500	689	-	-	-	-	-	-
23.	Tripura	200	-	-	-	200	175	200	220
24.	Uttar Pradesh	1500	-	-	191	1500	52	1500	388

Sl. No.	States	Nov. 91		Dec. 91		Jan. 92		Feb. 92	
		ALLOC.	LIFT.	ALLOC.	LIFT.	ALLOC.	LIFT.	ALLOC.	LIFT.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
25.	West Bengal	1500	-	-	500	1500	709	1500	100
26.	A & N Islands	100	100	-	100	100	-	180	-
27.	Chandigarh	100	-	-	-	100	-	180	-
28.	D & N Haveli	60	50	-	-	50	48	50	-
29.	Delhi	1500	-	-	301	1500	-	1500	-
30.	Daman	50	50	-	-	50	50	80	30
31.	Diu	50	50	-	-	50	50	50	50
32.	Lakshadweep	25	43	-	6	50	-	25	50
33.	Pondicherry	200	230	50	-	300	-	280	220
Total:		22175	8557	1350	11271	21800	4612	20225	8723

Rail Projects in Andhra Pradesh

4341. SHRIDHARMABHIKSHAM. Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Andhra Pradesh has sent proposal to the Union Government for construction of new railway projects and expansion/extension of the existing ones in the State;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government of Andhra Pradesh have recommended following new line/gauge conversion projects:

- (i) Peddapally-Karimnagar-Akanapet-Sangareddy-Patencheru and Sangareddy-Sacⁿpet Road new BG line.
- (ii) Nizamabad-Ramagundam (via Jagtial & Uppal-Jagtial (via Karimnagar new BG line.
- (iii) Nandyala-Yerraguntla new BG line.
- (iv) Gudur-Macherla (via Vinukonda-Kanigiri and Atmakur new BG line.
- (v) Vikarabad-Krishna new BG line.
- (vi) Raichur-Macherla new BG line.
- (vii) Nidubrolu-Nizamapatnam new BG line.
- (viii) Tirupati-Pakala conversion and Pakala-Katpadi parallel BG line.

(ix) Kakinada-Kotipalli new BG line.

(x) Conversion of Guntur-Dronachellam.

(xi) Provision of parallel BG line from Secunderabad to Kumool.

(xii) Hindupur-Rayadurg new BG line.

(c) Out of the above, proposal of new BG line between Gadwal and Raichur (59 km) has been referred to the Planning Commission. Proposal for Peddapally-Karimnagar-Nizamabad new BG line is being referred to the Planning Commission for their approval. Proposals of conversion of Tirupati-Pakala-Katpadi, Guntur-Guntakal & Secunderabad-Dronachellam MG lines to BG have been approved and are likely to be taken up during 92-93. Reconnaissance Engineering-cum-Traffic Survey for construction of new BG line connecting Nadikude with Renigunta (350 km) has been approved. Surveys carried out for other new lines listed at (b) above except Rayadurg-Hindupur, have revealed that these projects are financially unremunerative. Owing to constraint of resources there is no proposal for conducting any survey for Rayadurg to Hindupur at present.

[Translation]

Conversion of King Shiva's Palace as National Monument in Ratnagiri

6342. SHRIGOVINDRAO NIKAM: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any request for the conversion of King Shiva's Palace in Ratnagiri, Maharashtra as a national monument; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Projects Formulated by Language Institutions

6343. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether major, medium and small projects has been formulated by language institutions after the use of Indian languages in computer has been made possible,

(b) the institutions where research work is being done under the guidance of linguistics and computer experts on languages and scientific/technological subjects;

(c) whether any research journal has been published in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Department of Electronics has initiated a programme called Technology Development for Indian Languages (TDIL); which interalia; promotes use of Information Technology Tools for language studies and research and consolidates the R&D efforts in the area of Information Processing in Indian languages. A statement containing names of institutional where research is being done is attached.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

STATEMENT

1. Indian Institute of Technology, New Delhi.
2. Central Institute of Indian Languages, Mysore.
3. Western Regional Languages Centre, Deccan Collage, Pune.
4. Indian Institute of Applied Language Science, Bhubaneshwar.
5. Sampurnanand Sanskrit University, Varanasi.
6. Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh.
7. Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur.
8. University of Poona.
9. Tamil University.
10. Roorkee University.
11. Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.
12. Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi.
13. University of Hyderabad.
14. Kendriya Hindi Sansthan, New Delhi.
15. Banasthali Vidyapeeth, Banasthali.
16. Banaras Hindu University, Kama-chha, Varanasi.
17. Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeeth, New Delhi
18. Cochin University of Science &

19. Vidya Bharati Foundation (Regd.)
New Delhi.
20. Academy of Sanskrit Resear,
Melkote.
21. Central Electronics Engineering,
Research Institute, Delhi.

Maintenance of Kala Taj

6344. SHRI BHAGWAN SHANKAR RAWAT: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of items from Kala Taj a semi constructed building near Taj have been stolen;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action being taken by the Government for preservation and maintenance thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) There is no monument known as Kala Taj in existence near Taj Mahal, Agra.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

[*English*]

Montreal Protocol

6346. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL:
SHRIMATI DILKUMARIBHANDARI:
DR. D. VENKATESWARA RAO:

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

(a) whether India has decided to sign Montreal Protocol;

(b) if so, the broad features thereof; and

(c) the advantages which India expects to accrue from the Protocol particularly in the context of the provision for CFC switchover fund?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) The Government have decided to join the Montreal Protocol after the amendments to the Protocol adopted at London in June, 1990 come into force.

(b) The Montreal Protocol of September 1987 provides for the phase out of certain ozone-depleting substances, in a given time-frame. It also contains provisions for international cooperation for this purpose. Copies of the Protocol are available in Parliament Library for perusal by Hon'ble Members.

(c) Financial and Technical cooperation including transfer of technology would be available to India from the Multilateral Fund under the amended Protocol, once India joins the Protocol.

Financial Help to Sports persons

6347. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRATHI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey with regard to the plight of sportsmen/women who represented States and National in the past has been made;

(b) If so, the number of them who are living in indigent circumstances; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to provide financial assistance to such sports persons of yesteryears?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND THE DEPARTMENT OF WOMAN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The meritorious Sports persons of yesteryears, who are living in indigent circumstances are eligible for financial assistance under the scheme of 'National Welfare Fund for Sports persons.

Indira Mahila Yojna

6348. DR. C. SILVERA:
KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI
SINGH:

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

(a) whether the Government propose to launch an integrated scheme for development of women and children under Indira Mahila Yojna;

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

(c) whether any strategy for implementation of this scheme has also been prepared; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH

AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND THE DEPARTMENT OF WOMAN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE): (a) Yes, Sir. The Government is committed to the launching of an Integrated Programme for the development of women and children, named, Indira Mahila Yojna. This scheme would aim at developing a new sense of awareness among women particularly, in rural areas and empowering them so that they become active participants in the process of social transformation and regeneration.

(b) to (d). The details of this scheme and strategy for implementation of the scheme are being worked out. Detailed consultations with various Ministries and Departments of the Government of India and representatives of the State Governments and Union Territory Administration have also been held.

Educationally Backward Districts of Bihar

6349. SHRISYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the educationally backward districts of Bihar which are below Bihar's averages level of literacy;

(b) whether the Government have provided special funds for upgrading the literacy level in such districts in the country; and

(c) if so, the total amount allocated for the purpose during 1991-92 and share of Bihar thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) A Statement is attached.

(b) Under the Centrally Sponsored

Schemes such as Operation Blackboard, Teacher Education, Non-Formal Education and Adult Education Programmes, financial assistance is provided to State Governments for educational development. State Governments have been advised to concentrate on

backward districts.

(c) The total allocations under Centrally Sponsored Scheme as well as allocations to individual States have been published in the Annual Report of the Department 1991-92.

STATEMENT

List of Districts having Literacy Rate below Bihar's average Level of Literacy Rate 26.20 (All persons) as per 1981 Census.

<i>Name of the State</i>	<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the District</i>	<i>Literacy Rate</i>
Bihar	1.	Begusarai	26.06
	2.	Darbhanga	23.94
	3.	Giridih	23.91
	4.	Gopalganj	21.37
	5.	Hazaribag	23.51
	6.	Katihar	21.03
	7.	Madhubani	21.75
	8.	Muzaffarpur	24.25
	9.	Palamu	20.41
	10.	Paschim Champaran	18.79
	11.	Purba Champaran	19.33
	12.	Purnia	19.27
	13.	Saharsa	20.26
	14.	Samastipur	24.86
	15.	Santhal Pargana	22.26

<i>Name of the State</i>	<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the District</i>	<i>Literacy Rate</i>
	16.	Sitamarhi	19.56
	17.	Siwan	23.71
	18.	Vaishali	25.55

SOURCE: 1981 Census.

[*Translation*]

Tehr Dam

6350. SHRI BHOGENDRA JI IA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the approval of Tehr Dam Project was subjected to certain conditions;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the conditions which have been fulfilled so far;

(d) whether the Government are reconsidering the project; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Conditional clearance was granted in July, 1990 subject to submission of requisite Environmental Action Plans in a time-bound manner for implementation *pari-passu* with engineering works failing which construction was to be stopped. The needed Action Plans include preparation of Catchment Area Treatment, Command Area Development, Rehabilitation Master Plan, Survey of Flora &

Fauna for Rehabilitation of endangered species, study of water quality and its maintenance and; risk assessment for preparing Disaster Management Plan etc.

(c) to (e). The conditions imposed have not been complied within the stipulated time. The matter is under consideration.

{*English*}

Treatment of Emergency Cases In C. G. H. S. Dispensaries

6351. SHRI B. L. SHARMA PREM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any case of negligence by the C. G. H. S. doctors in emergency cases in New Delhi has come to the notice of Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D. K. THARADEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) to (c). Two complaints had been received about refusal of domiciliary visit by the emergency duty doctors since January, 1990. After investigation of the complaints, the concerned doctors have

been suitable advised and to deal with the situation tactfully and to undertake domiciliary visits in all cases where emergency treatment is required

Allocation of Funds for Museums

6352 SHRI PROBIN
SHRI THAYIL JOHN ANJA
LOSE

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state

(a) the amount allocated for Archaeological Museums in each State during each

of the last three years,

(b) whether the Government propose to increase the amount of allocations, and

(c) if so the details in regard thereto?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH) (a) The amount allocated for Archaeological Museums under the Archaeological Survey of India in different States is given in the Statement attached

(b) and (c) No Sir there is no such proposal at present

STATEMENT*Yearwise Allocation*

Sl. No.	State	No. of MUSEUMS	1990-91 (In Lakhs)				1991-92
			1	2	3	4	
1.	Delhi	3	18.97	22.65	18.97	20.21	
2.	Madhya Pradesh	4	17.75	17.84	17.75	20.53	
3.	Uttar Pradesh	2	12.81	12.28	12.81	12.94	
4.	Bihar	3	14.00	13.55	14.00	15.09	
5.	Orissa	2	5.83	5.20	5.83	6.87	
6.	Rajasthan	1	2.44	3.00	2.44	2.99	
7.	Punjab	1	2.14	2.50	2.14	2.29	
8.	Goa	1	6.28	4.18	6.28	4.65	
9.	Gujarat	1	2.74	3.42	2.74	3.98	
10.	Andhra Pradesh	4	25.68	23.50	25.68	22.10	

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>No. of MUSEUMS</i>	<i>1989-90</i>	<i>1990-91 (In Lakhs)</i>	<i>1991-92</i>
<i>1.</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>
11	Tamil Nadu	1	7 55	13 41	8.54
12.	Karnataka	6	18 61	19 91	20 23
13.	Kerala	1	2 77	2.75	3.01
14	West Bengal	1	12 43	14.25	15 29

Vocational Course in Railway Schools

6353. SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Schools managed by Railways have introduced or propose to introduce a job oriented vocational course on Railway Commercial at the plus two stage;

(b) if so, the details of the programme drawn up in this regard; and

(c) the locations of such schools?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) and (b). The vocational course on Railway Commercial has been introduced in five schools at +2 level in the academic year 1991-92. It is proposed to introduce the course in four more schools during 1992-93. Out of the nine schools selected, two are Railway Schools.

(c) The location of the two Railway Schools is given below:

1. North-Eastern Railway Senior Secondary School, Gorkhpur.
2. Railway Junior Colleges, Lallaguda, Secunderabad.

Allotment of Quarters to Medical and Paramedical Staff of AIIMS

6354: SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria for allotment of residential quarters to faculty members, doctors, nurses and other categories of Staff in All India Institute of Medical Sciences;

(b) the total strength of the nurses in All India Institute of Medical Sciences and the number of residential quarters allotted to them;

(c) whether Government has any proposal for construction of new quarters this year for allotment of residential quarters to nurses; and

(d) if so, the details therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D. K. THARADEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) All faculty members and Resident Doctors are categorise as essential services for allotment of residential accommodation in AIIMS campus. Nurses are also categorised as essential services for purposes of hostel accommodation and also for a certain fixed number of general pool accommodation in AIIMS campus. Other staff like operation theatre and laboratory personnel are also categorised as essential services and a majority of them are provided with accommodation in the campus.

(b) The total strength of nurses is 1426. Out of this number, 364 are provided hostel accommodation and another 142 have been provided with married residential accommodation in AIIMS campus.

(c) and (d). A new Nurses Hostel for accommodating 110 Staff Nurses and 186 student nurses is nearing completion and will be taken over in the near future. When this Hostel is ready for use, it would relieve the pressure on the existing hostel so far as the students nurses are concerned as they would mostly shift to it. Therefore, additional accommodation for about 100 staff nurses would become available in the existing hostel. There is a proposal to construct some Type 'A' Type 'B' quarters for the general pool which will also benefit the nurses.

Air-Conditioned Coaches

6355. SHRI RAM NARESH SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to provide air-conditioned Chair Car Coaches on day time trains running between important cities;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to provide A/C Chair Car Coaches on 8183/8184 Patna-Tata and 8625/8626 Patna-Hatia Expresses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALIKARJUN): (a) to (c). A C Chair Car coaches are proposed to be provided on all daytime Mail/Express trains subject to availability of such coaches from Production Units.

Additional line on Santragachi-Kharagpur Section

6356. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for construction of additional railway lines from Santragachi to Panskura, Panskura to Kharagpur and from Kharagpur to Midnapore on South Eastern Railway in view of heavy density of traffic on these routes;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALIKARJUN): (a) to (c). A survey has just been carried out for construction of addi-

tional Railway lines from Santragachi to Kharagpur. Further decision would depend on results of survey and availability of resources in the coming years. There is no proposal for construction of additional Railway lines from Kharagpur to Midnapur.

Special Olympic Meet for Handicapped

6457. SHRI PRATAPRAO B. BHONSLE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Special Olympic meet for handicapped was held in U.S.A. in July, 1991;

(b) whether handicapped sportsmen from India participated in that event; and

(c) if so, the details thereof with achievements made by them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND THE DEPARTMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Nineteen member team in the Swimming, Athletics and Basketball events participated at Government Cost of Rs. 10.50 lakhs. The Indian Special Olympic Team won 20 Gold, 10 Silver and 2 Bronze Medals.

Herbal Cure of Cerebral Malaria

6358. SHRI RABI RAY:
SHRI BOLLABULLIRAMAIAH:
SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT:

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

(a) whether China has developed a herbal drug for curing cerebral Malaria;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government propose to import this drug for the treatment of Malaria patients in our country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARADEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) and (b). Yes, A herb *Artemisia annua* had been used for many centuries in Chinese traditional medicine as a treatment for fever and malaria. In 1971, Chinese scientists isolated from the leafy portions of the plant the substance responsible for its reputed medical action. This compound is called *Ginghaosu*. The compound has been used successfully in several thousand malaria patients in China including those with both chloroquin sensitive and chloroquin resistant strains of *P.falciparum*. It acts rapidly in restoring to consciousness to comatose patients with cerebral malaria.

(c) and (d). Although this drug is commercialized in China it has not yet passed safety evaluation tests and regulatory toxicity clearance from Drugs Controller of India.

[*Translation*]

Percentage of Acid in 'Gutka'

6359. SHRI GAYA PRASAD KORI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that higher percentage of acid is found in 'Gutka';

(b) whether the 90 percent of the people consuming the 'gutka' are likely to become the victims of fatal diseases like mouth cancer, T.B. and Jaundice etc.; and

(c) if so, the remedial measures proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARADEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) to (c). Gutka is a tobacco based product. Available brands of Gutka carry the Statutory declaration "Chewing of tobacco is injurious to Health".

[*English*]

Photo Dynamic Therapy for the Treatment of Cancer

6360. SHRI BHAGEY GOBARDHAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Photo Dynamic Therapy is used for the treatment of cancer in some developed countries of the world;

(b) if so, whether it is being used in India also;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, whether the Government propose to extend this therapy in India also?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARADEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) to (d). Photodynamic therapy is an experimental modality for treatment of cancer. This is not being used in India.

[Translation]

Import of Homoeopathic Medicines

6361. SHRISANTOSHKUMARGANGWAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria fixed for the import of Homoeopathic medicines in India;

(b) whether any procedure for determining its sale price has been announced; and

(c) if not, the action being taken to make these medicines available to the consumers at reasonable price?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARADEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) The import of Homoeopathic Medicine is governed by the Export and Import Policy, 1992-97, under which 'Homoeopathic Medicines and Drugs' can be imported freely.

(b) and (c). Homoeopathic Medicines are not covered under Drugs Price control Order, 1987.

Guru Gobind Singh Hospital, Delhi

6362. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the foundation stone of Guru Gobind Singh Hospital has been laid in Delhi;

(b) if so, the progress of construction of the hospital; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to expedite the construction work?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARADEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The boundary wall of the hospital has already been constructed. In order to expedite the construction work, Delhi Administration propose to take simultaneous action for approval of various concerned agencies as far as possible.

[English]

Monosodium Glutamate in Food

6363. DR. R. MALLU: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

a) whether Government are aware of work done in South Australia and several other countries which clearly show that monosodium glutamate (MSG) in foods causes higher activity in children;

(b) whether many countries have banned the use of MSG;

(c) if so, the details thereof indicating the reasons for such ban;

(d) whether certain companies have been adding MSG to noodles and now they are also adding MSG to soups, both of which are popular dishes with children; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARADEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) As per some published reports based on studies, carried out in Australia, USA, UK and Denmark, on effect of consumption of MSG through food as well as through intra-venous administration, there is no indication that MSG in food causes

higher or hyper activity in children except to promote increase in appetite.

(b) and (c). According to information available, USA, EEC countries and many developed countries of Far East permit use of MSG in food.

(d) and (e). Monosodium Glutamate is permitted to be used in food upto an extent of 1 per cent with label declaration. Its use in any food for use by the infants below twelve months is not permitted.

As per information available, M/s. Nestlé India Ltd., is adding MSG in soups within the prescribed limit under label declaration but they are not adding MSG to noodles. No specific information about other companies using MSG in noodles and soups is available with this Ministry.

Cases of Forcible Tubectomy in Dehradun

6364. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of forcible tubectomy on women reported in Dehradun in 1991-92;

(b) the reasons therefor; and

(c) the action taken against the arring officials?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARADEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Service Status of Commission Bearers

6365. SHRI ANBARASU ERA: Will the

Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have taken a decision to treat Commission Bearers of catering department as salaried bearers and to pay them benefits like annual increment, bonus and LTC etc. in view of judgement of Supreme Court in this regard;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAL-LIKARJUN): (a) to (c). The Commission Bearers are not regular railway employees, hence they are not eligible for benefits such as annual increment, bonus etc. Some commission bearers are, however, being paid salary as per interim orders given by the Supreme Court.

[*Translation*]

Integrated Child Development Scheme

6366. SHRI SIMON MARANDI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the beneficiaries under Integrated Child Development Scheme in Delhi, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Orissa are not getting proper nutrition regularly for a long time;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the assistance provided to various States for nutrition component of the Integrated Child Development Scheme during each of the last three years;

(d) whether the beneficiaries are not getting full benefits under this scheme and as a result of which the redtappism is on full

swing among the officers of this department; and

(e) if so, the steps taken to remove these departmental irregularities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND THE DEPARTMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE): (a) and (b). There are no complaints at present from any State and Union Territory regarding any general failure to provide nutrition under Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme. There were some complaints in September 1991 regarding irregular supply of proper nutrition in Anganwadis in Delhi and Uttar Pradesh. In Delhi, some supply contracts were cancelled and immediate corrective actions were taken to restore proper supply of nutrition to anganwadis.

The Government of India got a high level enquiry conducted into the matter. The Delhi Administration is also conducting vigilance enquiry with a view to fix responsibility.

In Uttar Pradesh the interruption was

caused due to pending court case and some administrative bottlenecks. The State Government was advised to take immediate corrective measures.

As on 31 December 1991, nutrition interruptions were reported in 256 projects including 4 in Delhi, 62 in Uttar Pradesh, 14 in Bihar and 10 in Orissa.

(c) The funding of the nutrition component in ICDS is the responsibility of the State Government and Union Territory Administration. The Government of India, however, gives assistance through the Wheat Based Nutrition Scheme besides some assistance from international and bilateral agencies. The year-wise details regarding provision of nutrition to beneficiaries in States and UTS are given at the attached statement.

(d) The beneficiaries are generally receiving all benefits under the ICDS Scheme. These benefits consist of package of services comprising of supplementary nutrition, immunisation, health-check-up, referral services, nutrition and health education and pre-school education. Under Special Nutrition Programme, the Government of India has revised the unit cost with effect from 21 February 1991 as below:—

	<i>Old rates</i>	<i>Revised rates</i>
(i) Children (6 months to 72 months)	65 paise per child/per day	95 paise per child/per day
(ii) Severely malnourished children (6 months to 72 months)	115 paise per child/per day	135 paise per child/per day
(iii) Pregnant women and Nursing mothers	95 paise per beneficiary per day.	115 paise per beneficiary per day.

The Government of India is monitoring this programme through a computerised

Management Information System on monthly and quarterly basis. Regular consultations

are held with the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations who are responsible for implementation of these project.

(e) The complaints regarding the implementation of ICDS Programme are promptly taken up with the State Governments for immediate corrective action. Further, in order to improve the quality of services, the Gov-

ernment of India has taken up with the various concerned Ministries/Departments of the Government, the issue of effective convergence of services of various programmes meant for women and children around anganwadi at the village level. As a result appropriate instructions were issued to various Ministers and Departments of the Government. The Government is pursuing the matter with various State Governments.

STATEMENT

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Name of State/UT</i>	<i>Total beneficiaries (in lakhs)</i>
1.	Andhra Pradesh	12.73
2.	Assam	3.49
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	—
4.	Bihar	9.18
5.	Goa	0.02
6.	Gujarat	10.52
7.	Haryana	0.77
8.	Himachal Pradesh	0.33
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	—
10.	Karnataka	10.67
11.	Kerala	6.82
12.	Madhya Pradesh	13.87
13.	Maharashtra	16.35
14.	Manipur	—
15.	Meghalaya	0.03
16.	Mizoram	—

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Name of State/UT</i>	<i>Total beneficiaries (In lakhs)</i>
17.	Nagaland	—
18.	Orissa	17.00
19.	Punjab	—
20.	Rajasthan	7.92
21.	Sikkim	—
22.	Tamil Nadu	1.79
23.	Tripura	—
24.	Uttar Pradesh	15.62
25.	West Bengal	13.07
26.	R.K Mission	0.10
27.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0.18
28.	Chandigarh	—
29.	Dadra & Nagar Havell	0.04
30.	Delhi	—
31.	Daman & Diu	0.03
32.	Lakshadweep	—
33.	Pondicherry	0.44
Total		140.97

[English]

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

Emphasis on Rural Education

6367. **SHRI DWARKA NATH DAS:**
SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATI:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the disparities between rural and urban education in the country,

(b) if so, whether the Government propose to lay special emphasis on rural education with a view to vocationalise it and make it job oriented;

(c) if so, the steps taken by the Government in this regard; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) to (c). The National Policy on Education, 1986 (NPE) and the programmes taken up in pursuance of NPE lay strong emphasis on equalisation of educational opportunities, universalisation of elementary education, adult literacy and vocationalisation of education. Beneficiaries of programmes such as Operation Blackboard, Non-formal Education, Rural Functional Literacy Programme, Special Literacy Campaigns, Vocationalisation of Education, Community Polytechnic and Training Rural Youth for Self Employment are predominantly rural.

(d) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

Zudpi Jungle In Maharashtra

6368. SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHJAN
SHRI RAMCHANDRA GHAN-GARE

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

(a) whether any decision has been taken regarding clearance of the Zudpi jungle in Maharashtra which is under the control of Revenue Department from the ambit of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980, and

(b) if so, the details thereof;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS: (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) and (b). It has been decided that the land shown as 'Zudpi Jungle' in Revenue records of Maharashtra will continue to be treated as forest land under Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980. The State Government will transfer such land to 'Land Bank' & utilize the same for compensatory afforestation for the proposals for diversion of forest land emanating from the 5 districts of erstwhile Vidarbha area namely Chandrapur, Gadchiroli, Nagpur, Wardha and Bhandara.

[*English*]

Kendriya Vidyalaya in Andhra Pradesh

6369. SHRI A. VENKATA REDDY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received proposals from Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan for opening of Kendriya Vidyalayas in Andhra Pradesh during 1991-92;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the proposed locations of the said schools;

(c) whether the proposals satisfy all the prerequisites for opening of such Vidyalayas;

(d) if so, the number of proposals approved alongwith the locations thereof; and

(e) the reasons for delay in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) to (c). The Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan has received proposals for open-

ing Kendriya Vidyalayas at the following places:

- (1) ONGC, Rajamundry
- (2) Railway Board, Gooty
- (3) A.G.C. Centre, Timulgherry (Secunderabad)
- (4) S.K. University, Anantpur.

The first two proposals satisfy the prerequisites for opening of Kendriya Vidyalayas.

(d) and (e). Kendriya Vidyalaya at ONGC, Rajamundry has already been sanctioned during 1991-92. The proposal for Kendriya Vidyalaya, Gooty cannot be considered until further expansion of the scheme is approved for Eighth Plan period

[*Translation*]

Assistance to Cultural Organisation

6370. SHRI MOHAMMAD ALI
ASHRAF FATMI:
SHRI KASHIRAM RANA:
SHRI RAJENDRA KUMAR
SHARMA:

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

(a) whether the Government have made provision of funds for providing financial assistance to the cultural organisations during the current financial year; and

(b) if so, the details thereof, Statewise?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No Statewise specific allocation of

funds to cultural organisations is provided. However, the Department of Culture gives financial assistance to various cultural organisations under several schemes operated by it.

Import of foodgrains

6371. SHRI UPENDRA NATH VERMA: Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of pulses proposed to be imported during 1992-93 and 1993-94 and the expenditure likely to be incurred thereon in terms of rupees;

(b) whether besides price, any commission is also paid on the items imported; and

(c) if so, the amount of commission to be paid on the import of pulses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI TARUN GOGOI): (a) Import of pulses is freely allowed under OGL. It is, therefore, not possible to indicate the quantity of pulses likely to be imported during 1992-93 and 1993-94 and the expenditure likely to be incurred thereon.

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

[*English*]

Conference of Women and Child Development

6372. SHRI SHRAVANKUMAR PATEL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a conference of Central and State Officers incharge of Women and Child Development was held on October 22-23, 1991, in New Delhi;

(b) if so, the main issues discussed therein; and

(c) the decisions taken at the conference and the action taken/being taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND THE DEPARTMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (KUMARIMAMATABANERJEE): (a) Yes, Sir. A meeting of State Secretaries and Directors incharge of Women and Child Development was held in New Delhi on 22 October, 1991. Representatives from the Central Ministries/Departments and other organisations concerned also participated in the meeting.

(b) and (c). The points/issues discussed at the meeting are given in the statement attached. The major recommendations included steps for implementing and monitoring the programmes of the Department of Women and Child Development more effectively and for developing a data base on women and children for a regular feedback on the relevant programmes and issues. The implementing agencies were requested to streamline the working of various programmes funded by the Department of Women and Child Development and to maintain a liaison with the local voluntary organisations to ensure their optimal participation in the schemes of the Department. Some new initiatives like the scheme of 'Adolescent Girls' were discussed. The Scheme of 'Adolescent Girls' has been taken up for implementation in selected blocks during the last quarter of 1991-92.

STATEMENT

Points/Issues discussed at the meeting of the State Secretaries and Directors incharge of Women and Child Development, held in New Delhi on 22nd October, 1991

Women's Development

1. SAARC Decade of the Girl Child
2. Scheme of Strengthening of protective homes/Nari Niketans nun under Immoral Traffic Prevention Act (ITPA)
3. Women Development Corporations (WDC)
4. Reconstitution and Restructuring of the State Social Welfare Advisory Boards.
5. Short stay homes
6. Scheme of Assistance for Construction/Expansion of Hostel Building for Working Women with a day care centre.
7. Monitoring and Supervision of the Central and Centrally Sponsored Programmes of Women's development.
8. Developing an information system with a focus on the data on dowry deaths & other atrocities against women.

Nutrition and Child Development

9. Integrated Child Development Services.

A. Administrative Issues.

- B. Nutrition. containers/Gunny bags (CARE/WFP).
- C. Health. E. Utilization of CARE/WFP food commodities.
- D. Early Childhood Education Services. F. Audit Reports.
- E. Convergence of other women and child specific programmes at Anganwadi level. G. Feeding Interruptions
- F. Community Participation. 12. CRECHES/DAY Care Centres
- G. Training of ICDS Functionaries. 13. Child Welfare
- H. Adolescent Girls A. State Children's Board.
- I. Important pending issues. B. National Awards for Child Welfare.
10. Wheat-Based Nutrition Programme C. UNICEF Greeting Cards Sale Campaign.
- A. Non-submission of Monthly and Quarterly Progress reports. D. Financial Assistance to Voluntary Agencies under Government of India and UNICEF Plan of Operations, 1991-95.
- B. Implementation of programme in central ICDS projects. E. Early Childhood Education.
- C. Utilization of wheat and Funds under the Scheme. 14. World Declaration on the Survival Protection and Development of Children and Plan of Action.
- D. Adherence to the prescribed ceiling. Decentralisation of F.C.I.
11. CARE/WFP Assisted Nutrition Programme 6374. SHRI K.V. THANGKABALU: Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:
- A. Food Management – Logistics. (a) whether the functions of the Food Corporation of India have been decentralised;
- B. Food Preparation and Distribution. (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- C. Non-issue of utilization certificate. (c) if not, the reasons therefor and the time by which it is likely to be decentralised?
- D. Sales proceeds of Empty THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE

MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI TARUN GOGOI): (a) to (c). Adequate decentralisation exists in different functional areas of Food Corporation of India. In this regard, the main aspects are indicated below:—

- (i) The procurement of foodgrains is largely made through State Governments and other agencies. Direct procurement by FCI is relatively much less.
- (ii) The distribution of foodgrains to the Public Distribution System is also mostly made through the State Governments or their agencies.
- (iii) The storage capacity required for foodgrains is only partly owned by FCI. The balance requirements of FCI are met by other agencies such as Central Warehousing Corporation, State Warehousing Corporations, etc.
- (iv) The organisational structure of FCI is decentralised into zones, regions and districts. Adequate powers, commensurate with functional requirements, have been delegated to the managerial personnel at successive levels.

Institute of Indology

6375. **DR. RAMESH CHAND TOMAR:**
SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI:
SHRI KASHIRAM RANA:
SHRI ASHT BHUJA PRASAD SHUKLA:

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

(a) whether the Government propose to establish an International Institute of Indol-

ogy to provide facilities for inter-disciplinary resources in Sanskrit and other Indian and foreign languages;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPEMNT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) A proposal to establish an International Institute of Indology was examined by the Government some time ago, but it was accorded a very low priority. It was, therefore, decided that no such institution need be set up.

Admission In Kendriya Vidyalayas

6376. **SHRI B. DEVARAJAN:** Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state the details of the rules prescribed and criteria adhered to for admission of students in the Kendriya Vidyalayas?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): 1. The Kendriya Vidyalayas cater primarily to the children of transferable employees of the Government of India and a change of station in the preceeding seven years is taken as a transfer.

2. The Kendriya Vidyalayas in the civil and Defence Sector adhere to the following priorities for admissions:

- (i) Children of transferable Central Government employees including Defence Personnel, CRPF/BSF/SPG/CISF/NSG, employees of All Indian Services and Indian Foreign Serv-

- ices, children and dependent grand-children of M.Ps., children of Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan employees and children of transferable Central Government employees including Defence Personnel who die in harness.
- (ii) Children of transferable employees of autonomous bodies and Public Sector Undertakings fully financed by Central Govt.
- (iii) Children of non-transferable Central Govt./Central Public Sector Undertaking employees.
- (iv) Children of other floating population which includes population desirous of joining the pattern of studies adopted in Kendriya Vidyalayas.
3. In the Project Sector the priorities for admission are as follows:

- (i) Children of the employees of the Institutions of Higher Learning/Public Sector Undertaking which is meeting all the recurring and non-recurring expenditure on the Vidyalaya building and equipment and staff and children of the employees of the concerned Kendriya Vidyalaya.
- (ii) Children of transferable Central Govt. employees including Defence/CRPF/BSF/BRTF/SPG/CISF/NSG Personnel and employees of All India Services and the Indian Foreign Service.

- (iii) Children of transferable employees of other autonomous bodies and public sector Undertakings fully financed by Central Government.
- (iv) Children of Non-transferable Central Govt./Central Public Sector Undertakings employees including Defence/CRPF/BSF Personnel.
- (v) Children of other floating population which includes civilian population desirous of joining the pattern of studies adopted in the Kendriya Vidyalayas.

4. There is reservation upto 15% and 71/2% of fresh admissions for SC and ST candidates respectively.
5. Authority to grant admission in Kendriya Vidyalayas to children, irrespective of the category to which they belong, is exercised, in deserving cases by the Commissioner with the prior approval of the Chairman.

Mal-Changrabandha Railway Line (West Bengal)

6377. SHRI JITENDRA NATH DAS:
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the present position of Mal -Changrabandha metre-gauge line in Jalpaiguri district, West Bengal;

(b) whether funds have been allotted during last three years for the development/maintenance of this line; and

(c) if so, the details regarding the utilisation of funds in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAL-LIKARJUN): (a) There is no proposal at present for restoration of the Metre Gauge line between Domohani and Changra-bandha.

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

Facilities to retired staff

6378. SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any representations for providing medical facilities to retired railway employees, passed for retired Group 'D' staff and widows of deceased employees along with escort; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAL-LIKARJUN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) At present medical facilities are extended to retired railway employees under two schemes. The facilities have been liberalised from time to time.

As regards pass facility to Group 'D' staff and widows of deceased Railway employees they are granted passes subject to eligibility. However, there is no proposal to allow an escort in the passes granted to the widows of deceased Railway employees in view of wide repercussions.

[*Translation*]

New Railway Lines in U.P.

6379. DR. LAL BAHADUR RAWAL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Uttar Pradesh Govern-

ment has submitted any proposals to the Union Government for laying of new railway lines in the State;

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

(c) the details of railway lines being laid on the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAL-LIKARJUN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The proposal was for new line from Farrukhabad to Hardoi/Sandila, which could not be considered because of its unremunerative nature.

(c) (i) Guna-Etawah new line (partly in UP)

(ii) Mathura-Alwar new line (partly in UP)

(iii) Rampur-New Haldwani new line

(iv) Bagaha-Chhitauni (Restoration) (Partly in UP).

[*English*]

Immunisation of Children

6380. SHRIMATI MAHENDRA KUMARI:

SHRIMATI RITA VERMA:

SHRI ANAND RATNA MAURYA

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA:

SHRI CHETAN P.S. CHAUHAN:

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

(a) the targets fixed for immunisation of children under the Expanded programme on

Immunisation during 1991–92, State-wise, and

ported achievement as percentage of targets under the programme in the country, during 1991–92 (upto Feb, 92) is as under:

(b) the details of the achievements made during the above period, State-wise?

DPT	—	74.67
OPV	—	75.59
BCG	—	78.30
MEASLE	—	69.55

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D. K. THARADEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) and (b). The targets under Universal Immunisation Programme are to immunise 100 percent infants with 3 doses each of DIPHTHERIA–PERTUSIS – TETANUS (DPT) VACCINE AND ORAL POLIO VACCINE (ORV), one dose of BCG and one dose of MEASLES vaccine. The re-

The State/UT-wise targets and the reported achievements as percentage of the annual target for 1991–92 (upto Feb. 92) are given in the enclosed statement.

STATEMENT

State/UT	Infant target	Reported achievement as percentage of 1990 to 1991-92 (upto Feb., 1992)				Remarks (MSL)
		Diphtheria pertussis tetanus (DPT)	Oral Polio Vaccine (OPV)	Tuberculosis (BCG)		
1	2	3	4	5	6	
Andhra Pr.*	1403400	85.95	85.72	90.32	76.96	
Assam	581888	69.10	69.35	74.62	62.70	
Bihar	2700631	44.74	45.95	41.50	41.74	
Gujarat	1110557	80.01	80.73	84.46	77.47	
Haryana	434050	84.38	91.83	101.67	85.05	
Karnataka	1148400	84.89	85.08	91.45	75.83	
Kerala	561785	93.25	95.40	104.11	80.98	
Madhya Pr.	2219000	64.54	64.67	64.87	63.63	
Maharashtra	2074560	90.93	91.68	95.10	82.96	

State/UT	Infant target	Reported achievement as percentage of 1991 to 1991-92 (upto Feb., 1992)									
		Diphtheria pertussis tetanus (DPT)	Oral Polio Vaccine (OPV)	Tuberculosis (BCC)	Remarks (MSL)	1	2	3	4	5	6
Orissa	795000	78.27	78.49	94.93	68.92						
Punjab	517000	105.05	108.63	92.55	94.23						
Rajasthan	1387590	69.15	69.49	68.29	68.16						
Tamil Nadu	1224067	85.65	86.30	97.62	87.75						
Uttar Pradesh	4641959	81.37	82.12	80.35	76.50						
West Bengal	1672375	64.71	67.33	76.62	57.52						
Himachal Pr.	131000	85.56	85.94	89.26	78.68						
Jammu & Kashmir	213422	26.21	26.17	34.71	20.97						
Manipur	41816	68.96	69.31	81.96	60.62						
Meghalaya*	37643	53.91	55.14	76.04	33.53						

State/UT	Infant target	Reported achievement as percentage of 1991 to 1991-92 (upto Feb., 1992)				Remarks (MSL)
		Diphtheria pertussis tetanus (DPT)	Oral Polio Vaccine (OPV)	Tuberculosis (BCG)		
1	2	3	4	5	6	
Nagaland*	25953	34.13	32.92	21.72	34.29	
Sikkim	11120	74.60	75.13	81.29	60.53	
Tripura	62719	39.21	39.38	58.05	34.69	
A & N Island	6600	94.11	95.26	95.39	80.24	
Arunachal Pr.	16000	70.47	68.84	88.21	50.44	
Chandigarh **	13431	67.47	69.58	99.43	67.24	
D & Haveli	4198	84.33	84.33	101.33	75.46	
Delhi*	245336	64.69	67.08	90.35	63.30	
Goa	19107	101.10	98.95	111.18	86.26	
Daman & Diu	1659	149.25	162.51	123.27	85.23	

State/UT	Infant target	Reported achievement as percentage of 1991 to 1991-92 (upto Feb., 1992)					
		Diphtheria pertussis tetanus (DPT)	Oral Polio Vaccine (OPV)	Tuberculosis (BCG)	Remarks (MSL)		
1	2	3	4	5	6	6	
Lakshadweep	1562	79.00	79.13	74.52	78.87		
Mizoram	15332	101.11	117.20	119.90	89.61		
Pondicherry	16678	112.42	112.75	179.07	102.80		
All India	23334038	74.67	75.59	78.30	69.55		

Note: Figures are Provisional

∴: Figures upto January

∴∴: Figures upto December

∴∴∴: Figures upto September.

Youth Hostels

6381. SHRI PRITHVIRAJ D. CHAVAN:
SHRI RADHIKA RANJAN PRAMANIK:

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

(a) the total number of Youth Hostels in the country, State-wise; and

(b) the number of Youth Hostels proposed to be constructed during the Eighth Five Year Plan along with the proposed locations thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND THE DEPARTMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE): (a) The State-wise number of functional Youth Hostels in the country are as under:—

1.	Andhra Pradesh	-	1
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	1
3.	Assam	-	1
4.	Bihar	-	1
5.	Goa	-	1
6.	Gujarat	-	1
7.	Haryana	-	2
8.	Himachal Pradesh	-	1
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	-	1
10.	Karnataka	-	2

11.	Kerala	-	3
12.	Madhya Pradesh	-	1
13.	Maharashtra	-	1
14.	Manipur	-	1
15.	Meghalaya	-	2
16.	Nagaland	-	1
17.	Orissa	-	1
18.	Punjab	-	2
19.	Rajasthan	-	2
20.	Sikkim	-	1
21.	Tamil Nadu	-	1
22.	Uttar Pradesh	-	2
23.	West Bengal	-	1

Union Territories

24.	Andaman & Nicobar	-	1
25.	Pondicherry	-	1

Total 34

(b) Government have already approved construction of 57 more Youth Hostels out of which 33 are under construction. Further it has been decided that the Youth Hostel Scheme will be transferred to the State Section during Eighth Five Year Plan. The number of Youth Hostels to be constructed and location thereof will be decided by the State Governments.

Deaths in All India Institute of Medical Sciences

6382. SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of patients died in All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS) after admission to its Anaesthesiology Intensive Care Unit between December 1990 to date, month-wise;

(b) whether the cause of such deaths has been investigated;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the details of steps taken to check such deaths in AIIMS?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARADEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) The information is given in the Statement attached.

(b) to (d). As a matter of routine, all deaths are not investigated. But the same are reviewed by the concerned consultants. However, whenever there is any complaint, specific enquiry committees are constituted to go into the cause of death. The AIIMS has constituted a Medical Audit Committee to go into the unnatural deaths at the AIIMS Hospital.

STATEMENT

<i>Month & Year</i>	<i>Total Cases</i>	<i>Survived</i>	<i>Died</i>
December, 1990	22	17	5
January, 1991	16	11	5
February, 1991	15	12	3
March, 1991	23	20	3
April, 1991	37	33	4
May, 1991	30	25	5
June, 1991	20	13	7
July, 1991	19	12	7
August, 1991	30	24	6
September, 1991	37	26	11
October, 1991	26	17	9
November, 1991	16	9	7
December, 1991	25	21	4

<i>Month & Year</i>	<i>Total Cases</i>	<i>Survived</i>	<i>Died</i>
January, 1992	26	21	5
February, 1992	23	20	3
Total	365	281	(77%) 84(23%)

Literacy in Haryana

6383. SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH HOODA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a scheme "Lok Jumbhish" has been launched in Haryana to achieve total literacy target by 2000 A.D.;

(b) whether the Swedish International Development Agency are likely to provide Rs. 300 crores for the said scheme;

(c) whether the Union Government propose to implement such scheme in other States also by providing financial assistance therefor; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) and (b). No, Sir.

(c) and (d). The Swedish International Development Authority (SIDA) had evinced interest in supporting an innovative educational project in Rajasthan entitled Lok Jumbhish. The basic objective of the project is to achieve education for all through people's

mobilisation and their participation. The project is in the stage of negotiation with Swedish International Development Authority (SIDA).

A similar project is under implementation in Bihar with UNICEF assistance. The National Literacy Mission is supporting total literacy campaigns in many states.

Stock of Sugar

6384. SHRI P.G. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) the opening stock of sugar in the country as on October 1, 1991; and

(b) the estimated production, import-export and consumption during the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI TARUN GOGOI): (a) The opening stock of sugar with sugar factories as on October 1, 1991 was 34.26 lakh tonnes (Provisional).

(b) The estimated production, import-export and consumption during the current 1991-92 season (October - September) is given below:-

	<i>Quantity in Lakh Tonnes (Estimates)</i>	
1. Sugar Production	—	120.00

		<i>Quantity in Lakh Tonnes (Estimates)</i>	
2	Import	—	—NIL—
3	Export	—	6 00
4.	International Consumption	—	114 00

Iron Scrap

6385 SHRI HARI KEWAL PRASAD
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) the quantity of iron that goes waste each year in the Railways and sold as scrap,

(b) the rate at which it was sold last time,

(c) whether the Government propose to reuse the scrap iron by melting it in the foundaries of railway department,

(d) if so, the details thereof, and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAL-LIKARJUN) (a) The quantity of ferrous scrap disposed of by the Railways varies from year to year. Disposal during 1989-90, 1990-91 & 1991-92 (till Feb '92) is as under

(In Metric Tonnes)

<i>Year</i>	<i>Ferrous Scrap disposed of (approx. quantity)</i>
1989-90	429986
1990-91	486673
1991-92 (till Feb '92)	494429

(b) The rate at which scrap is sold depends upon the type of scrap, its condition, location etc. Average rate obtained from disposal of ferrous scrap in 1991-92 (till Feb '92) works out to Rs 6925/- per Tonne

(c) to (e) Railways have always been reusing such items and quantities of iron scrap as are required for use in the Railway Foundries and only the balance scrap is disposed of

[Translation]

Special Trains for Ringas

6386 SHRI GIRIDHARI LAL BHAR-GAVA Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government propose to provide special trains for Ringas Station (W R) from various metropolitan cities in view of heavy rush of passengers to annual fair in the month of Phalgun; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAL-LIKARJUN) (a) and (b). During Shyamji Khatu fair at Ringas during 13th to 18th March, 1992 the loads of train were augmented and one special train from Ringas to Delhi was run to clear extra rush of traffic.

[English]

[Translation]

Health Care of School – Going Children

6387. SHRI GANGADHARA SANIPALLI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the inadequate allocations have affected the basic health care facilities in Delhi;

(b) if so, whether the health care facilities for school going children are most affected; and

(c) if so, the remedial measures proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARADEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) to (c). No, Sir. The basic health care facilities in Delhi is organised and managed by multiple agencies like Central Government, Autonomous Institutions, Delhi Administration, MCD, NDMC, Non-Government Organisations, Voluntary agencies and Private Organisation individuals etc. The facilities consisting of dispensaries, Smaller peripheral hospitals, bigger hospitals under the Government, Autonomous Institutions and local bodies are running the patient care services as usual. The basic medical and health care facilities have not been affected for the people including the school going children.

AIDS Patients

6388. SHRI BHAWANI LAL VERMA: SHRI P.C. THOMAS:

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

(a) the number of persons suffering from AIDS in the country State-wise;

(b) the number of foreigners out of them; and

(c) the number of persons died in the country so far due to this fatal disease, during the last three years, year-wise and State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D. K. THARADEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) As on 1st Feb 1992, 115 persons have been reported to be suffering from full blown AIDS in the country. State-wise break up of these 115 AIDS cases is given in statement enclosed.

(b) 13 AIDS infected persons were Foreigners and all of them have been deported.

(c) 76 AIDS infected persons have died in the country during the last three years, year-wise and State-wise break-up is given in the statement referred to in the reply to part (a) of the questions.

STATEMENT		Year					Total Deaths	
		1989	1990	1991	1991	1991		
Sl. No.	Name of the State	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Maharashtra	6	4	48	58	39		
2.	Delhi	1	1	11	13	8		
3.	Tamil Nadu	5	2	-	7	7		
4.	Haryana	-	1	-	1	1		
5.	Pondicherry	1	1	1	3	2		
6.	West Bengal	-	1	-	1	-		
7.	Punjab	3	4	1	8	8		
8.	Manipur	-	3	1	4	4		
9.	Kerala	1	1	-	2	2		
10.	Assam	-	1	-	1	1		

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Year					Total Deaths
		1989	1990	1991	1991	1991	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
11.	Goa	1	0	0	1	1	
12.	Uttar Pradesh	1	-	-	1	1	
13.	Jammu & Kashmir	1	-	-	1	1	
14.	Gujarat	-	1	-	1	1	
Grand Total		20	20	62	102	76	

Introduction of Halt Stations

during the last two years zone - wise; and

6389. SHRI HAM JAHAL CH-
OUDHARY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS
be pleased to state:

(a) the number of proposals received for
introduction of halt stations in the country

(b) the details of the proposals approved
and the number of proposals rejected?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAL-
LIKARJUN):

(a) and (b).

<i>Railway</i>	<i>No. of proposals received during '90-91 & 91-92' .</i>	<i>No. of proposals approved during '90-91 & 91-92' .</i>	<i>No. of proposals rejected during '90-91 & 91-92' .</i>
1	2	3	4
Central	27	5	22
Eastern	40	6	20
Northern	25	3	22
North Eastern	69	3	66
Northeast Frontier	2	-	1
Southern	15	-	12
South Central	18	3	6
South Eastern	32	-	22
Western	22	3	17

SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY:
SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA
RAJE:

Open Schools

6390. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVISINGH:
Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE
DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of open schools set up in
the country so far, State-wise;

(b) whether these schools are aided by
the Union Government;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken to set up more such
schools?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RE-
SOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN
SINGH): (a) As per the latest information
available with the Government, four Open
Schools have been set up in the country so
far; the National Open School, Delhi and
three State Open Schools, one each in
Andhra Pradesh, Punjab and Madhya
Pradesh.

(b) and (c). Only the National Open
School is provided with Grant-in-Aid by the
Union Government to meet its expenditure
partly. During 1991-92, there was a provi-
sion of Rs. 100.00 lakhs under Plan and Rs.
46.00 lakhs under Non-Plan.

(d) There is no Scheme with the Central
Government to set up Open Schools in the
State and Union Territories. The State Gov-
ernments and Union Territory Administra-
tions are free to set up Open Schools as per
their need.

Family Planning Programme

6391. PROF. UMMAREDDY VE-
NKATESWARLU:
SHRI V. DHANANJAYA
KUMAR:

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

(a) the targets and achievements of the
Family Planning Programmes during
1991-92, State-wise; and

(b) the steps taken to achieve greater
success in these programmes during
1992-93?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY
WELFARE (SHRIMATI D. K. THARADEVI
SIDDHARTHA): (a) State-wise and
method-wise Family Planning targets and
achievements so far reported during 1991-92
are given in the statement attached.

(b) To impart a new dynamism to the
Family Welfare Programme, an Action Plan
has been evolved by the Ministry of Health
and Family Welfare. This has been endorsed
by the States and Union Territories Admini-
stration in January, 1992. The Action Plan is
being operationalised by the States/Union
Territories. The Action Plan highlights the
need for evolving a national consensus in
support of the Family Welfare Programme
and to obtain the willing participation of all
sections of the society. Its key features in-
clude, improving the quality and outreach of
family welfare services, differential strategy
for special focus on 90 poor performing
districts (Birth rate of 39 per thousand popu-
lation and above as per the 1981 Census),
developing a mechanism to make available
funds to States/Union Territories on the basis
of reduction of actual birth rate, increasing
the coverage of younger age couples through
vigorous promotion of spacing methods, In-
troducing new contraceptives and improving
the quality of contraceptives, strengthening
family welfare schemes in urban areas es-

pecially in slum pockets, revitalising training activities of medical/para-medical personnel with emphasis on motivational and counselling aspects, sustaining the good work done under the Universal Immunisation Programme and strengthening of other interventions for Maternal and Child Health Care, reorientation of information, education and communication efforts to focus on the quality of life issues and interpersonal communication, involving voluntary and

non-governmental organisations in a big way to promote active community participation in the programme, gearing up of the implementation machinery in the States/ Union Territories and evolving high level inter-sectoral coordination mechanisms at the national, state and district levels. The Action Plan will continue to be guiding factor for Family Welfare Programme during 1992-93.

STATEMENT

Sl No	State/UT Agency	Sterilisation			IUD Insertions		
		Annual Target	Achievement \$ (Apr 91 to Feb 92)	Annual Target	Annual Target	Achievement \$ (Apr 91 to Feb.92)	
1	2	3	4	5	6		
<i>I MAJOK STATES (Population 1 crore or more)</i>							
1	Andhra Pradesh	60000	415411	450000	228182		
2.	Assam	254000	51179	50000	25293		
3	Bihar	500000	113978	400000	77936		
4	Gujarat	270000	218327	430000	285057		
5	Haryana	104000	89047	168000	129391		
6.	Karnataka	345000	274885	275000	209538		
7.	Kerala	160000	142250	125000	101099		
8	Madhya Pr.	375000	279034	375000	270173		
9	Maharashtra	525000	479232	480000	403893		

Sl.No.	State/UT Agency	Sterilisation			IUD Insertions		
		Annual Target	Achievement \$ (Apr. 91 to Feb. 92)	3	4	Annual Target	Achievement \$ (Apr. 91 to Feb. 92)
1	2	3	4	5	6		
10.	Orissa	203000	124634	174000	131055		
11.	Punjab	100000	62808	300000	323830		
12.	Rajasthan	225000	146683	250000	130576		
13.	Tamil Nadu	350000	327040	450000	371303		
14.	Uttar Pradesh	820000	314548	1508000	722431		
15.	West Bengal	400000	270940	300000	131996		
II. SMALLER STATES/UTs							
1.	Himachal Pr.	35000	31120	55000	38914		
2.	J & K	39000	2222***	16000	4432***		
3.	Manipur	7000	3612	8400	5170		
4.	Meghalaya	900	533*	1500	1688*		

Sl.No	State/UT Agency	Sterilisation			IUD Insertions		
		Annual Target	Achievement \$ (Apr 91 to Feb 92)	3	Annual Target	Achievement \$ (Apr. 91 to Feb 92)	6
1	2	3	4	5	6		
5	Nagaland	1600	560**	2500	447**		
6.	Sikkim	1008	1099	1300	862		
7	Trnpura	11000	4555	2300	1903		
8.	A & N Islands	1850	1696	1900	1660		
9.	Arunachal Pr	2100	1175	2800	1962		
10.	Chandigarh	2700	2422	7000	5310		
11	D & N Haveli	800	508	200	244		
12.	Delhi	37500	32859	82500	69240		
13.	Goa	4000	3635	3000	2946		
14.	Daman & Diu	300	337	200	180		
15.	Lakshshweep	80	23	170	132		

Sl.No.	State/UT Agency	Sterilisation			IUD Insertions		
		Annual Target	Achievement \$ (Apr.91 to Feb. 92)	Annual Target	Annual Target	Achievement \$ (Apr. 91 to Feb.92)	
1	2	3	4	5	6		
16.	Mizoram	3000	3597	2700	1935		
17.	Pondicherry	5000	7630	4000	3890		
III. OTHER AGENCIES							
1.	M/O Defence	20000	16514	15000	12358		
2.	M/O Railways	30000	23350	15000	11982		
	Commercial Distrn.	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A		
	All India	54333830	3447438	5956470	3706978		

Sl. No.	State/UT Agency	C C Users			O.P Users		
		Annual Target	Achievement \$ (Apr 91 to Feb 92)	9	10	11	12
7	8						
<i>I. MAJOK STATES (Population 1 crore or more)</i>							
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1050000	871811		200000	180254	
2.	Assam	60000	38593		15000	10369	
3.	Bihar	400000	76650		65000	26300	
4	Gujarat	800000	741174		110000	109083	
5.	Haryana	480000	472839		26500	36170	
6.	Karnataka	270000	241651		80000	80284	
7.	Kerala	300000	288492		35000	38434	
8.	Madhya Pr.	1250000	943999		250000	241130	
9.	Maharashtra	1075000	1060102		325000	374784	
10.	Orissa	312000	254493		57000	55976	

Sl.No.	State/UT Agency	C. C. Users			O. P. Users		
		Annual Target	Achievement \$ (Apr. 91 to Feb.92)	9	10	11	12
7	8	9	10	11	12		
11.	Punjab	50000	505246	50000	70609		
12.	Rajasthan	450000	327333	70000	52320		
13.	Tamil Nadu	280000	262302	100000	150181		
14.	Uttar Pradesh	1615000	1517101	255000	237686		
15.	West Bengal	400000	290892	175000	105027		
II. SMALLER STATES/UT's							
1.	Himachal Pr.	60000	69953	14000	13996		
2.	J & K	16000	6438***	4000	2020***		
3.	Manipur	8000	2700	4000	150		
4.	Meghalaya	2700	1435*	900	1218*		
5.	Nagaland	1000	16**	1000	69**		

Sl.No.	State/UT Agency	C C Users			O P Users		
		Annual Target	Achievement \$ (Apr. 91 to Feb. 92)	10	Annual Target	Achievement \$ (Apr. 91 to Feb. 92)	12
7	8	9	10	11	12		
6.	Sikkim	400	364	600	2038		
7.	Tripura	5000	2095	2300	3140		
8.	A & N Islands	1800	2363	600	524		
9	Arunachal Pr	800	1041	1400	1079		
10.	Chandigarh	11000	19251	300	281		
11	D & N Haveli	700	553	100	134		
12.	Delhi	315750	351163	6700	7643		
13.	Goa	12000	14581	2000	2190		
14.	Daman & Diu	800	682	160	110		
15.	Lakshdweep	1300	169	250	53		
16.	Mizoram	2000	1862	1000	1154		
17	Pondicherry	8000	11233	900	1035		

Sl.No.	State/UT Agency	C.C. Users		O.P. Users	
		Annual Target	Achievement \$ (Apr. 91 to Feb.92)	Annual Target	Achievement \$ (Apr.91 to Feb.92)
7	8	9	10	11	12
III. OTHER AGENCIES					
1.	M/O Defence	61400	185184	2600	4080
2.	M/O Railways	400000	333513	3700	4652
	Commercial Distn.	600000	3395333*	800000	680862*
	All India	16150650	12232607	2650050	2495035

\$ Figures are Provisional.

* Figures upto January, 92

** Figures upto October, 91

*** Figures upto September, 91

N.A. applicable

217 *Written Answers*
[*Translation*]

CHAITRA 18, 1914 (SAKA)

Written Answers 218

Child Health Programmes during 1991, and

**Assistance from International Agencies
for Maternal and Child Health Pro-
grammes**

6392 SHRIRAJVEER SINGH Will the
Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WEL-
FARE be pleased to state

(a) whether any assistance has been
provided by International Agencies for im-
provement and expansion of Maternal and

(b) if so, the details of amount provided,
programme-wise

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY
WELFARE (SHRIMATI D K THARADEVI
SIDDHARTHA) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) A statement showing the details of
the external assistance received for MCH
Programme during 1991-92 is enclosed

STATEMENT

(Rs in lakhs)

<i>S No</i>	<i>Name of the Agency</i>	<i>Assistance received</i>
1	United Nations International Childrens' Emergency Fund (UNICEF)	
	(a) Universal Immunisation Programme	2753 00
	(b) Oral Rehydration Therapy (ORT) Programme	10 00
2	United States for International Development (USAID) for ORT Programme	3120 00
3	World Health Orgamsation (WHO) for ORT programme	21 61
	Total	5904 61

[*English*]

Maternity Hospitals

6393 PROF. K.V. THOMAS Will the
Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WEL-
FARE be pleased to state the number of
maternity hospitals at present in the country,
State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY
WELFARE (SHRIMATI D K THARADEVI
SIDDHARTHA) As per information avail-
able with Central Bureau of Health Intelli-
gence (CBHI), Directorate General of Health
Services, a statement showing the number
of maternity hospitals in the country, State-
wise, as on 1.1 1987 is Enclosed

STATEMENT

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>State/U.T.</i>	<i>No. of Maternity Hospitals</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
1.	Andhra Pradesh	61
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0
3.	Assam	0
4.	Bihar	2
5.	Goa	6
6.	Gujarat	335
7.	Haryana	3
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	
10.	Karnataka	32
11.	Kerala	21
12.	Madhya Pradesh	4
13.	Manipur	0
14.	Meghalaya	0
15.	Maharashtra	536
16.	Mizoram	0
17.	Nagaland	0
18.	Orissa	2
19.	Punjab	6
29.	Rajasthan	5
21.	Sikkim	0

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>State/U.T.</i>	<i>No of Maternity Hospitals</i>
1	2	3
22.	Tamil Nadu	7
23.	Tripura	0
24.	Uttar Pradesh	17
25.	West Bengal	38
26.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0
27.	Chandigarh	0
28.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0
29.	Daman & Diu	0
30.	Delhi	5
31.	Lakshadweep	0
32.	Pondicherry	1
Total		1082

Women's Football Federation of India

6394. SHRI TEJ NARAYAN SINGH:
SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD
SINGH:

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

(a) whether the Government have with-
drawn its recognition to the Women's Foot-
ball Federation of India; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DE-
VELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH
AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND THE DE-
PARTMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILD
DEVELOPMENT) (KUMARI MAMATA
BANERJEE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The World Football Body (FIFA) had
directed that the structure of Women's Foot-
ball should directly integrate with the Na-
tional Football Association i.e. All India
Football Federation, so that the control of all
the football activity is exercised by the Na-
tional Federation. The recognition was with-
drawn because the Women's Football Fed-
eration of India had failed to do that.

[*Translation*]

Warehouses of Central Warehousing Corporation

6395. DR. P.R. GANGAR: Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Warehouses of the Central Warehousing Corporation housed in its own buildings and the locations thereof;

(b) the number of the warehouses housed in the rented buildings and the locations thereof;

(c) the amount of rent being paid every year by the Corporation;

(d) whether the Corporation is making the optimum utilisation of its capacity; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI TARUN GOGOI): (a) and (b). The information is furnished in the statement enclosed.

(c) The rent paid by the Corporation during the last three years was as follows:—

1988—89	Rs. 5.68 crores
1989—90	Rs. 6.91 crores
1990—91	Rs. 8.46 crores

(d) and (e). The average utilisation of warehousing capacity during the above period of 3 years varied between 77% of 79%.

STATEMENT

As on 1-2-1992, The Central Warehousing Corporation was Operating 488 Covered Warehouses. The Details of these Godowns are given below

Owned Godowns		Hired Godowns		Partially owned & Partially Hired Godowns	
Sl. No.	Location	Sl. No.	Location	Sl. No.	Location
1	2	3	4	5	6
GUJARAT					
1.	Nadiad-I	1.	Baroda-II	1.	Rajkot-II
2.	Surat-I	2.	Ahmedabad-II	2.	Kandla-II
3.	Baroda-I	3.	Ranoli	3.	Surat-II
4.	Rajkot-I	4.	Ishanpur		
5.	Jamnagar	5.	Dashrath (Ranoli-II)		
6.	Bhavnagar	6.	Vapi		
7.	Anand	7.	Nadiad-II		
8.	Ahmedabad-I	8.	Ankleshwar		

Owned Godowns		Hired Godowns			Partially owned & Partially Hired Godowns		
Sl. No.	Location	Sl. No.	Location	Sl. No.	Location	Sl. No.	Location
1	2	3	4	5	6		
9.	Kandla-I	9.	Vareli				
10.	Vadod	10.	Ranjit Nagar				
		11.	Mora				
		12.	Adalaj				
KARNATAKA							
1.	Mangalore-I	1.	K.R. Nagar	1.	Davangere		
2.	Mangalore-II	2.	Soundatti	2.	Gadag		
		3.	Sedam	3.	Gulberga		
		4.	Baihongal	4.	Belgaum		
		5.	Bangalore-II	5.	Shikaripur		
		6.	Hoshahally	6.	Bangalore-I		
		7.	Peenya (Bangalore)				
		8.	Balagola (Mysore-I)				

Owned Godowns		Hired Godowns		Partially owned & Partially Hired Godowns	
Sl No.	Location	Sl No	Location	Sl No	Location
1	2	3	4	5	6
		9	Tumkur		
		10	Bangalore-V		
		11	Shiv Muni Steel Tubes Ltd		
		12	Bangalore-VII		
		13	Bangalore-IX		
		14	N G E F Bangalore		
		15	Bangalore-X		
		16	Bommanhalli (Bangalore-IV)		
		17	White Field		
		18	Mysore-II		
		19	Mysore-III		
	KERALA				
1	Kozhikode-I			1	Trichur
2	Cochin-I				

Owned Godowns		Hired Godowns		Partially owned & Partially Hired Godowns	
Sl. No.	Location	Sl. No.	Location	Sl. No.	Location
1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Ernakulam				
4.	Cochin-II				
	MADHYA PRADESH				
1.	Indore-I	1.	Bhopal-II	1.	Raipur
2.	Bhatapara	2.	Bina	2.	Gwalior-I
3.	Morena	3.	Ujjain	3.	Indore-II
4.	Bhopal-I	4.	Sohagpur	4.	Balaghat
5.	Sheopur Kalan	5.	Jawad	5.	Raigarh
6.	Bilaspur-I	6.	Manawar	6.	Burhanpur
7.	Hoshangabad	7.	Gwalior-II	7.	Narsingpur
8.	Bhind	8.	Pittampur-HM	8.	Pilittampur
9.	Katni			9.	Morena-II
10.	Khandwa Base Depot				
11.	Indore-III				

Owned Godowns		Hired Godowns		Partially owned & Partially Hired Godowns	
Sl No	Location	Sl No	Location	Sl No	Location
1	2	3	4	5	6
12	Maksi				
13	Indore-IV				
14	Raipur II				
15	Raipur-III				
16	Sanawar				
17	Indore-V				
18	Bilaspur-II				
19	Raigarh II				
20	Raipur-IV				
21	Burhanpur-II				
	ORISSA				
1	Jaipur Road	1	Berhampur	1	Bargarh
2	Cuttack	2	Bhubneshwar	2	Jaypore
3	Paradeep Part	3	Aska	3	Sambalpur
4	Berhampur Base Depot				

Owned Godowns		Hired Godowns		Partially owned & Partially Hired Godowns	
Sl. No.	Location	Sl. No.	Location	Sl. No.	Location
1	2	3	4	5	6
MAHARASHTRA					
1.	Sangli	1	Bombay-I (Borvili)	1	Amravati
2.	Wadala I & E	2.	Bombay-II (J. Shed)	2.	Gondia
3.	Miraj	3.	Bombay-III (N. Pard)	3.	Kolhapur
4.	M.S. Jetha Plinth	4.	Bombay-IV (E. Road)	4.	Akola
5	Miraj Base Depot	5.	Bombay-V (T V -II)	5	Nagpur
6.	Vashi	6	Bombay-VIII (Bhandup-I)	6.	Nasik (Panchvati)
7.	Ambed (Nasik)	7.	Bombay-IX (Muland-I)	7.	Yoetmal
8.	Pune-I	8.	Bombay-X (Andheri)	8.	Nasik Road (Nasik)
9.	Kolhapur	9.	Bombay-XI (T.W.-I)	9.	Chikal Thana
10.	Kalamboli	10.	Goregaon	10.	Ambarnath
		11.	Muland-II		

Owned Godowns		Hired Godowns		Partially owned & Partially Hired Godowns	
Sl. No.	Location	Sl. No.	Location	Sl. No.	Location
1	2	3	4	5	6
		12.	Digras		
		13.	Karanja		
		14.	Bhandup-II		
		15.	Turbhe		
		16.	Marbi		
		17.	Borivili (MAFCo)		
		18.	Ahmednagar		
		19.	Kanjur Marg		
		20.	Patel Ganga-I		
		21.	Waluj		
		22.	Nimkhedi		
		23.	Patel Ganga-II		
		24.	Patel Ganga-III		
		25.	Pune-III		

<i>Owned Godowns</i>		<i>Hired Godowns</i>		<i>Partially owned & Partially Hired Godowns</i>	
<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Location</i>
1	2	3	4	5	6
		26.	Khapoli-I		
		27.	Pune—VI		
		28.	Gandhingaraj		
		29.	Waluj-II		
		30.	Pune-V		
		31.	Mohane		
		32.	Khapoli-II		
		33.	Kalmeshwar		
		34.	Nanded		
		35.	Pune-IX		
		36.	Mira		
		37.	Sanaswadi		
		38.	MIDC Nagpur		
		39.	Vasind		

Owned Godowns		Hired Godowns		Partially owned & Partially Hired Godowns	
Sl. No.	Location	Sl. No.	Location	Sl. No.	Location
1.	2	3	4	5	6
		40.	Bhandup-III		
		41.	MIDC-Jaigaon		
		42.	Ambernath-II		
		43.	Sukell		
		44.	Pune-X		
		45.	Bhayander		
		46.	Warthi		
		47.	Vashi-III		
		48.	Pune-XI		
		49.	Lote Parshuram		
		50.	Tarapur		
		51.	Khopali-III		
		52.	Mira-II		
		53.	Bhokar Pada		

Owned Godowns		Hired Godowns		Partially owned & Partially Hired Godowns	
Sl. No.	Location	Sl. No.	Location	Sl. No.	Location
1	2	3	4	5	6
		54.	Kajupada		
		55.	Anjan Gaon		
		56.	CFS, JNP		
	GOA				
1.	Mormugaon				
2.	Air Cargo Goa				
	WEST BENGAL				
1.	Cooch Behar	1	Ghusury	1	Kharagpur
2.	Burdwan-I	2.	Nimak Mehal Road	2	Taratolla Road
3.	Berhampur	3.	Shyam Nagar-I	3.	Pandua
4.	Calcutta (IE)	4.	Rishra		
5.	Haldia	5.	Belur		
6.	Panchpara	6.	Ram Krishnapur		
7.	Sarul	7.	Majorhat		
8.	Sargachi	8.	Metia Burze-I		

Owned Godowns		Hired Godowns		Partially owned & Partially Hired Godowns	
Sl. No.	Location	Sl No	Location	Sl No	Location
1	2	3	4	5	6
9	Falta	9	Metal burze-II		
10	Durga Chak	10	Baranagar		
		11	Serampore		
		12	Mallapur		
		13	Calcutta Bon hoogly		
		14	Bishnupur		
		15	Sheoraphulli		
		16	Bolpur		
		17	Chandra KonaRoad		
		18	Strand Bank Road		
		19	Belda		
		20	Bethudhan		
		21	Habra		
		22	Lake Depot		
		23	Burdwan-II		

Owned Godowns		Hired Godowns			Partially owned & Partially Hired Godowns		
Sl. No.	Location	Sl. No.	Location	Sl. No.	Location	Sl. No.	Location
1	2	3	4	5	6		
		24.	Bagdogra				
		25.	Agarpara				
		26.	Chatkal				
		27.	Sarkarpool				
		28.	Budge-Budge				
		29.	Birati				
		30.	Sukchar				
		31.	Mahestala				
		32.	Meghna				
		33.	Durgapur				
		34.	Kanthapur				
HARYANA							
1.	Narwana	1.	Aasandh	1.	Karnal-I		
2.	Charthidabri	2.	Narayangarh	2.	Sonepat		
3.	Mandi Adampur	3.	Faridabad	3.	Hissar		

Owned Godowns			Hired Godowns			Partially owned & Partially Hired Godowns		
Sl. No.	Location	Sl No	Location	Sl No	Location			
1	2	3	4	5	6			
4	Karnal III	4	Karna II	4	Indri			
		5	Kalka	5	Gurgaon			
		6	Panpat					
		7	Rohtak					
		8	Nissang					
		9	Satrodkhurd					
		10	Ballabgarh (Bonded)					
		11	Fardabad II					
		12	Dharuhera					
U.P. UTTAR PRADESH								
1	Solan							
2	Mandi							

<i>Owned Godowns</i>		<i>Hired Godowns</i>		<i>Partially owned & Partially Hired Godowns</i>	
<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Location</i>
1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>PUNJAB</i>					
1.	Mansa	1	Amritsar-II	1.	Moga-I
2.	Amritsar-I	2.	Pathankot	2.	Abohar-I
3.	Garhshankar	3.	Amritsar-III	3.	Rapar
4.	Nabha	4.	Amritsar-IV	4.	Ludhiana-I
5.	Hoshiarpur	5.	Dasuya	5.	Muketsar
6.	Air Cargo Amritsar	6.	Mour Mandi	6.	Fazilka-I
7.	Pathankot Base Depot	7.	Mullanpur	7.	Sirhind
8.	Bhojpur	8.	Tandaumar	8.	Gurdaspur
9.	Amritsar Base Depot	9.	Abohar-III	9.	Moga-II
10.	Nabha Base Depot	10.	Abohar-II	10.	Chandigarh U.T.
		11.	Moga-III		
		12.	Moga-IV		

Owned Godowns		Hired Godowns			Partially owned & Partially Hired Godowns	
Sl. No.	Location	Sl. No.	Location	Sl. No.	Location	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
		13	Ajithal			
		14	Fazilka-II			
		15	Mohali			
RAJASTHAN						
1.	Sriganganagar	1.	Jaipur	1	Kota	
2.	Hanumangarh	2.	Udaipur			
3.	Kota-II	3	Alwar			
		4	Ojhada			
		5.	Prithvipura			
		6.	Bhiwadi			
DELHI						
1.	Delhi-I (R.P. Bagh)	1.	Shahdara	1	Okhla-I	
2.	Kirti Nagar	2.	Satdarjung Flyover	2.	Narela	

Owned Godowns		Hired Godowns		Partially owned & Partially Hired Godowns	
Sl. No.	Location	Sl. No.	Location	Sl. No.	Location
1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Okhla-II	3.	Lawrance Road		
4.	Patparganj	4.	Uttam Nagar		
		5.	Libaspur		
		6.	Okhla-III		
		7.	Mehrauli		
		8.	Maruti Udyog		
ASSAM					
1.	Gauhati	1.	Sipajhar		
2.	Dhubri				
3.	Jorhat				
4.	Jorhat-II				
5.	Sarbhog				

<i>Owned Godowns</i>		<i>Hired Godowns</i>		<i>Partially owned & Partially Hired Godowns</i>	
<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Location</i>
1	2	3	4	5	6
MIZORAM					
1.	Aizwal				
MANIPUR					
		1	Imphal		
NAGALAND					
1.	Diamapur				
TRIPUR					
1.	Agartala				
2.	C.S. Agartala				
BIHAR					
1.	Kishanganj	1.	Hazaribagh Road	1	Patna
2.	Hazaribagh	2.	Dehri-on-Sone	2.	Ranchi
3.	Mokameh	3.	Deochar	3.	Samastipur
4.	Mohania	4.	Dhanbad	4.	Kathihar

Owned Godowns		Hired Godowns		Partially owned & Partially Hired Godowns	
Sl. No.	Location	Sl. No.	Location	Sl. No.	Location
1	2	3	4	5	6
		5.	Patratu	5.	Nokha
				6.	Monghyr
				7.	Darbanga
				8.	Jamshedpur
				9.	Mussalapur
ANDHRA PRADESH					
1.	Guntur	1	Hydrabad-II	1.	Warangal
2.	Nizamabad	2.	Kukatpalli	2.	Jangaon
3.	Adoni	3.	Saroor Nagar	3.	Ongole
4.	Hyderabad-I	4.	Chityal		
5.	Duggirala	5.	Chikalunpet		
6.	Vijaywada	6.	Balanagar Township		
7.	Sarangpur	7.	Sanathnagar		
8.	Bodhan	8	Moulali		

Owned Godowns		Hired Godowns		Partially owned & Partially Hired Godowns	
Sl. No.	Location	Sl. No.	Location	Sl. No.	Location
1	2	3	4	5	6
9.	Masulipatnam	9.	Patuncheru		
10.	Rengunta	10	Vadialeru		
11.	Nidamanur	11	Medamatla		
12.	Rajamundry	12.	Guntur-IV		
13.	Nandyal	13.	Vijaywada-III		
14.	Gudivada	14.	Zaheerabad		
15.	Suryapet	15.	Wyra		
16.	Neilore	16.	Moulali-II		
17.	Tadepalligudem	17.	Toorangi		
18.	Siddipet	18.	CFS Hyderabad (Sanathnagar)		
19.	Vadlamudi	19.	Kotla Valasa		
20.	Karimnagar				
21.	Mehbobnagar				

Owned Godowns		Hired Godowns		Partially owned & Partially Hired Godowns	
Sl. No.	Location	Sl. No.	Location	Sl. No.	Location
1	2	3	4	5	6
22	Medak				
23.	Guddapah				
24.	G.S. Hyderabad				
25.	Vishakhapatnam II				
26.	Kaikalur				
27.	Guntur Base Depct				
28.	Nandi Koikur				
29.	Ankapalli				
ANDHRA PRADESH (CONTD.)					
30.	Adilabad				
31.	Vishakhapatnam-II				
32.	Vijaywada-II				
33	Settnapalli				

Owned Godowns		Hired Godowns			Partially owned & Partially Hired Godowns		
Sl No	Location	Sl No	Location	Sl No	Location	Sl No	Location
1	2	3	4	5	6		
34	Vijaywada B D						
UTTAR PRADESH							
1	Chandausi	1	Ghaziabad I	1	Rampur		
2	Banda	2	Gorakhpur I	2	Saharanpur		
3	Muzaffarnagar	3	Rishikesh	3	Mohan Nagar (Gzd)		
4	Jhangirabad	4	Deoband	4	Etawah		
5	Shamil	5	Muzaffarnagar II	5	Kashipur		
6	Sahajahanpur I	6	Sahajahanpur II	6	Lucknow		
7	Bazpur	7	Kanpur	7	Chirgaon		
8	Jhansi	8	Rai Bareilly	8	Behraich		
9	Basti	9	Modp	9	Khatima		
10	Faizabad	10	S I L Lucknow	10	Lucknow II		
11	Hardoi	11	Virbhadra				

<i>Owned Godowns</i>		<i>Hired Godowns</i>		<i>Partially owned & Partially Hired Godowns</i>	
<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Sl No.</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Location</i>
1	2	3	4	5	6
12.	Bailla	12.	H.A.L. Lucknow		
13.	Shahgunj	13.	Modi Zerox Ltd.		
14.	Dadri	14.	Gauganj-II		
15.	Gola Gorakhnath	15.	J.I.T. Mankapur		
16.	Sahibabad-II	16.	Mauranpur		
17.	Robertsganj	17.	Mohaba		
18.	Ghaziabad-I	18.	Surajpur-II		
19.	Muzaffarnagar S.D.	19.	H.A.L. Kanpur		
20.	Bisalpur				
21.	Saharanpur B.D.				
22.	Noida				
23.	Dumariaganj				
24.	Jaspur				

<i>Owned Godowns</i>		<i>Hired Godowns</i>		<i>Partially owned & Partially Hired Godowns</i>	
<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Location</i>
1	2	3	4	5	6
25.	Bijnore				
26.	Neoli Base Depot				
27.	Gorakhpur-II				
	TAMIL NADU				
1.	Madras-I (R. Puram)	1.	Udumalpet	1.	Madurai-I
2.	Colmbatore	2.	Madras-III (T. Pat.)	2.	Ambattur
3.	Virudhunagar	3.	Trupatur		
4.	Kumba Konam	4.	Kalmandapam		
5.	Chrompet	5.	Otteri		
6.	Trichy-I	6.	Tolgate		
7.	Thanjavur	7.	Salem Steel Plant		
8.	Manargudi	8.	Trichy-II		

Owned Godowns		Hired Godowns		Partially owned & Partially Hired Godowns	
Sl. No	Location	Sl No.	Location	Sl. No.	Location
1	2	3	4	5	6
9.	Madurai-II	9	Thiruvotiyur		
10.	Erode-I	10	Thangal		
11.	Madras-IV (V.B)	11.	Koviapudur		
12.	Chidambaram	12	Vangaram		
13.	Nagercoil	13	Royapuram-II		
14.	Hosur	14	Thiruvotiyur-II		
15.	Erode-II	15.	Tuticorn		
16.	Trichy-II				
17.	Singanallur				
PONDICHERRY U.T					
Grand Total:		177	233	1	Pondicherry U.T.
					78

[English]

Central University, Assam

6396. SHRI KABINDRA PUR-KAYASTHA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether classes in the Central University Assam were to begin from the current academic session;

(b) whether the beginning of the academic session has been delayed;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Government propose to start the classes in some other suitable building pending construction of the Central University;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the findings of the Committee that visited the proposed site for the Central University?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

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

(f) The Site Selection Committee constituted by the Department of Education has recommended a site near the Regional Engineering College, Silchar.

Extension of Guntur-Donakonda Railway Line

6397. SHRI DATTATRAYA BANDARU: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to

extend the Guntur-Donakonda railway line up to Dronachellam; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAL-LIKARJUN): (a) and (b). Guntur-Donakonda-Dronachellam is already an existing MG line, which is now being converted to B.G.

Levy Sugar

6398. SHRIMATI DIPIKA H. TOPIWALA:
SHRI DILEEPBHAI SANG-HANI:
SHRI RAMESHWAR PATI-DAR:

Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government propose to fix the levy sugar quota on the basis of population of the Census of 1991;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the State Governments have sought increase in the quota of levy sugar;

(d) if so, whether the Union Government have increased the quota; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI TARUN GOGOI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) In view of the limited availability of levy sugar, it has not been found possible to update the levy sugar quota based on 1991 census.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) and (e). Government have allowed an ad-hoc increase of 5% in the monthly levy sugar allocations of all States/Union Territories from August, 1991. This will continue, for the present, till September, 1992.

**Pollution by Hindustan Alloys
Manufacturing Company Limited,
Silvasa**

6399. SHRI RAM KAPSE: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the unit of Hindustan Alloys Manufacturing Company Limited, Silvasa was ordered to be shut off on February 27, 1991 and the same was again allowed to be restarted on May 1, 1991; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) and (b). Closure orders were issued to Hindustan Alloys Manufacturing Company on February 27, 1991 by the District Administration. The order to restart the factory was given by the Delhi High court on May 1, 1991 on the basis of undertaking given by the Company to the effect that it shall instal the necessary pollution control measures within six months.

**Admission of Students in Minority
Educational Institutions**

6400. SHRI KESRI LAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the Supreme Court verdict regarding admission of students in some schools/col-

leges/universities in view of the minority status of these colleges/schools;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto, and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to ensure admission to all students in these institutions?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Judgement is being examined.

[*Translation*]

Wagons for Maharashtra

6401. SHRI YASHWANTRAO PATIL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of wagons demanded and provided in various ones/divisions covering Maharashtra for loading of onion during the last three years;

(b) whether the Government propose to increase the number of wagons in the country for the loading of agricultural produce; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALIKARJUN): (a) During the last 3 years, 18,820 wagons were demanded in Maharashtra State for loading of onion. 12,651 wagons were loaded and indents for 6,094 wagons were cancelled.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. Every year additional wagons are being procured. In the year 1992-93, nearly 27,500 wagons are

proposed to be procured though the net addition to fleet would be less because of concurrent condemnation of overaged stock.

achieved.

(d) if not, the reasons therefor;

National Ayurveda Institute, Jaipur

6402. SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(e) the head-wise and year-wise extent of the amount sanctioned during the last three for the construction of buildings of the Ayurveda Institute, Jaipur; and

(a) the amount provided by the Union Government for operation and development of the National Ayurveda Institute in Jaipur during each of the last three years;

(f) whether the said amount has been utilised?

(b) whether the above institute was to be developed on the lines of the All India Medical Institute of Delhi;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D. K. THARADEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) The Union Government had provided the following amounts as grant-in-aid to the National Institute of Ayurved, Jaipur during last three years:—

(c) if so, whether the targets have been

(Rs. in lakhs)

<i>Year</i>	<i>Plan</i>	<i>Non-Plan</i>	<i>Total</i>
1989-90	71.00	110.00	181.00
1990-91	115.00	159.00	274.00
1991-92	125.00	151.00	276.00

(b) to (d). The National Institute of Ayurved, Jaipur was established, inter-alia, with the objective of promoting the growth and development of Ayurveda, besides producing graduates and post-graduates in all branches of Ayurveda. No parallel can be drawn between the NIA, Jaipur and the A. I. M. S. New Delhi

<i>Year</i>	<i>Amount (Rupees)</i>
1989-90	33,07,400.00
1990-91	95,08,000.00
1991-92	75,00,000.00

(f) The aforesaid has been given to the State P. W. D as advances against capital works.

(e) The NIA gets grants under sub-head C. 3 (1) (2) for Plan capital expenditure. The amounts released to NIA under this head for last 3 years are as under:

Working of Indian Medical Council

6403. SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether term of the Central Council of Indian Medicine have expired;

(b) if so, when will it be reconstituted;

(c) the main recommendations made by the Council in last one year, and

(d) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D. K. THARADEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) In terms of Section 7(1) of the Indian Medicine Central Council Act, 1970, the President, the Vice-President or the members of the Central Council held office for a term of 5 years from the date of his election or nomination, as the case may be, or until his successors are duly elected or nominated, whichever is longer. The Central Council was last re-constituted vide Govt of India notification in the Gazette of India extra ordinary part II Section 3 Sub-section (ii) dated 7.5.84

(b) The elections to the Central Council are in the process and the Central Council shall be reconstituted after the elections are over.

(c) Main recommendation of the Central Council of Indian Medicine meeting held on 21st and 22nd February 1991 are given in the statement attached.

(d) Some of these recommendations have been received by the Government which are being considered.

STATEMENT

The main recommendations of the Central Council of Indian Medicine during the year 1990-91 are as under:-

1. The Central Council decided

that the promotion of teachers appointed in Ayurvedic colleges before 1.7.1989 will not be effected by the Regulations, 1989 and the Post-graduate qualification will not be essential for those teachers in case of promotions.

It was also decided that the above decision be circulated to all State Governments and necessary action be taken for inclusion of the above in the prescribed Regulations, 1989.

2 The Central Council approved the clarification that the topics/ issues included in Syllabus of various subjects of Ayurvedacharya course prescribed by Central Council of Indian Medicine which appear to be allopathic are included with a view to provide more and useful knowledge of the subject as the knowledge of any other branch of medical science cannot be restricted or limited.

3 The Central Council decided that the Government of Kerala be requested to implement the UGC pay scales for the staff of the Ayurvedic colleges.

4. The Central Council decided that the proposal to start a Post-graduate course in Prasootitantra in Government Ayurvedic College, Trivandrum be forwarded to the Council by the authorities of the institution after getting approval of the State Govt. and University concerned.

5. The Central Council decided

- to send again a strict letter to all State Govts. to take effective steps for stopping capitation fee at the time of admission in Ayurved college and admission be made strictly only on the basis of merit.
6. In the syllabus of Ayurvedic course prescribed by Central Council of Indian Medicine there is already provision for teaching and practical training in Shalyatantra (Surgery), on the basis of this course, the graduates of Ayurved are registered for practising. There is no restriction or ban for practising Surgery by Ayurved graduates in the county.
7. The Central Council noted that there are some irregularities in the conduct of the Ayurvedacharya course at Darbhanga University. These two universities and State Govt. are defying regulations inspite of repeated letter warning from the council. Under the above circumstances, the Central Council unanimously resolved to initiate appropriate action.
8. The Central Council resolved that a letter be written to all State Govts. intimating that if a student of an Ayurved College is migrated to other university no domicile certificate be asked for by the State Government concerned.
9. The Central Council after going through the visitation report of Seth Govindji Raoji Ayurved Mahavidyalaya, Sholapur resolved to suspend the admission in Post-graduate course, till the deficiencies are removed and shortcomings are fulfilled by the College.
10. The Central Council of India Medicine noted the poor condition of Ayurved Mahavidyalaya of UP and decided to send a strong letter to the Secretary, Government of UP, Department of Health, Director of Ayurved and Registrar, Kanpur University enclosing a copy of the minimum requirements laid down by the CCIM for their fulfilment.
11. The Central Council agreed that Aligarh Muslim University be advised to adopt the modified designation of the post of Demonstrator to Lecturer and lecturer to Senior Lecturer in conformity with UGC recommendations in order to overcome their problems.
12. The Salfia Unani medical College Darbhanga was permitted to conduct Under-graduate course of Unani for further period upto academic session 1992-93 subject to the condition that the shortcomings pointed out shall be removed within two years and re-assessment of the improvement made at the institution will be done periodically by the Central Council.
13. The Central Council agreed to the recommendations of the Unani Committee to write a letter to Govt. of Maharashtra and University concerned in-

- forming that the Central Council has no objection for starting the Unani College at Tib-Tibia Collage in Nagpur provided the terms and condiction for admission requirements mentioned under the minimum standard laid down by the Central Council for imparting Under graduate education in Unani Tib are followed strictly.
14. It was decided that as the pattern of seven departments has been recommended by the Central Council, at least seven Boards of Studies should be constituted under the faculty of Unani/ISM in the University.
15. The Central Council noted with great concerned that A. P. University of Health Sciences; Vijayawada is not following the norms, including medium of instruments and examination laid down by the CCIM relating to admission to the Pre-Tib course and main course of Unani Tib. The Central Council strongly reiterates that the University and the A. P. Govt. may again be requested in the matter. It was decided that visitation of the Colleges under this University may be carried out at an early date.
16. The Central Council agreed to the recommendations of Unani Committee that the details of all oriental qualifications approved by the Central Council for admission to Pre-Tib course in Unani Tib be obtained for verification whether these are equivalent to Matric/Higher Secondary or not.
17. The Central Council decided that the office of the CCIM should try and write again to obtain information regarding the uniformity in knowledge of Urdu at the time of admission to Unani degree course from the remaining college as early as possible and thereafter a statement be prepared giving all the necessary information and place before the next meeting of education committee (Unani) for in-depth discussion and reconsideration.
18. The Central Council noted that the revised curriculum of Post-graduate diploma course in Siddha Medicine was approved by the Central Council at its meeting held on 14 to 16th Feb, 90 the staffing pattern was not included in Branch VI Rasavatham Arignar (Diploma in Rasavatham) of the Post-graduate Diploma course of Siddha Medicine.
19. It was resolved that the staffing pattern for each advant has already been recommended under the curriculum for post graduate course in Siddha. The Branch VI Rasavatham seminar (Diploma) in Rasavatham is a special branch and this required a post of Lecturer in Chemistry and one Post of Lecture in Bio-chemistry. This can be added as a note in the curriculum under the pattern of staff at page No. 69.
20. The Central Council noted that the details of Sirappu Maruthuvam and Kazhnthai Maruthuvam/specialities of Post-graduate course were

sent to the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare for sanction as required under Section 36 of IMCC Act, 1970. The Ministry of Health & Family Welfare had sent some observation on the above proposed specialities. The Central Council considered the observations of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare and revised the Syllabus of both the specialities in comparison with the Post-graduate course of Ayurved and Unani prescribed by the Central Council. The approved details of the above specialities were forwarded to Ministry of Health and Family Welfare for sanction.

The Central Council noted with great concern that Motor Vehicle Departments in various States do not recognize medical certificate of fitness issued to driver and conductors the ISM practitioners holding the recognised medical qualifications included in the Schedules to the IMCC Act, 1970. The Central Council of Indian Medicine wants to point out that this is violation of Sub-Section 2 (e) of Section 17 of the IMCC Act, 1970. It was also noted that some other Governments and other departments i. e. Railway, LIC, Bharat Heavy Electricals Lt., Universities also do not accept medical certificate issued by the duly qualified practitioners of ISM.

The Council took a serious view of this requests the Govt. of India to see that needful is

done in the matter so that henceforth the duly qualified practitioners of ISM do not face this difficulty. The President, CCIM was authorised to write a letter to all State Govt. health Department that CCIM members should be invited to the ISM meetings of various Committees of their respective States.

The Central Council decided that the activities of the Central Council for Research in Ayurveda and Siddha and Central Council for research in Unani Medicine should be made know to the Central Council members in the larger interest of Indian Medicine. These research Councils be requested to send their News Bulletin, Annual Report etc. to the members of Central Council of Indian Medicine.

The Central Council agreed that gist of visitation reports be circulated to the members alongwith Agenda items so that they may be aware of facts out in visitation report.

It was noted that the following resolution passed by the Central Council at its meeting held on 10th and 11th March, 1989 was forwarded to the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi for necessary action.

A well-equipped ward of Ayurvedic System of medicine may also be set up in big allopathic Hospital functioning in the country under the Government

of India and the State Government, specially in the All India Institute of Medical Sciences so that ayurvedic treatment is made available to serious patients under qualified ayurvedic doctors."

Removal of Eyes from Dead Bodies

6405. SHRI MRUTYUNJAYA NAYAK:
SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:

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

(a) whether any case of illegal removal of eyes from the dead bodies in the mortuary of the King George Medical College, Lucknow has come to the notice of the Government; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto and the action taken by the Government against those found responsible therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARADEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Corruption in Kendriya Ayurveda Aur Siddh Anusandhan Parishad

6406. SHRI MRUTYUNJAYA NAYAK:
Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any case of corruption in Kendriya Ayurveda Aur Siddh Anusandhan Parishad has come to the notice of the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D. K. THARADEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) to (c). The Government is not aware about any case of corruption in Kendriya Ayurveda Aur Siddh Anusandhan Parishad. There is however a disciplinary case against the Director of the Parishad.

[English]

Theft of Antiques

6407. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA:
SHRI N.K. BALIYAN:
SHRI BALRAJ PASSI:
SHRIMATI RITA VERMA:
SHRI ARJUN SINGH YADAV:
SHRI GANGADHARA SANIPALLI:

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

(a) whether Government are aware of the smuggling of rare antiques of centuries old which are being sold in foreign markets;

(b) if so, the number of such cases of stealing of rare antiques registered in past three years, State wise;

(c) the number of cases solved and how many of them are pending; and

(d) the remedial steps taken to check such thefts in future?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) Reports regarding theft and illegal export of antiquities are occasionally brought to the notice of the Government.

(b) and (c). Two cases have been registered by the Central Bureau of Investigation out of which one case has been closed and one is pending.

(d) The Government of India have taken the following remedial steps to check theft and smuggling of antiquities:-

- (i) All the preventive measures provided in the Antiquities and Art Treasures Act, 1972 and the rules made thereunder are strictly enforced;
- (ii) Security of appropriate level is provided at all important monuments of the Archaeological Survey of India as well as at the site museums depending on the individual requirements;
- (iii) An Antique Cell operates in the Central Bureau of Investigation for specifically looking into the cases of theft and loss of antiquities. Officers of the Archaeological Survey of India posted at all important international sea and airports in the country help the Custom authorities to prevent illegal export of antiquities.

Decontrol of Sugar Industry

6408. SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY: Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Sugar Industry has urged the Union Government to relax further the partial decontrol and allow the free sale of sugar to the extent of 70 per cent; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE

MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI TARUN GOGOI): (a) Representations have been received from the Indian Sugar Mills Association for increasing the free sale quota from the present 55% to 60%.

(b) In view of the requirements of levy sugar for the Public Distribution System, it is not possible to accede to the aforesaid request to increase the quota of free sale sugar

Winding up of F.C.I.

6409. PROF. ASHOK ANANDRAO DESHMUKH: Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) whether the High Power Committee has recommended for winding up of the Food Corporation of India and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI TARUN GOGOI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Missing Wheat Stock in Punjab

6410. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT: SHRI JEEWAN SHARMA: SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL:

Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) whether wheat stocks in Punjab are not available;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the measures taken by the Government to reconcile the wheat stock; and

(d) the total quantity of wheat procured by the F.C.I. till date and the projected requirement during 1992-93?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI TARUN GOGOI): (a) and (b). The estimated production of wheat in Punjab during crop year 1990-91 (Marketed 1991-92) was 121.55 lakh tonnes. The market arrivals during 1991-92 rabi marketing season were 63.24 lakh MTs out of which procurement by FCI and other State Government agencies was 55.42 lakh MTs. All the stocks produced are not brought to the mandis as the farmers retain the stocks for their own consumption and for seed purposes etc. It cannot, therefore, be said that wheat stocks in Punjab are not available.

(c) The question of reconciliation does not arise.

(d) A total quantity of 77.52 lakh tonnes of wheat, including 55.42 lakh tonnes in Punjab, has been procured by FCI in collaboration with the State procuring agencies during 1991-92 rabi marketing season. The procurement of wheat under price support being totally on voluntary basis, no definite target/requirement, as such, can be projected for 1992-93 Rabi season.

[*Translation*]

Vaccination in C.G.H.S. Dispensaries

6411. DR. RAMESH CHAND TOMAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether vaccination for prevention of various diseases is being given to women and children free of cost in all C.G.H.S. dispensaries;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARADEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Women and Children are being given all vaccination for prevention of various diseases free of cost in CGHS dispensaries, as per immunisation schedule of National Immunisation Programme given at the statement attached.

(c) In view of reply given at (b) above the question does not arise.

STATEMENT

National Immunisation schedule

<i>Beneficiaries age</i>		<i>Vaccine</i>	<i>No. of Doses</i>
Infants	6 Weeks to 9 Months	D.P.T. @	3
	6 Weeks to 9 Months	Polio	3
	Birth to 3 Months	B.C.G.	1
	9 to 12 Months	Measles	1

<i>Beneficiaries age</i>		<i>Vaccine</i>	<i>No. of Doses</i>
Children	18 to 24 Months	D.P.T. @	1
	18 to 24 Months	Polio	1
	Booster Dose		
	5 to 6 years	D.T	1**
	10 Years	T.T.	1**
	16 Years	T.T.	1**
Pregnent Women	16 to 36 Weeks	T.T.	1**

@ D-Diphtheria

P-Pertusis

T-Tetanus

** -2 doses, if not vaccinated previously.
T.T. (Tetanus Toxoid)

[English]

Crèches in Delhi

6412. SHRI ANANTRAO DESHMUKH:
Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE
DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Government Offices
in Delhi wherein crèches have been opened
for the benefit of wards of working women;

(b) whether there is any proposal to
open more such crèches; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DE-
VELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH
AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND THE DE-
PARTMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILD

DEVELOPMENT) (KUMARI MAMATA
BANERJEE): (a) Crèche facilities are being
provided in 4 Government Offices for the
benefit of wards of working women in Delhi.
These crèches are run by Grih Kalyan Ken-
dra working under the Ministry of Personnel,
Public grievances and Pensions.

(b) and (c). In addition to the above 282
crèches are being funded by the Department
of Women and Child Development in differ-
ent locations in Delhi for the benefit of par-
ents whose monthly income is below Rs.
1800/-. These are run through National level
Voluntary Organisations.

[Translation]

Appointment of Artists

6413. SHRI ANANTRAO DESHMUKH:
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to
state:

(a) the number of artists appointed in Northern Railway through cultural quota as on March 1, 1992;

(b) the criteria fixed for appointment of such artists along with the average number of artists being appointed in one calendar year; and

(c) the total number of cultural events held in a calendar year to utilize the talents of these artists and achievements gained by the Railways therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAL-LIKARJUN): (a) 13 artists have been appointed since 1986.

(b) Achievements and performance in the specified cultural field is the primary criterion for appointment of artists against cultural quota.

Against an upper limit of 4, on an average two artists have been appointed every year.

(c) Every year one Inter-Divisional Cultural Competition and one Inter Railway Competition is conducted.

Artists also given their performances during the celebration of Railway Week, Republic Day and Independence Day functions, etc.

[English]

Appointment of Sportsmen

6414. SHRIANANTRAO DESHMUKH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of sportsmen appointed in Northern Railway through sports quota during the last three years;

(b) the criteria fixed for appointment of such sportsmen and the average number of sportsmen being appointed in one calendar year;

(c) whether official work is being taken from them;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAL-LIKARJUN): (a) and (b). 64 sports-persons were recruited in the Group 'C' posts during the last three years. The number appointed in Group 'D' will be separately supplied.

Sports-persons are recruited on the basis of their achievements in sports.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir, They are performing official duties attached to the posts.

(e) Does not arise.

Rates charged by S.A.I. for organising sports

6415. SHRIANANTRAO DESHMUKH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the rates charged by the Sports Authority of India for organising sports events in the stadia under it;

(b) whether there is a demand from the national Sports Organisations/Federations for the reduction of these rates; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken by S.A.I. in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH

AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND THE DEPARTMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT) (KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE): (a) Sports Authority of India has a prescribed approved tariff for conduct of sports events in its Stadia in Delhi. The rates vary with the type of sports events and the facilities that are extended for the conduct of such events. Stadia-wise charges are briefly enumerated in the Statement attached.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

STATEMENT

(i) **JAWAHARLAL NEHRU STADIUM & NATIONAL STADIUM**

Events without ticketing, hoarding, sponsorship and TV/Video coverage:-

Free for Athletics and Football for all Sub Junior/Senior/Women mandatory competitions approved by the Department of Sports. Charges for other facilities will be as per rates in succeeding paras.

Rs. 10,000/- per day for ticketed events with separate charges for flood light, use of electronic score board and public address system.

(ii) **JUGHLAKABAD SHOOTING RANGES:**

Free for all obligatory competitions conducted by National Rifle Association of India as approved by Department of Sports.

A fee of Rs. 250/- per range per day for other competitions conducted by associate bodies of National Rifle Association of India.

Cost of ammunition, target and clay

birds as authorised/sanctioned in advance will be borne by the Organising body.

(iii) **TALKatora SWIMMING POOL:**

Free for all competitions conducted by Swimming Federation of India and State Associations for obligatory competitions as approved by Department of Sports.

Hire charges for Touch pads and score board will be levied at Rs. 500/- per day for all competitions for all except private/public sector organisations who will be charged Rs. 1000/- per day.

Services/Para Military Forces will be charged Rs. 2000/- per day plus charges for public address system and touch pads and score board.

(iv) **YAMUNA VELODROME:**

Free for all obligatory competitions by Cycling Federation of India and Associate Bodies as approved by the Department of Sports.

Schools/Colleges/Clubs/University will be charged Rs. 500/- per day plus charges for public address equipment.

Private/Public Sector Organisations will be charged Rs. 5000/- per day.

(v) **HAUZ KHAS LAWN TENNIS STADIUM:**

Tennis court under control of Sports Authority of India will be provided free for all obligatory tennis competitions conducted by Lawn Tennis Federation/Affiliated Sports Associations as approved by Department of Sports.

Schools/Clubs/Colleges and University will be charged Rs. 200/- per day per court.

(vi) **INDIRA GANDHI STADIUM:**

For ticketed events the tariff is Rs. 10,000/- per day for full hall excluding costs of air-conditioning and electricity

For non-ticketed events it is free of costs, but for air-conditioning the charges will be extra.

(vii) Sports Authority of India offer, free of cost, the facilities available at its Regional Centres at Gandhinagar, Calcutta and Bangalore as well as at Netaji Subhas National Institute of Sports, Patiala to National Sports Federations for conduct of Sports events including coaching camps.

Maternal and Child Health Programmes

6416. SHRIMATI KRISHNENDRA KAUR (DEEPA):
SHRIMATI MAHENDRA KUMARI:
SHRI GANGADHARA SANIPALLI:
DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA:
SHRI BALRAJ PASSI:

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

(a) the amount allocated and spent on the Maternal and Child Health Programmes

during 1991-92, State-wise.

(b) the target set for expansion of health infrastructure to touch the rural population as near to the door-steps as possible;

(c) the allocation proposed for those programmes during 1992-93; and

(d) the amount proposed to be spent on these programmes during the Eighth Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D. K. THARADEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) The amount allocated and spent on MCH Programmes during 1991-92 is Rs. 9104.97 and Rs. 8722.66 lakhs respectively. State/Union Territory-wise details are given in the enclosed statement.

(b) It is proposed to establish 17030 sub-centres, 4450 Primary Health Centres and 137 Community Health Centres during the 8th Plan Period. It is also proposed to train all untrained dais to conduct aseptic delivery in the rural areas.

(c) An allocation of Rs. 9500.00 lakh on Maternal and Child Health has been proposed for 1992-93.

(d) An outlay of Rs.853.60 crore has been proposed on Maternal and Child Health Programmes during the Eighth Plan.

STATEMENT

<i>States/UTs.</i>	<i>Amount Allocated</i>	<i>Amount Spent</i>
Andhra Pradesh	614.42	586.54
Arunachal Pradesh	22.53	22.49
Assam	354.61	348.92
Bihar	973.03	910.89

<i>States/UTs.</i>	<i>Amount Allocated</i>	<i>Amount Spent</i>
Goa	18.09	18.05
Gujarat	484.99	464.33
Haryana	167.30	165.74
Himachal Pradesh	78.27	78.12
J & K	98.53	97.12
Karnataka	427.96	419.96
Kerala	297.53	288.81
Madhya Pradesh	743.31	704.75
Maharashtra	835.03	817.47
Manipur	31.22	31.03
Meghalaya	28.85	28.59
Mizoram	19.98	19.88
Nagaland	27.29	27.20
Orissa	377.95	376.30
Punjab	193.70	193.52
Rajasthan	527.06	499.83
Sikkim	15.95	15.89
Tamil Nadu	465.90	437.31
Tripura	33.91	33.65
Uttar Pradesh	1544.04	1478.73
West Bengal	587.27	576.86
Andaman & Nicobar	9.79	2.17

<i>States/UTs.</i>	<i>Amount Allocated</i>	<i>Amount Spent</i>
Chandigarh	11.45	5.94
Dadar & Nagar Haveli	6.81	1.91
Delhi	82.20	62.74
Daman & Diu	5.97	1.23
Lakshadweep	5.37	.66
Pondicherry	14.68	6.05
Grand Total:	9104.97	8722.66

Death Due to Spurious Drugs

6417. SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ:
Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of deaths in Government Hospitals due to administration of spurious and sub-standard drugs during each of the last three years and hospital-wise;

(b) the details of action taken against persons found negligent; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to protect people from such drugs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D. K. THARADEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) No death has been reported in Government hospitals in Delhi during the last three years due to administration of spurious and sub-standard drugs.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) To ensure the genuine and standard quality of drugs, the suppliers are asked to produce the Test Analysis Report before the drugs are put into use. The Drug Controller, Delhi, also takes samples of drugs for test analysis at random.

Health Cards to Poor

6418. DR. VISWANATHAM KANITHI:
Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any plan to issue health cards to all the families below poverty line; and

(b) if so, the details thereof including the criteria fixed for identifying such families

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D. K. THARADEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Stadia in Metropolitan Cities

6419. DR. LAL BAHADUR RAWAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state the number of stadia along with their locations in four metropolitan cities of Delhi, Madras, Calcutta and Bombay where international games are being organised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND THE DEPARTMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE): The number of stadia in four metropolitan cities of Delhi, Madras, Calcutta and Bombay, where international games are organised, are 14, 4, 4 and 6, respectively.

The names with their locations in each metropolitan city are as under:-

DELHI

1. Jawaharlal Nehru Stadium, Lodi Road, New Delhi.
2. National Stadium, New Delhi.
3. Indira Gandhi Indoor Stadium, New Delhi.
4. Yamuna Cycle Velodrome, New Delhi.
5. Hauz Khas Lawn Tennis Stadium, New Delhi.
6. Talkatora Swimming Pool, New Delhi.
7. Tughlakabad Shooting Range, New Delhi.

8. Ambedkar Stadium, New Delhi.
9. Chhatrashah Stadium, Model Town, Delhi.
10. Shivaji Stadium, New Delhi.
11. Karnail Singh Railway Stadium, New Delhi.
12. Harbaksh Stadium, Delhi Cantt., New Delhi.
13. Ferozeshah Kotla Ground, New Delhi.
14. Jaipur Polo Ground, Race Course, New Delhi.

MADRAS

1. Chepauk Stadium, Madras.
2. Nehru Stadium, Madras.
3. Egmore Stadium, Madras.
4. Indian Airline Sports Complex, Madras.

CALCUTTA

1. Yuba Bharati Krida Aangan Salt Lake, Calcutta.
2. Eden Garden, Calcutta.
3. Netaji Subhas Indoor Stadium, Calcutta.
4. Subhas Sarovar, Calcutta.

BOMBAY

1. Wankhede Stadium, Bombay.
2. Brabourne Stadium, Bombay.

3. **Bombay Hockey Association Ground, Bombay.**
4. **Maharashtra State Level Tennis Association Ground, Bombay.**
5. **Bombay University Stadium, Bombay.**
6. **Cooperage Stadium, Bombay.**

(b) whether any review of their functioning has been conducted;

(c) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(d) the contribution of these non-formal educational centres to the overall eradication of illiteracy in the country

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) A statement is attached.

[English]

Grants to Voluntary Organisations

6420. **SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT:
SHRI BAPU HARI CHAURE:**

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

(a) the details of the amount sanctioned to various voluntary organisations engaged in non-formal education during last three years, year-wise and State-wise;

(b) and (c). External evaluation of the non-formal education programme is currently being undertaken by institutions of social science research and other agencies having requisite expertise. In addition, evaluation by Joint Evaluation Teams comprising nominees of the Central and the respective States Governments non-official members is also in progress.

(d) So far about 6.9 lakh non-school going children are estimated to have been enrolled in the non-formal education run by voluntary organisations.

STATEMENT

Grants Sanctioned to Voluntary Organisations for Running Non-Formal Education Centres

Sl. No.	State/UT	Grants sanctioned (Rupees in lakhs)				
		1989-90	1990-91	1991-92		
1	2	3	4	5	5	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	46.96	123.73	109.41		
2.	Assam	14.39	13.28	14.37		
3.	Bihar	50.53	46.20	57.84		
4.	Delhi	27.56	8.59	12.30		
5.	Gujarat	60.89	76.71	64.12		
6.	Haryana	27.23	33.68	30.42		
7.	Himachal Pradesh	7.68	6.33	17.30		
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	-	0.67	0.67		
9.	Karnataka	4.08	6.96	7.93		
10.	Kerala	-	7.60	2.89		

Sl. No.	State/UT	Grants sanctioned (Rupees in lakhs)				
		1989-90	1990-91	1991-92		
1	2	3	4	5		
11.	Madhya Pradesh	7.46	19.34	15.40		
12.	Maharashtra	40.72	86.81	59.46		
13.	Manipur	3.98	2.66	3.68		
14.	Orissa	187.75	264.78	265.00		
15.	Rajasthan	31.88	34.14	46.24		
16.	Tamil Nadu	13.38	32.99	27.40		
17.	Uttar Pradesh	53.34	87.69	93.53		
18.	West Bengal	20.68	24.38	40.00		
Total:		599.51	876.54	867.96		

Study on Population Growth

6421. SHRI ASHOK ANANDRAO DESHMUKH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any World Organisation has made any study on the population growth in India;

(b) the projected population in our country by 2000 A.D. as per the study;

(c) if so, the suggestions made by them to control the population; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D. K. THARADEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) and (c). Although no specific study on the population growth in India made by any World Organisation has come to Government's notice, the United Nations Population Fund in its exert programme Review and Strategy Development Report on India has discussed India's population policies and programmes and has made certain recommendations. The recommendations include, integrated nature of the population strategy and the placing of family welfare within a wider development context that includes health, poverty alleviation, improvement of socio-economic conditions of women, education, literacy, employment and income generating activities, Review of incentive schemes; institutional mechanisms for inter-sectoral coordination; a comprehensive communication strategy with emphasis on inter-personal communication; better involvement of organised sector and voluntary organisations; emphasis on Mother and Child Health care programme etc.

(b) The World Bank demographic projections estimate that the population of India will be 1,007,122,000 in the year 2000 A.D.

(d) Population Control forms an integral part of the planning process in the country. The new policies relating to population Control aim at adopting a holistic approach. They aim at giving due importance to socio-economic factors like female literacy, status of women, employment of women, right age of marriage or girls, attitudinal changes in regard to strong son preference etc. besides improving the performance of the Family Welfare Programme. They recognise the importance of improvement of the quality and out-reach of family welfare services reduction of infant child and maternal mortality, eliciting larger participation of the people in population control efforts and the need to have strong administrative support and political will for pursuing the population control programme. A Committee of the National Development Council on Population has been set up to take into account the multisectoral dimension of the population issues and to evolve a National Population policy. In the light of these, an Action Plan has been prepared in consultation with State Governments and Union Territories Administrations for imparting a new thrust and dynamism to the Family Welfare Programme. Population control is a thrust area in the VIII Five Year Plan and foremost priority is being accorded to it.

Discovery of Artifacts Near Babri Masjid

6422. SHRI SHRAVANKUMAR PATEL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item captioned "Artifacts found near Babri Masjid"

in Ayodhya appearing in the 'Statesman' dated March 11, 1992; and

(b) if so, the details of the findings?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Sherds of Northern Black Polished Ware, fragments of a sprinkler, a spout, damaged parts of terracotta figures, a broken soapstone bowl and a brick datable to early historical period, besides glazed ware of the medieval period, were amongst the finds reported from recent digging near Babri Masjid, Ayodhya, U.P.

Procurement of Wheat and Rice

6423. SHRI SHARAD DIGHE: Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) the projected procurement of wheat and rice during the ensuing 1992-93 marketing season beginning from April 1, 1992 as against procurement in the previous season;

(b) the estimated procurement of rice during the ongoing 1991-92 marketing season;

(c) whether the procurement of rice has suffered a set back;

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

(e) whether the subject was discussed and directives given to the States in the Conference of State Food Ministers held on 13 March, 1992 in this regard; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE

MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI TARUN GOGOI): (a) The procurement of wheat for Central Pool has been 77.52 lakh tonnes during 1991-92 rabi marketing season (April-March). The procurement of rice (including paddy in terms of rice) has been 91.66 lakh tonnes till 3rd April, 1992, during current 1991-92 kharif marketing season (October-September). The procurement of wheat and paddy from farmers being totally on voluntary basis and the procurement of rice from millers/dealers under levy being dependent on the quantum of paddy purchased by them, no definite projection can be made for 1992-93 rabi marketing season.

(b) to (d). The procurement of rice (including paddy in terms of rice) during kharif 1991-92 as on 3-4-92 is 91.66 lakh tonnes as against 113.84 lakh tonnes procured during the corresponding period last year. The procurement during this year is lower mainly due to lesser procurement during in Andhra Pradesh caused by damages to the crop in the State due to cyclonic rains in October-November, 1991 and also due to lesser production in Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and Haryana which are the major procuring States. It is expected that another 14 lakh tonnes of rice will be procured in the remaining period of kharif season, i.e. from April, 1992 to September, 1992 mainly from Andhra Pradesh (10 lakh tonnes), Tamil Nadu (1 lakh tonnes) and remaining in the rest of States.

(e) Yes, Sir, The Conference of Food Ministers of all State Governments/Union Territories was held by the Minister of State (independent charge) for Food on 14th March, 1992.

(f) The State Food Minister were requested to make all out efforts to maximise procurement of foodgrains (wheat and rice) for Central Pool.

[*Translation*]**Setting up of Zoos**

6424. SHRI SWAMI SURESHANAND: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to set up more zoos in the country;

(b) if so, their locations, Statewise, and

(c) the amount allocated for the setting up of these zoos?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) There is no proposal presently under consideration of the Central Government to set up any new Zoo in the Country.

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

Blind Persons in Bihar

6425. SHRI RAM TAHAL CHOUDHARY. Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of blind persons in Bihar district-wise;

(b) the districts in Bihar where there is no facility for the operation of cataract in the Primary Health Centres; and

(c) the number of districts to be provided with this facility during 1991-93?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D. K. THARADEVI

SIDDHARTHA): (a) to (c). A survey conducted in 1986-89 indicated that the prevalence rate of blindness in Bihar is 1.28%. District-wise number of blind persons is not available. Control of Blindness is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme. Central Government does not propose to provide specific facilities at Primary Health Centres of Bihar for cataract operations in 1992-93. However, Central Government proposes to continue reimbursement at approved rates for operations done including at Primary Health Centres level by non-Governmental organisations.

[*English*]**Upgradation of Nizam Institute of Medical Sciences, Hyderabad**

6426. PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARULU: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Nizam Institute of Medical Sciences, Hyderabad is enjoying the status of University,

(b) whether the Institute has proposed the Union Government to upgrade its status to that of All India Institute of Medical Sciences; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D. K. THARADEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Institute approached the Central Govt. to recognise it as an Institute of National Importance on the lines of AIIMS, New Delhi. However, the Central Govt. have not been able to accede to this

request in view of the financial constraint and its implications.

Railway Concession to Womens' Football Federation of India

6427. SHRI TEJ NARAYAN SINGH:
SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether rail travel concession being given to the Women's Football Federation of India has been discontinued; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAL-LIKARJUN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Reservation Facility for Vijaywada

6428. DR. R. MALLU: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to provide facility of return reservation and onward journey tickets at Vijaywada for important cities etc. Delhi, Calcutta, Trivandrum and Madras;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAL-LIKARJUN): (a) to (c). The facility for issue of onward and return journey tickets and sending of messages to the concerned stations for securing onward/return journey

reservations exists at Vijaywada station. Automax system has been provided at this station for speedy transmission of messages to important stations. Computerised reservation system has also been sanctioned for this station.

[*Translation*]

Rail Transport in Bombay

6429. SHRI VILASRAO NAGNATHRAO GUNDEWAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a scheme to modernise and expand rail transport facilities Bombay; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken so far in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAL-LIKARJUN): (a) and (b). Rail transport facilities are expanded continuously in Bombay and the following major works are currently in progress:

(i) Construction of a new line between Mankhurd-Belapur at an estimated cost of Rs. 197 crores.

(ii) Additional pair of lines between Andhori and Bandra at an estimated cost of Rs. 61.4 crores.

(iii) Re-spacing of signals on the slow corridor between Bombay and Kalyan at an estimated cost of Rs. 9.2 crores.

(iv) New passenger terminal at Kurla at an estimated cost of Rs. 25.1 crores.

(v) New passenger terminal at Bandra at an estimated cost of Rs. 12.5 crores.

Norms for Public Schools

6430. SHRI MOHAMMAD ALI
ASHRAF FATMI:
SHRI NITISH KUMAR:

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

(a) whether the Government have advised the public schools in private sectors to follow certain norms;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the public schools are now running as per those norms; and

(d) if not, the steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

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

Cholera in Trans Yamuna Area

6431. SHRI B.L. SHARMA PREM:
SHRI PHOOLCHAND VERMA:

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

(a) whether a number of people living in the Trans-Yamuna area of East Delhi are suffering from Cholera;

(b) if so, the number of persons affected by the disease along with the reasons therefor; and

(c) the remedial measures taken by the Government to contain the disease?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY

WELFARE (SHRIMATI D. K. THARADEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Preventive steps taken are:

1. Supply of safe drinking water.
2. Regular garbage removal.
3. Desilting of drains.
4. Distribution of chlorine tablets.
5. Distribution of Oral Rehydration Solution (ORS) packets.
6. Hawker's Nuisance control.
7. Sulabh Sauchalaya.
8. Health Education.
9. Community participation.
10. Regular monitoring of water-borne diseases.

[English]

Prakrit Academy

6432. SHRI RAM KAPSE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received a proposal for the establishment of a Prakrit Academy; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RE-

SOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

Operation Black Board

6433. SHRI KESRI LAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the States in which the Operation Black Board Phase-IV has been started so far;

(b) the target fixed in this phase and the estimated expenditure likely to be incurred thereon;

(c) the duration of this phase and the names of the agencies/organisations through which it is likely to be implemented; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to ensure achievement of the target fixed in this regard including proper assessment of the project?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) and (b). The information is given in the statement attached.

(c) The duration of the phase would depend upon the pace of implementation of the scheme by the State Govts. who are responsible for implementation of the scheme.

(d) The monitoring of the implementation of the scheme is done through the progress reports which the State Govts. are required to send every Quarter. Examination of these reports reveal the areas where Govt. intervention is required. As and when necessary, review meetings are organised with the State Govts.

STATEMENT

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the State</i>	<i>No. of Schools to be covered</i>	<i>Estimated expenditure</i>
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	17148	Rs. 1360.00 lakhs.
2.	Goa	191	Rs. 22.70 lakhs.
3.	Haryana	2663	Rs. 192.14 lakhs.
4.	Karnataka	7918	Rs. 654.49 Lakhs.
5.	Kerala	1149	Rs. 82.90 lakhs.
6.	Manipur	548	Rs. 57.30 lakhs.
7.	Rajasthan	2322	Rs. 199.53 lakhs.

[English]

Conversion of Forest Villages

6434. SHRI GOVINDRAO NIKAM: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state the number of forest villages converted into revenue villages during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): No forest village has been approved for conversion into revenue village during the last three years under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980.

CGHS Dispensaries in Karnataka

6435. SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESWARI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state the number of dispensaries under CGHS in Karnataka, district-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D. K. THARADEVI SIDDHARTHA): In Karnataka there are 10 Allopathic Dispensaries, 2 Ayurvedic Units, one Homoeopathic Unit and one Polyclinic under CGHS. These Units are functioning only in Bangalore City.

Procurement of Foodgrains in Karnataka

6436. SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESWARI: Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of foodgrains procured by the Food Corporation of India in Karnataka during 1991-92;

(b) whether the present storage is sufficient to the need of the people in the State; and

(c) if not, the efforts made by the Food Corporation of India in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI TARUN GOGOI): (a) The total quantity of foodgrains (rice) procured by Food Corporation of India in Karnataka during 1991-92 (upto 20th March, 1992) was 96.7 thousand tonnes.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Erosion of Vikramkhoh Rock Inscription

6437. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that Vikramkhoh rock inscription inside the dense forest in Sambalpur district of Orissa, is steadily eroding;

(b) if so, the facts and the reason for such erosion; and

(c) the steps being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) and (b). Some traces of erosion have been noticed on a small patch of the rock bearing the inscription. The erosion is due to weathering.

(c) Steps have been taken for the conservation of the rock inscription and for prevention of erosion.

Conversion of M.G. Railway Lines**STATEMENT**

6438. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

*Total Metre Gauge route length as on 31.03.1991 (latest available).
23,419.23 Km.*

(a) the total length of metre gauge railway lines in the country as on 31 March, 1992 and its break-up by railway zone-wise and State-wise;

Zone-wise Metre Gauge route length

<i>Railway Zone</i>	<i>Route Length</i>
	<i>(in Kms.)</i>
Northern	3032.50
North Eastern	4092.33
Northeast Frontier	2998.19
Southern	4333.35
South Central	3571.82
Western	5391.04
Total:	23,419.23

(b) the length of metre gauge lines taken up for conversion during 1991-92 and its break-up by railway zone-wise and State-wise; and

State-wise/Metre Gauge route length

<i>State/Union Territory</i>	<i>Route length</i>
	<i>(in kms.)</i>
Andhra Pradesh	1481.75
Arunachal Pradesh	1.26
Assam	2200.42
Bihar	1681.57
Goa	79.06
Gujarat	2655.10
Haryana	612.81

(c) the estimated expenditure incurred on conversion of metre gauge lines during 1991-92, and estimated mandays of employment generated in the process?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAL-LIKARJUN): (a) A statement is attached.

(b) No new gauge conversion project was taken up in 1991-92. The following ongoing gauge conversion projects were completed in 191-92:-

(i) Manmad-Aurangabad (114 Kms.)

South Central Railway-Maharashtra State.

(ii) Salempur-Barhaj Bazar (22 Kms.)

North Eastern Railway-Uttar Pradesh State.

(c) The estimated expenditure on gauge conversion projects in 1991-92 was Rs. 133.03 crores. The employment generated on gauge conversion works in the construction stage is about 10,000 mandays per Km. of conversion.

<i>State/Union Territory</i>	<i>Route length (in kms.)</i>
Karnataka	2259.84
Kerala	114.43
Madhya Pradesh	497.86
Maharashtra	993.66
Manipur	1.35
Mizoram	1.50
Nagaland	9.35
Punjab	158.23
Rajasthan	4505.52
Tamil Nadu	2879.14
Tripura	44.72
Uttar Pradesh	2710.35
West Bengal	477.11
Delhi	27.09
Pondicherry	27.11
Total	23419.23

Operation Black Board

6439. SHRISYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will

the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of schools, district-wise, in Bihar undertaken during the first three phases of Operation Black Board;

(b) whether any proposals have been received from the Government of Bihar regarding the fourth phase;

(c) if so, the decision taken thereon;

(d) whether the fourth phase will cover schools in the municipal areas; and

(e) the total outlay under the Operation Black Board so far, the amounts sanctioned to Bihar and the amount released upto March 31, 1992?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) Only two phases have been sanctioned to Bihar under the Scheme of Operation Blackboard and the information is given in attached Statements I & II respectively.

(b) No, Sir.

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

(e) A sum of Rs. 699.04 Crores has been sanctioned so far under the Scheme of Operation Blackboard. Against this, a sum of Rs. 8102.99 lakhs has been sanctioned to Bihar, out of which a sum of Rs. 7111.73 lakhs has been released upto 31.3.1992.

STATEMENT I

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of District</i>	<i>Number of Schools Covered</i>
1.	Patna	436

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of District</i>	<i>Number of Schools Covered</i>
2.	Nalanda	383
3.	Nowadah	201
4.	Gaya	447
5.	Jahanabad	145
6.	Aurangabad	256
7.	Rohtas	475
8.	Bhojpur	460
9.	Saran	377
10.	Gopalganj	236
11.	Siwan	281
12.	West Champaran	389
13.	East Champaran	420
14.	Sitamarhi	366
15.	Muzafferpur	328
16.	Vaishali	265
17.	Bagusarai	166
18.	Samastipur	353
19.	Darbhanga	303
20.	Madhubani	437
21.	Saharsa	329
22.	Madhepura	114
23.	Purnea	524

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of District</i>	<i>Number of Schools Covered</i>
24.	Katihar	190
25.	Munger	500
26.	Khagaria	100
27.	Bhagalpur	454
28.	Dumka	454
29.	Deoghar	133
30.	Godda	120
31.	Sahebganj	285
32.	Dhanbad	299
33.	Giridih	428
34.	Hazaribagh	505
35.	Palamu	506
36.	Ranchi	328
37.	Gumla	363
38.	Lohardaga	49
39.	Singhbhum	865
Total:		13270

STATEMENT-II

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Name of District</i>	<i>Number of School Covered.</i>
1.	Patna	310
2.	Nalanda	262

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Name of District</i>	<i>Number of School Covered.</i>
3.	Nawadah	239
4.	Gaya	399
5.	Jahanabad	131
6.	Aurangabad	312
7.	Rohtas	364
8.	Bhojpur	362
9.	Saran	347
10.	Siwan	209
11.	Gopalganj	176
12.	West Champaran	248
13.	East Champaran	342
14.	Sitamarhi	200
15.	Muzaffarpur	302
16.	Vaishali	189
17.	Bagusarai	131
18.	Samastipur	309
19.	Darbhanga	291
20.	Madhubani	424
21.	Saharsa	268
22.	Madhepura	99
23.	Purnea	555
24.	Katihar	163

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Name of District</i>	<i>Number of School Covered.</i>
25.	Mohghyr	415
26.	Khagaria	74
27.	Bhagalpur	482
28.	Dhanbad	360
29.	Deoghar	133
30.	Godda	110
31.	Dumaka	392
32.	Sahebganj	368
33.	Giridih	326
34.	Hazaribagh	365
35.	Palamau	463
36.	Ranchi	350
37.	Gumala	284
38.	Lohardage	46
39.	Singhbhum	684
Total:		11484

UGC Fellowship

6440. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of suicide by female/male researchers in Punjab and Delhi Universities during the last three years;

(b) the details of the action taken to find

out the causes of suicides and responsibilities fixed in all such cases;

(c) the number of candidates qualified for UGC-JRF fellowship during the period of 1977-83 and 1984-92;

(d) whether any changes in the standards of fellowship has been made since 1984; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) According to the information furnished by Punjab and Delhi Universities, no case of suicide by researchers has been reported in the last 3 years.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) According to the information furnished by UGC, the first National level test for selection of Junior Research Fellows was conducted by the Commission in August, 1984. 12879 candidates qualified in these tests during the period 1984-1991 excluding results for the Science subjects for the year 1991 which are yet to be declared. Tests for 1992 have not been conducted so far.

(d) and (e). Till September, 1988 the minimum eligibility criteria for a candidate to appear in such test was a second class Master's degree. Subsequently, 55% marks in Master's degree was prescribed as the

minimum eligibility criteria. This was done because of increase in the quantum of fellowship and because all candidates who qualify for JRF would also be considered as eligible for lectureship.

Users' Committee on Lumding Division

6441. SHRI PROBIN DEKA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any Railway Users' Committee attached with the Lumding Division of N.E.F. Railway, functioning at present;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAL-LIKARJUN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The composition of the Committee is as under:

(i)	Representatives of local Chambers of Commerce, Trade Associations & Industries ad Agricultural Associations.	... 6 Nos.
(ii)	Registered Passengers' Associations 2 Nos.
(iii)	Representatives from State Govts. concerned 1 each (nominations awaited from State Govts.)
(iv)	Representatives from State Legislatures concerned. 1 each (nominations awaited from State Govts.)
(v)	Members of Parliament 2 (1 from LS 1 from RS) (nominations awaited from Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs)

(vi)	Representatives of Consumer Protection Organisation 1
(vii)	GM's nominee 1
(viii)	Minister's nominees under the category of 'special interest'. 13

(c) Does not arise.

Welfare Programmes for Tribals in Assam

6442. SHRI PROBINDEKA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state the details of the schemes proposed to be executed with the World Bank assistance for the welfare of tribals in Assam under the Family Welfare Programmes during 1992-93?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D. K. THARADEVI SIDDHARTHA): No special Schemes are being executed with World Bank assistance for the welfare of Tribals in Assam under the Family Welfare Programme. However, a project on Child Survival and Safe Motherhood assisted by the World Bank and UNICEF is being implemented w.e.f. the current financial year in all the States including Assam. The Project would cover the districts of Kamrup and Naogaon during 1992-93 and would cover all districts by 199-96. The project aims are reducing infant and material mortality in the country, through sustaining immunization and Oral Rehydration Therapy Programmes, expanding prophylaxis Schemes for pregnant women and children under 3 years of age; expanding pneumonia control programme and strengthening sub-centres, PHCs and identified Referral Units in the States of Assam, Bihar,

Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh.

Training-cum-Employment Centres for Women

6443. SHRI ANNA JOSHI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Training-cum-Employment Centres for women in each State;

(b) the criteria for giving assistance to voluntary organisations for establishing such centres;

(c) the number of proposal received from such organisations, State-wise; and

(d) the number out of them approved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND THE DEPARTMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE): (a) A statement of projects sanctioned under the Scheme of Setting up Training-cum-Employment-cum-Production Units for Women since 1982-83 is enclosed.

(b) The criteria for giving assistance to voluntary organisations for establishing training-cum-employment centres under the

above scheme for women is as under-

- (i) The project must require a substantial financial input.
- (ii) Implementation of the project must be the responsibility of the recipient Non-Governmental organisation acceptable to the Government.
- (iii) The project must have poor and needy women in urban slums and rural women as a major target group.

(iv) Emphasis of the project must be on income generating activities with the aim of achieving self reliance on a sustained basis.

(v) The project must be sustainable on a long term basis.

(c) and (d). The Scheme is in operation since 1982-83 and a list of the proposals received from the organisations, state-wise, is not maintained.

STATEMENT

Projects sanctioned state-wise since 1982-83

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>States</i>	<i>No. of Projects</i>
1.	Andhra Pradesh	48
2.	Assam	1
3.	Bihar	3
4.	Gujarat	9
5.	Haryana	33
6.	Himachal Pradesh	8
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	1
8.	Karnataka	7
9.	Kerala	7
10.	Madhya Pradesh	3
11.	Maharashtra	14
12.	Manipur	2
13.	Meghalaya	-

S. No.	States	No. of Projects
14.	Nagalad	-
15.	Orissa	11
16.	Punjab	23
17.	Rajasthan	5
18.	Sikkim	-
19.	Tamil Nadu	27
20.	Tnpura	-
21.	Uttar Pradesh	23
22.	West Bengal	21
23.	Mizoram	-
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	-
25.	Goa	-
26.	Delhi	3
Total:		250

Literacy Drive

6444. SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have proposed to involve more non-governmental organisations (NGOs) in the literacy drive;

(b) whether the involvement of NGO's would achieve greater success in the literacy drive; and

(c) if so, the steps taken in that direc-

tion?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) There is a Central Scheme of assistance to voluntary agencies in adult education under which voluntry agencies are sanctioned projects of literacy/adult education.

(b) and (c). The Scheme has been revised and circulated in October 1991 envisaging that voluntary agencies would undertake projects in a compact and contiguous area to eradicate illiteracy in the age-groups of 15-35 within a period of two years on

volunteer-based programme. The Scheme has now been made result-oriented, cost-effective time-bound and area-specific. Following steps have been taken to ensure proper implementation of the projects under this Scheme.

- (i) Traditional centre-based programme with payment of honorarium to instructor would not be supported in future. The projects would now be implemented as total literacy campaigns with the objective of making a compact and contiguous area literate within a period of two years.
- (ii) Financial pattern has been made flexible with all additional component of environment building so that conducive environment may be generated and sustained during the project period.
- (iii) Teaching and learning material to be used in the projects has been developed on the new technique of Improved Page & Content of Learning.
- (iv) State Resource Centres and District Resource Units all over the country would provide technological support.
- (v) Selection of voluntary agencies has been streamlined in collaboration with State Governments/ Union Territories so that only voluntary agencies having a good track record of social service may be involved in the programme.
- (vi) Workshops are being conducted at State Resource Centres to appraise the voluntary agencies about the revised guidelines and also help them in the field of environ-

ment building and teaching pedagogy.

Palace on Wheels

6445. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to organise a one week round trip on Palace on Wheels for 50 guests on a complimentary basis;

(b) if so, the facts thereof and the benefits expected from this gesture; and

(c) whether this train has been designed primarily for foreign tourists against payment in foreign exchange?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Palace on Wheels is a project aimed at development of tourism in Rajasthan. Indians as well as foreign nationals can travel on this train. The foreign nationals/NRIs pay the tariff in US dollars and the Indians in rupees.

[Translation]

Special Trains for Singhasht

6446. SHRI GOVINDRAO NIKAM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to run special trains for the Singhasht Mahapurb to be started in Ujain from April 17, 1992;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) If not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAL-
LIKARJUN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Depending upon traffic and re-
sources, special trains would be run from
Ujjain to Bhopal, Nagda-Ratlam, Guna, In-
dore/Mhow and back.

(c) Does not arise.

[English]

**Cut In Monthly Allocation of
Foodgrains to States**

6447. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT: Will
the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have de-

cid to cut monthly allocation of foodgrains
to the States with immediate effect;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the number of States affected by this
decision?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE
MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI TARUN
GOGOI): (a) to (c). Allocations of rice and
wheat from the Central Pool are made keep-
ing in view the stock position, seasonal
availability, requirements of various States,
price trends and other relevant factors. These
allocations are supplementary in nature and
are not meant to meet the entire demand of
a State/UT. There thus necessarily vary from
month to month. Allocation of rice and wheat
made to various States/UTs in 1992 are
given in the statement attached.

STATEMENT

Indicating Allotment of Rice and Wheat during the year 1992 from Central Pool for Public Distribution System

State/UT	Grain	(In '000 tonnes)					
		1	2	3	4	5	6
		Jan 92	Feb 92	March 92	April 92		
Andhra Pradesh	Rice	170.0	160.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0
	Wheat	18.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	15.0	15.0
Arunachal Pradesh	Rice	8.0	8.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0
	Wheat	0.72	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
Assam	Rice	35.3	35.0	35.0	35.0	35.0	35.0
	Wheat	25.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0
Bihar	Rice	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0
	Wheat	42.3	50.0	50.0	50.0	42.0	42.0
Goa	Rice	4.5	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0
	Wheat	3.15	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5

		<i>(In '000 tonnes)</i>					
<i>State/UT</i>	<i>Grain</i>	<i>Jan 92</i>	<i>Feb 92</i>	<i>March 92</i>	<i>April 92</i>		
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>		
Gujarat	Rice	28.0	28.0	28.0	28.0	28.0	
	Wheat	60.3	70.0	70.0	60.0	60.0	
Haryana	Rice	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	
	Wheat	27.0	40.0	40.0	10.0	10.0	
Himachal Pradesh	Rice	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	
	Wheat	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	
Jammu & Kashmir	Rice	35.0	35.0	35.0	35.0	35.0	
	Wheat	18.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	
Karnataka	Rice	50.0	48.0	63.0	48.0	48.0	
	Wheat	36.0	40.0	25.0	40.0	40.0	
Kerala	Rice	150.0	150.0	150.0	150.0	150.0	
	Wheat	27.0	30.0	30.0	20.0	20.0	
Madhya Pradesh	Rice	23.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	
	Wheat	31.5	35.0	35.0	35.0	35.0	

(In '000 tonnes)

<i>State/UT</i>	<i>Grain</i>	<i>Jan 92</i>	<i>Feb 92</i>	<i>March 92</i>	<i>April 92</i>
1	2	3	4	5	6
Maharashtra	Rice	82.0	80.0	105.0	45.0
	Wheat	121.0	125.0	95.0	75.0
Manipur	Rice	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0
	Wheat	2.7	2.0	3.0	3.0
Meghalaya	Rice	10.0	9.5	13.0	9.5
	Wheat	2.25	2.0	2.0	2.0
Mizoram	Rice	6.0	7.5	9.5	9.5
	Wheat	1.25	1.0	1.0	1.0
Nagaland	Rice	9.25	9.0	9.0	9.0
	Wheat	6.0	4.0	4.0	2.0
Orissa	Rice	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0
	Wheat	22.50	25.0	25.0	25.0
Punjab	Rice	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
	Wheat	22.50	25.0	25.0	5.0

State/UT	Grain	(In '000 tonnes)					
		Jan 92	Feb 92	March 92	April 92		
1	2	3	4	5	6		
Rajasthan	Rice	3.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	
	Wheat	72.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	
Sikkim	Rice	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	
	Wheat	0.54	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	
Tamil Nadu	Rice	81.0	60.0	68.0	68.0	68.0	
	Wheat	27.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	
Tripura	Rice	16.85	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	
	Wheat	2.25	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	
Uttar Pradesh	Rice	28.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	
	Wheat	54.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	50.0	
West Bengal	Rice	69.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	
	Wheat	81.0	90.0	90.0	90.0	90.0	
A & N Islands	Rice	4.5	-	-	-	6.0	
	Wheat	2.1	-	-	-	2.1	

<i>(In '000 tonnes)</i>						
<i>State/UT</i>	<i>Grain</i>	<i>Jan 92</i>	<i>Feb 92</i>	<i>March '92</i>	<i>April 92</i>	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
Chandigarh	Rice	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
	Wheat	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8
D & N Havell	Rice	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
	Wheat	0.18	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Daman & Diu	Rice	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
	Wheat	0.13	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15
Delhi	Rice	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0
	Wheat	64.8	72.0	72.0	72.0	72.0
Lakshadweep	Rice	-	-	-	-	-
	Wheat	-	-	-	-	-
Pondicherry	Rice	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
	Wheat	0.67	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75

		(In '000 tonnes)					
State/UT	Grain	Jan 92	Feb 92	March 92	April 92		
1	2	3	4	5	6		
Total States/UTs	Rice	899.4	870.8	818.30	745.8		
	Wheat	783.94	880.7	836.7	723.8		
CRPF/BSF	Rice	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5		
	Wheat	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5		
Defence	Rice	50.0	—	—	53.0		
	Wheat	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0		
Bhutan	Rice	1.85	1.85	1.85	1.85		
	Wheat	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7		
Grand Total	Rice	952.75	874.15	821.65	802.15		
All-India	Wheat	803.14	899.90	855.9	743.0		

Age Relaxation in Engineering Services Examination, 1992

6448. SHRI ANNA JOSHI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any demand for age relaxation for Engineering Services in Competitive Examinations as given in the Civil Services Examination, 1992;

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto;

(c) whether the Government propose to give age relaxation to the candidates appearing in the Engineering Services Examinations to be held during 1992; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALIKARJUN): (a) Yes, Sir. The Union Public Service Commission have received a few representations for increasing the upper age limit prescribed for candidates for appearing at the Engineering Services Examination to 33 years on the lines of the Civil Services Examination, 1992.

(b) to (d). It is not proposed to give age relaxation in respect of Engineering Services Examination, 1992 on the lines of Civil Services Examination, 1992 as these examinations are governed by different sets of rules.

Translation of Tagore's Works

6449. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to bring out the translated versions of the works of Rabindranath Tagore in Indian languages;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the organisations entrusted with this work; and

(d) the languages in which these are to be brought out?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) to (d). The Government have no such proposal at present. However, the Sahitya Akademi, an autonomous organisation has undertaken a continuing scheme to bring out special centenary editions in various Indian languages of selected writings of Tagore. The Sahitya Akademi's programme envisages translation of these works of Tagore in all the 22 languages recognised by it.

Statutory Warning on Paan Masala

6450. SHRI SURENDRA PAL PATHAK: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to extend the Statutory warning 'using Paan Masala is injurious to health' to Paan Masala;

(b) whether the Government also propose to ban the advertisements of Paan Masala on Government media;

(c) if so, the time by which it is proposed to be done; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D. K. THARADEVI SIDDHARTHA): (a) The Prevention of Food Adulteration Rules, 1955 already provide that every package of Paan Masala and advertisement relating thereto shall carry

the warning: 'Chewing of Pan Masala may be injurious to health'.

(b) and (c). The Ministry of Information & Broadcasting has already decided to discontinue broadcast/telecast of advertisement of 'Pan Masala' over AIR/TV.

(d) Does not arise.

Introduction of Local Electric Trains in Delhi

6451. SHRI VJAY NAVAL PATIL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to introduce more electric trains on ring railway in Delhi by linking the same with efficient feeder bus system; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAL-LIKARJUN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Reservation of SC/ST in Academic Institutions

6452. SHRI G.M.C. BALAYOGI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government propose to set up any Statutory body at District/Region/State level to look after and supervise the proper implementation of reservation in academic institutions;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any complaints have been received from the SCs/STs for not implementing the reservation policy in case of admission, employment opportunities and promotions during 1991 and 1992; and

(d) if so, the action taken against such institutions?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). As and when complaints are received by the Government, they are taken up with the institutions concerned for appropriate action.

Pension Cases on Central Railways

6453. SHRI RAMCHANDRA GHAN-GARE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of pension cases pending settlement for the last five years before the authorities of the Central Railways;

(b) the reasons for delay in clearing the cases; and

(c) the measures proposed to be taken to clear these case expeditiously?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAL-LIKARJUN): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

12.00 hrs.

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: Please do not speak together. I shall give opportunity to all.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV (Azamgarh): Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you I would like to draw the attention of the Government to the fact that the birth centenary year of the great erudite Rahul Sankrityayana personality of multi-farious talent is beginning from the day after tomorrow, the 9th April. Rahul Sankrityayan secured international support for this country and contributed a lot in the field of Buddhist philosophy, Hindi literature and progressive ideology. I would like to say only this that the Government should celebrate his birth centenary at the national level. Sir, he was born in my own district. The people of my district are organising a function the day after tomorrow at his village - his birth place in which I am also going to participate myself. I hope that the birth centenary celebration of Rahulji should be celebrated keeping in view his international and national eminence and a committee should be constituted under the Chairmanship of the Prime Minister and the eminent litterateurs of the country and persons working in public life should be associated with it. Sir, through you I would like to draw the attention of the Government and the House to it.

Secondly, Sir, the issue about which I met you and requested you is very important because there is no time left now for it otherwise I would not have said anything about it. Sir, the Prime Minister is going to convene a meeting of the Chief Ministers on the 10th April. According to the recommendations of the Mandal Commission 52% castes of this country, to whom nominal participation have been given by Govern-

ment in Government services and in the administration, and after a long time, thoughts and after thoughts were given to the issue and there were controversies and clashes all over the country and in the end it was accepted by near unanimity that backward classes should be given representation in services and this is the right approach to strengthen the democracy in the country, to give them participation and to implement the Constitutional provisions. One year has passed but no decision could be taken about the criteria of reservation, therefore the Supreme Court has directed the Government again and again that it should clarify its stand. We had made a suggestion to the Government to divide it into two parts. Two separate notifications should be issued. One notification about the 27% people who are educationally and socially backward and another about 10% people who are poor among high castes. If the Government issues one notification for them both, it may create problem due to constitutional provisions as they exist. Since the hon. Prime Minister has convened a meeting of the Chief Ministers, I would like that the Government should clarify its policy before it otherwise this issue is already pending and a feeling is developing among the people that attempts are being made to put off this issue and backward classes are not getting their due share due to intervention by the courts.

Through you I would like to draw the attention of the Government that it should clarify its policy before 10th. Yesterday the Minister of Welfare said in his speech that the Government is willing to include economic criteria in it. The Government wants to take decision on it but several State Governments are not co-operating, so, Sir, I would like to say that the Union Government is making an excuse that the State Governments are not cooperating. On this issue of national importance nobody can become a silent spectator. I request you to give instructions to the Government that it should clarify

its policy in this regard so that recommendations may be implemented with immediate effect.

(Interruptions)

[*English*]

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE (Dumdum): Sir, just a minute. You must be knowing Shri Rahul Sankarthyayan. He was a scholar who spanned the ancient with the future.

MR. SPEAKER: I do think that the Government will taken note of the suggestion given by Shri Yadav and nothing more is required to be said.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: The entire House can join him by suggesting that the Government *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I agree with you. The House will join Shri Yadav in paying respects to his memory.

SHIR BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Sir, on the occasion of his birth centenary, documentary or a tele-serial should be prepared and shown on the T.V. This is our suggestion. *(Interruptions)*

[*Translation*]

SHRI ANAND AHIRWAR (Sagar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, with great distress I have to say that several people have been affected in Bina city of Sagar district in Madhya Pradesh on 30th March by 'Atikraman Hatao' (Remove Encroachment) drive and the State administration has crossed all limits by taking one-sided action. In other districts of Madhya Pradesh also several people have been affected by 'Atikraman Hatao' drive. Neither the Government nor the administration is maintaining any order there. The Govern-

ment of Madhya Pradesh has crossed limits and democracy is being murdered openly. BJP is action of the administration, harassing and terrorising selected person enlisting the cooperation of dacoits and robbers by the administration and running of administration with their cooperation are all misuse of power by Government. Injustice is also being meted out to people. Those who have land, have lease-deeds of shops or houses with all the administrative formalities complete are being harassed and their lease-deeds are being torn off by the Government officers on the spot in the midst of thousands of people. When people objected to it, the police arrested them on false charges. To hurt abuses on the public by the Government officers has become common.

Whatever happened in Bina city of Sagar district on 30th March, 1992 – getting a shop forcibly vacated and setting up a police post in place of it – proves that general public is developing a feeling that there is no popular rule in Madhya Pradesh.

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA (Mandasaur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, will there be discussion in this House daily on the administrative machinery of Madhya Pradesh. Will this House discuss the administration of Madhya Pradesh or whether the questions about day-to-day working of Madhya Pradesh will be raised here. This question is clearly about the Government of Madhya Pradesh and it is absolutely wrong to raise such questions in this House. This House should not discuss any issue about the Government of Madhya Pradesh..... *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: You should ask the M.L.As of your party Congress to raise such issues. *(Interruptions)*

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA: The hon. Members should not say mischievous things deliberately. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Let this question be raised in the Assembly of Madhya Pradesh.

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA (South Delhi): Mr. Speaker, Sir, yesterday in my constituency, South Delhi, there was an encounter between terrorists and policemen in the afternoon. Here, I am underlining the word policemen because there was no police officer there at that time. There were only three police constables who killed two terrorists and an innocent passer by Ravi Khanna was also killed there. Two terrorists were arrested in this encounter and two were killed. The name of one of the terrorists killed by bullet of police is Rajendra alias Raju, who was brother of Penta who committed suicide by eating cyanide during operation Black Thunder. The name of other terrorist, who was killed, is Harbhajan Singh. The two arrested terrorists are Balbeer Singh Chima and Amarपाल Singh. Delhi police was in search of these terrorists in connection with murder of B.J.P. leader Shri Hansraj Sethi, the member of Metropolitan Council and his associate Shri Munjal. Both of them were arrested in yesterday's encounter. Ravi Khanna, a 32 year old youth of Katra Neel, Chandni Chowk met a tragic death. In this connection I would like to raise three points here in this House.

First of all I would like to praise those three policemen, though normally the police are not praised, but Mr. Speaker, Sir, yesterday I had myself gone there and I met those policemen who challenged the terrorists with a revolver, whereas the terrorists were armed with A.K.-47 rifles. In spite of all this they went there in plain clothes and the way in which they acted promptly and steadfastly and displayed bravery, courage and duty consciousness was commendable. The police authorities have given orders for their elevation, but yesterday I gave those persons one thousand rupees each as an award on the spot from my side. I have all

peralse for them, which should go on record here.

The second thing I would like to say that the Delhi police should take a lesson from yesterday's happening because the terrorists have started making inroads outside Punjab as well. Yesterday's incident has made it clear that terrorist hide-outs exist in Delhi also about which the C.B.I. is aware of and other intelligence agencies are also aware of it. To ensure that no major mishap takes place the Delhi Police will have to remain very alert and vigilant and the terrorist hide-outs will have to be smashed.

The unfortunate aspect of this tragedy is that while this terrible action was taking place a man called Ravi Khanna died in the cross fire. This happened at about 3.30 p.m.

MR. SPEAKER: You have taken too much time.

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, that poor fellow was admitted to the hospital at 4.20 p.m. and he succumbed to his injuries at 5.00 p.m. The members of his family had met me, they said that if he had been taken to the hospital immediately on being injured and properly treated, then he would not have died. He was taken to hospital in a private van. No police or hospital van was provided. His sad demise was due to the negligence by the authorities.

He got married in 1986, he has a 6 year son and a daughter aged 4 years. His widow is only 28 years old, who has no means of livelihood. That is why I request you that the dependents of Ravi should be given Rs. 2 lakh as compensation and a D.D.A flat and his wife should be provided a job in Delhi Administration, so that his widow and children can spend the rest of their lives in peace. I also want that the Home Minister

should make a statement in the House on this incident.

SHRI TARA CHAND KHANDELWAL (Chandi Chowk): Mr. Speaker, Sir, yesterday there was an encounter with terrorists. That area does not fall in my constituency—Chandni Chowk but Ravi Khanna was a resident of Katra neel in many constituency and his tragic death was due to negligence of the Police. Khurana ji has praised policemen, but I hold them responsible as because of their mistake one poor, innocent young man was killed. He was 32 years of age and his wife is 28 years old only and they have two children of 6 and 4 years old — a son and a daughter. They do not have any source of income. where the police has acted bravely, it has acted negligently and I would like to tell you that when the information in this regard was given to the police station by a person that at a certain place two terrorists are hiding and three more will come there then why immediate action was not taken and why the whole area was not condoned off. If that area had been sealed and people had not been allowed to go there, then that innocent person who went there to collect his scooter would not have been killed. The police did not even bother to inform his family members. I rained with his family for 1 1/2 hours, there is considerably resentment among the people of that family and those who go there to meet them. As Mr. Khurana has also said that he was admitted at 4.20 and due to the negligence of Medical institute he died at 5 'O 'Clock. The president of social welfare organization of that area took him in a gypsy but in the hospital he had to walk on foot although his condition was critical. It has also been reported in the newspapers that "Ravi Khanna could have been saved." The medical institute committed a big act of negligence because of which a young man died.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I feel sorry that the Police Commissioner could not even speak

two words of sympathy for Ravi Khanna, although he had said on telephone at night that those police personnel who killed those terrorists had been rewarded but he did not express sympathy towards that innocent person who was killed in the cross fire, this shows his casual attitude.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, doubts are being expressed whether terrorists were killed by police firing or by their own bullets. Therefore, it is my request that the Home Minister should make a statement regarding this incident and I agree with Mr. Khurana that his widow should be given a compensation of Rs. 2 lakh. I urge the Government to grant a compensation of Rs. 5 lakh to his family keeping in view the poor economic condition of this family. Thousands of people had gathered there and all were agitated over this incident. His dead body will arrive there at 2.30 p.m. In view of the great resentment among the people a compensation of Rs. 5 lakh may be declared immediately by the Government to pacify the people.

SHRI KALKA DAS (Karol Bagh): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have just returned from Lucknow. I heard the news regarding this incident. I remember that horrifying incident when Shri Hansraj Sethi, who was a member of the metropolitan council, was killed and even now terrorists are at large. Those policemen who have acted so bravely have been given promotions, this was necessary but terrorist activities should be checked in Delhi and they should not be allowed to operate in Delhi. You are well aware that bombs were exploded at the railway station, transistor bombs were exploded here and inspite of all the arrangements terrorists managed to enter Delhi. This is a very alarming situation. Therefore, this is my demand to the Government that the family of Shri Khanna who has died should be given a compensation and those police officers who have acted bravely should be given awards. Such an arrangement should be made so that terror-

ists may not be able to penetrate. (Interruptions)

[*English*]

SHRIMATI MALINI BHATTACHARYA (Jadavpur): Sir, through you, I want to bring to the notice of the House, dangerous incidence of ethnic violence and violence against women that are going on in Tripura. On 20th February last, tribal villages in Satnala, Manu-Chailengta and Chota Damboor Gaon were attacked and a massive calculated attack was carried on by armed anti-socials. Four villages under Manu-Chailengta Gram Sabha and one from Chota Damboor Gaon Gram Sabha were so severely attacked that all the men fled, leaving their belongings. Those who were caught, were severely beaten up and a number of women were raped and gang-raped.

A group of MLAs and ADC Members visited the villages and met some of the women. Three of them are adolescent unwed girls, raped by more than one man; and another lady who was raped by three men, is now in a state of shock, suffering from phobia against men. The violence went on from 11.30 am to 5.00 pm., although the SDO and BDO Office were within seven or eight kilometres. There was no help from Police and none from the Administration. With this calculated attack on the ethnic minorities, there have been reports in a number of newspapers on sexual terror and violence unleashed on adolescent girls in South Tripura the Sidhunandan Government Orphanage for girls and every night these girls are subject to terror, subject to rape by anti-socials, and by the boys from the male part of the orphanage. Five of the girls have allegedly committed suicide, a few of them have turned pregnant — they have become unwed mothers.

In the Year of the Girl Child, this a very serious thing to happen. We should not just

pay lip service to the Year of the Girl Child. I also bring to your notice, the way in which the security of the ethnic minorities is being jeopardised in Tripura.

Therefore, I would urge upon the Government, and I would urge upon the Home Minister to look into the matter. I would also urge upon this House and on you, Sir, that a parliamentary team should be sent to Tripura to visit places and see for themselves as to what actually has going on there. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I allowed one matter to be raised by one Member so that the other Members may raise some other matters. Supposing four or five Members want to speak on one matter only, then, how do I adjust other Members? (*Interruptions*) She has done it very ably. You should be satisfied with that.

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI YELLIAH NANDI (Siddipet): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited (IDPL) is the largest drug manufacturing company of South East Asia engaged in the production of medicines and vitamins, with a workforce of 5,000 and some of the medicines are also exported to various countries. Medicines manufactured at the Hyderabad plant of IDPL are in great demand in the market. This is the only plant in the country which manufactures vitamins B-1 and B-2 and *Polio Acid*. Though the demand for the products manufactured at the Hyderabad factory is of the order of Rs. 6 crore per month in the market, but unfortunately due to lack of capital the production of medicines is of Rs. 3 crore only. As result of low production and sale it has become very difficult to meet the monthly salary bill of employees which is of Rs. 1.5 crore. If the Government does not stop in by way of

necessary assistance for optimum utilisation of capacity of the factory, then it will most likely close down. Therefore, I would like to urge the Government to make available necessary assistance to the factory at the earliest to save it from imminent closure. With this the Government can save an important pharmaceutical factory engaged in meeting the requirements of medicines and vitamins of the common people in the country.

[*English*]

SHRI KABINDRA PURKAYASTHA (Silchar): Sir, the power supply in the Barak Valley of Assam has become totally nil. Against a total requirement of 45 MW, the Valley is getting 6–10 MW. The activities of the Assam State Electricity Board are discriminatory and deliberate. This has caused a sense of resentment and that may take ugly shape if such condition continues.

I, therefore, urge upon the Union Power Minister to advise the Assam Government to arrange supply of power from the Eastern Rid as a stop-gap arrangement and work of construction of gas-based power plant in the Valley by utilising the gas available from Adamtilla and Bashkarki of the Valley should be started immediately for removal of power crisis in the Valley. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Madam, this is a State matter. I allowed you to raise it. I allowed you to speak at length.

SHRIMATI MALINI BHATTACHARAYA: I am thankful to you. there must be some reaction from the Government.

MR. SPEAKER: I cannot force a reaction from the Government.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN

(Chirayinkil): Sir, it is a tribal question. (*Interruptions*) It cannot be left to the State Government alone. Twenty-three people, including five women, have died after this ministry came into power. Every day, they are being killed. We have taken up such instance here in this House. When people were attacked in Andhra Pradesh, delegation was sent. Why can't we send a delegation from here because 23 people have died?

MR. SPEAKER: You decide about delegation. We will send delegation.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN: Something should be there. What else is the remedy? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI (Gandhi Nagar): I think, this is a matter about which the Government has to give a statement. In similar situations, invariably the Home Minister has secured the House that he will ascertain the facts from the State Government and make a statement in this House

This is a serious matter where tribals have been attacked. Cases of gang-rape have been reported. Therefore, it is incumbent on the Government to ascertain the facts and come to the House with a statement.

The Home Minister, Mr. Jacob, is here. He can certainly assure the House. (*Interruptions*)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): I did not hear. In fact, I was coming. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI: This does call for

a response from the Government. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: We have not heard what Mr. Jacob has said. (*Interruptions*) Every day, tribal women are raped. (*Interruptions*) The State Commission's report has also proved that tribals of Ujal Maidan were gang-raped by Assam Rifles. So, we expect the Home Minister to react. He should ascertain the facts from the State Government. But he is keeping silent.

MR. SPEAKER: I am directing the Government to make a statement in this.

SHRI M.M. JACOB: I will certainly come back to the House later – not today.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RABI RAY (Kendrapada): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the House, the people of India and your attention towards a very important issue. General Elections are stated for the 9th in the United Kingdom. Mr. Kamal Nath please listen.....

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Election are going on. Supposing we discuss something here, would it be right?

[*Translation*]

SHRI RABI RAY: I am raising an important issue. You will also agree to it that it is very important.

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Now that election are taking place. Supposing we discuss some-

thing here, it would be like influencing the elections there.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RABI RAY: You will agree with me that their attempt to interfere in our internal affairs is a matter of concern for all of us and the High Commissioner of India to U.K. has also expressed his discontentment on the issue. I am not raising the issue of elections over there. Whatever may be the opinion of the people of that country can be pondered ones later on. All of us are worried because as per the reports about the Gallup Poll being conducted there to forecast the victory chances of Labour and Conservative the two parties in electoral fray. Mr. Ray Hatserle is going to be the Shadow Home Secretary. Thought in India we do not have the system of Shadow; cabinet but it is there in England. Mr. Ray Hatserle is likely to be the Shadow Home Secretary of the Labour Party and in his speech on Kashmir and Punjab whatever he has said, in my opinion and the House will agree with me that it tantamounts to interfering in the internal affairs of our country. This is a very important issue and his statements have been vehemently criticised and opposed by the Indian High Commissioner to England and the Indian living over there. Contrary to the reference to Kashmir in the election manifesto of his party he goes on to say that.

[*English*]

"Kashmir problem can only be solved by pressure for an eventual achievement of some form of self-determination by the people there and press for a solution according to the Resolutions. Labour would take a leading role through the UN to seek a solution to the unrest in Kashmir and Punjab. Kashmiris should have a referendum on this issue."

[*Translation*]

Another member of Labour Party Mr. Ken Levinston says that.

[*English*]

"I think if a more helpful response from the Indian Government is not forthcoming, sanctions will have to be imposed."

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: Sir, I am laising all this because it is mentioned in the election manifesto of labour Party that:

"Labour Government's readiness to make itself available to India and Pakistan to assist in achieving a negotiated solution to the Kashmir problem that is acceptable to all people."

[*Translation*]

This is their official statement. I would like to submit that all the Indians living in England are worried about the statement of the future Shadow Home Secretary of the Labour Party. I am saying all this in the House because the entire cabinet is present here. I would like to stress the need to take up the issue with the senior pro-India leaders of the Labour Party like Mr. Kinnoek, Mr. Michael Foot and Mr. Dennis Hailey that the attempts to spread anti-India feelings by the would be Shadow Home Secretary can be very harmful for our country.

I think all this tantamounts to interfering in our internal affairs. That's why I have drawn the attention of the Government in the House that whatever needs to be done by India to influence the voting pattern in England in favour of those who support our country should be done by the Government.

[*English*]

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): Sir, with you kind permission, I would like to draw the attention of the Government and the House to the plight of the construction workers of our country. As the House knows, there are about two crores of construction workers working in various parts of our country. Sir, after agriculture, construction industry provides the largest number of employment to our country men. The workers who are now engaged in construction industry are condemned to inhuman circumstances and sometimes in inhuman condition of life and work. They have no security of employment and their wages are very low. They have no educational, housing and medical benefits and accidents are very much frequent. All this call for a legislative measure for the protection of the interests of the construction workers. It is true that a bill is pending before the Rajya Sabha. But it is considered by the construction workers that that bill is not adequately comprehensive. Sir, a draft bill was presented, in the form of a petition, to the Petitions Committee of this House on the 15th December 1986. I would like to refer to the reference of the Petitions Committee on the 15th December 1986. The petitions Committee of this House in its report submitted on the 25th of July 1989 states:

"The Committee therefore recommends that the Bill pending in Rajya Sabha be withdrawn and a fresh comprehensive Bill be introduced so as to cater to the long-felt demands of the hitherto neglected sector of the working classes."

MR. SPEAKER: Please Basuji, do not make a regular speech with quotations and all that. Make a brief statement.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: Sir, this involves two issues. One is that the Petitions Committee of this House has recommended some-

thing. The Government has not responded to it properly. On the other hand, this is the most neglected sector of the working classes. The Labour Minister is here and I would be very much happy if he kindly responds to this and assures this House that appropriate action will be taken to protect the interests of the most neglected and exploited sector of the working classes.

PROF. SAVITHRI LAKSHMANAN

(Mukundapuram): Sir, about 50 persons including women who were working in the Cochin Shipyard canteen for more than 15 years were mercilessly terminated from their services. There was a complaint that this termination was based upon a conspiracy of the canteen contractor.

MR. SPEAKER: Please don't bring this kind of things to discuss in Parliament. It will be very difficult. I would request you not to insist on it.

[*Translation*]

SHRI HARIN PATHAK (Ahmedabad): Mr. Speaker, Sir, recently I received a letter from the parents of the students studying in Ukraine, a republic of the erstwhile Soviet Union. Sir, through you, I would like to apprise the House of the contents that because of the political turmoil and changes in the erstwhile Soviet Union, in the last few months, 4,000 Indian students there are living in miserable conditions. They are facing shortage of bread and eatables and are just surviving on bread and water. Though winter season is in full swing but they do not have shoes to put on. All this is published in the 'Jansatta' of 1st of this month. Medical students studying in Ukraine, have written to their parents that for shortage of cash they are not able to return to India. Their monthly stipend is just 150 Roubles. Their plight is miserable. If the House and the nation do not come to their rescue then they will not be able to return to India. We took prompt

decision to repatriate Indians from Gull in the face of disturbed conditions over there. So similar efforts need to be made to bring back these students. Concern for safety and security of Uma Pathak and a few other girl students has also been mentioned in the letter. These students cannot even talk to their family members back home because prices have escalated so much that a pair of shoes costs 2,500 Roubles and a telephone call 500 Roubles. I would like to urge you to make arrangements for their return. They may be given admissions here and if they need cash, then arrangements should be made by the Government to send money to them, to save these students from hunger and misery.

[*Translation*]

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Lucknow): Mr. Speaker, Sir, Indian student who were pursuing their studies in the erstwhile Soviet Union and are still staying there are really experiencing difficulties. I met two people at Bangalore, One's son and other's daughter are studying in that foreign land. Their difficulty is practical which has arisen due to disintegration of the Soviet Union. The Government of India should pay attention to remove their difficulties. Firstly, the scholarships they are getting in roubles is very meagre. Secondly, they are finding it difficult to come back to India. They cannot travel by Soviet planes. The Air India should make arrangements to bring them to India and fly them back to Soviet Union, who want to continue their studies there. Some of them have completed two years and some have completed three years of their course. They would not like to come back without completing their studies. They would like just to come to India once a year and Air-India can arrange tickets for them. The Government of India should cautiously gather complete information in this regard and place the same in the House. It is a very important matter.

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): Sir, the matter is quite serious. It has been appearing in the Press and also the information has come to the Government. I shall bring it to the notice of the Ministry of External Affairs and we will come back to the House. I may assure the House that the Government will take whatever efforts are required to alleviate the sufferings.

[*Translation*]

SHRI MOHAMMAD YUNUS SALEEM (Katihar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, last evening a very unfortunate incident took place in the Jama Masjid area in Delhi. At about 3 o' clock, a rickshaw puller named Nizamuddin was beaten up by the police brutally. He was half-dead and lay there for a long time. No arrangement was made either to provide him treatment or send him to hospital. The result was that people gathered around him and started raising slogans. The police tried to disperse them. Mr. Speaker, Sir, you know whenever such an incident takes place anti-social elements assemble. Some people gathered there and unfortunately some of them entered the police station and set certain furniture ablaze. The result was that the police lathi charged them. It is said that they resorted to firing also. The SHO of the area whose name perhaps is... He provoked the crowd. While this was going on, unfortunately the Additional Commissioner of Police, whose name is perhaps... (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: The names should not go on record.

[*Translation*]

SHRI MOHAMMAD YUNUS SALEEM: Unfortunately, he tried to enter the Jama Masjid with the help of two constables in a full drunken state. The Imam and his sons were present there. They realised the gravity of the situation and thought that if people come to know that he was entering the mosque under the influence of liquor, the situation would become serious. Therefore, they requested him to go back and send his assistant with whom they would talk and take steps required to restore law and order. He said that let them shake hands with him but the Imam refused to do so and asked him to get back. Then he went away and sent his constables. The constables started beating up people with lathis indiscriminately, threw tear-gas shells (*Interruptions*) and also fired.

Sir, those who know the guide map of old Delhi know that the incident took place near Jama Masjid but these people also reached near 'Chudi Walan' area. There is a mosque in a private house in the area. A Muezzin lives there. They entered the mosque and beat up the person mercilessly. That resulted in resentment against the police in the area. I know only that much which I read in newspapers but one of my friends, Mr. Aizal, who is a Member of the other House said that he was there till 2 o' clock in the night. He narrated the incident in detail. Mr. Speaker, Sir, hon. Minister of Home Affairs should contact the Lieutenant Governor and ascertain the factual situation. The situation should be controlled at any cost so that it may not deteriorate further. If it is true that the Additional Deputy Commissioner tried to enter the mosque under the influence of liquor and also ordered lathi charge then..... (*Interruptions*)..... strict action should be taken against him. If the peaceful atmosphere is disturbed, it would not be in the interest of the city. There is peace in the city for last 2-3 years. Therefore, through you, I

would like to draw the attention of the august House that such incidents should be checked and if the police are found guilty, stringent action should be taken against them.

SHRI RAM PRASAD SINGH (Bikramganj): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the House to a very important matter that the historic ground of Chausaka consisting of 3 acres of land where a battle took place between Sher Shah Suri and Humayun in 1536 has been shown in the maps as under the control of Central Government. That is why the Government of Bihar does not look after that land. The result is that people have been encroaching upon it. I would like the Government to raise a boundary wall around it and since it happens to be a historical battle-field, a Sainik school should be set up there.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): I will enquire about the incident which just now the hon. Member has mentioned.

MR. SPEAKER: He has just asked to enquire about it and take proper action.

SHRI M.M. JACOB: I will take action if there is anything necessary.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Prasad, you did not ask for it. He was on the verge of saying that he would inform.

SHRI MOHAMMAD YUNUS SALEEM: It is a very serious matter. If prompt action is not taken, it may develop into a more serious situation.

SHRI HARCHAND SINGH (Ropar): The Government of India has announced a sup-

port price of wheat at Rs. 250/- per quintal. The increase in the price by Rs. 25/- per quintal as against last year's is welcome. However, there is a strong case for further increasing the support price or providing bonus to the farmers, who bring their produce in the open regulated markets and sell to the Government agencies due to the following reasons:—

Increased cost of production of wheat

The prices of fertilisers were increased by 30 per cent in the last year. Similarly the prices of pesticides, weedicides and labour etc. also increased and the farmers had to resort for increased diesel consumption and to non availability of electricity at certain times. The cost of production of wheat may be around Rs. 300/- per quintal.

Parity with wholesale price index and aggregated input price index

With base year as 1970–71 for the wholesale price index, the parity price of wheat may work out to be more than Rs. 400/- per quintal. Similarly, the parity price with the aggregated input price index may be around Rs. 350/- per quintal.

Last year's experience of procurement by Government agencies

The production of wheat in the Punjab State in 1989–90 was 116.81 lakh tonnes. The arrival of this produce in the market in 1990–91 was 70.76 lakh tonnes. In 1990–91 the production of wheat increased to 121.55 lakh tonnes. Evidently the arrival in the market starting from April 1991 onwards should have been more as compared to last year. However, the actual arrival in 1991–92 is around 63 lakh tonnes. This means there is a shortfall of about 8 lakh tonnes. This is due to the reason that the prices prevailing before the harvest of wheat crop were Rs. 315/- per quintal. Immediately the farmers sold

their produce in the market. The prices again rose and throughout the year the prices have been ruling between Rs. 310/- and Rs. 375/- per quintal. Therefore, the expectations of the farmers are for the prices ranging between this range.

MR. SPEAKER: You make a very short statement. You are reading.

[*Translation*]

SHRI HARCHAND SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is a great turmoil in Punjab, people are in great difficulty. After putting in hard labour they have produced wheat but the hon. Minister or Agriculture has fixed the procurement price of wheat at Rs. 250/- per quintal it should be increased to Rs. 350/- per quintal. Yesterday, several thousand people from Punjab had come here. Therefore, I urge you to pay attention to it.

SHRI SANTOSH KUAMR GANGWAR (Bareilly): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am very thankful to you. I would like to draw your attention to the fact that a firm took Rs. 100/- crores from two nationalised bank for one and the same purpose though it had no goodwill. Sir, the Vijaya Bank and the Indian Bank.....(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: I am not allowing this kind of a thing.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: This is not a court. Please take your seat now. Not like this.

SHRI G.M.C. BALAYOGI (Amalapuram): In my constituency, nearly two lakh fisherman are facing lot of social and economic problems in their daily walks of life. Even after independence also, this community has not been provided the minimum

requirements like drinking water, roads, hospitals, education to their children etc. and also small pucca houses even though the Government is earning crores of rupees through their profession and is getting good foreign exchange. The Government of Andhra Pradesh has recommended unanimously that the fishermen and washerman communities be included in the list of Scheduled Tribes.

The matter was also represented by me and other important leaders of their communities and also the other Members of Parliament in the House, and also to the Prime Minister. So far the Government has not taken any initiative and action for inclusion of their castes in the list of Scheduled Tribes.

Hence I urge upon the Government, through the Hon. Speaker, to take immediate and necessary steps for implementing their requests.

DR. K.D. JESWANI (Kheda): In the last Parliament session while talking on the law and order situation in the country I had brought to the attention of the House the deteriorating situation in Gujarat and Particularly in Gujarat being a border area where Pakistani infiltrating and smuggling on the sea coast are rampant during those days.

Subsequently, maybe because of that, just in the last month the hon. Minister for Home Affairs visited that area and he also posed lot of cries about the whole affair. Just immediately after his visit, on 23.2.92 there was a very big mishap when a notorious smuggler Shri Harun was arrested under a smuggling offence near Khanodia near Jamnagar by the Custom offices, and was being brought to Jamnagar..... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Why do you not write to the Minister? This is a matter which should

not be brought up in the House. Please write to the Minister.

(Interruptions)

PROF. UMMOREDDY VENKATESWARLU (Terali): Thank you very much for giving me an opportunity to raise an important matter.

The LPG filling plant of the Hindustan Petroleum Corporation was started on 14.4.1982 at Tadepalli in Guntur District of Andhra Pradesh. About 12 employees on a permanent basis and 40 on a casual basis have been working in the plant. It is learnt that the plant is now being shifted from Tadepalli to Kondapalli by which these 52 workmen who have been working for so many years will be thrown out of employment.

In view of the situation, I urge upon the Government to intervene in this matter and see that the plant is retained at Tadepalli in Guntur district itself. In case the shifting is inevitable, these 52 employees, both permanent and casual, may be continued as employees even at the new location at Kondapalli in Krishna District.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Hari Kewal Prasad.

[Translation]

SHRI HARI KEWAL PRASAD (Salem-pur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, 1100 persons were appointed in the Moradabad Division during the previous Government's regime. The then Railway Ministers Shri George Fernandes and Shri Janeshwar Mishra had promised that an enquiry would be conducted into the matter. It was proved from the investigations conducted by the vigilance department and other concerned departments under the railway ministry that appointments of 285 out of

the total 1100 labours were. They should be removed from service. How 8 persons of the upper caste were appointed in the name of Scheduled Castes. A labour leader.....*..... got this matter investigated and it was proved.....

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: The name will not go on record.

[Translation]

SHRI HARI KEWAL PRASAD: An investigation was done and it was proved that the appointments were illegal. High officials of Railway terminated their services. When this matter came before the Railway Minister, he assured to take action. But not action was taken even though assurance was given twice.....*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: All right, now please take your seat. If somebody has been retrenched from service, that issue should not come up here.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: This will not do. If some one has been retrenched from service, are you going to discuss it here? Please take your seat now.

(Interruptions)

SHRI TEJ NARAYAN SINGH (Buxar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, like the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, the people belonging to 'Nunia', 'Kumhar', 'Mallah' and 'Badhal' (Carpenter) castes are backward both socially and economically in the entire country and they had no representation in any of the Governments till now. I would like to demand that reservation provisions that are available

to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, should also be extended to people belonging to 'Nunia', 'Kumhar', 'Mallah' and 'Badhal' casts. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI RAM NAIK (Bombay North): Sir, Rashtriya Chemical Fertilizers is one of the few best organised public sector undertakings in India. Industrial unrest is brewing there for the last six or seven days. The production has come to a halt. There is Employees' Union, which is controlled by INTUC. There is another Officers' Association. They have formed a Joint Action Committee. And all of them have stop production. The daily loss of fertilizers is Rs. 2 crores. To that extent, the farmers also would not get the fertilizers. They are not demanding any additional wages there is no demand of bonus; no facilities for the workers. Their only demand is that one of the officers, who had been suspended in 1990 and against whom the case is still going or has been again recently appointed. They have approached the Prime Minister, the Government of India and they only demand that they will work only when..... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: No, Mr. Naik.

SHRI RAM NAIK: It is not against any one person. There are allegations; there are charges against him. Otherwise, I would not have raised this. Sir, I am not naming..... (*Interruptions*) The production has been stopped. There is another factory at That. There also production has been stopped. Therefore, I request the Prime Minister Government to intervene in this matter. That is what I want to say. And also the Government should make a statement on this.

[*Translation*]

SHRI UPENDRA NATH VERMA (Chatra): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Gore Magnetite

Project in Chainpur block of Palamu district of Bihar is lying closed since 1991. 24,000 tonnes of mineral worth Rs. 180 crore produced by the project are lying useless in that project. If that project could be modernised and the magnetite grinding Mahican, lying in used in Rajhara Colliery, could be installed there, the cost of magnetite will come down to Rs. 200 per tonne as against the present price of Rs. 750 per tonne. Therefore, I would like to demand from the Government that the above project should be received, as 405600 tonnes of magnetite, which can be used for 17 years, is lying useless there. The Government will benefit by reserving the above project.

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE (Bombay-South-Central): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the casual staff of Bombay Doordarshan are working for the last 18 years on temporary basis. They are working on a fixed salary and do not get any leave. Even maternity leave is not given to female staff. They have given a notice to the Government that they would resort to indefinite hunger-strike from 20th of April, 1992 and their family member would also join the strike from 27th of April. Shri A.S. Tataari and Shri Swaminathan had respectively been the Director and the Super-Intending Engineer of Bombay Doordarshan. They had given an assurance that the casual staff would be regularised. But the then Ministers, Shri Vasant Sathe and Shri Bhagat had not accepted their proposal. Shri Ajit Panja also made a promise, but did nothing. Officers of the Radio Cadre have occupied top posts in Doordarshan and now they have become the bosses. During the Prime Ministership of Late Shrimati Indra Gandhi, the Central Government had issued an order on 1st of April, 1976. According to Doordarshan and the All India Radio had been bifurcated. It was clearly stated therein that the officials of Radio Cadre, who had been working with the Doordarshan till 1976, should be given one option and repatriated to parent cadre and in the new Doordarshan set up priority

would be given to Doordarshan cadre only. I have got the report :-

[English]

"above Radio Cadres have infiltrated on Doordarshan/posts and have blocked the way of Doordarshan Programme Makers to reach on the higher posts which belongs to programme making categories of Doordarshan only. 1976 bifercation has clearly instructed them to go back to Akashvani but they are not leaving Doordarshan and exploiting all the employees of Doordarshan. The Radio cadre when any Programme or Film is made for Doordarshan, then above Doordarshan categories are involved in making the Programme and Film. Producer and Production Assistants are involved in Production, Direction, Scripting, Planning and coordinating the work of other categories of DD Cadre. Cameraman, Floor Manager, Graphics, Sinew Department, Make up Men, Lighting Assistant, all are involved in making the film. Film Editors edit the Film according to requirement of the Film and final shape of th Film is given. In this whole process of Film and Programme making, no where Radio cadre in Doordarshan is involved.

If Radio cadre leaves Doordarshan where they have no job to perform, then real worker of Doordarshan will rise to higher posts in Doordarshan irresistibly. SIV Report and Study Group of Information Ministry clearly declared Radio Cadre a dying Cadre....."

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Do not read the entire report. Please be brief.

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: I would like to submit that the staff of Doordarshan and

Radio are two separate categories. Doordarshan was separated, but the staff are not getting its benefit. Officers from the Radio cadre are being posted there, due to which, officials under the Doordarshan cadre are not getting promotion. Therefore, I would request that they should be given promotions at the earliest.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE RAI (Samarhi): Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to raise a question pertaining to the health problem of the villagers. Late Shri Raj Narain was the Minister of Health during of the Morarji Bhai Government in 1977. For making improvements in the rural health and first aid, on a population of 1000.....

MR. SPEAKER: This has been raised in the question hour. It should not be so. I gave you time to speak and you should utilise it. I will give you opportunity on the other issue.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE RAI: The second thing that I would like to submit is that Health Care Programme was introduced initially in two blocks of in each district all over the country. When this programme was started, an amount of Rs. 50 for medicines and of Rs. 50 as remuneration per month were given. Even in present State of price-~~rise~~ rise, there has been no increase in the amount given under this programme. A family consists of at least 5 members. More than one lakh unemployed people are working under this programme. They and the people are not getting medicines. This is a good programme. Therefore, I would like to request the hon. Minister of Health, who is sitting here, that this programme should be extended to all other blocks and the amount given under this programme should be raised to Rs. 500 for medicines and Rs. 500 as remuneration per month so that medicine can be made available and the employee can make both ends meet with this money

Accounts, under section 21 of the Khuda Bakhsh Oriental Public Library Act, 1969.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Annual Report, Annual Accounts and Review on the working of the Asiatic Society, Calcutta for 1988-89 and statement for delay in laying these papers etc.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): On behalf of Shri Arjun Singh. I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Asiatic Society, Calcutta, for the year 1988-89.
 - (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Asiatic Society, Calcutta, for the year 1988-89 together with Audit Report thereon.
 - (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Asiatic Society, Calcutta, for the year 1988-89.
- (2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T.-1760/92]
- 3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Khuda Bakhsh Oriental Public Library, Patna, for the year 1989-90 along with Audited

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Khuda Bakhsh Oriental Public Library, Patna, for the year 1989-90.

- (4) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above. [Placed in Library See No. L.T.-1761/92]

Annual Report and Review on the working of the Hospital Services Consultancy Corporation Ltd., New Delhi for 1990-91 and Statement for delay in laying these papers.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI D.K. THARADEVI SIDDHARTHA): 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 19A of the Companies Act, 1956:-
 - (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Hospital Services Consultancy Corporation (India) Limited New Delhi, for the year 1990-91.
 - (ii) Annual Report of the Hospital Services Consultancy Corporation (India) Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1990-91 along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.
- (2) A statement (Hindi and English

versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T.-1762/92]

MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): I beg to present the Fourteenth Report of the Business Advisory Committee.

13.00 hrs.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

Sixteenth, Seventeenth and Eighteenth Reports

[English]

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJAPYEE (Lucknow): I beg to present the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Public Accounts Committee:-

- (1) Sixteenth Report on action taken on 140th Report (Eighth Lok Sabha) on Wheel and Axle Plant, Yelahanka.
- (2) Seventeenth Report on action taken on 141st Report (Eighth Lok Sabha) on Interest Tax Assessment.
- (3) Eighteenth Report on action taken on 161st Report (Eighth Lok Sabha) on Sales Tax.

13.0 1/2 hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Fourteenth Report

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

13.01 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

- (i) Need to set up a Sugar factory at Orthanad in Tanjore district of Tamil Nadu

[English]

SHRI K.THULASIAH VANDAYAR (Thanjavur): Sir, Orthanad in Tanjore district to Tamil Nadu is one of the leading producers of sugarcane in the State. A sugar mill in this place will help in providing employment to the people of this area and also help the farmers in getting good return for their cane crops. The cost of production will also be contained if the sugar factory is set up in the vicinity of Orthanad. Thank you.

- (ii) Need for immediate central intervention to ensure supply of adequate water to Palakkad (Kerala) Under Paramlikulam - Aliyar Project

[Translation]

*SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN (Palghat): *The Parambikulam-Aliyar major

[Sh. V.S. Vijayarahavan]

irrigation scheme was prepared on the basis of the agreement in 1958 between Tamil Nadu and Kerala. In 1970 both States signed the Parambikulam-Aliyar Project agreement. This major project with an outlay of Rs. 138 crores was completed in 1972. The term of agreement on sharing the water between the two States was 30 years. It should have been renewed in 1988 which has not been done. The Tamil Nadu Government contends that with the expiry of the term of agreement the whole project has become their and they are not prepared for a new agreement. Under the agreement, Kerala should have received enough water from Chitturpuzha to irrigate 40,000 acres of land. But Tamil Nadu never gave Kerala its due share as they released only the excess after in the reservoir during the rainy season and adjust it against the claim of Kerala.

Under the Parambikulam-Aliyar agreement, Kerala has to get annually 12,300 millions cft. water from the Sholayar Ponner House, 7,250 million cft. from Manakadav and 2,500 million cft. which is the excess over 16,500 million cft. from Parambikulam group dam. However, it is found that Kerala is getting an average of only 10,520 cft. water. This has created serious problem for agricultural operations in Palakkad which is the rice bowl of Kerala.

I would request the Union Government to take immediate steps and ensure the supply of adequate water for Palakkad under Parambikulam-Aliyar Project and solve the problems of the farmers. Thank you.

- (iii) **Need to provide financial assistance to the State Government of Madhya Pradesh for early completion of its irrigation projects**

KUMARI VIMLA VERMA (Seoni): Mr.

Speaker, Sir, the State of Madhya Pradesh, surrounded by seven States is blessed into abundant water resources, but it has not been able to exploit them to the for want funds. The construction work on major dams remain incomplete even years after the scheduled time. The Bargi and Sanjay Sarovar Projects are striking examples in this regard. Therefore, within the next two years, the Government should complete the main canal and distributary canals on the left bank of the Bargi project and narrow the canal on the right bank to provide irrigation facilities in Jabalpur district and also sanction and complete the project to lift water to provide irrigation facilities in Jabalpur district and also sanction and complete the project to lift water to provide irrigation facilities to other parts of the Jabalpur district. The Central Government is requested to take necessary steps and provide adequate funds, project-wise, for the same.

Similarly, the Sanjay Sarovar Project should be completed within two years. Adequate funds should be allocated for the Sanjay Sarovar Project to lift water from Kadiwara Main Canal to provide irrigation facilities in the Bargahat area and the area from Small to Pandiya Chapra.

The work on the Pench project should also be commenced forthwith and priority should be given to the canal being constructed for irrigation in Seoni district. The Government is also requested is also requested to sanction the proposed Project to tap the waters of Pench to provide irrigational facilities in the adivasi block of kural and allocate adequate amount for the same.

Therefore, the Union Government is requested to allocate the necessary funds for the aforesaid projects and expedite work on them and dedicate them to the nation, at the earliest.

(iv) Need to supply adequate quantity of soft coke to Uttar Pradesh

SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHJOTRI (Jhansi): Mr. Speaker, Sir, for the past 6-7 months, the centre is not fulfilling the soft coal (for domestic use) requirements of Uttar Pradesh, which is distributed under the 'Consumer Commodities Act'. As a result, the weaker sections of the society are facing untold suffering and there is growing resentment among the people.

Therefore, I request the Union Government to increase the quota of soft coal to the State and ensure its supply.

(v) Need to provide more railway facilities at Bareilly Junction, Uttar Pradesh

SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR (Bareilly): Mr. Speaker, Sir, Bareilly is a major city of Uttar Pradesh. Along with many major industrial establishments, the Zonal head quarters of the North Eastern Railway is also situated here, but the railway facilities are inadequate. Although the attention of the Government was drawn repeatedly to this problem, no effective action has been taken so far.

I request the Union Government to issue the necessary order for providing the following facilities, taking into consideration the requirements of Bareilly:-

1. Bareilly should be linked by trains going to Bombay and south India.
2. The reservation quota for all trains passing via Bareilly Junction railway station should be increased in proportion to the requirement of the city's populace.

3. A computerised railway reservation office should be opened at Bareilly Junction railway station.

4. The Bareilly Junction railway station should be modernised.
5. An overbridge should be constructed at the Bareilly Chaupla railway crossing.
6. The Janata Express, Kisan Express and the Delhi Palamau Express should have halts at the Nagariya Sadat and Collectorganj railway stations.
7. The Allahabad-Dehradun link Express should be diverted via Bareilly.
8. The Bareilly Kathgodam line should be converted into broad-gauge line.
9. A commercial complex should be built at Shyamganj railway station which is situated in the centre of the city and is no more in use.

(vi) Need for early completion of Lilaan hydro-project in Bihar

SHRI UPENDRA NATH VERMA (Chatra): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Chatra district of Bihar is a very backward area. This area with a predominant population of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other weaker sections of the society neither has any major industrial unit nor any other industry to provide jobs to the unemployed. The land remains barren due to lack of irrigation facilities. Few years back, a proposal to build Lilaan hydro project was mooted, but it is yet to be taken up. Once this project is completed, it would make 68200 acres of land arable for kharif crops and 22000 acres of land cultivable for Rabi crops. At that time, the project cost was estimated at Rs. 32.92

[Sh. Upendra Nath Verma]

crores. On October 18, 1984 and October 22, 1991 the Central Water Commission raised some queries and the State Government has answered most of them. The remaining answers can be given only after the project is given the green signal by the Central Water Commission. I urge the Central Government to expedite the work on the Lilajan Hydro Project.

(vii) **Need for early completion of Alleppey—kayamkulam railway line**

[English]

SHRI THAYIL JOHNANJALOSE (Alleppey): The Railway Minister had promised in his budget speech that Alleppey-kayamkulam railway line would be Commissioned on March 31st, 1992. But the work still remains to be completed. The Railways are of the view that some important roads which intersect the proposed line should be closed. If the Government build some level crossing, this problem can be averted. I would request the Central Government to complete the work on this railway line expeditiously.

(viii) **Need to provide more funds to Bihar Government for modernisation of Sone Canal**

[Translation]

SHRI TEJ NARAYAN SINGH (Buxar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the condition of the Sone Canal in Bihar is very bad. Its banks have collapsed. Even its 'Nallahs' and embankments have given way. It is very much necessary to rebuild the Sone Canal. Last year, the Union government granted Rs. 21 crores for the same, but it's too inadequate. Therefore, I urge the Central Government to allocate Rs. 2000 crores for the modernization of the Sone canal.

MR. SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet again at 2.10 P. m. today. [English]

MR. SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet again at 2.10 p.m. today 13.09 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned for lunch till ten minutes past fourteen of the clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at eighteen minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[SHRI SHARAD DIGHE in the Chair.]

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (GENERAL),
1992-93—*CONTD.*

Ministry of Rural Development;

Ministry of Food;

Ministry of Agriculture;

Ministry of Civil Supplies and Public
Distribution

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : The House will now take up together discussion and voting on (i) Demand No. 69 relating to Ministry of Rural Development; (ii) Demand No. 38 relating to Ministry of Food; (iii) Demand Nos. 1 to 4 relating to Ministry of Agriculture; and (iv) Demand No. 9 relating to

Ministry of Civil Supplies and public Distribution for which 10 hours been allotted.

Hon. Members present in the House whose cut motions to the Demands for Grants relating to these Ministries have been circulated may, if they desire to move their cut motions, send separate slips for each Ministry to the table within 15 minutes indicating the serial numbers of the cut motions they would like to move. Those cut motions only will be treated as moved.

Four separate lists showing the serial numbers of cut motions treated as moved in respect of these Ministries will be put up the Notice Board shortly. In case any Member finds any discrepancy in the lists, he may kindly bring it to the notice of the officers at the Table without delay.

409 *Demands for Grants* CHAITRA 18, 1914 (SAKA) *Agriculture; Civil Supplies* 410
(*General*), 1992-93 *Ministries of*
Rural Development; Food;
& Public Distribution

Motion moved:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and capital Account shown in the fourth column of the Order paper be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of India, to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in

course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1993, in respect of the heads of Demands entered in the second column thereof Demand Nos. 69, 38, 1 to 4 and 9 relating to the Ministries of Rural Development, Food, Agriculture and Civil Supplied and Public Distribution."

Demands for Grants (General) in respect of Ministering Rural Development, Ministry of Food, Ministry of Agriculture and Ministry of Civil Supplies and Public Distribution for the year 1992-93 submitted to the vote of Lok Sabha

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demands for Grants on Account voted by the House on 26th March 1992		Amount of Demands for Grants to be submitted to the vote of the House.	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
1	2	3		4	
	<i>Ministry of Rural Development</i>				
69	Ministry of Rural Development	121687,00,000	8,00,000	18122,00,000	542,00,000
	<i>Ministry of Food</i>				
38	Ministry of Food	44158,00,000	2310,00,000	220791,00,000	1551,00,000
	<i>Ministry of Agriculture</i>				
1.	Agriculture	35841,00,000	141,00,000	179367,00,000	706,00,000
2.	Other Services of Deptt. of Agri. & Cooperation	2527,00,000	9343,00,000	10873,00,000	9984,00,000
3.	Department of Agricultural Research and Education	6260,00,000	...	31305,00,000	...

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demands for Grants on Account voted by the House on 26th March 1992		Amount of Demands for Grants to be submitted to the vote of the House.	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
1	2	3		4	
4.	Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying	4169,00,000	1076,00,000	20932,00,000	5380,00,000
	<i>Min of Civil Supplies and Public Distribution</i>				
5.	Min of Civil Supplies and Public Distribution	175,00,000	26,00,000	675,00,000	131,00,000

SHRI RUDRASEN CHAUDHARY
(Bahraich): Hon. Mr. Chairman, Sir, if we had include the Demands for grants of the Ministry of Water Resources in this debate, then this discussion on agriculture and rural development would have become more meaningful. The country's farmers made the country self-reliant in the field of foodgrains in a very short span of time. They have filled our godowns to such an extent that today no famine can take the winds out of our sails nor do we need to beg before others. Along with this, we would also like to congratulate our agricultural scientists for their contribution in this one rous task. However, beneath this bacada of self-reliance lies a very shameful picture. Despite their immense contribution towards making this country self-reliant, the condition of our villages remains unchanged. The fruits of development are yet to reach the rural areas. AS per the 1991 census more than 75% of our population lives in the villages, yet one third of them, i.e. 33.4 per cent live below the poverty line. The polices that we pursued, both agricultural and rural, are to be blamed to a great extent for their plight. Ever since independence, more attention has been paid towards urban development in the name of industrialization and adequate attention has not been towards rural development. Development of villages was neglected owing to special attention being paid to protect the interests of consumers and industries.

Sir, agriculture is the largest industry in this country. Our part has been making a demand to give agriculture the status of industry. But the present Government too has not so far shown any interest to take steps in this regard. O wing to continous defective agriculture policies, no practical agriculture policy could be adopted and consequently our quality of production has never been satisfactory all over the country. In last three years, it seems as if agricultural production has come to a standstill. In 1988-89, our production was 16.99 crore tonnes and in 1990-91 it is 17.62 crore tonnes. The gap of three years is very small and as per

statistics it is estimated that by the turn of this century, we would require 23 crore tonnes of foodgrains. If we take into account the figures of the last three years, it does not appear that we will be able to achieve this target with ease if we continue to follow the present agriculture policy.

I would like to point out to the hon.. Minister and the Government that in future it will be a major challenge for us and as such we will have to discover new policies and take steps in this regard. The main reason behind the plight of the farmers and the villages is that the farmers have not so far been paid remunerative prices for their produces. I remember that the support price of wheat was Rs 76 per quintal in 1970-71 and today it is Rs. 250 per quintal. It has increased by almost three and a half times. Simultaneously, let us have a look at the prices of the agricultural inputs vis-a vis the prices of consumer goods. The prices of all these items have increased indiscriminately. Undoubtedly, the quantity of agricultural production has increased. The production of wheat has increased by five times, rice by two times and coarse grains by one and a half times but there has not been any significant increase in the pulses production. Despite a significant increase in the production of wheat it has been felt that this could not bring prosperity in the lives of the farmers. The purchasing power of their produces declined owing to increase in the prices of essential commodities, consumer good and agricultural inputs. the need of the hour is to pay special attention to it other wise the stagnation which has hit the production will continue in this way we can not like up to challenges and create serious problems in the day's to come. Coming up as such the time has come when the Government should reconsider its agriculture policy. The hon. Minister has been repeatedly stating in the House that the Government is reviewing its agricultural policy. All these suggestions must be considered while reviewing the agriculture policy. So far, 32.5% of land area of this country is irrigated. Wheat and rice are grown in these irrigated areas by exploiting full potential and giving full does of

fertilizer to the land but there is least likelihood any substantial increase in production in these areas. As such we should resort to dryland farming and increase production.

Sir, besides this, there is unemployment and under employment in the villages. The rural agricultural labours get work only when crops are grown and rest of time they are without work. We shall have to draw out special Plans for that. The Rural Development Ministry has been in existence for a long time now. However we have not been able to create the infrastructure required to make available job opportunities in the villages through this Ministry. The number of industries in the villages is still negligible. Whatever is produced in the villages has been treated in such a manner as if village is the source of raw material and the finished goods from this raw material could be made in cities only. The sooner this perception is changed, the better it is for the villages. If the process of development starts there, the village life will become prosperous people will get employment and with this their economic condition will improve.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, funds are earmarked for rural development every year, but regarding the amount spent thereon, even our Prime Minister has expressed apprehension long back that out of the amount earmarked for rural development, only 10 per cent is actually spent on it and the remaining 90 per cent is swallowed midway. On an earlier occasion while replying questions in this House, the hon. Minister of State for Rural Development had admitted that there are lacunae and corruption. He had asserted that the Government is also keeping a watch and asking State Governments also to keep an eye on it but we have to keep a strict vigil on this machinery so far as the question of beneficiaries and implementation of the development programmes is concerned and the administrative machinery functioning there should be made accountable there. A penal provisions should be made in case of any irregularity, otherwise we will not be able

to achieve the target set for rural development.

The question of minimum wages is also there. The wages that are fixed by the Department of Labour here are not paid to the agricultural labour in the Villages. In most of the villages a peculiar method of payment of wages exists. At certain places the wages are paid in the form of foodgrains and elsewhere it is given in cash but the labour in the villages does not get the entire minimum wages that are fixed. To ensure that the labourer gets the wages at the rate fixed by the Department of labour, a special machinery is required to make a constant review.

There is yet an area of agriculture. This is an area where the possibilities of production are great. floods occur every year in this country and lots of money is spent in the name of relief work. ... (Interruptions) Money is also misappropriated. Most of the time the money earmarked is misappropriated. They come across no problem in getting away with the money meant for flood relief. But the flood affected areas are very fertile. The Government has drawn many programmes for specific conditions in farming viz. desert development programme, draught affected area programmes but, I am surprised that though flood affect is a specific condition from agricultural point of view the Government of India has not so far drawn any programme for it. On the contrary, our past records show that crops in 17.57 lakh hectares of land in our country got destroyed in floods. Floods affect the catchment areas of rivers where the land is very fertile. Under-ground water is also very near in these areas. Kharif crop is sown there but the crops are washed away by floods and thus they have to depend on Rabi crops only. If the Government can draw a special programme by preparing a scheme for crops depending on moisture availability and ensure irrigation facilities for flood affected areas, then summer crops can be grown easily and through these crops the area will produce equal crops for the farmers. It will fetch additional foodgrains to the godowns of the country.

I have already stated that the possibilities of increase in wheat and rice crop is very remote, but still there is a very large area for coarse grains and pulses. If a special scheme for dryland farming could be formulated and better water management could be ensured, some positive results can be achieved. Coarse grains and pulses do not need much water and more fertilizer. As such, I would like to point out that our scientists should discover new methods of agriculture and grow improved seeds for dryland farming and for the cultivation of coarse grains and pulses. The new varieties should reach the farmers so that the agricultural production which has come to a standstill can increase.

Regional imbalances have taken place in the country. In the field of agriculture also there has not been balanced production in the country. Though irrigational facilities and greenery prevailed in many areas, their potential has not been fully exploited.

This also can be overcome. It is certain that with the development of dry-farming and better management of water, production will increase all over the country and there will be balanced growth. With the arrangement, we can make progress and fill our godowns in the country.

33.4 per cent i. e. one-third of the rural people live below the poverty line. They fall victims of mal-nutrition. If we can supply coarse grains and pulses to village people their need of nutritious foods could be met to some extent. The hon. Minister has arrived just now. Under the new scheme maximum emphasis should be laid on production of coarse grains and pulses and production of foodgrains in flood affected areas so that we can supply good and nutritious food to the poor millions of the country.

Today, the most unfortunate thing in the villages is that the rural people do not have work for the whole year. The Government has so far launched minor schemes to remove unemployment in villages. Opportuni-

ties created by them are counted in man-days. Even on the basis of man-days, we have not been able to provide some permanent employment to these people. It is only shown in figures. Mostly man-days are calculated on the basis of muster-rolls. Everybody knows how muster-rolls are prepared. The need of the hour is that we should set up cottage and small scale industries by chalking out programmes in a phased manner and set target for each year. With this we can certainly solve the unemployment problem in villages. There is a problem in small scale industries. We can set up cottage industries in villages and provide raw material for them. But how to sell their product, especially in the modern competitive markets? We must think about it. For this purpose, we should provide them the best technique, that they could manufacture quality goods. At the same time they need protection. It should be ensured that goods being manufactured in small scale industries are not produced by heavy industries.

The policy of liberalisation is a much talked about slogan these days. Multi-nationals coming. They will set up industries here. But if we allow them to set up industries indiscriminately, even for the consumer goods, it will be a great injustice to the villages today. The Pepsi company has been manufacturing potato-chips which sell at Rs. ten per 100 grams, and Rs. sixteen for 200 grams. The Potato costs Re. 1 or Rs. 2 per kilogram. Even during off season it may rise upto Rs. 4 per kilograms only but the farmers do not get even that price. The high price charged from people goes to the pockets of cold storage owners. If a big company manufactures potato-chips, problems in the villages cannot be solved. These minor works can be done by setting up small factories in villages. I, therefore, suggest that the Government should introduce a new scheme in the name of Rural Industrial programme and spread a net work of rural industries under this programme. Under the programme, priority should be given to villages only for these industries. They should be given protection. They should be provided techniques which will enable them to face the competi-

tion from urban products and proceed on the path of prosperity.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, if these schemes can be run in this manner, it will yield meaningful results and there can be some progress. Alleviation of poverty is one more field which is much talked about. There are several schemes on rural development and this is one of them. It is a special scheme. Beneficiaries are selected and they are awarded projects. But it has been my experience that many times somebody's name is written as a beneficiary and loan is sanctioned against his name by the bank. But in practice he does not get the money, because he has no access to the right person. I know all this because I come from a village. Therefore, some special measures should be taken to check such corrupt practices. I recollect an incident of the question Hour on March 18, The question was about the number of roads constructed under the Jawahar Rozgar yojans last year. When the reply come from the hon. Minister a supplementary was put about the veracity of the figures given by him. The hon. Minister cordially replied that it was not his responsibility it was the responsibility of the State Governments. I would like to tell the hon. Minister that when guidelines are prepared for all things, Why cannot he prepare guidelines for evaluation. There should be a basis for satisfactory evaluation as to how many people were lifted above the poverty line. What is their condition and whether they have become poorer. and whether their condition further deteriorated than their earlier condition when they used to earn a livelihood by working as daily mazdoors. Unless some basis is evolved and somebody is specially held responsible for this it will yield no meaningful result.

On the above basis, I would like to tell the hon. Minister and the Government that the farmers should be paid remunerative price. It should be considered under the new agriculture price policy as a special case. There should be a proper coordination between the agricultural inputs and consumer goods available in market. A net work of industry should be spread in the villages so

that unemployment can be removed in rural areas and the financial condition of the rural people can be improved.

With these words, I express my thanks to you and conclude.

SHRI AJAY MUKHOPADHYAY (Kishinagar): I beg to move:-

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Rural Development be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to provide more funds for Jawahar Rozgar Yojana.] (3)

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Rural Development be reduced to Re.1."

[Failure to take effective measures for land reforms.](4)

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA (Madhubani): I beg to move:-

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Rural Development be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide adequate facilities and funds to all youth in Rural areas for productive self employment] (38)

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Rural Development be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide financial assistance to Bihar Government for launching self employment movement in Madhubani and Darbhanga District].(39).

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Rural Development be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to bring land reform and to distribute surplus land among landless people] (40)

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Rural Development be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for consolidation of land holdings giving priority to Small and marginal farmers] (41)

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Rural Development be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for a time bound programme for implementation of laws relating to consolidation, Bhoodan and share-cultivation.] (42)

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: (South Delhi) I beg to move:

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Rural Development be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to enhance the Budget provision for rural Development] (43)

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA (Jaipur): I beg to move :-

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Rural Development be reduced by Rs.100."

[Need to provide adequate funds for Rajasthan for rural development.] (54)

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Rural Development 69 be reduced by Re.1."

[Need to implement the land reforms in the country.] (58)

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Rural Development 69 be reduced by Rs. 1."

[Need to distribute the surplus land among the landless people and to give possession of land to them.] (59)

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Rural Development 69 be reduced by Re.1."

[Need to provide employment to the rural unemployed.] (60)

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Rural Development 69 be reduced by Re.1."

[Need to provide central assistance for the supply of potable water in every village of Rajasthan. (61)

"The the deand under the Had Ministry of Rural Development 69 be reduced by Re.1."

[Need to allocate more funds for Rural development] (62)

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of rural Development 69 be reduced by Re. 1."

[Need to allocate more central fund for the rural poor of building houses in Rajasthan.] (63)

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Rural Development 69 be reduced by Re. 1."

[Need to provide cetral assistance to correct every village of Rajasthan by road] (64)

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Rural Development 69 be reduced by Re.1."

[Need to provide minimum basic amenities and facilities in the village] (65)

"That the demands under the Head Ministry of Rural Development 69 be reduced by Re. 1."

[Need to provide more rural employment opportunities.] (66)

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Rural Development 69 be reduced by Re. 1."

[Need to provide adequate facilities and funds to all the youths in rural areas.] (67)

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Rural Development 69 be reduced by Re. 1."

[Need to consolidate land by giving priority to small and marginal farmers.] (68)

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Rural Development be reduced by Rs. 100

[Need to take effective measures for land reforms in the country] (116)

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Rural Development be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to increase the allocation of funds for eradication of unemployment in the country.] (117)

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Rural Development be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need to complete the work pending under Jawahar Rozgar Yojna] (173)

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Rural Development be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to construct more houses for Scheduled Castes in Rajasthan under Indira Awas Yojna]. (174)

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Rural Development be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide more funds for self employment programmes in Rajast-

han]. (175)

SHRI M. RAMANNA RAI (Karargod): I beg to move:-

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Rural Development be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to give remunerative prices to the farmers.] (88)

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Rural Development be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to take steps for implementing land reforms in the country.] (89)

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Rural Development be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to take steps to remove rural unemployment in the country] (90)

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Rural Development be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure to take steps to provide minimum amenities in the rural areas] (91)

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI (Confal) : I beg to move -

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Rural Development be reduced by Rs. 400."

[Need to accelerate the process of land reforms all over the country .] (156)

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Rural Development be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to provide sufficient assistance to the unemployed youth for self employment.] (157)

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Rural Development be reduced by Re. 100."

[Needs to distribute surplus land among the landless in all the States.] (158)

SHRIA INDRAKARAN REDDY (Adilabad) : I beg to move:-

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Rural Development be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide necessary facilities and funds to all unemployed youth in rural areas for productive self-employment.] (161)

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT (Ajmer): I beg to move:-

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Rural Development be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to implement land reforms, reclaim barren land and to protect trees.] (162)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Rural Development be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to provide adequate powers to Gram panchayats.] (163)

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Rural Development be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to check Migration of rural population to cities.] (164)

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Rural Development be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to provide adequate Central

assistance for speedy electrification of rural areas in Rajasthan] (165)

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Rural Development be Reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to solve the problem of potable water.] (166)

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Rural Development be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to eradicate rural unemployment.] (167)

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Rural Development be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to provide work to every hand and minimum wages to agricultural labourer.] (168)

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Rural Development be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to provide sufficient resources for eradicating poverty in the country.] (169)

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Rural Development be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure in eradicating social evils in rural areas.] (170)

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Rural Development be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to provide more funds to backward and hilly areas of Rajasthan under Jawahar Rozgar Yojana.] (171)

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Rural Development be reduced to Re.1."

[Failure to consolidate land and providing means of transport to all villages.](172)

SHRI ZAINAL ABEDIN: I beg to move:-

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Food be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to undertake purchasing operation by FCI on time.] (1)

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: I beg to move:-

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Food be reduced to Re. 1."

[Government's decision announced in January, 1992 to import 10 lakh tonnes of wheat.] (3)

SHRI BHOGEN DRA JHA: I beg to move:-

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Food be reduced By Rs. 100."

[Need to ensure sale of foodgrains at fixed prices in all panchayats of the country.] (4)

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT: I beg to move:-

"That the demand under the Head Ministry 38 of Food be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to streamline Food Corporation of India so as to make it more effective in functioning.] (14)

"That the demand under the Head Ministry 38 of Food be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for modernisation and proper maintenance of godowns of Food

Corporation of India.] (15)

"That the demand under the Head Ministry 38 of food be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide adequate storage and warehousing facilities in the country, particularly in rural areas.] (16)

"That the demand under the Head Ministry 38 of Food be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to procure agricultural produce, on time by the Food Corporation of India and also to make necessary arrangements for its transportation.] (17)

"That the demand under the Head Ministry 38 of Food be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to set up oil seed based industries and sugar mills in sugarcane growing areas of Rajasthan.] (18)

"That the demand under the Head Ministry 38 of Food be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to check curb black Marketing, hoarding and profiteering in foodgrains and to facilitate movement of food-grains from one state to another without any restrictions] (19)

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: I beg to move:-

"That the demand under the Head Ministry 38 of Food be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for the procurement of foodgrain by the Food Corporation of India in time.] (20)

SHRI AJAY MUKHOPADYAY: I beg to move:-

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Agriculture be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to provide old-age pension to the aged farmers.] (1)

"That the demand under the Head Department of Agricultural Research and education be reduced to Rs. 100."

[Need to set up krishi vigyan kendras at all districts of the country.] (34)

"That the demand under the Head Department of Agricultural Research and Education be reduced to Rs. 100."

[Need to set up betel leave research centre in west Bengal.] (35)

SHRI. ZAINAL ABEDIN : I beg to move

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Agriculture be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to attain Self - Sufficiency in foodgrains and oil seeds production.] (2)

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Agriculture be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to undertake 'lab to land' scheme.] (3)

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of agriculture be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to increase productivity of land.] (4)

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Agriculture be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to check distress sale of agricultural produce made by the small and marginal farmers.] (5)

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Agriculture be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to increase per capita availability of cereals and pulses per day in our country.] (6)

"That the demand under the Head Agriculture be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to declare support price for raw jute.] (64)

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : I beg to move:-

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Urgent need for rejecting Dunkel proposals suggesting removal of subsidies on inputs and support prices for agricultural produce.] (12)

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to ensure planting of fruit and other trees on both sides of the roads and highways through out the country.] (13)

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to ensure planting of fruit and other trees on banks of the rivers throughout the country.] (14)

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to fix remunerative price for Rahria Seam (Vokula) and other pulses produced in northern Bihar to augment the production of pulses.] (15)

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to fix the minimum remunerative prices for pulses in the country.] (16)

"That the demand under the Head other services of Agriculture and Cooperation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to establish separate co-operatives for small and marginal farmers in each panchayat area of the Country.] (29)

"That the demand under the Head other Services of Agriculture and Cooperation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to establish separate co-operatives for agricultural labourers in each panchayat area of the country.] (30)

That the demand under the Head Department of Agricultural Research and Education be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure to reject the proposals for patenting products instead of processing particularly in matters of seeds hybridisation. (33)

"That the demand under the Head Department of Agricultural Research and Education be reduced to Rs. 100"

[Need to adopt latest scientific methods for increasing the production of Makhans in the country.] (36)

That the demand under the Head Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to ensure large scale productive self-employment through Dairying, fishery, goatery, piggery and poultry and farming.] (37)

"That the demand under the Head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need for raising the procurement

prices of oilseeds and pulses.] (54)

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide inputs at subsidised rates to boost per acre yield of agricultural produce.] (55)

SHRI JITENDRA NATH DAS (Jaipaur)
: I beg to move:-

"That the demand under the Head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide financial assistance to the tobacco growers in Cochin district.] (68)

"That the demand under the Head agriculture be reduced to Re. 1.

[Failure to reject Dunkel proposals which suggest removal of subsidies on inputs and support prices for agricultural produce.] (90)

"That the demand under the Head Agriculture be reduced to Re.1."

[Failure to provide fertilizer free of cost to poor farmers.] (91)

SHRI NITISH KUMAR (Barh): I beg to move :-

"That the demand under the Head Agriculture be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to attain self sufficiency in foodgrains and oil seeds.] (72)

"That the demand under the Head Agriculture be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to increase productivity of land.] (73)

"That the demand under the Head Agriculture be reduced to Re 1"

[Failure to raise per capita availability

(General), 1992-93 Ministries of Rural Development; Food; of foodgrains per day in the country particularly in the rural and backward areas] (74)

"That the demand under the Head Agriculture be reduced to Re 1"

[Failure to develop proper marketing system for the agricultural produce] (75)

"That the demand under the Head Agriculture be reduced to Re 1"

[Failure to reject Dunkel proposals regarding removal of subsidies on inputs and support prices for agricultural produce] (76)

"That the demand under the Head Agriculture be reduced to Re 1"

[Failure to fix remunerative prices for agricultural produce in consonance with the rise in the prices to provide relief to the farmers.] (77)

"That the demand under the Head Agriculture be reduced to Re. 1 "

[Failure to treat agriculture at par with industry.] (78)

"That the demand under the Head Agriculture be reduced to Re. 1 "

[Failure to provide adequate incentive to farmers to produce more oilseeds to reduce imports.] (79)

"That the demand under the Head Agriculture be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to give adequate loan facilities to the small and marginal farmers in the country particularly in backward states.] (80)

"That the demand under the Head Agriculture be reduced to Re. 1 "

[Failure to provide adequate grants

for the the Developmet of agriculture in the state of Bihar.](81)

"That the demand under the Head Agriculture be reduced to Re. 1 "

[Failure to develop cooperative marketing for small, marginal and landless agricultural labourers.] (82)

"That the demand under the Head Agriculture be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to review the agricultural policy for the growth of agricultural sector in the country.] (83)

"That the demand under the Head Agriculture be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to implement the Crop Insurance Scheme in the country expeditiously.] (84)

"That the demand under the Head Agriculture be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to ban the use of spurious and hazardous pesticides in farming. (85)

"That the demand under the Head Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to develop productive self-employment through dairying, goatry, poultry farming and fishery etc.] (88)

"The the demand under the Head Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to set up a Milch Cattle Breeding Centre in Bihar with Central assistance.] (89)

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA : I beg to move:-

"That the demand under the Head Min-

istry of Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide modern agricultural implements to farmers particularly in Rajasthan.] (86)

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to impart Proper training to farmers for using modern techniques in agriculture.] (87)

" That the demand under the Head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100. "

[Need to provide the status of industry to agriculture.] (102)

"That the demand under the Head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide more funds for dry land farming in Rajasthan] (103)

"That the demand under the Head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100. "

[Need to achieve uniform level of development in the field of agriculture throughout the country.] (104)

"That the demand under the Head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to fix remunerative prices for agricultural produce.] (105)

"That the demand under the Head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for expanding crop insurance scheme.] (106)

"That the demand under the Head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for providing adequate loan facilities to small and marginal farmers.] (107)

"That the demand under the Head Department of Agricultural Research and Education be reduced by Rs100."

[Need to open krishi Vigyan kendra in all the districts of Rajasthan.] (108)

"That the demand under the Head Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Needs to increase the production of milk on a footing in Rajasthan.] (109)

"That the demand under the Head Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to allocate more funds for animal husbandry in Rajasthan.] (110)

"That the demand under the Head Agriculture be reduced by Rs.100."

[Need to develop the marketing of agricultural produce.] (173)

"That the demand under the Head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to curb the use of spurious and hazardous pesticides.] (174)

" That the demand under the Head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide free fertilizers to poor farmers.] (175)

"That the Demand under the Head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to increase procurement prices of oilseeds and pulses.] (176)

"That the Demand under the Head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide adequate financial assistance to the earthquake affected states.] (177)

"That the demand under the Head Department of Animal Husbandry and dairying be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to set up Milch Cattle Breeding in Rajasthan with Central assistance.](182)

"That the demand under the Head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to increase the productivity of land.](221)

"That the demand under the Head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide seeds and fertilizers to the farmers in time.](222)

SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI
(Jhansi): I beg to move:—

"That the demand under the Head Agriculture be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure to provide more funds for implementing Crops insurance Scheme.](92)

"That the demand under the Head Agriculture be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to develop betel leaf farming and to benefit the farmers.](93)

"That the demand under the Head Agriculture be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to grant agriculture the status of an industry.](94)

"That the demand under the Head Agriculture be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to provide more funds in the States for large scale development of dry land farming.](95)

"That the demand under the Head Agriculture be reduced to Re. 100."

[Need to provide inputs to farmers at concessional rates for increasing the per acre production of agricultural produce.](119)

"That the demand under the Head department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for proper development of dairying particularly in Uttar Pradesh.](122)

SHRI M. RAMANNA RAO: I beg to move:—

"That the demand under the Head Agriculture be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to pay old age pension to agricultural labourers and poor farmers.](158)

"That the demand under the Head Agriculture be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to give interest free loan to poor and marginal farmers.](159)

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT: I beg to move:—

"That the demand under the Head Agriculture be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to formulate a National Agricultural Policy.](195)

"That the demand under the Head Agriculture be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to increase agricultural production and to declare remunerative support prices to farmers on time.](196)

"That the demand under the Head Agriculture be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to set up Krishi Vigyan Kendra in each district and to make them more effective, resourceful, equipped and useful for farmers.](197)

"That the demand under the Head Agriculture be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to increase the production of oilseeds and pulses in Rajasthan.](198)

"That the demand under the Head Agriculture be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to completely write off loans of the poor farmers.](199)

"That the demand under the Head Agriculture be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to provide sufficient grants for the development of agriculture in Rajasthan.](200)

"That the demand under the Head Agriculture be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to protect the interest of landless agricultural labourers and of those farmers whose crops have been damaged.](201)

"That the demand under the Head Agriculture be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to increase the fertility and productivity of land](202)

"That the demand under the Head Agriculture be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to provide proper facilities for storage, distribution marketing and transporting of the agricultural produce.](203)

That the demand under the Head Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying be reduced by RS. 100."

[Need to provide adequate financial assistance to State Governments for improving cow progeny and to construct cow sheds.](215)

"That the demand under the Head Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide sufficient funds for poultry, pisciculture, sheep rearing and animal husbandry and to protect the original breeds of various animals.](216)

"That the demand under the Head Department of Animal Husbandry and

Dairying be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to bring white revolution and to develop dairy industry in the country particularly in Rajasthan.](217)

"That the demand under the Head Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to effectively implement the Crop Insurance Scheme.](218)

"That the demand under the Head Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide assistance to the States for improving agricultural produce keeping in view their geographical situation.](219)

"That the demand under the Head Agriculture be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to provide remunerative prices to the farmers for their produce](220)

"That the demand under the Head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to give more financial assistance to famine and drought affected states of the country particularly Rajasthan.](223)

"That the demand under the Head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide modern agricultural technology, on time to farmers with small holdings particularly of Arawal region of Rajasthan.](224)

"That the demand under the Head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide special grants to various agricultural Universities and Colleges and Research Institutes.](225)

"That the demand under the Head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to acquaint the farmers with latest techniques and research done by Agriculture Research Institute and uni-

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"That the demand under the Head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."
[Need to make the country self sufficient in the matter of agricultural produce.](227)

"That the demand under the Head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."
[Need to provide adequate financial assistance to the earthquake affected areas of Uttar Pradesh and famine and drought affected areas of Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat.](228)

"That the demand under the Head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."
[Failure to provide subsidy to all farmers on fertilizers.](229)

"That the demand under the Head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."
[Need to declare agriculture as an industry.](230)

"That the demand under the Head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."
[Need for reasonable increases in the support prices of agricultural produce.](231)

"That the demand under the Head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."
[Need to provide pension to the old and destitute farmers.](232)

"That the demand under the Head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."
[Need to provide adequate loan facilities to the farmers.](233)

"That the demand under the Head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to solve the problem of drinking water](234)

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI: I beg to move:—

"That the demand under the Head Agriculture be reduced to Re. 1."
[Failure to raise the productivity of land.](204)

"That the demand under the Head Agriculture be reduced to Re. 1."
[Failure to provide old age pension to the poor farmers and agricultural labourers.](205)

"That the demand under the Head Department of Agricultural Research and Education be reduced to Re. 1"
[Failure to set up Betel Leaf Research Centre in West Bengal to boost up betel leaf production.](211)

"That the demand under the Head Department of Agricultural Research and Education be reduced to Re. 1"
[Failure to provide betel research facility in Kalyani University in West Bengal.](212)

SHRI A INDRAKARAN REDDY: I beg to move:—

"That the demand under the Head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to introduce the Crops Insurance Schemes in cotton growing areas of Adilabad district of Andhra Pradesh.](206)

"That the demand under the Head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide financial assistance to the cotton growers particularly of Adilabad district.](207)

"That the demand under the Head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide inputs at subsidised rates to boost per acre yield of agricultural produce.](208)

SHRI ZAINAL ABEDIN: I beg to move:-

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Civil Supplies and Public Distribution be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to allocate and supply adequate foodgrains required for Public Distribution System in West Bengal.](2)

SHRI BHOGEN德拉 JHA: I beg to move.-

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Civil Supplies and Public Distribution be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to make all essential commodities available at cheaper rates in every Gram Panchayat through Public Distribution System.](4)

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA. I beg to move:-

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Civil Supplies and Public Distribution be reduced to Re. 1."

[Need to increase quota of wheat, rice and sugar for Rajasthan.](12)

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Civil Supplies and Public Distribution be reduced to Re. 1."

[Need to provide facility of selling other commodities from fair price shops.](13)

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Civil Supplies and Public Distribution be reduced to Re. 1."

[Need to supply good quality wheat

through Public Distribution System.](14)

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Civil Supplies and Public Distribution be reduced to Re. 1."

[Need to distribute coarse both to the poor through Public Distribution System.](15)

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Civil Supplies and Public Distribution be reduced to Re. 1."

[Need to distribute coarse grain through Public Distribution System](16)

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Civil Supplies and Public Distribution be reduced to Re. 1."

[Need to provide adequate foodgrains to farmers in Rajasthan through fair price shops.](17)

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Civil Supplies and Public Distribution be reduced to Re. 1."

[Need to provide free ration to farmers in drought prone areas of Rajasthan.](18)

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Civil Supplies and Public Distribution be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to supply all essential commodities on fair prices through Public Distribution System.](28)

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Civil Supplies and Public Distribution be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to allocate sufficient foodgrains for Public Distribution System in Rajasthan.](29)

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Civil Supplies and Public Distribution be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to roll back the increasing prices of commodities distributed through Public Distribution System.](30)

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Civil Supplies and Public Distribution be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to distribute all those commodities on fixed prices in the all Panchayats of the country which are distributed through Public Distribution System.](31)

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Civil Supplies and Public Distribution be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to strengthen Public Distribution System in tribal areas of Rajasthan.](64)

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Civil Supplies and Public Distribution be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to increase the quota of palmolin oil for Rajasthan.](65)

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Civil Supplies and Public Distribution be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to allot wheat, rice, sugar, and palmolin oil to Rajasthan on the basis of 1991 census.](87)

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT: I beg to move:-

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Civil Supplies and Public Distribution be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to strengthen Public Distribution

System throughout the country particularly in Rajasthan.](75)

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Civil Supplies and Public Distribution be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide wheat, sugar, Kerosene oil, Janata Cloth and other essential commodities to every consumer through fair price shops every month in Rajasthan.](76)

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Civil Supplies and Public Distribution be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to set up vigilance committees in rural areas to monitor the Public Distribution System.](77)

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Civil Supplies and Public Distribution be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to make special provisions under the Public Distribution System for those who are living below poverty line, and for those identified under the Antodaya Scheme, people, of backward classes, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and landless labourers.](78)

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Civil Supplies and Public Distribution be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide all essential commodities in time and in adequate quantity through Public Distribution System to hilly areas and remote villages in Ajmer district of Rajasthan.](79)

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Civil Supplies and Public Distribution be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide free ration to the people

in drought affected areas of Rajasthan.] (80)

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Civil Supplies and Public Distribution be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to increase the quantity of Pamo-line oil being supplied to Rajasthan.](81)

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Civil Supplies and Public Distribution be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to supply foodgrains to cooperatives and shopkeepers in time from food godowns.](82)

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Civil Supplies and Public Distribution be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to increase the allotted quota of wheat, rice oil and sugar to Rajasthan under Public Distribution System as per their demand.](83)

[English]

SHIR K.V. THANGKABALU (Dharmapuri): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Demands for Grants of the Ministries of Rural Development, Food, Agriculture, Civil Supplies and Public Distribution. Sir, we are a great nation of which a good number of people are agriculturists. First of all we are proud that we are an agriculturist country in which I myself also come from an agricultural community. I am proud to be here as a Member of this august House, supporting the Congress policies and programmes. The agriculturists of this great nation have contributed to the development of our great country all through their lives. After independence, the remarkable achievements made by our agriculturists cannot be under-

estimated. Everyone in the country must feel proud of this and has to congratulate our agriculturists.

First of all, the successive Governments after independence, particularly of the Congress under the leadership of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Shrimati Indira Gandhi and our beloved leader Shri Rajiv Gandhi, have given great importance to this sector. Majority of the populous in this great nation come from the rural areas and particularly they are the fore-runners of all developments that have taken place in this great nation. Without agriculture – without this sector – the country would not have come to this extent. The agriculturists are working day and night to create opportunities and to create avenues to help the brothers in all walks of life. It is because of them that we are surviving. So, our thanks and gratitude should go to the great patriots in the agricultural community. This year, our Government, as in the past – as I mentioned the Government under great leaders Shrimati Indira Gandhi as well as Shri Rajiv Gandhi – have given importance to this sector by providing more than 50 per cent of the allocation to agriculture. The development of agriculture is the development of the nation. That is why, they have given great importance to this sector. This year, our Hon. Prime Minister has done like our leaders Smt. Indiraji and Shri Rajivji our Hon. Minister for Agriculture – Shri Balram Jakhar is here; he is also coming from the same agricultural community; and he represents the agrarian sector, he himself being a farmer – have given a lot of importance to this sector. So, we are fortunate to have that Ministry under his leadership.

This year a sum of Rs. 3172.40 crores have been earmarked for the Agriculture Ministry. In this, for Agriculture, they have allotted Rs. 2217.95 crores; for Cooperation, Rs. 370 crores; for Development of Agricultural Research, Rs. 375.65 crores; and for Animal Husbandry Rs. 208.80 crores. So,

totally Rs. 3172.40 crores, they have allotted.

Every year, we have been increasing the allocation to the agricultural sector because we feel that this sector is very important and this sector has to be given much more impetus. That is why, we are giving this much facility. In his hour, I would like to thank our hon. Prime Minister and our Hon. Agriculture Minister. Earlier, there was a feeling among the people that this Government may reduce the subsidy given to fertiliser which is an input and which is a very important ingredient for the development of agriculture. I am happy to say that Rs. 5,000 crores have been earmarked for this, in line with the expectation of our people. In fact this has given a feeling of relief. This has given a feeling of self-confidence to the agriculturists in this country that our Congress Government is always with the farmers and it will go on helping them.

As I mentioned about the agricultural research, this is a continuous process which we are making. By that, our developmental attitudes and activities in this sector are growing faster. We have earmarked Rs. 378 crore in this area. Our former Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi, had enunciated a Programme under the name Krishi Vigyan Kendras. Each and every district will have a Krishi Vigyan Kendra in this country by which each and every area will be developed, researched and analysed. It will be a creative point for the development of the agricultural system.

We know we have been facing a great crisis with regard to oilseeds. Our Prime Minister is very emphatic and very constructive on this. He has informed that we will come out this problem and for which this year itself, we have allotted Rs. 73.22 crore.

Another area I would like to emphasise is crop insurance. Our Government in the past has created new avenues to alleviate the problems with regard to the farmers, particularly the crop failure. We have made lot of rules and regulations and passed the Bills. But on the advice of the Central Government, about 19 States and three Union Territories in the country have already implemented this scheme. This year alone, we have already allocated Rs. 30 crore to implement this particular programme.

The Hon. Minister is very much interested to help and alleviate the problems. We discussed in the last budget also. The crop insurance system is now on the basis of taluqas. The area of taluqa is not really helping the farmers because the drought or the calamity, whichever it is, comes not in the full area of a taluqa. Only when the taluqa is affected, it is accepted for the crop insurance facility. In a taluqa only 10 villages or 15 villages are affected. Thereby the other village people will not be getting the benefit. Therefore, I urge upon the Government that it must consider that every village or even every farmer must get the benefit of crop insurance whenever he is affected by flood or any other calamity. This is a very important thing. I hope you have already agreed. But a necessary legislation must be brought forward in this august House in this session itself. That will help the farmers at large.

The other day you were very kind enough to announce the Agriculture Policy in this august House. We are waiting with a fond hope that this is a must. Our farmers are in need of this policy. That will have a bearing that will give a help, that will have an impact on the production, on the working and on sufferings of the farmers. Recently, our Government announced a Trade Policy for five years. Like that, we have been asking the Agriculture Ministry to formulate a five year plan policy that will help our public.

particularly the agriculturists, so that they can be sure about the Govt. Policy. Their prices, their production, their work culture, everything will improve. There will be some standard. There will be some effect.

I urge upon the Government that we must bring forward a comprehensive agriculture policy and also price policy. Thereby the price also cannot fluctuate. So, the farmers will have their due share of price rise. The hard work can have the benefit by the policy.

Today our country is self – sufficient. We are having 176.23 million tonnes of food production. We are happy to see this. Even from last year to this year, we have created a higher production of 5.19 million tonnes. The creativity of the farmers must be congratulated and they must be given more benefits because there is a feeling that life and death of the farming community in this country are connected with poverty. This kind of a sentiment should go. We have given enough protection to our farmers. Of course, that kind of a situation is not there today. But even now, we need more protection from the Government so that majority people in the rural areas and the farming community will be benefited by the Government policies. As I mentioned, lending system in the agricultural sector, particularly in cooperatives, is very high. I would like to say that the percentage of rate of interest is not correct. We have been demanding that for agriculturists, it should not be more than six per cent and you were one of the forerunners to demand this and. You are the Minister of Agriculture. We demanded and this should be accepted that the rate of interest should not be more than six per cent in the cooperative sector. We have given lot of loans to industries and more than Rs. 3000 crores has not come back at all. It is not going to get recovered. This is the position. Whereas in agriculture, when loans are given at 11 or 12 or 15 per cent, it is difficult for them to repay. They are not in a position to repay their dues

due to calamities or drought in majority of the areas. This is also one of the reasons for which I urge upon you to recommend to the Finance Minister to accept our proposal of reducing the rate of interest to the farming community.

Our beloved late Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi announced a very ambitious programme on wastelands. The Wasteland Development Board was created and there are lot of wasteland still available in this country. It can be used. Agricultural labourers are more in the agricultural sector and their problems are very many. To solve their problems, our former Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi formed a committee to find out the reality and about the particular problems of the agricultural labourers. But after his departure from power, successive Governments under Shri V.P. Singh and Shri Chandra Shekhar came and that committee did not find anything and conveniently forgot those ideas. I urge upon you that you must revise that programme to find out the problems of the agricultural labourers in the country. A commission should be appointed to find out and solve their problems as there contribution to the country is very high.

As regards rural development, it is a very important sector pertaining to the rural areas. Our Government has given very high importance to it from the day our beloved Shrimati Indira Gandhi came to power in 1980. We have regenerated the 20-Point programme and after that, the rural development programme got the real importance and the people below the poverty line are coming forward to get their problems solved. Its effect is very much. This year, Rs. 3113.24 crores are allocated. As compared to last year, the amount has increased. But when our Finance Minister presented his Budget, he said that there will be another Rs. 1000 crores generated and allotted to this sector. With these Rs. 3113 crores, an ambitious programme was made and 7070 lakh

mandays of employment generation has been identified.

15.00 hrs.

Sir, under the Jawahar Rojgar Yojana, people belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, the poorest among the poor are getting benefited. There is an allocation of about Rs. 3800 crore for this programme. Our Prime Minister has also announced that this programme will be continued and there will also be an increase in the allocation. We welcome this step.

In the Jawahar Rojgar Yojana, the total allotment is Rs. 2046.21 crore, out of which 20 per cent will be allocated for a programme to dig one million wells. This is a very ambitious programme. The Harijan families, small and marginal farmers and other weaker sections are getting a lot of benefit from this programme and this programme is changing their way of life for the better.

In the IRDP sector, you have allocated Rs. 375.64 crore for accelerated rural water scheme, which is named after our great leader Shri Rajiv Gandhi. Our beloved former Prime Minister started the technology mission for drinking water. Under his dynamic leadership, he wanted that every village must get potable water. This year, you allotted Rs. 460.58 crore. I may mention here that this ambitious programme must be completed within a specific period, thereby enabling all our village folk get this benefit of potable water.

With regard to rural development, our former Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi tried his level best to bring the Panchayati Raj System in this great country. Panchayati Raj system will give power to our people at the village level to improve their lot. I may state here that the money must directly go to

the Panchayats from the Centre. The development work should not be diluted or delayed by having so many intermediaries such as State to District, District to Taluk, Taluk to Block and so on. That is why, in all fairness, he thought that the money should go directly to Panchayats so that the villagers themselves are in a position to decide about their own developmental activities and implement the programmes in an effective manner. With the participation of the people themselves the developmental activities can be implemented very quickly under this Panchayati Raj system. I know that the Government is taking serious steps in this regard, with the cooperation of our friends on the other side of the august House. I take this opportunity to urge upon our Opposition brothers to cooperate with us to bring this Bill forward because this Bill will change our rural society. Once this Panchayati Raj System is introduced, our villagers will have the right to decide their future and improve their lot. This is the ambition of our beloved leader Shri Rajiv Gandhi and we need all your cooperation to fulfil his ambition. I urge upon you to bring this Bill in this august House as early as possible.

With regard to food, this year our Government has allotted Rs. 2671.16 crore, out of which Rs. 2500 crore is given as subsidy. We know the importance of subsidy. Our successive governments in the past under the leadership of Shrimati Indira Gandhi, Shri Rajiv Gandhi and now under the leadership of Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao have categorically decided to continue with the subsidy because the poorest among the poor in our country still need this subsidy and they cannot afford to exist without the help of this subsidy. Therefore, this food subsidy is again given to improve their condition. There is a slight cut in this year's allocation. From last year's allocation of Rs. 2850 crore, this is reduced to Rs. 2500 this year. I urge upon the Government that this gap must be made good. Rather it should still be increased.

There should be higher allocation to enable our poor populace to get the benefit of our welfare programmes

A lot of subsidy has been given to the Food Department. But adulteration is a major crime. These days adulterators are very bold. We are getting the rice mixed with stone and Tur Dal mixed with Kesari Dal. In fact adulteration is there in each and every food item. Adulteration is a part of the life of the adulterators. The Consumer Protection Act was brought to check this menace but in spite of that we see adulteration is still going on. They should not be allowed to do these wrongful deeds by which the society at large is affected. Because of this adulteration many people are suffering from various diseases. Therefore, I urge upon you that the standard of quality must be improved. For this you may have to bring more stringent laws. I would say that these laws should be approved by one and all.

The pilferage, theft and cheating in the PDS should be stopped. Necessary steps should be taken in this regard. No doubt a lot of improvement has been made but it is not sufficient.

I would also like to request you to kindly ban the speculators in trade and forward trading in the food grains market. This is one of the major areas where you can control the price. You can also control the theft and the adulterators.

Due to the financial crunch we are not able to reduce the issue price to the food grains. We were bound to increase the issue price by one rupee. I beg upon the august House to kindly decrease it and bring it to the same level as before because it goes to the common man. They must be given protection. You can make good this one rupee by controlling the pilferage and other such malpractices.

Our Prime Minister has come out with an idea to give new impetus to PDS. The most backward blocks in the country were selected, 1700 most backward blocks have been selected, 11,181 new Fair Price Shops have been sanctioned and 23.6 lakhs cards are going to be issued. Under the Drought Prone Area Programme, Integrated Tribal Development Programme, Desert Development Programme and Hill Area Development Programme people from the remotest areas are getting the benefits. They are not only getting the PDS but they are also getting the commodities at less prices. Through these special programmes which were announced, the people from the backward areas are getting benefits. Out of 1715 blocks selected 143 blocks are under DDP, 593 blocks are under DPAP, 148 blocks are under ITDP, 55 blocks are under Hill Area Development Programme. And the other neglected areas that we have are 177 blocks.

Sir, I must thank the hon. Prime Minister for the bold initiative he has taken with regard to this system. Because of his innovative ideas, the whole country is praising him.

Today, the Department of Agriculture, the Department of Food and the Department of Rural Development are the important areas. So, they should be developed.

I would also like to request the hon. Minister one thing. We have been demanding that the Agriculture and Water Resources be connected with one another. I request that he should do the needful in this regard.

We have to link all the rivers. Water is an important factor. All rivers should be nationalised also. Only by nationalising it, we can create a sense of integration and a unity. By means of this ambitious programme, the Department will gain as also the country.

With these few words, I once again

support the Demands for Grants of the Ministries of Agriculture, Food, Civil Supplies and the PDS.

[*Translation*]

SHRI NITISH KUMAR (Barh): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to speak against the Demands for Grants of the concerned Ministries. Today, first of all I want to draw the attention of the House to two or three issues. In some areas of our State of Bihar, wheat crops have been afflicted with a dreaded disease. The local newspapers have been publishing it for last several days. Today, it has appeared in the Delhi edition of the 'Janasatta' under the caption, "Bihar mein kuchch hissosmein gehun ki fasal jaharili hui - eak mara". It is a very strange disease. The wheat grains turn black. A person wanted to taste it. When he chewed and swallowed it, he started vomiting. He became unconscious and died. This disease has broken out especially in Jamui and Nawada. I request the Hon. Minister of Agriculture who is sitting here, to send a team there from Delhi immediately and conduct an inquiry in this regard as to what is this disease, how did it breakout and how to prevent it from spreading to other areas. We hope that the Government will certainly pay attention and take action on it.

I want to draw the attention of the House to another report. It has appeared in today's 'Janasatta' under the caption "Kisano ne bot klub per fasaion ki holi jalai". Mr. Chairman, Sir, the farmers of Punjab, Haryana and the adjoining State of Uttar Pradesh are discontent with the price policy and support prices of Rabi crops announced by the Government and resorted to this move out of frustration. During the Government of our party the support price of wheat was raised from Rs. 183 per quintal to Rs. 215 per quintal. Last year the procurement price of wheat had

been fixed at Rs. 225 per quintal. This year the increase in the procurement price has been the lowest. The increase is only Rs. 25/- . The procurement prices of other crops have been fixed at the same ratio. The subsidy on fertilizers had been withdrawn which means that the input has become costlier. The rupees has also been devastated. Farmers are anguished over the fixation of procurement price of wheat at 250/- per quintal. They burn their crops out of frustration. I, therefore, urge the Government to reconsider its decision.

Just now I received the agenda of the House. It says that the hon. Minister would make a statement about Bonus payment. I am not talking of Bonus now. In the year 1990, the Hanumantrao Committee had been constituted to provide remunerative prices to farmers for their crops. I would like to draw your attention towards the fact that the committee had made some recommendations and the support prices were then fixed on that basis. Government should follow the same criterion and should not make any changes in it, because it is in the interest of the farmers. It was a scientific approach. Therefore, I would urge the Government to follow the same formula on the basis of which the support price of wheat had earlier been fixed at Rs. 215 per quintal. Farmers should continue to get due remuneration for their hard work. The Government should fix the support price keeping in view various factors viz. cost of production, change in input prices, input and output price parity, demand and supply, intercrop price parity, effect on industrial crop structure, effect on general price level, effect on cost of living, international market price situation, parity between price paid and price received. Mr. Jakhar is himself a farmer, he knows it better. I am not talking of other crops. I am talking of support price of wheat only. I urge the Government to fix the support price of wheat at Rs. 350/- per quintal instead of the present support price of Rs. 250/- . The

Government is talking of bonus payment. If the Government is sympathetic towards the village people and the farmers, it must change the present support price of wheat and fix a corresponding price for other crops also.

Alongwith the farmers, I would like to draw your attention towards the problem of the artisans. It is only after that I would like to come to budgetary provisions. We had introduced a long waiver scheme for the farmers and artisans. I am very thankful that the Government has made a provision of Rs. 1500 crore under this head in this year's Budget but I would like to tell you that there is a lacuna' in it. It is about the loan relief scheme. People who drew loans from Public Sector Banks, Regional Rural Banks and Cooperative Banks have been benefited. The Government had allotted areas to various banks to serve the people and give loans. In many areas some private banks and scheduled banks had given loans. Now loans taken by people from these banks will not be waived. I would like that the Government should review the whole situation and make necessary reforms in the system so that all people get equal relief. This is my suggestion.

There are many challenges before this country. Our production is about 176 million tonnes. At present the per capita availability is cereals 437 grams and pulses 36 grams, but it cannot be called a balanced diet. If we base our assessment on diet being given to a soldier or a prisoner, then at the turn of the century this country would respectively require about 260 million tonnes and 265 million tonnes of foodgrains. Even if we make the calculation on the basis of present per capita availability of diet in the country, we would require 240 million tonnes of foodgrains by the turn of this century. The Ministry of Agriculture calculates the figures on the basis of present availability and sets up its target. Irrespective of the Government in power. If we adopt this yardstick, then also

this country would require 240 million tonnes of foodgrains by the turn of this century of course, it is not sufficient.

China is our neighbouring country. In 1988 it produced 235 million tonnes of foodgrains and even then it had to import 35 million tonnes to feed its 92 crore people. This requirement is on the basis of balanced diet admissible in that country. Even if we do not base of calculation on diet being provide to a soldier or a prisoner and make the calculation on the basis of actual availability of foodgrains, this country would need foodgrains to the extent of 240 million tonnes. One of the reason is that 40% of the people of this country live below the poverty line. But our own estimates show that about 50% of people live below the poverty line. These people have not purchasing power and hence cannot get two square meals a day. Even on this basis we require 240 million tonnes of foodgrains. What scheme does the Government have to achieve this target? The rate of population growth is about 2.1% and agricultural growth is 2.6%, yet there is a wide gap between the demand and the supply of foodgrains. The foodgrains position in the country is very dismal. We do not making much import of foodgrains because people have no purchasing power. It is a different matter that there is no need to import wheat. The per capita availability of pulses, which is a major source of protein for people, was 70 grams in 1957 which has come down to 36 gms now. This is also major challenge before us and we want to know from the Budget allocations as to how does the Government propose to face this situation. The present Budget has an outlay Rs. 1049 crore and 75 lakh for agriculture, it was Rs. 1016 crore 31 lakh in 1991-92. In terms of rupee, it is 3 per cent more than the previous year's allocation but keeping in view the devaluation of rupee, it is less by 10%. The rupee was devaluated by 16% then it increases to 18% and now it is 12% to 13%. Even if we accept that rupee has been

devaluated by 13%, the Budgetary allocation for agriculture has gone down by 10%.

In 1991-92 Government had made an allocation of Rs. 157 crore and 99 lakh to Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development which was rounded to Rs. 158 crore. This means it has been really cut by 13%. The Government had been running a scheme called Operation Flood-III and kept an outlay of Rs. 42 crors and 11 lakh for it in 1991-92 Budget. In 1992-93 it has been reduced to Rs. 23 crore and 75 lakh. Why is the Government curtailing all these allocations? How is it going to meet the challenges. The hon. Minister may give some reply to all these points, but this is the factual situation.

In 1991-92 Rs. 39 crore and 35 lakh had been allocated to horticulture sector which has been increased this time. We express our thanks to the Government for this. It has been increased to Rs. 65 crore. This would help increase coconut and spices production in south India. The Budgetary allocation for coconut has been increased to Rs. 9 crore from Rs. 5 crores and 14 lakh and for spices it has been increased to Rs. 3 crore and 65 lakh for Rs. 26 lakhs. I express my thanks to the Government for this. But no attention has been paid either by way of framing policies or planning for promoting horticulture in northern India i.e. for augmenting the production of mangoes or litchies or jujube or Guara. We want development of South India which is an integral part of the country but northern Bihar should also be developed. We want that Government should formulate a scheme and inform the House in this regard. You have allocated so much funds for the development of one region therefore, allocation for northern India should also be increased.

The encourage the farmers, the Government had included Kinno and ginger under

market intervention scheme. But no new scheme has been introduced for these commodities. So far as we know, no new scheme has been introduced under the market intervention scheme for these commodities. An hon. Congress Member was just now speaking very high about the achievements of the present Government. He made allegations against us also. I would like to inform that the previous Government had done a lot of work and I would like to know whether you are able to launch any new scheme as was done by the previous Government.

There is a lot of potential for development in pisciculture (fishery) sector. Faster development may be achieved by undertaking pisciculture in big and small ponds on large scale by implementing inland fishery or fresh water fishery programmes but the Government has not so far formulated any such schemes. A lot of development may be achieved in this way and the unemployed may get the employment.

When you came in power, you reduced the subsidy on fertilizers country wide protest was lodged against the withdrawal and reduction of subsidy on fertilizers. We had also lodged a protest, then the Government said that subsidy would continue to be allowed for small and medium farmers. In 1991-92 the Government had made a provision of Rs. 405 crore for providing subsidy at the current rate. But this year the Government has made no provision to provide subsidy to the small and medium farmers. It means that the farmers will be forced to purchase fertilizers on the normal rate and will get no subsidy this year.

All farmers are not big farmers like Shri Balram Jakhar. I do not want to make any comment on the dress, but Mahatma Gandhi was not a hypocrite. He had resolved to wear loin cloth to identify himself completely with the people of India. Shri Jakhar's clothes

look very good, but what would happen to those poor farmers who live in villages? They are not big farmers. You have deprived 70 per cent farmers from subsidy to the tune of Rs. 405 crore. We are in favour of providing subsidy to all the farmers. We are opposed to the withdrawal and reduction of the subsidy. Wide publicity was made to provide relief to the small and medium farmers and it was said that the Government wanted to safeguard, their interests. Why has the Government not allocated even a single paisa for subsidy? While last year a sum of RS. 405 crore was allocated under this head, but no funds have been allotted this year. An amount of Rs. 289 crore 70 lakh was allotted for other fertilizer schemes in 1991-92. I am quoting these figures from the revised estimates. Why have you reduced it to Rs. 6 crore 85 lakh in 1992-93? Why have you made such a drastic cut in the allocation for other fertilizer schemes? Schemes are formulated and implemented for small and marginal farmers and for agricultural labourers. In 1991-92 a provision of Rs. 100 crore 59 lakh was made in the Budget estimates and in the revised estimates, a sum of RS. 92 crore 65 lakh was shown under this head. This scheme has been abandoned in 1992-93. The budget allocation for this purpose is zero.

Weaker Section, small and medium farmers are being totally neglected under the present Government. The schemes meant for the weaker section, poor and small farmers are being abandoned. This is the effect of Agriculture Minister's dress on the schemes and programmes.

Our agricultural scientists may be favourably compared with the scientists of the world from the point of view of competence, wisdom, intelligence as also in their research work, but the research made by them has not reached the land. It has been said just now that production of pulses, has gone down considerably and per capita availability of

pulses has decreased. Current per capita availability of pulses has gone down to 36 grammes as against 70 grammes in 1957. Our scientists have developed several varieties of pulses which yielded more production and ripe in a few days. Such a research has been made, but Government has paid no attention to launch extension schemes to make the fruits of such a research on the field. In 1991-92, budget estimate for extension and training was Rs. 11 crore and 93 lakh, but in 1992-93 it has been reduced to RS. 11 crore 87 lakh which is lower in comparison to the allocation for the previous year. It means that research will continue to be made in the laboratories, scientists will undertake research in the farms. They will demonstrate it to the Ministers, officials, foreign teams and to the Members of the Parliament. The rich farmers who have money will reach there dressed in suite to see the demonstration but the real farmers will continue to be deprived of the fruits of the research and development. Extension programmes have been neglected to such an extent.

One of our friends was referring to Krishi Vigyan Kendra. 109 Krishi Vigyan Kendra have been established till now. National front Government had sanctioned setting up of new Krishi Vigyan Kendras. None knows as to what happened to those Kendras? You have not sanctioned them till now. Would you like to tell us whether these Kendras have been sanctioned or not. Such Kendras must be sanctioned. You will say that such Kendras have been sanctioned in some areas like Rajasthan and Haryana. If it has been sanctioned by Shri Devi Lal, it would not be approved. After all his area is also a part of India one Krishi Vigyan Kendra was sanctioned in the constituency of Shri Rabi Ray like other areas. God knows, what happened to it. All sorts of approval was granted. Minister level approval was granted. Even the Government had approved it. After the fall of our Government, the new Government dis-

cussed it in the Planning Commission again and funding pattern was discussed in a new way. Funding pattern was decided on a matching basis. Under the new funding pattern, 50 per cent of funds should be provided by the Centre and 50 per cent by the State. In this way, the scheme of Krishi Vigyan Kendras can never be implemented successfully. It is a very ambitious scheme. It is a good scheme which aims at making the fruits of the research available to the farmers. This question has been answered several times in this House. But no attention has been paid by the Government to implement the scheme. You say that you will set up 200 Krishi Vigyan Kendras and a discussion has been held with the Planning Commission in this regard. It has not been mentioned as to how much funds have been provided in the Budget and how much amount is going to be spent, this year. It is a good scheme. It should be expanded. It should not be curtailed for political reasons and it must be sanctioned and implemented in its original form. There are 109 Krishi Vigyan Kendras. More Krishi Vigyan Kendras should be opened. It is a matter of great happiness that several proposals for Krishi Vigyan Kendras are pending for sanction. The team has submitted its report. I would like to request that it should be finalised and decision on it should be taken at the earliest.

Our position with regard to oilseeds is also very poor. It is an irony that it has got energy, but it is produced only in very dry areas. We have to make vigorous efforts for increasing the production of oil seeds. I would like to give a suggestion to the hon. Minister in this regard. Whenever there is shortage of oilseeds, we immediately go in for the import of edible oils. This practice is very dangerous. You can go through the records about import of edible oils for the last many years. These figures are available everywhere. I do not want to waste the

precious time of the House by quoting these figures. I have got the figures for the period from 1985-86 to 1990-91. In 1987-88 the import of edible oils had reached upto the level of 18,10,000 tonnes. In 1990-91 its import was to the tune of 5,38,000 tonnes. Edible oil is not such a thing without which we cannot live. We should accept the shortage of edible oils as challenge. We should be ready to face a little bit hardship. We should not import oil seeds and edible oil. We should encourage our own farmers and should try to live by consuming less edible oil. There was no need to increase the stock of edible oils by importing it and thereby suddenly increasing our requirement. The requirement for edible oils went up to 54 grammes from 48 grammes. It was dumped in the market by importing it. People's requirement and habit also changed due to excessive import. Our requirement has again increased to 59 grammes from 54 grammes when there is availability of 54 grammes. Why should we import it? Why is it so that requirement of edible oils has gone up to 58 grammes per individual per day when it was only 48 grammes just two years back? It is not good to discourage our own farmers by importing edible oils from foreign countries. We should not import edible oil at any cost and we should appeal to the people to consume less edible oil. We should tell the people that it is very difficult time. We should ask the people to consume less edible oil and accelerate the oilseeds production programme with a view to encourage the farmers so that there is maximum production of oilseeds. This is my suggestion.

A lot of publicity is being given to the green revolution in the present situation. Green revolution has of course taken place in the hon. Minister's constituency. Green revolution had not much impact in the entire country. It is a good thing. We were in a very bad situation. We were going with a begging bowl to the foreign countries and we accepted that situation as a challenge. Green revolution proved to be successful only in

those areas where irrigation facility was available and in a way it has reached at an optimum level in those areas. Even now there is 70 per cent of dry farming in our country. Dry farming depends on the rain. Agriculture production can not increase unless we prepare a strategy for it. The total production of 70 percent rainfed areas is only 48 per cent of the total foodgrains production in the country. The contribution of 30 percent land which has got irrigation facilities is 52 per cent. We have tremendous scope for increasing foodgrains production in our country. We can produce more than 265 million tonnes by the turn of this century, but there is a need to prepare a strategy for the rainfed areas. A scheme was prepared by the name of

[English]

National Water State Development Project for Rainfed area.

[Translation]

It is an ambitious scheme. It will raise the water level. It will check the wastage of water and will raise the water level in those areas where it is low. In 1991-92 the Planning Commission had allocated Rs. 250 crores, then what is the reason that you allocated only Rs. 170 crore and spent Rs. 159 crore while Planning Commission is providing you Rs. 250 crore. This year in 1992-93 you are allocating only Rs. 161 crore. This is the biggest and most ambitious scheme for the rainfed farming. What is your attitude towards it?

No proper work is being done on it. I have some knowledge about Bihar. The work is being done in the same way even at the State level. It is a State ruled by my party. It is my home State that is why I am talking about it. I am not saying it for criticising anybody. In officers meeting it is decided that this scheme will be implemented in those areas where the irrigated land is less than 30 per cent and norms are fixed for the blocks

where it is useful. You have fixed the norms. Now there are such blocks in Bihar where water level is very high i.e. 1 1/2-2 years or so. If a water shed is made there the water level will raise further and the whole land will become saline. If it so happen then we will request the Government to conduct soil tests it especially in Bihar. I believe that if this scheme is implemented then the land in 30-40 blocks will become saline, but the officers are not bothered about it. We had sent a team there when we were in power. The team went there and studied the situation there but later on the officers made some changes in it. We don't know what short of politics is being played in bringing forward this scheme, which will harm the interests of the farmers. We would like to submit that this scheme should be duly examined as. Discuss this issue with the Government of Bihar. There is something wrong at the lower level and we are not away of it. We are going to implement it, it can create a bad situation. The water level in North Bihar is already very high and by making water sheds there we will be endangering the lives of people there. Therefore, we will request you to look into this matter.

We have a challenge before us and the budget has clarified it that how you faced it. The Government is facing that challenge by devalue the rupee and stopping the development process and by exploiting poor farmers. We would like to know from the Government that on 15 August, 1990 from the rampart of the Red Fort the then Prime Minister Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh said that this decade would be celebrated as a decade of farmers. There would be no party politics in respect of the problems of the farmers and they would be brought in focus and will be given priority in the country. We had turned in wrong direction from the Second Five Years Plan when instead of agriculture priority was given to the industry. As a result of which we have been trapped in such a situation. We said that this decade will be a decade of the farmers but the present Government is not thinking about it. We said

[Sh. Nitish Kumar]

that we will announce an Agricultural Policy as Industrial Policy already exists in the country. I would like to ask what exercise is going on, in this regard and by when it will be announced? The exercise had been completed. When we were in power. The discussions with the Planning Commission were almost over but we could not find an opportunity to present that. We had to present that in the Parliament during that very winter session, in which our Government was voted out. The next Government did not paid attention to it. Now you are in power and it is revealed that some action is being taken by this Government but how long this exercise will continue. When will this be brought before the country. It has been already discussed with the Chief Ministers, Agriculture Department, Agriculture Ministry and with the Planning Commission. Inter-Ministry discussions have also been completed. We don't know what the Government wants to find out by reopening the chapters of that discussion. Another challenge before us is to provide food and balanced diet to our countrymen on the one hand and on the other hand we are mainly dependent on agriculture. Even today, more than 70 per cent people depend on agriculture. How to reduce this dependence? How to diversify our labour-force or man-power towards agro-based industries or towards other sector so that pressure on agriculture may be reduced. It is the main challenge before us and a National Agriculture Policy should be evolved by consensus for facing this challenge. There could be no difference of opinion in this regard. Remunerative prices for crops should be included in it. There should be co-ordination between the prices of agricultural produce and industrial produce. This should not be there that an owner of a factory decides the price of his produce while the farmer does not have this right. The farmer does not have any say in this regard. The farmer is compelled for distress sale. Agro-based industries should be promoted. Number of dependents on agriculture should

be reduced and the farmers should be provided seeds, fertilizers, insecticides at cheaper rates. Irrigation facilities should be provided an priority should be given to the development of the agriculture in those areas where the people are dependent on rain water for irrigation. Farmer's Councils should be constituted at block level, district level and state level so that they may discuss it among them and suggest about their problems and may express their views to the Government. Crops Insurance Scheme is not meant for farmers. It is meant for the banks which provide loans. Crops Insurance Scheme should be expanded. It should be implemented for all crops and its profit should be given to all farmers. When we are talking about agriculture policy then warehouses should be constructed in each village. There should be no regional restrictions on the transportation of agriculture productions. The farmers should be given information about new-techniques. These all things should be included in agriculture policy. Land-reforms should also be included in it. Land should be given to the cultivators. Latest land record should be made and farmers should be given its pass books. Today, there are not latest land records. By making latest land record, pass books should be given to the farmers with full details of their land as it is given by banks on depositing money. All sale-purchase deeds should be recorded in that pass book. There is no need of such detailed revenue records. One record register will be kept in regional office and the pass-book will remain with the farmer. These all things should be included in the agriculture policy. We should organise the landless labourers and form a land army and expand the area of cultivation. (*Interruptions*)

Mr. Chairman, Sir, keeping in view the growth rate and increasing population one thing has come before us. It is a challenge before us and how the Government is facing this challenge through its budgetary proposals. Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Government will face this challenge on the suggestions of Dunkel. I am shocked to see the budget of

Dr. Manmohan Singh. There was hardly a paragraph on rural development and agriculture in it. I am shocked to note that no attention has been paid on such a large sector, on which such a large population depends. And if any attention has been paid that is opening of agriculture for all things even for seeds too for foreigners. This Dunkel draft is harmful to our agriculture sector.

We would request the hon. Agriculture Minister to raise a voice of sharp opposition of his Ministry. Multi-national companies will reign the country of once these thing reach here. I would not like to go in detail. Recently, a discussion was going on a private motion. We have expressed our views in that discussion as well as in the meeting of Consultative Committee of the Commerce Ministry. We want to draw the attention of the Government towards Dunkel drafts. Dunkel suggests reducing support to agriculture. Who is Dunkel to suggest us. Will the USA advise us as to how much subsidy we should pay to our agriculture sector. They are paying 50 dollars as subsidy per tonne paid on weight. In this way they pay 39% subsidy to their farmers. In Australia subsidy rate is 39%. The European Economic Community pays 58%. Holland, Belgium, France, Britain, Italy and Germany pay 42%, Finland 77%, Norway 80% and Sweden 58% to their farmers. While the USA pay 40% subsidy to their farmers, they advise us to pay a subsidy of less than 10% and we people accept that and become complacent that our agriculture sector is equipped with all facilities and the lower rate of subsidy will have no effect on us. It is not the question whether it will have any effect on us, but the question is whether they should direct us in this manner?

Our challenge is serious, we have to feed our population, we have to raise people from that state, we have to bring progress in the country, we have to bring about prosperity and happiness. For that should we play into their hands? Mr. Chairman Sir, there will be a free import of seeds into the country. The seeds will be made patent. But how can

a living thing be made patent. A plant cannot be made patent. It is against the Indian culture. Let us take the case of bio-technology. We may also talk of blue green algae. They are also living things and they will also be made patent, that means they will sell their things in this country and the next generation cannot gain from this, whether it is in the case of animals, crops or bio-technology. If the farmer buys seeds and tries to preserve some seeds for the next crop, will the Government of India let him preserve it? Because the seeds agent will complain. Then the Government will send him to jail. It will ask the State Government to look into the matter and the State Governments in this turn will send him to jail. If the Government does not do so, the USA will resort to cross retaliation and use special 301. They will corner us in trade. These are so dangerous. So I would like to advise you that if you have a sense of pride within you or if you are concerned for the pride of your country and if people, you should raise your voice against it and at least the injustice which is being perpetrated and the conspiracy being hatched to ruin our agriculture should be stopped. They want that our farmer should again become a pauper, a poor and forced to sell his land. They want that we should again approach them for P.L. 480 or foodgrains and beg before them. This is what they want. They do not want us to be self-reliant, or become powerful. Please try to understand this conspiracy. Our agricultural scientists are undertaking research now. When multi-national companies will come, they will not be able to stand before them even for a month or two. That is why kindly save this country from being sunk. Please save our agriculture from being ruined. We hope that you will be a little more courageous, if you really want the country make progress. Village industries are in a bad shape. The funds which were allocated for the rural development in 90-91 was about Rs. 3129 crores. It was Rs. 3508 crores in 1991-92 and this time it has been brought down to Rs. 3100 crore. This is how the Government is developing the villages! If we

take into account the devaluation of rupee, the allocation for this sector has been reduced by 22%. But the Government is boasting of its performances that it is doing a very good thing. In the same way what has been done for the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana? This scheme is being launched after Jawahar Lal Nehru's name, but it would have made to difference if you disclosed the truth in this regard. Actually, this scheme had been started by the Morarji Desai Government i.e., the Janta Party Government under a food for work programme. Thereafter, it was renamed as N.R.E.P. and subsequently as R.L.I.G.P. and now it is being run as Jawahar Rozgar Yojna. Whatever you might call it, you may call it by any name but this scheme has been running since 1977 and the Janta Party Government had introduced it. Since then the scheme is striving for creating mandays and generating employment. All right, you may not give its credit to Janta Party but please do not reduce the funds for this sector. A provision of Rs. 3100 crore had been made in 1990-91 for this scheme which was reduced to Rs. 2100 crore in 1991-92 and now it is Rs. 2046 crore. In fact, it is seen that a 20% cut in the funds has been affected so that villagers and workers do not get employment. This is what the Government is doing. In the same way the I.R.D.P. which is an antodaya programme was introduced in 1977, and a provision of Rs. 390 crore had been made in 1990-91. In 1990-91 it was Rs. 390.40 crore. Now it has been made Rs. 390.20 crore. What do you want to do with the villagers and the people of the backward classes? What sin have they committed? Why was such an act of injustice perpetrated against them? Neither do those people get employment nor is there any way they can rise above the poverty line. This is your policy and you hope to solve problems in this way and face challenges.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the annual report of the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana contains figures of last 3 years. The figures in respect of

financial and physical achievements show that maximum mandays had been created in 1990-91. As many as 87 crore 31 lakh mandays had been created during this year. This is your golden era, the target was to create 92 crore, 91 lakh mandays and we reached near this target. There was a provision of Rs. 2628 crore out of which Rs. 2529 crore were released. This is the golden era of this plan when your party was not in power. But today you are boasting of your performances that you have done a very big thing. What have you done? In 1991-92 you provided a sum of Rs. 26.13 crore out of which Rs. 20.13 crore were released. Out of this only Rs. 13.03 crore were utilized and 4054 lakh mandays created when your party is in power. This speaks of your intentions which are not clear towards villages. That is why this situation has been created.

I made a submission about the I.R.D.P. The Antodaya Programme should also have been discussed along with the TRYSEM programme. This thing is evident from the annual report that TRYSEM was introduced on the 15th August 1979 whereas the I.R.D.P. was introduced from 2nd of October 1980. It has been written therein that this is the supporting component of I.R.D.P. Now you may kindly explain as to how the supporting component could be implemented first and the main component later. In the annual report of I.R.D.P., at least, this much could have been said that the scheme was introduced by the Janata Party rule in 1977-78. The Antodaya programme had started since then. The scheme for lifting the poor above the poverty line was also started, but your intention is not clear. That is why you are doing such kind of things.

Then what will be the situation in the country? Look at the condition of the roads. Mr. Chairman Sir, you are ringing the bell again and again. The annual report which they have presented on road development speaks that there was a scheme for constructing rural roads in the Seventh Five Year Plan. It was decided to link the villages

having a population of about 1500, with roads. Till now you have not been able to fulfill this target. This is your report. Even if I do not know about your intentions, but I will certainly like to say that there is a difference of priority at your end. You pay no attention towards the development of villages. The result is that today the villages are existing in a state of helplessness.

Lately there was a discussion on the P.D.S. The hon'ble members were full of praise and they were taking on behalf of the Congress Party. I would only like to say one thing in connection with P.D.S. This news item was published on the 23.5.92 in the Indian Express.

[English]

"Official sanction for adding impurities: Public Distribution system. Believe it or not, but the fact is that up to 49 per cent impurities are officially permitted in foodgrains procured for distribution through public distribution system network all over the country."

[Translation]

You may believe or not but it is a fact that 49 per cent impurity is being permitted by the Government. Not only the Indian Express but all the newspapers of that day published the news that it contained 49 per cent impurity. What type of foodgrains you are going to provide to the poor. Issue price has been increased substandard foodgrains having 49 per cent impurity are being provided to them, this is nothing more than chaff being given to the people. Foodgrains unfit for human consumption and which could be provided to animals is being supplied through PDS. You are applauding yourself and claiming that 1700 Blocks would be covered or 1700 additional PDS centres would be opened. You should give your clarification in regard to the prevailing situation in this respect. The entire country is concerned about it. Issue prices should be reduced.

Before I conclude I would like the Government to clarify some points. Do the Government intend to lessen the dependence on agriculture or not? Do the Government have any plan or policy in this regard or not? Even now more than 70 per cent of total population depending on agriculture. Do the Government want to reduce the burden on agriculture or not? How long will the Government take to evolve an agriculture policy? Will this matter be restricted only to discussions or the Government intend to formulate an agriculture policy? Will the Government formulate any new scheme in the interest of the farmers?

When we were in power i.e. the National Front was in power, Shri Madhu Dandavata had delivered the Budget speech. The hon. Ministers may go through the detailed Budget estimates presented later on. 49.5 per cent of the total budget outlay was earmarked for the development of rural sector. In the eighth plan, half of the total Budget outlay was proposed to be spent on the rural sector. Now the Government have changed the approach paper and revised plan document. The Government must disclose in clear terms as to how much of the budget outlay is proposed to be spent for that purpose. We have already pointed out the sectors in which the funds have been curtailed. Though we had earmarked 49.5 per cent of total budget outlay for the rural sector and we intended to raise it to 50 per cent. We would have further increased this allocation in the Eighth Plan. What is your plan? How much amount is proposed to be spent on rural sector by the present Government? This should be made clear while giving reply to the discussion. Because these aspects have been referred to neither in the Budget speech delivered by Shri Manmohan Singh nor in your detailed Demands for Grants. We would like you to clarify this.

We had put all the Acts related to the land reforms passed by various States after 1984 in the 9th schedule of the Constitution.

with a view to keep them out of the jurisdiction of judiciary. After that land tribunal with status of the court was proposed to be set up. The present Government could not do even this work. How long will the Government take to set up land tribunal?

Lastly, I would like to know if the Government intends to impose land ceiling in urban areas just as it has been imposed in rural areas. We would like that this matter may be discussed clearly in the context of land reforms. Agriculture has been totally neglected in the Budget. The Government side to have no clear foresight in this regard. How will we meet the challenges confronting us? The Government does not have any policy to develop the agriculture or the rural areas. Therefore, I would like them to explain their policy to the people. Since funds meant for rural development have been curtailed to a large extent, I oppose this Budget.

[English]

SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA (Amritsar): Sir, my friend Shri Nitish Kumar has raised certain points. They are common. There is a challenge before this nation of rural poverty and we are all keen to improve our agriculture. But his remark against our hon. Minister is uncalled for. It has nothing to do with our agricultural economy.

But perhaps he does not know the man. The hon. Minister was a Minister in Punjab and ten thereafter he was Hon. Speaker here. He is basically a farmer and he has been fighting for the cause of farmers. That we all know.

I rise to support the Demands of the Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Development. It is a very big task which this

Ministry is handling. 70 to 75 per cent of the people are dependent on agriculture and if we improve our agricultural economy, the fate of 75 per cent of the people will change and that is exactly the objective of our Government. This is what we are trying. This is what we want to achieve.

I would like to draw the attention of our hon. Minister that when you prepare estimates, it is always different from what we really achieve. I am not raising all those points because, before me Shri K.V. Thangabalu has explained the agricultural policies and programmes. I am not touching that. But I am raising this point because in this year, 1990-91, you said 182 million tonnes of grains will be produced. That was your estimate but in actual terms it is just 170 million tonnes. You know the difference. What effect will it have on prices?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR): It is 176 million tonnes.

SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA: But in your report, it is 170 to 172 million tonnes. Even if you have estimated 176 million tonnes, it has tremendous effect on prices. The business men, the hoarders and also the big industrialists who are dealing in grain take advantage and rise the price saying that the crop is less. Therefore, while preparing the estimates, I suggest that you should prepare it very carefully because it has connection with the prices. Nobody can say that whatever estimate is there, it is always true. It cannot be possible. I know that. But it should be nearest to the facts.

The other point I would like to say is that you are putting all your efforts to improve the agricultural economy of this country. You are having better seeds, research programmes, exchange programmes and so on and so

forth. You have also received more than Rs. 15,000 crores for the agriculture banks and all that, for giving loans to the farmers. But with all this, with such a big cultivable area in this country, with all the resources we have, with all the big rivers that we have and good rainfall in many of the areas of this country, I am sorry to say that 170 million tonnes or 175 million tonnes of foodgrains is not enough.

You see in China which has only about 20 per cent arable land, the rest is all mountainous, they are having more than 400 million tonnes of foodgrains. We were there. I was with the Agriculture Minister there. We were together in China and we have been studying this problem.

16.00 hrs.

They are having more than 400 million tonnes of grains while they have only 20 per cent arable land. So, we must see that whatever the resources we have, whatever the resources available with us, we must manage our affairs in such a fashion that they improve the agricultural commodities, they improve them so that we have more foodgrains and we can effectively utilise that. To my mind – if you do not mind, I think and I say there is a need of improvement in the management system. Whatever you are spending, whatever resources are available to you, it has to be coordinated and to be seen how we can make best use out of that.

MR. CHAIRMAN: One minute please. I will allow Shri Tarun Gogoi to make a statement which is fixed at 4 O' Clock today.

16.01 hrs.

STATEMENT BY MINISTER

Grant of bonus to farmers over and above minimum support price of wheat

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI TARUN GOGOI): The question of giving a bonus to farmers who sell wheat to Food Corporation of India and its agencies procuring for the Central Pool has been under consideration of Government for some time. The sole purpose behind such a consideration is to maximise procurement of wheat and at the same time extend additional benefit to the farmers.

It has now been decided that a bonus of Rs. 25/- per quintal will be paid to the farmers who sell wheat to the above agencies during the period from 1st April to 31st May, 1992. This bonus will be over and above the minimum support price of Rs. 250/- per quintal already announced by the Government.

It is hoped that the bonus will act as an incentive and will help in achieving adequate level of procurement of wheat to meet the requirements of the public distribution system and provide food security to the country.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Raghunandan Lal Bhatia, go on, please.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE (Dum Dum): There is on question. What about the issue price?

SHRI TARUN GOGOI: That, we decide later on.

16.02 hrs.

DEMNADS FOR GRANTS (GENERAL)
1992-93—Contd.
Ministry of Rural Development
Ministry of Food
Ministry of Agriculture
Ministry of Civil Supplies and Public
Distribution — CONTD.

SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA: What I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister is that the farmer is not getting

adequate price for his product. It is a good that you have given him incentive today, which is Rs. 25/- I think it is not enough. You have two options. Either you give him subsidy or give him implements at a lower rate or provide the infrastructure at a lower cost so that he can meet the demands; or, you raise the price. There are only two options before you. With this, we are very much affected in Punjab because we are the main supplier of wheat and rice to the national kitty. We are supplying something like 60 to 70 per cent of wheat and about 40 per cent of rice to the national kitty. In Punjab, the political crisis is also linked with this economic crisis because the land which is there has reached a stage where it cannot produce more. You are not paying adequate price. The price for infrastructure is going up everyday. The result is that agriculture has become a law of diminishing return in Punjab. It has also created political crisis for us. So, I would request you to kindly take this thing into account from a broader point of view. Either you give them facilities so that they can make agriculture, what you call, beneficial to them or you raise the price. This is up to you as to how you can do it.

Then, the method of fixing prices is also very strange. I do not know who fixes the price on these grains, which institutions are involved, which people are involved and which Departments are involved. I do not know about that. Do not leave it to the bureaucrats alone. Please see the practical side of it. Please see what is the cost of the production; what is the unit of the land available and all that. Please take into account the price of the pesticides and other things. Then, you formulate the price level.

Then, there is another thing. It is concerned with the Food Department. It is about procurement. Whenever the farmer brings his produce to the market, the price of grains are the lowest. The prices start rising when he unloads his produce. Ultimately, in the

market the prices go up. Please see the picture for the last to many years. Even this year, you fixed the price at Rs. 225/- for wheat. What is the prevailing market rate now? It is more than Rs. 400. Whose benefit is this? Is the farmer going to get the benefit out of it? No. Is the Government going to derive any benefit out of this rise in prices? Is the consumer having any benefit? No. Why do you not change the policy in such a way so that the price which the farmer gets adequate price the consumer should also get fair price after adding the administrative charges? My friend here was just saying, "you have raised Rs. 25 for the farmers, but what will happen to the consumers?" It is because you do not have any linkage. I would suggest that the Government should procure all the grains at the time of arrival in the market. Two difficulties will arise out of it, if you adopt this policy. First that you have not enough finance to do that nor do you have enough godown capacity. I would suggest that you tell all the bulk consumers like the flour-millers, rice-sellers that they cannot enter into the market, and only the Government will buy it at a fixed price and supply them. Now it will be at Rs. 275. The Government should buy all the wheat and then allocate to the flour-millers. You can tell them that they can have their own month quota and they should deposit the money with the Government. You allocate it and send it to their mills right from the *mandi*. Then you do not require godown, you do not require any money in this respect and the price structure in the country will be stable. The farmer will get the correct price. The consumer will have the end products at a correct price and you will be the gainer because there will be stability of price in the market. Instability of price in the market affects the farmer very badly. He does not want that there should be a fluctuation or prices should go up and down because he is never the gainer. He is the gainer only when you fix the price and procure at that price. Kindly note this suggestion, it suits, that the Government should procure all the foodgrains and supply it to the flour-millers, exporters and to the rice-sellers

at a fixed price so that they do not make undue profit. If they will get at a fixed price, they will also sell it at a fixed price with their margin on that. It will help everyone. Kindly been this in mind.

Some mention was made about the agricultural universities and research centres. Agricultural universities have done very good work. I do not know about the experience of other States. I can tell you that the Ludhiana Agricultural University has done a wonderful work. They have been above to have research and then they have linked it up with the actual work. There have been *kisan melas*. Whatever the results of their research benefit has gone to farmers are, they *kisan melas* are organised where they tell the people about the achievements of the research. They have been providing good seeds. Therefore, my request is, why do you not have universities in all the States? Let all the States have the benefit of these universities and let them take advantage of the research institutions so that we raise our production.

The main requirement of a farmer is the water. Unfortunately, in this country, we have got very very big schemes. But all those schemes are never completed in time. Then there are political interference. You can see what is happening in the Narmada Valley. Tehri Garwal? Schemes are delayed, cost has increased and the results are very late. Why do you not start small schemes? You must have your policy of long-term as well as short-term period. I would suggest about the short-term policy. You have the rain water available on the ground to the tune of 690 cubic metres and under the ground it is to the tune of 450 cubic metres. In total, you have 1140 cubic metres of water. But what is the utilisation? It is only 552 cubic meters. Why are we wasting it? When we have water, why cannot we dig small canals? We can dig tanks, we can have wells, so that we have proper utilisation of that water. Now we are thinking of taking Aid from World Bank and other banks but what we have, we are

not utilising properly. It will not cost much and I can assure you that. From here and there, you just have the money and ask the villagers to dig the tanks. You need not give money to them. You can take up this under Food for Work Programme that was started earlier. Let them dig and let them get the grains. So in this fashion, I think, very soon we will be able to utilise that excess water which we are having in this country.

Similarly, the results of the green revolution are before you, whether it is in Punjab, Haryana or in Western U.P. And I am glad to see that in Punjab, the per hectare production of wheat is 3,715 kilograms. But if we see in U.P., which has a better land, which has better facilities for water – all the rivers are there – and good rain-fall, there the per hectare production of wheat is only 2,162 kilograms. Where do the mistake lie? Why cannot we rectify all these anomalies? If Punjab is getting 3,479 kilograms per hectare, Why U.P., is getting only 2,162 kilograms per hectare? And similarly the production of paddy per hectare in Punjab is, 2,778 kilograms. But in U.P., you are getting only 1,826 kilograms of paddy per hectare. Kindly ask the State Governments to do something.

My friend, Shri Choudhury, he was saying that the Centre should do this and the Centre should do that. I hope he will also ask his own Government to compare with Punjab to find out as to where is the difficulty. And whatever they can do, they should do and wherever they want any assistance or help, they should come to Centre; and Centre should also help them. After all, it is a national problem.

Now I come to dry farming. In dry farming, we have got lot of lands where dry farming is there. But we have not made a big progress with regard to them. I may inform the hon. Minister that the experiment has been most successful in Israel. And you have always been sending your scientists outside and their has been exchange pro-

grammes and we have been benefitted by them. You have sent them to Philippines and to other areas. Kindly have an exchange programme with Israel to find out how they have been able to manage and we must apply that system in India. Here, lot of lands are dry and there is no rain-fall or lesser rain-fall. We can have those crops which require very less water. So kindly look into this matter and I hope you will be improving our dry land farming.

Now I come to land laws. Our land laws are such that land is being fragmented, after the death of a person. If a person has four sons and he has ten acres, it is divided into two and a half acres per person. In that case, the yield will not be the same. So why cannot we change our laws. In England—the primogeniture law of England—says that only the elder son will be able to get the land and the land shall not be divided. But the income from the land will be divided among all the family members. The fragmentation of land is taking place in this country and every where we find people with one or two or three acres of land. What incentives these small farmers can have, who work upon them? How much he will invest and how much he will get in returns? He will not be able to improve the land because of his meagre resources. So kindly do see and consider if this is possible in our country. Though it is not your Department but anyway the Government is the same and you can prevail upon them.

India is exporting Basmati rice. It is fetching a very good price. We used to export Rs. 200 crores worth of Basmati rice; now it has reached Rs. 800 crores. One bag of Basmati exported can fetch eight bags of wheat. Now must you use your land on wheat? Cannot we have this system that we grow less wheat and grow more Basmati rice, we export it and earn foreign exchange, especially when we get for one bag of Basmati rice a price equivalent to eight bags of

wheat? Kindly look into all these small things; they will certainly help in building our economy and boost our agricultural economy.

Now I come to my own State, Punjab. The people of Punjab are very hard working. They are also very much interested in the scientific development of the system. They own that system; they have applied that system at a great risk whereas in other States people have not tried that system. But the Punjabi people being bold, they have adopted this technology which you produced in this country. In the form of green revolution we have been able to apply and achieve much.

Now there is a stage where Punjabi farmer is not feeling happy because the income after hard labour, after working so much and after deploying all the resources at his disposal—his whole family works in the field—he is not getting a remunerative price. This is a very important factor. To those States which have applied technology and which are producing more, are you going to give them some encouragement?

Punjab food Minister Mrs. Bhattal has offered you in a letter that over and above whatever quota you may fix for procurement from Punjab, she will give you one million tonnes more if you give her Rs. 35 to Rs. 40 per quintal subsidy. Is it not a good bargain? We are prepared to give you more food grain; we are prepared to help the Central kitty provided you also help the Punjabi farmer and save the foreign exchange.

We have certain problems. One of our problems is that we are giving our farmers electricity at a flat rate of Rs. 20 per tubewell. Our electricity board is incurring a tremendous loss on account of that. If you cannot give us subsidy, please give us loans for our rural electrification or to our electricity boards, so that we are able to generate more power and more grains. This is a very important point which I would like the hon. Minister to note. If you cannot give us any subsidy,

kindly give us some loan. We are not asking you a very big loan of Rs. 1000 crores. You just give Rs. 100 crores to our electricity department in whatever manner you give; whether for rural electrification or other wise and we assure that we will give you more foodgrains.

I would say that there is need for coordination among your own departments. You have such a big department. If I see the book which you have given us, there are Fisheries Department, Agriculture Universities, Sheep Breeding and what not. Do you have complete coordination among all these departments, so that you see that they work in coordination and produce good results? Secondly I would also like you to have further coordination with the Ministries of Irrigation and Power without which your progress will be hampered. There should be constant meetings, especially with the Irrigation Department, because we have a lot of problems with them. As I said, rain water is being just wasted and there is no scheme for this. Big, big schemes are there, but small schemes are not taken into account. We can have tanks, we can have tube-wells. So, instead of spending much money over the big schemes, why can we not have these tube-wells? This experiment has been very successful in Punjab. It is a small State of 12 districts to : and we have got over six lakhs of tube-wells which are working there. Why can this experiment not be done at other places? Please do not spend money on big, big schemes. Let us have tube-wells, tanks, etc. and you will see that our agricultural production is boosted.

Lastly, I would just say that Punjab has played a very important role in the agricultural economy of this country and even today, Punjab is the leader. So, you must look at the problems of the Punjab — whatever the demands that have come to you. Our Chief Minister has also written to you. They have also raised certain points. They should be taken care of so that Punjab contributes

much more than what you expect.

SHRI ZAINAL ABEDIN (Jangipur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to oppose the Demands for Grants of the Ministries of Rural Development, Food, Agriculture and Civil Supplies and Public Distribution.

At the outset, I would like to say a few words about rural development. Hon. Finance Minister in his Budget speech said and I quote:

"Agriculture is the foundation of our national prosperity and no strategy of our economic development can succeed if it does not ensure rapid growth of production and employment in agriculture".

In my humble opinion, redistributive land reforms is the foundation of prosperity of rural India and no strategy of growth of production and employment in agriculture can succeed if it does not ensure rapid implementation of redistributive land reforms. Redistributive land reform is in fact the key to rural development. Now the question arises — Why is redistributive land reform so important a matter, so far as rural development is concerned? It is because, redistributive land reform does not only mean giving a piece of land to a land poor. It rather means unleashing of the entire production forces of the rural area which is extremely required to increase the purchasing power of the rural people. This increased purchasing power of the rural people is a pre-requisite for widening of the internal market of the country which is gradually getting narrowed. Redistributive land reform means, redistribution of social justice, redistribution of economic power. It means a change in the property relation, a change in the rural power structure and hence a change in the correlation of socio-economic and political forces to the rural areas. This change in the rural power structure and in the correlation of the socio-economic and political forces can only ensure rapid growth of production and

employment in agriculture.

But, I am sorry to say that the successive Congress Governments at the Centre have never taken any step to bring about any basic change in the power structure of the rural areas. Obviously it is due to class considerations. That is why the performance in the field of land reform has been so dismal in spite of the fact that promises have been announced relentlessly by the Government and schedules have been worked out repeatedly for completion of distribution of the ceiling surplus land among the landless people as a time bound programme.

It was estimated that eight per cent to the total land under cultivation which accounts for more than 325 lakh acres would be available for distribution among the landless and land poor farmers. But the latest statistics which is available, indicate that only 72.56 lakh acres representing only 1.78 per cent of the total land under cultivation have so far been declared Surplus, out of this only 48.86 lakh acres which is a little above one per cent of the land under cultivation has so far been distributed. I would like to emphasize that if anybody wants to generate employment in the rural sector, if anybody seeks to transform our backward agrarian economy into a modern industrial economy, he should have to come forward to bring about a change in the outmoded land relation, he should have to come forward to translate the slogan 'land to the tiller' into action in letter and spirit.

The second important aspect of the land reform is to confer operational right or tenurial security to the sharecroppers. If that is done, the sharecroppers being free from apprehension of being evicted from the lands they cultivate, will try their level best to maximise production with their blood and sweat. The denial to accord tenurial security to the sharecroppers simply means to allow the productivity potential of labour to remain

unexploited. This is what is obstructing the growth of our agricultural production.

When I am saying all these things, I am fully conscious that the hon. Minister may retort that land being the State Subject, the State Governments are entrusted with the responsibility of implementing the land reform programmes. What has the Central Government to do in this respect?

I would only request him to set examples of better achievements in the Congress-ruled States which will make people feel that the Congress Party and the Congress Governments at the Centre as well as in the States are serious and sincere enough to make land reform programme a success.

Indications are there in the official documents that the rural sector is a priority sector and preferential treatment has been accorded to it in the budgetary provisions. We may now examine what kinds of preferential treatment the rural sector has obtained. The total outlay in 1992-93 budget has increased by Rs. 5,665 crores registering an increase of 6 per cent over the 1991-92 budget. The Central plan outlay for 1992-93 has gone up by 2 per cent. But the allocations for rural development, agriculture and irrigation - all the three relating to rural sector - have been reduced by Rs. 1,107 crores. The reduction is 23 per cent in nominal terms but it is more than 36 per cent in real terms taking price rise and inflation into account

The outlay for rural development has declined to Rs. 3,113.59 crores in 1992-93 from Rs. 5,521.54 crores in 1991-92. The reduction is of the order of Rs. 407.95 crores.

Are we then supposed to believe that the less the allocation will be there, the more the employment generation will take place in the rural sector and, in the process, if there is no allocation at all, there will be no unemployment and poverty?

This only indicates the difference be-

tween what the Government says and what it does.

I would now deal very briefly with agriculture and while doing so, I would like to quote again a sentence from the Economic Survey 1991-92:

"Agriculture is the least protected sector of the economy; its access to world markets needs to be improved; and barriers to access need to be removed, so that it can make a more substantial contribution to exports."

I think this is the new agricultural policy outline which the Government is going to pursue henceforth. It is evident here that the country will now follow an export oriented agrarian policy. It is surprising that this policy outline is quite silent as to how to provide a square meal a day to millions and millions of our people who have been starving.

There is no doubt that agriculture is the least protected sector of the economy. But the recent moves of the Government indicate that they are going to withdraw whatever little protection was there. In the guise of the plea of access of our agriculture to world market, we are going to provide access to the world communities to the Indian market. This policy outline indicates that we are going to embrace free market mechanism in agriculture. Henceforth, the market forces will decide in what direction our agriculture will proceed. It is needless to say that it will inevitably and invariably cause massive eviction of the small and marginal farmers from their lands and well organised and well mechanised big farm enterprises will come into force to supply raw materials for the industries of the multinational companies. It is implied that our agrarian sector will be left with no alternative but to allow itself to be subjected to the absolute domination of the monopoly capital.

The main objective of our green revolution, which other hon. Members have also

referred to, adopted in the mid sixties was to increase production through technology upgradation. It was then propagated that the rural poor would be benefited through trickle down effect of that policy. But we all know what has been the result. Foodgrains production has, of course, increased considerably. But this agricultural policy has intensified the regional and sectional disparities. It has aggravated poverty and unemployment in the rural areas. It has enhanced immensely the incidents of rural indebtedness and landlessness of the marginal and small farmers.

The new agricultural policy based on the free market philosophy will further accelerate this process. As a part of the new International Economic Order, which the US Administration is so desperately striving to build up, it is very much necessary for them to have a complete control over the agrarian system of the underdeveloped and developing countries of the third world. This control over the agrarian system of the third world countries will result in their permanent dependence on USA. This is what the USA want to do. That is why, the IMF, at the behest of the USA, has persistently been trying to pressurise our Government to abolish subsidy on food and fertiliser and our Government has already succumbed to the pressure.

When US administration is asking us to withdraw subsidy on food, they are going on subsidising their foodgrains in an enhanced rate. So, it has to be realised why USA is asking us to withdraw our subsidy.

Mr. Rudy Boshvitz who was the agriculture advisor of the Reagan administration has himself replied to this question. He has stated that the main objective of the agricultural policy of the USA is to discourage the third world countries to attain self-sufficiency in foodgrains production. With this view in mind, the USA would continue to export foodgrains at a rate of price much lower than the cost of production of foodgrains in these

countries only to allure them to import more and more foodgrains from the USA and as a result, in the long run, they would grow permanently dependent on USA. The US Government even tried to force Japan and South Korea to give up their programmes to become self-sufficient in rice production and depend on import from USA. But they did not oblige the US authority.

Mr. Mordigan Angel, the president of the Wheat Growers' Organisation of USA has made a very significant remark. He has stated that not only in the current year, but in future also, India will have to import lakhs, of tonnes of wheat from abroad. I do not know whether Mr. Angel has hinted that India has already been caught in their trap and there is no point to get rid of it. So, one can easily appreciate that Indian agriculture is now under the paws and claws of the imperialist interests.

While this is the situation, our Government wants us to believe that we are going to make a substantial contribution to exports!

Then Sir, there is the Dunkel Draft Text. I shall not go into the details of it. I would only say that if the Dunkel proposal, so far as it relates to agriculture is accepted, then I am sure, we are going to implement in Indian fields the agricultural policy of the USA, to be conducted and monitored by the USA, for the interest of the USA at the cost of our policy of self-reliance in foodgrains.

Now I have a few suggestions to make. Firstly, recurrence of natural calamities have placed the small and marginal farmers on the verge of ruination. To protect them against such calamities, a new crop insurance scheme with the premiums being shared by the Central and State Governments is required to be introduced in lieu of the existing one which is very restricted and credit linked.

Secondly, a comprehensive programme

of storing and marketing of agricultural produce with the provision of grain-golas at the level of an average cluster of 10, 12 or 15 villages has to be built up.

Thirdly, a Central Minimum Wages Act for the agricultural workers has to be enacted and implemented properly throughout the country.

Fourthly, the small and marginal jute growing farmers who used to make distress sale of their raw jute are the worst sufferers. To safeguard their interest, monopoly purchase of raw jute by the JCI and weeding out the operations of the middlemen have to be ensured.

My fifth point is that the rural network of banks in West Bengal is inadequate and credit-deposit ratio for the rural branches of banks in West Bengal is also very low. This is adversely affecting the growth of agricultural production. Expeditious steps for proper augmentation are urgently needed.

My concluding point is about price policy of the agricultural produce.

The Government announces minimum support price or the procurement prices of some agricultural commodities every year to ensure remunerative prices to the growers, as also to ensure supply of these essential commodities at reasonable prices to the consumers.

But the crucial question is whether the prices so announced are really remunerative or not. I do not want to go into this question. Anyway, this is being replied by the peasants outside, through burning these agricultural products. My point is that whenever support prices are increased, these are followed by an increase at a much higher rate in the issue prices. In 1991-92, marketing season, the support prices of rice and wheat were increased by Rs. 25 and Rs. 10 per quintal respectively. But the issue price of rice was raised by Rs. 88 a quintal and that

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of wheat by Rs. 46 a quintal.

Soon after the Budget for 1991-92 was passed, the price of levy sugar was raised by 85 paise per Kg. which resulted in the increase in price of non-levy sugar and it placed hundreds of crores of rupees in the hands of the sugar mill owners without any corresponding gain to the cane growers. The issue price of levy sugar has been increased again by 80 paise per Kg. in January this year.

The allocation for PDS has been drastically cut to put it to Rs. 2500 crores only in 1992-93 from Rs. 4000 Crores in 1991-92. This cut in allocation in combination with the increase in support price of some commodities announced a few days back will prompt the Government to increase the issue price once again to close the gap.

Now only less than 10 per cent of our farming community generate surplus for the market. They were to some extent benefited by the increase in the support price. The small and marginal farmers and agricultural workers who do not generate surplus are not so much benefited with this increase in the support price. But they are the people who are to stand in the queue before the Fair Price Shops to collect the essential commodities of daily use and they have to pay the increased rate of issue price. I, therefore, demand that the increase in the issue price should be viewed with the eyes of the poorer sections of the people because increase in issue price amounts to extracting more money from the pockets of poorer section of the people. So, the issue price should be such that it protects the interests of poorer section of the people, small and marginal farmers and the agricultural workers.

With these words, I conclude, Sir.

[*Translation*]

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH HOODA (Rohtak): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Demands for grants of the Ministries of Agriculture and Food and Rural Development. I would like to congratulate the hon. Agriculture Minister and also the Minister of Finance and the hon. Prime Minister. When the Budget was presented the economic condition of the country was not good and it was suspected that the subsidy on fertilizers will be with drawn, income tax will be imposed on those who have income from agriculture. But the present Government continued the subsidy and did not impose income tax or agriculture.

One thing pointed out by Shri Nitish Kumar is that a scheme should be chalked out which may help to lessen the burden on rural land and the people may engage themselves in other occupations. I congratulate the hon. Minister of Finance for making the provision of consortium for agriculture and agricultural business in the Finance Budget, which will be funded by RBI. He has proposed such a medium, such a policy which will fulfil Mahatma Gandhi, dream of setting up small scale industries in rural areas and people will get other job opportunities. Today, so far as these grants are concerned, I support all of them. It is true that this year the funds have been curtailed as compared to those of the last year, with regard to Rural Development or other Ministries. But at the same time he is to be congratulated for the Public Distribution scheme which he has given for 1700 blocks and the funds allocated for the scheme.

16.45 hrs.

[SHRIMATI MALINI BHATTACHARAYA *in the Chair*]

But it is not the question of present only, I am concerned about the situation after 40 years in 2035 when the population of the country would reach 170 crores. In that condition how will we be able to provide

foodgrains to our people. This is a matter of concern.

Madam Chairman, when our country got freedom, the total production of foodgrains in the country was 50 million tonnes. But due to the hard work of the farmers and the policies adopted by the Congress and the leaders like Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru, Shrimati Indira Gandhi and Shri Rajiv Gandhi, our production increased to 175 million tonnes. But our production should be more than this. For the last 10 years there has been a gradual increase of 4 million tonnes per year in our production. But the speed with which our population has been increasing, the increase in production should have been 7 million tonnes per year. In other words there is still shortage of 3 million tonnes of foodgrains per year. Today our production is 175 million tonnes, but by the year 2000 we would need 325 million tonnes of foodgrains to meet the requirement of our people. As I have already submitted that owing to the policies of the Congress after independence and the hard work of farmers, our production has increased by about 215 per cent. The production of sugarcane has increased by 320 per cent, milk by 200 per cent and fish by 300 per cent. But I regret to say that despite so much increase in the production the condition of our farmer and his standard of living has not improved. The standard of living of farmers has not risen to the desired extent. In 1951 the population in rural areas was 290 millions which has now increased to 520 millions, but per capita income of the people related to agriculture in rural areas is just Rs. 420.7 whereas those of non-agriculturists is Rs. 1783/-. Despite so much of hard work and increase in the production, farmer's per capita income has not crossed the per capita income of the people engaged in other occupations. It is not a matter related to the present time only. Now approach paper to Eighth Plan has also been finalised. It also shows 3 per cent agricultural growth. But the matter concerns the future. How shall we increase it. For this, priority will have to be given to agriculture, the matter of refixing of

priorities will have to be considered.

Madam Chairman, all the countries are making progress and I feel that our country should also make progress, but the farmers should also make progress side by side. Today we have to see whether priority has to be given to airports which provide easy and quick transportation or to the rural areas to develop them.

Madam Chairman, in 1950-51, 95 per cent of total export was based on agricultural products. Now it has decreased to 16 per cent. It is a matter to be thought seriously today. In 1950-51, 58 per cent of the total earnings in the country was by means of agricultural products which has now decreased just to just to 33 per cent. The Government will have to think over the causes and the possible ways to solve the problem. It is very essential to raise the standard of living of the farmers for a bright future of the country. If the farmer is prosperous then only the country may prosper. We will have to think seriously in this respect.

Madam Chairman, so far as credit facilities are concerned, you have seen that the production suddenly increased after 1970. Our late Prime Minister Shrimati Indira Gandhi nationalised the banks and opened their doors for farmers. Earlier, farmers could not get any loan from banks. 17 per cent to the total bank credit has been earmarked for agricultural sector, whereas our earning from agriculture is 33 per cent and the earning from industrial sector is 20 per cent. Disparity ratio in 1970-71 was 1:2.2 which increased to 1:4.2 in 1989. My suggestion is that total bank credit for rural areas and agriculture should be raised at least to 30 per cent and rate of interest for agricultural sector—whether it is crop loan or any other loan—should not exceed 6 per cent. Agriculture cannot be seen in isolation. Many other departments just as irrigation, power etc. are also related to it.

[English]

These may be independent depart-

ments, but they are inter dependent departments.

[Translation]

In regard to agriculture, 70 per cent of our total land is still unirrigated. Even after a long period of 40 years we have not formulated any irrigation policy. Unless we have irrigation policy, agriculture in the country cannot be developed. The Government have already invested about Rs. 25,000 crores in major projects. The result is that 16 million hectares of land has been provided irrigation facilities. If Rs. 25,000 crores are invested in minor irrigation projects, then at least 30 lakh or 25 lakh million hectares of land could be provided irrigation facilities. This is the only solution to unemployment problem. No industry can provide more opportunities than that. Maximum attention should be paid to provide irrigation facilities.

In the Eighth Plan no major or medium plan has been taken up for execution. 30 lakh hectares of land is barren and 50 lakh hectares produces one crop a year. If this land is made fertile to reap, two crops a year by means of providing irrigation facilities, it would provide employment to about 5 crores people.

So far as electricity is concerned, just now Bhatiaji stated that the farmers of Punjab and Haryana are very hard working and they grow maximum crops — both in respect of wheat as well as rice — throughout the country. Similar thing applies to the farmers of Western Uttar Pradesh. But I have a different opinion. I also belong to Haryana, but I am not ready to agree that farmers of other States are not hard working. Why is the production in those parts less. This is a matter which has to be given serious thought. In Punjab 40 percent of the total power generated is supplied to agricultural sector. Similarly in Haryana 45 percent of the total power generated goes to agricultural sector. But in Madhya Pradesh only 12 per cent of it goes to agriculture. How will then the production increase? How will the hard work of the farmer bear fruit there? The thing is that

distribution of power which is generated is not proper.

I would urge upon the Government to take a special note of it. I would like to say something about tariff. The Government announces procurement prices which are same throughout the country. But the electricity tariff varies in Punjab, Assam and Maharashtra.

SHRI RAJVEER SINGH (Aonla): Procurement price is also a little higher in Punjab.

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH HOODA: They give it in the form of bonus. My submission is that there should be some control on power tariff.

There should be some control on tariff and electricity should be provided to agriculture sector at cheaper rates. I also agree with Shri Bhatia that assistance should be given to electricity boards. Today, the Finance Minister, Shri Manmohan Singh has put a check on blackmarketing of gold. But there will be no development in this country, until theft of electricity is stopped. The industry sector should squarely be blamed for theft of electricity. Until arrangements are made to stop this theft, no Electricity Board can earn profit.

I would also like to submit about Crop Insurance Scheme, Shri Nitish Kumar also dealt with it. It was about loan recovery scheme. The Crop Insurance Scheme is not implemented in real sense today. Until the Patwar circle or the individual is not make the basic unit under this scheme and this condition that those who will take loan will only get its benefit, is removed, this scheme can never prove beneficial to the farmer in real sense. Tehsil is the basic unit under this scheme. Usually four out of ten crops of the farmer gets spoiled. Until the farmer feels that his Government is there to help him in such a situation, he will be demoralised and it will result in a fall in production. Therefore, this scheme should be implemented at the Patwar circle or individual level. So far as I remember, our leader, Late Shri Rajiv

Gandhi, had said once in a public meeting and in this House also that only 15% of the funds provided by the Centre reaches the people. How the bungling can be checked? There is no agency at the lower level. I had been a Chairman of Block Committee at Rohtak. I have got this scheme implemented. It is a fact that there is no agency at the lower level which can go and check whether the money is being utilised properly. Suppose a scheme is formulated for construction of roads in villages. But, after one year they are shown to have suffered damages. The scheme should be planned properly. Villages with a population of more than five thousand should be given all facilities like concrete roads, sewerage and water supply etc. which are available in the cities. A scheme after Shri Rajiv Gandhi's name has been started which aims at providing drinking water to all the villages. No progress has taken place in the villages which had a population of 2000 ten years ago and 5000 now. The sewerage system in villages are not working properly. The drinking water in villages is not clean and diseases like malaria are spreading. Shri Bhatia discussed about Punjab and Haryana. I had also said that we took up major projects and invested funds in them. All the irrigation projects undertaken by us meet the needs of surface irrigation. Today there is no irrigation policy. The area which gives maximum production today may not produce a single grain after ten years. The entire land is getting water-logged.

17.00 hrs.

No sub-soil drainage has been constructed in the areas covered under surface irrigation. Israel presents the best example of sub-soil drains or irrigation system. There water management is done in such a manner which provides benefit to maximum people. I would like to thank Shri Jakkhar for announcing bonus to the farmers today. He has paid attention towards the welfare of the farmers and we expect more from him in future also. It is a matter of happiness that our Hon. Prime Minister is also a farmer's

son. Our country cannot unit until we rise above party politics and see the farmers prosper. Ours is a country of different cultures, but agriculture is our common culture. From Kashmir to Kanya Kumari, this common culture can be seen everywhere. May be, my friends will not like what I am saying. Similarly, there is one common party in the country and it is the Congress Party. These two forces have maintained country's unity. Therefore, I would request all my hon. friends to strengthen agriculture and the Congress Party. Only then the country can become powerful.

With these words, I conclude.

[English]

PROF. K VENKATAGIRI GOWDA
(Bangalore South): Madam Chairperson, I rise to speak on the Demand for Grants under the Ministry of Food and to ask for more grants to this Ministry to discharge its duties more efficiently and more effectively.

This House is aware that inflation is raging in the country. Last year, on July 24th, when the first Budget was presented, the Minister said that it would not be inflationary at all. In my speech on the Budget, I maintained that the Budget would be inflationary. My stand was based on fiscal logic. The Budget deficit and the modes of financing it were inflationary.

But the Finance Minister, while replaying to the Budget debate, said that the Budget is not inflationary at all. But paradoxically enough, two month later, the inflation rate shot up from 12 per cent to 16.7 per cent. Then, two month later, the Minister said that the inflation rate fell to 13.3 per cent and then to 12 per cent. I do not trust this figure because market reality was entirely different. This figure of 12 per cent inflation rate is either an optical illusion or a computational error or an attempt to hide the truth from the public and also the Parliament.

Now the Minister has said that his idea this year is to bring down the inflation rate to

7 per cent. But again, paradoxically enough, the rate of inflation has risen to 14 per cent last week. While the other prices have risen marginally, the food prices have risen by 30 to 40 per cent. This is the market reality.

The commonman is not worried about the IMF conditionality; he is not worried about the Budget deficit or large payment deficit or external debt but he is worried about his own economic crisis caused by rise in food prices when his income is constant. Why do food prices rise? There are several reasons for it. In India when the food prices rise, inflation rate rises even though there is no Budget deficit at all. When the food prices fall, the inflation rate falls. Thus when the supply of food rises, the food prices fall and the inflation rate falls. When the inflation rate falls, the people are happy. Now, our experience with the first two plans confirms the statement that food prices govern the price index and the inflation rate. The First Five Year Plan was relatively a tame affair. It was agriculture oriented. The Plan was small in size and the targets were modest. The Planning Commission held the view that agriculture being the backbone of the country's economy should be given priority. It was thus given priority over industry. People were very happy. Food supply increased; food prices fell and inflation rate also fell. There was also a surplus in the balance of payments.

When the plan was half way through, Mr. Chou-en-lai, Chinese Premier, visited India and spent ten days and on his way back, invited Shri Jawaharlal Nehru to visit China, which he did the following year. Pt. Nehru was taken round the Chinese industrial establishments and he was impressed with the Chinese economic development. The second plan was prepared. This Plan was heavy industry oriented. Agriculture was given the secondary position. The Plan was launched in 1956. Shri Jay Prakash Narain said that the Plan was prepared behind the iron curtains. The food supply fell two years after the Plan was put into effect; food prices rose and there was inflation, exports fell, imports rose and there was balance of pay-

ment crisis also. This made us to resort to foreign loan. Further, this kind of plan which Nehru asked his advisers to prepare was not good for the country.

Professor Colin Clark published a book called, 'Growthmanship; wherein he said.

"Shri Jawaharlal Nehru in one of his extraordinarily foolish statements said, we must produce machines to produce machines and said further that India was not prepared for this kind of development design and this led to inflation."

Food prices rose and people were unhappy. This underlines the need for the adoption of food supply strategy as part of our policy of agricultural development. To be able to understand the need for food supply strategy, we must compare the trend in population growth and the food supply availability in India. The Seventh Five Year Plan assumed population of 972 million in 2000 A.D. However, the prestigious Washington based Population Research Bureau released statistics in July, 1989 which showed that India's population had already reached 835 million; that it is growing at the rate of 2.3 per cent per annum and that it is expected to reach 1042 million by 2000 A.D. Our long-term demographic prospects are even more disturbing. It is estimated that we shall become the world's most populous country before our population stabilises at around 1700 million. What are the food requirements of this population? The per-capita food availability in India is very low. According to the US estimates, China has already reached a production level of over 300 million tonnes. This for a population of 1100 million which represents a gross per capita availability of 330 kgs per annum. But in India it is only 200 kgs per annum. The Indian harvest should have been over 270 million tonnes to match the Chinese achievement. India should aim at a per capita availability of 300 kgs per annum by 2000 A.D. This requires production level of 300 million tonnes by 2000 A.D. This is higher than the target of 240 million tonnes fixed by the Seventh Plan and 184 million tonnes fixed by the draft

of the Eighth Plan. If China could produce more than 300 million tonnes from less than 100 m. hectares of arable land, why should India not produce 300 million tonnes from over 143 m. hectares of arable land. There should be subsidies on food and fertilisers. It is true that subsidies have no place in the free market economy. But India is not yet a free market economy, though it is moving fast in that direction. In the meanwhile subsidies are absolutely necessary. The International Monetary Fund is against subsidies of all sorts. However, the hon. Finance Minister rightly preserved the food and fertiliser subsidies in tact in this year's Budget. What is the consequence if the food subsidies are removed? The consequence is food prices rise, cost of living index rises, the labourers and salaried employees demand higher wages and when they are granted, they generate both cost inflation and demand inflation which get entwined and then they become difficult to dis-entangle. So, the consequence of abolition of food subsidy is a rise in the inflation rate. Suppose the fertiliser subsidies are abolished, what is the consequence of it? The fertilisers become costlier, the farmers purchase less fertilisers and the input of fertilisers in the farm falls. This causes a fall in farm productivity and production. It also causes a fall in food supply and generates a rise in prices. This is also inflationary. Therefore, to avoid inflation it is necessary to retain both food subsidies and fertiliser subsidies. That is what the hon. Finance Minister has done this year.

There should be the abolition of inter-State restrictions on the movement of foodgrains. Some States are food-surplus States. Food prices are low in these States. Some States are food-deficit States. The food prices are higher in these States. If the inter-State restrictions on the movement of foodgrains are maintained, there will be inter-State disparities in food prices. If the restrictions are removed, food will move from surplus to deficit States and this will equalize food prices throughout the country.

The Government should, therefore, remove restrictions on the inter-State movement of food.

During the harvest season, food prices fall. The private trader buy food at lower prices, store it and when, after some time, food prices rise, release food stock to the market at a higher price and make speculative profit. To avoid this, Government should establish a buffer stock agency, to purchase food in the harvest season and sell it when the food prices start rising. This will stabilise food prices and hold the inflation rate down.

It is not enough if food supply is adequate. The available food should be distributed through fair price depots. It is true Government has established several fair price depots. But these fair price depots are full of malpractices and corruption. Food is sold by the shop managers to the private traders or to hotels and restaurants at black market prices. When the legitimate ration card holders go to them to purchase food, they are told that food stocks are not available. Therefore, these ration card holders have to purchase food from the private traders outside the fair price depots at the black market prices. This is to harm the welfare of the poor consumers.

I want to mention another important aspect. The foodgrains supplied by the shops are full on refractory materials or impure materials. The Government of India has officially allowed 49 per cent of impurities in these foodgrains and consumption of these foodgrains damages the health of the consumers. The goal of Government policy is 'Health for all' and 'Rise in labour productivity'. When the consumption of impure foodgrains damages the health of the people, how can there be health for all and who can there be a rise in the productivity? The Government should, therefore, take care to see that food supply does not contain any impure material and those who sell food which contains impure material should be severely punished.

In conclusion I subject that these sug-

gestions should be implemented. The suggestions are:

- (1) Food supply should be increased by the adoption of food supply strategy.
- (2) Subsidies on food and fertilisers must be maintained.
- (3) Food prices should be stabilised.
- (4) Food should be sold through fair price depots.
- (5) Food articles should be free from impure material.
- (6) Buffer stock agency should be established to stabilise food prices and help both the producers and the consumers.
- (7) The inter-State restrictions on the movement of food should be removed and India should be one colossal market in the matter of food sale.
- (8) The hoarders and black-marketeers should be severely punished.

To perform these activities, the Ministry needs more funds. I, therefore, demand additional grants to the Ministry of Food to perform these activities efficiently and effectively.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH (Jahanabad): Madam Chairman, a discussion on Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Agriculture is going on in the august House today and I would like to thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak on them.

In the demands of Agriculture Ministry, cuts have been effected on some items and allocations for others have been increased. I am not opposing these cuts or supporting the increases, but I oppose these demands on the basis of Government's attitude towards agriculture. It appears to me that this

Government does not want to solve the basic problems of this country.

The biggest challenge before our country today is removal of poverty. The Ministry of Agriculture can play an important role in this regard, because 70 to 75 per cent people of this country depend on agriculture and most of them live in villages. Agriculture is a means of livelihood for their families, but the present situation is such that they are not getting even two square meals a day. Our Government has been making claims for so many years about progress and saying proudly that there has been so much agricultural production that our godowns are full to capacity. So far as production is concerned, 50 per cent of the total land area of our country is covered by forests. Out of the remaining 50 per cent 30 per cent land produces 50 per cent of our total production. 60 per cent of our cultivable land is rainfed and it produces the rest 50 per cent production. From these figures, it is clear that if our entire cultivable land was covered under irrigation, there was no reason for our country to become poor or face the unemployment problem. We could have solved these problems to a great extent. Had we advanced our agriculture and declared it as an industry, there would have been no reason for the people being reluctant to take up agriculture. Today, no one wants to go to agriculture fields. Farmer's sons do not want to look after agriculture, as it is becoming unproductive. If something becomes unproductive, no one would be inclined to do it.

It is being said repeatedly here that there is paucity of foreign exchange in our country, but how to remove it. Until we increase our export, we can not earn foreign exchange. In the fields, we should produce such items which have a good demand in foreign markets. Take for example the Basmati rice. If we had increased our production of Basmati rice, we could have earned a lot of foreign exchange, But the Government pays no attention towards it.

70 per cent of our total cultivable land depends on rains. During the sowing rea-

son, our farmer looks towards the sky for clouds. If there is rain, he gets good crop, otherwise not.

The World has changed to a great extent today. China was known to be a pauper, a backward and an opium-addict country. There is a river, which was earlier known as China's sorrow, but today, it is proving to be a boon for China. They have produced double the quantity of our foodgrain production in a lesser area than ours. Today China's situation has totally changed. Can't we bring about a revolution in our agricultural sector by following their footsteps? Unfortunately, the Government is not inclined towards it. It has turned a blind eye on it. Shri Jakhra calls himself an agriculturist and sings ballads in praise of the farmers. We have been observing this for years. He used to say a lot about farmers when he was the Speaker but there is a lot of difference between saying something and acting upon it. The Government formulates policies but it is not sincere about them. Sincerity is the corner stone of any successful policy. If the Government was sincere, then the conditions in the country would not have come to such a sorry pass. We want to benefit other countries through our agriculture and this is primarily responsible for our poverty. It is because of this policy that instead of increasing agricultural production, we are opening our doors to multinational companies. Are we inviting them to eliminate our poverty? They know it very well that wherever these companies have set their foot, poverty has increased. During a discussion on an earlier resolution, some hon. Members had rightly pointed out that our agricultural scientists, who have been doing research and developing high quality seeds to assist our farmers in increasing their production, would be totally demoralised if these very seeds were imported and if we depended on foreign companies. It would affect the scientific temperament of our agricultural scientists. Therefore, through you, I request the Government to at least not to go in for import of seeds from foreign countries, may it do anything in other fields.

Thirdly, what is happening in the villages? There is large-scale migration from the villages. Every one in the House is aware of the reasons behind this exodus. I am sure that even those sitting in the treasury benches agree in the core of their hearts that the lack of basic amenities is responsible for this mass migration. We ourselves don't relish going back to the villages and prefer to live in a bungalow or a small flat in Delhi. In villages, neither drinking water nor other basic amenities exist. The Government has not been able to make available a priority need like drinking water in the village even after decades of independence. Even today they are forced to consume muddy ground water which is impure and is responsible for the spread of epidemics and many fatal diseases. That's why, people don't like to go to villages. There are no medical or educational facilities there. Today, those living in the villages lead an animal existence.

The neglect of rural development is solely responsible for the spread of extremism and terrorism in the cities. In the undeveloped countryside people live like animals and the animals of the affluent lead a comparatively better life. This is giving rise to many issues. Neglect and non-development has led to the demand for statehood by forming organisations like the Jharkhand Mukti Morcha, who is to be blamed for it? While on the one hand, the village folk are leading a miserable life, on the other, a handful of people have monopolised the economy and are becoming richer day by day and the younger generation is taking to militancy while the Administration remains paralysed. This is the same case, be it Assam, Andhra Pradesh or Punjab, yet the Government have turned a blind eye on them. It will have to give highest priority to rural development to safeguard the unity and integrity of the nation.

What is the position of power generation, which acts as nectar to both agriculture and the agriculturists? Our villages do not benefit from the electricity generated in our power stations. Electricity, instead of being a boon, has become a bane to the farmers.

The farmers get power supply for two hours in alternate days, but have to pay the full charges. Many farmers have got so fed up that they have stopped using it. From where do they get the money to pay the full amount? Under the circumstances how is it possible to develop agriculture? Why isn't the Government paying its attention in this direction? Mere rhetoric won't serve any purpose. We have had rhetorics by the kilos ever since the inception of democracy. We are not demanding a hike in the procurement prices, say of Rs. 500/- per quintal. Rather, we believe that farmers should get remunerative prices. To bring down the prices and ensure proper supply, we should determine prices taking into consideration the prices of both industrial and agricultural products.

There was a time when barter system existed in this country. Now, the Government has withdrawn agricultural subsidy. The small farmers don't get fertilizers in time due to shortage of funds and as a result, the crops get destroyed. The Government has not paid any attention in this regard. The Government should have maintained the subsidy for the small and marginal farmers. This would have enabled them to enhance their production but the Government didn't deem it fit to do so.

The farmer wants that he may get good quality seeds, fertilizers and water for his fields. If these things are made available to them, the Government would be doing a great service to the nation and it would help in maintaining the unity and integrity of this country.

The Government should find out ways and means to exploit the rain waters and other water resources for the benefit of agriculture. An empty mind is a devil's workshop. Today our young people are sitting ideal and they don't work in the fields because it is uneconomical.

If any irrigation project is taken up, it takes 12-14 years to get completed. Isn't the Government playing havoc with agriculture in this manner? The project which would cost

only Rs. 5 lakh consumes Rs. 50 lakh by the time it is completed in 12-14 years. Is it in the larger interests of the country? Who is responsible for this? We have no financial constraints but at the same time we also have no dearth of thieves who have no qualms about stealing public money.

Today, the condition of agriculture is pretty bad. The Prime Minister had stated and it also appeared in newspapers that the Government proposes to allocate more fund for the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana but, in fact, the amount has been reduced. The Government should look into it. Apart from this, the Government should also see to it that the funds are properly utilised. If it is properly utilised, the rural areas can be developed and the condition can change for the better.

Madam Chairperson, I won't take more time, but I would certainly like to say this much that problems can be solved to a certain extent if the Government sanctions the schemes which has been put forward for its consideration. It would also help the farmers whose crops get destroyed every year. Taking all these facts into consideration, the Government should agree to all these schemes and include them in the Eighth Five Year Plan. With these words, I conclude.

[English]

SHRIS. B. SIDNAL (Belgaum): Madam, I rise to support the Demands for the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development.

Agriculture in this country has sufficiently improved and production is on the increase. But the question is, has it improved to the desired expectation of all of us. According to me, it has not though the country has been begging from foreign country all these years. The country has been suffering.

Now we can be proud that food sufficiency has been achieved.

Can we analyse the reasons for reduced production in future? Number one is the population has sealed the land and also the

legislation. These two, legislation and population, created fragments and when fragments are there, cultivation and production become very much hampered. Reason number one is we cannot employ mechanism. Number two is we cannot manage the units which become very small and it becomes uneconomical. Therefore, we have to foresee as suggested by Shri Raghunandan Lal Bhatia and a law has to be framed to change in a suitable manner to make them productive units of this country.

Secondly, agriculture depends much on many things. Number one is monsoon, and number two is the rates and, number three is the other inputs.

Whenever the kisan wants to purchase anything outside, things are very much costly and the rates are fixed and they are always on the increase. Whenever the kisan wants to sell the goods, the rates are always very much inadequate to the proportion of the production and the cost of production. Besides, the kisan has no godown facilities and, therefore, he cannot store anything. He has necessarily to dump everything in the market and sell at throw away price and the agents will take the produce and make double the money whereas the consumer and the producer will simultaneously suffer. This is the plight of the agriculturist. Whenever he demands, a very minimum price is given. But whenever there is increase in price, all people will definitely shout at him and they try to bring the rates down. We have been seeing in our country that the production of agriculture is depending on scientific approach also. In this country, we have 150 educational institutions for 20 per cent of the population in the cities whereas there are hardly 23 Universities for 80 per cent of the population in the rural areas which depend entirely on agriculture. Is it not inadequate technical education to the agriculturists? Agriculture is our main profession and the entire population is depending on it. It has further resulted into widening the gap between the rich and the poor and the urbanites and the ruralists.

So, this matter has also to be seriously thought of by our Ministers and the Government. They have to consider how best we can give the technical education to such people. Today, regarding the industry, the Policy adopted by the Government has been welcome from every section, sector of the society. Likewise, we have to declare a policy on agriculture as we have done in the case of industry and other sectors. Agriculture has to be approached on a scientific basis today. Agriculture includes Animal Husbandry, Horticulture etc. For example, Horticulture is one of the most lucrative, productive and profitable concerns which has been totally neglected by us. Can you imagine for this big country there is only one Horticultural University that has been established for all these days! It is really a sorry state of affairs. It hurts us also. So, I appeal to the Government to establish at least one University of Horticulture in each State at the beginning because our late Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi started a new portfolio called the Food Processing Industries. If there is no fruit there is no scope. But if there is fruit, then we can do it. In this country we are so lucky that we do not require any artificial heat for germination of the seeds or the plants. But in western countries where it is totally cold, they have to prepare the sheds and then generate the heat for germination of the seeds and the plants. Here, it is an open atmosphere. Anything could be grown. This could be produced in a wonderful manner. So, that has to be taken care of. Only, the technical know-how is not there.

Along with this comes the implement. As far as implements are concerned, I have to say something. Now, we have a big tractor for a small land. How can one afford to purchase this implement worth Rs. 3 lakhs. With all other implements, I think the cost comes to Rs. 5 lakhs. So, the Government has to subsidise the implements to some extent. Whenever the farmer goes for pesticides for cotton and other crops, every year, the price increase goes up to 5 to 10 per cent. But his selling rate is never increased to 5 per cent or 10 per cent. His rates are totally very much normal and below the affordable rates.

I want to cite another example. Whenever the price of milk is increased, there will be a big article in the newspapers. But whenever the farmer is hit by drought or floods, the help is very very meagre. The help he gets is very much out of proportion. Therefore, the equipments are very much important. When we go through the notes supplied by the Government, actually there is no specific mention of how many new implements have been found; whether they are viable to the small and marginal farmers etc. I have been looking to my State. We do not have any landlords. The maximum ceiling was implemented by us in 1973 in Karnataka. We do not find it. A child born 20 years before is now an adult and his luck has also seen that if he has been educated, there is no job and if he has not been educated, there is no land to cultivate. This is the plight of this country. I am just posing the problem which we have to solve. It is not to criticise the Government but I am appealing to my friends as to how best they can overcome all these problems by using fertilizers, pesticides. But adulteration of pesticides is too much. If I take pesticides to my cotton-growing area and if the same pesticide is used, nothing will be grown. Either there is immunisation or there is total adulteration. I appeal to the Government at least to look at this because every pie that an agriculturist spends comes from his sweat. Whenever there is a drought or floods, he has to sell a piece of land to get out of his debt. It is because the plight of agriculture is very bad. Therefore, this has to be thought of very seriously.

Agriculture has not been as serious a sector as any other sector. In agriculture, we have to introduce the allied professions like dairy farming, piggery farming, fishing and other things. We have not been able to do all these things. I will give you an example. We should make an organisation whereby every house should have a hundred or two hundred fish. This can be done by motivating people. It is not everything. We have to make the Planning Commission purposeful because we have never motivated people to organise themselves. We have always given the impression as if the Government is pouring

money and you come and take the money. But that is not the economical system. There are many things which should be done by motivating the people. According to me, this fisheries and allied professions have not been canvassed totally. If a fish is grown properly, it weighs one kilogram. If you sell it in Delhi, it will fetch Rs. 20 to Rs. 25. But the seller's rate is always low. Even if you take Rs. 10 to Rs. 15 for a fish, if a person has 500 to 1000 fish, he gets from Rs. 10000 to Rs. 15000. It does not require pesticides, it does not require fertilizers and it does not require anything. He can save so many things. This is regarding the fish.

Now the piggery farming has to be taken up very seriously. Even about sheep-breeding, the green-patches have been missing now. Forests have become airports. No blade of grass is grown and the population of the sheep has been completely reduced and no thinking has been properly made. I suggest that this cross-breeding has to be encouraged. By this, each small animal would fetch thousands of rupees in a year. An ordinary person, an ordinary labourer or even a teenage girl can earn one thousand rupees by cross-breeding if proper facilities and better breeds of animals are provided.

Likewise, other sector is the irrigation. In irrigation we have got thousand and one problem. Where there is dry farming there is only one problem, there is, of no rain. In irrigation there is a problem of seepage of water. Water management has been totally a failure. We have got very very big projects constructed and they are almost incomplete and wherever it is complete, silt has been deposited. In another ten to fifteen years, all these projects will be full of silt and water will not be there. This will be a waste of land and waste of everything. What other friends have suggested, I would also say that small irrigation projects will always pay and will be productive. The big projects take twenty to thirty years. In this country, there is always a political interference and so many things are there like, environment, anti-environment, productive and unproductive. Instead of this, why not we have small

projects which would immediately help us? If you build up percolative tanks, I think, the drinking water policy will definitely be hundred per cent successful. In our tanks, silt is deposited. The tax is levied on the people without the supply of water. There is no provision with the State Government to desilt it. They only say that will be costlier than a new tank. This is a problem in my State and I do not know about the other States. When the water is locked and if all the tanks are working, then through the percolative system, the tube-wells can be recharged. We will get the water and Shri Bhatia has rightly said, there is no water scarcity in our country. We have both under ground and ground water but there is no proper management in the use of water. Therefore, tanks should be built in each village with percolation system. This is a very important thing

The gas plants, they are very important as they are linked with the ecological balance, when deforestation is going on and is being done perfectly. So if fuel is provided to the villagers, they need not go for cutting of the trees. If we cannot provide them with that facility, at least, bio-gas plants should be set up. I have tried it, and I have got two or three bio-gas plants. Also, one day, we have inaugurated 200 bio-gas plants and they are all working successfully in our place.

The Dairy farming could be highly productive. One cart load of shift will produce seven cart loads of fertilisers. And these fertilisers are better than the artificial fertilisers. Also, these fertilisers when used, they sustain for three years in the land, giving a good produce, without the use of fertilisers once again. This is a triple benefit scheme and I appeal to the Government to provide more subsidies. Now they are giving through bank loans and also a little subsidy through the Khadi Board. That has to be increased substantially to save these forests from the deforestation. And that is a very important thing.

With regard to dry farming and horticult-

ture, I would like to say that there are many fruit bearing trees in our country. But they have not been planted. They will be giving more yields than the general crops, where in you require regular supply of water. There are trees like Mango and other trees that could be planted.

I would like to say a few words about the rural sanitation and drinking water. I would like to bring to the notice of the Government that the sanitation is completely neglected which is creating health problems to women and children. When we are giving bore-wells, they do not use it properly and with the result lot of diseases are created by the mosquito production and other things. When we solve one problem, two other problems crop in due to lack of sanitation facilities in the villages. They are illiterate and they are not aware of it. Secondly, the implementing officers, they are never serious enough and whoever is serious, I am sorry to say that most of them are corrupt. This has not lead to any progress in the rural areas. The rural people are as they were earlier. This has to be taken very seriously.

Electricity is one of the main inputs of Agriculture and they do not supply it properly. Whenever they supply, it is always inadequate. This has to be taken very seriously because the tubewells that have been dug, they are of no use if there is no supply of electricity. The interest on the bank loans is mounting like a taxi metre, day and night. When he does not get water, when there is no electricity, how can he produce? But the banks do not know these things. So these are the things that are to be taken seriously so far as rural development is concerned. When there is educational backwardness, and backwardness in other respects, as Rajivji has said many a times, no development can actually reach them and that is fact. So this has to be taken very seriously by the implementing authorities. They are also our people. I appeal to all of them and to the Government to seriously think over it and see that the poor kisans get rid of all these vagaries of nature and artificial disturbances to him and stability of price is ensured.

[Translation]

*SHRI B.N. REDDY (Miryalguda):
Madam, Chairperson, as the time at my disposal is very short, I will restrict my speech to only two issues namely Land Reforms and Public Distribution System.

Ever since India became independent 45 years ago, both the rulers and the ruled have been talking about land reforms and infinitum. The ruling party had been assuring the people for all these years that they are committed to land reforms and would soon implement them. Unfortunately that commitment still remains to be implemented. Had they succeeded in implementing the land reforms earlier, perhaps the present Prime Minister Shri P. V. Narasimha Rao would not have called yet another meeting of the State Revenue Ministers to discuss especially about the same subject-land reforms. Why the country had to await the arrival of the present Prime Minister to discuss the ways and means to distribute the surplus land? What is the reason which forced the present Government to accord top priority to the land distribution? What forced the Government to say that present legislations on land reforms are being misused and no one should be permitted to make misuse of it states to claim the ownership of the land in the name of religion or majority etc.? What is the reason that forced the Government to say that the failure in implementation of land reforms is the sole cause for raising communalism and other forms of social unrest in the country? The Government know says that land should not be allotted to any one on the above grounds. What has brought us down to such a situation? The main reason for this unhappy situation is the yawning gap between what the rulers profess and practice. According to the Government statistics, 29.2 lakhs of hectares of land has been declared as surplus. The Government claims that out of this surplus land only 19 lakhs of hectares has been distributed. The Government also stated that they wanted to distribute 9.60

lakhs of hectares but could not do so. One reason cited by the Government for the failure of the distribution of surplus land was that half of the surplus land was under court litigations. The landlords have filed cases in the courts some 20 or 30 years ago. Now, after 30 years the Government is trying to take the matter out of the jurisdiction of courts. Why did the Government not do the same in the past? Why the Government did not take the remedial measures in the past to avoid court litigations. The failure can be attributed to the lack of political will on the part of the Government and the Congress Party which remained the ruling party all these years. The rulers themselves have admitted that there was no commitment or honesty on this part in implementing the reforms. The land reforms have taken a back seat only due to the lack of commitment or political will on the part of those who ruled the country. The Congress leaders have reduced the land reforms to a force. How strange is that they are now thinking of land reforms! Even now, whenever and wherever the Government declares the distribution of surplus land, the landlords surreptitiously dispose off the land which is about to be distributed. The landlords sell off the land which has declared surplus before it is distributed among the poor. Many suggestions were given by the peoples' movement and' on behalf of Agricultural labourers to prevent landlords from selling the declared surplus land. One such suggestion was that the Government should declare publicly well in advance the particulars of surplus land which was about to be distributed. If the Government does so, people will come forward and volunteer themselves to protect the land which is declared to be distributed. Then, the people would fully cooperate with the Government in the distribution of the land. But, unfortunately the Government did not care to implement this suggestion. As far as my state is concerned, Madam, we requested the Chief Minister to order the district collectors to make a public declaration about the surplus land which is available for

distribution in their respective districts. Not only the Hon'ble Prime Minister, who is now evincing interest in the land reforms, but also the Hon'ble Minister in charge of Rural Development belongs to Andhra Pradesh. They want that the land reforms should be implemented there first. The Hon'ble Minister has been making statements in this regard. There should be a declaration giving the particulars of surplus land which is lying with each landlord. The particulars of the land which is going to be distributed should be made public. We requested the Chief Minister to accept this genuine suggestion to implement land reforms effectively in the State. But they declined to do so. They, the rulers are not ready to make such public declarations or notifications. This is the tragedy. It shows the lack of political will. Taking advantage of the weakness of the Government, the landlords dispose off their surplus land without any fear whenever the Government issues statements regarding the implementation of land reforms. It has been our experience, Madam, that rich and powerful landlords hold influential positions of power. I think it is true in the case of other States also. Rich and influential landlords are now the Ministers in my state. When the Prime Minister proclaims here that the surplus lands should be distributed, there in the States rich landlords who occupy ministerial posts sell off their land which has already been declared surplus. This is a reality. The Prime Minister says here that surplus land should be distributed, while Ministers belonging to his own party sell off their surplus lands without any hitch. This is what is happening in my own State. Is it the commitment? If the Ministers flout the directions of the Prime Minister, one can well imagine what would be the position of leaders at various levels in their party. I do not say that everybody is dishonest. There are some who are really committed to this great cause in that party also. But, Madam, one must agree that they have reduced land reforms to a farce. The Prime Minister the other day has disclosed that the Government has an impeccable record of distribution of land in our State. But

Madam, the Government should not take any credit for that. The credit must go to the communists in the State. During the historic Telangana Movement when people revolted against the rule rather misrule of Nizam, under the leadership of the communists, about 10 lakhs of acres of land was distributed among the landless poor. That was a success story of the communist movement in the country. The State Government under the leadership of late Shri B. Ramakrishna Rao, later on enacted the Tenancy Act which was a reflection of the success of people's revolution. No such act was made anywhere else. That was a fitting tribute to a people's movement. That was the excellent record that we held. If at all, there is any record elsewhere, to match that glory, it is only in West Bengal 10 lakhs of acres have been distributed in West Bengal. In Congress ruled States 60% of the land is in the hands of the landlords who constitute a 10% of the population. But in West Bengal, most of the land is in the hands 60% of the poor. The reason why I am citing the West Bengal case, is just to show how the factors which are responsible for the production are being crushed under the iron boots of landlords elsewhere in the country. The production can pick up only when the responsible factors are allowed to operate freely. This is one of the main reasons why the production is not going up in the country. The country's food production is stagnant at 170 m. tonnes and production has got stuck up there. The reasons for the stagnation is the concentration of producing forces in the hands of few landlords. The labour force which is a important contributing factor for production is being crushed under the iron boots of merciless landlords.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Are you concluding now?

SHRI B.N. REDDY: Only one more point, Madam, I would like to say a word about public distribution system. There are about three lakhs and fifty thousand fair price shops in the country. More and more people are coming under the poverty line. Poverty is increasing while the subsidy on food grains is declining. When the number of the poor

goes up, naturally the Govt. should enhance the subsidy amount proportionately so that food grains are supplied to the poor at cheaper rates. But, instead of increasing, the Government has slashed down the subsidy on food grains. It is really alarming. To provide food grains at cheaper rates to the poor is the primary responsibility of the Government. During 1989-90 the subsidy on food grains was Rs. 3476 crores while by 1990-91 it came down sharply to Rs. 2050 crores. It shows a steep reduction in subsidy on food grains. It is really alarming. Well, if this is the sum and substance of the Budget of Dr Manmohan Singh, one should think of the plight of the poor in the coming days. The rate of a kilo subsidised rice was Rs. 1.90 in my State. But now a kilo of rice cost Rs. 3.50. Rice used to be sold at Rs. 2/- per Kg. When Shri N. T. Ramarao was the Chief Minister

New a Kg. of rice costs Rs. 3.50. Hence, I would say that the Public distribution policy adopted by the present Government is not in the right direction. It cannot provide food to the poor whose bellies will always remain half empty.

I thank you, Madam, for the opportunity you have given me to speak, I conclude.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House stands meet again tomorrow, Wednesday, 8th April at 11 A.M.

18.00 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, April 8, 1992/ Chaitra 19, 1914 (Saka).

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