

Ninth Series, Vol. V; No. 40

Monday, May 14, 1990
Vaisakha 24, 1912 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES (English Version)

Second Session
(Ninth Lok Sabha)



(Vol. V contains Nos. 31 to 40)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

Price - Rs. 6.00

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Monday, May 14, 1990/Vaisakha 24, 1912
(Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at four minutes past
Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

[English]

OBITUARY REFERENCE

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, I have to inform the House of the sad demise of Shrimati Indumati Bhattacharya who was a member of the Eighth Lok Sabha during 1984-89 representing Hooghly constituency of West Bengal.

A teacher by profession, Shrimati Bhattacharya was recipient of National Award for Teachers in 1978-79. A well-known social worker, she took keen interest in the activities of the Bharat Sewak Samaj. She was

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Hukmdeo Narayan Yadav

Shri Suresh Kodikkunnil

Shri B.N. Reddy

Approach Paper to Eighth Plan

+
*802. SHRI B.N. REDDY:
SHRI UTTAM RATHOD:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased

also actively associated with various organisations engaged in the upliftment of women.

An able parliamentarian, she took keen interest in the proceedings of the House and made valuable contribution thereto.

Shrimati Bhattacharya passed away at Chandernagar in West Bengal on 20th April, 1990 at the age of 71.

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

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

(The Members then stood in silence for a short while)

11.07 hrs.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

— Not present

— Not present

— Not present

to state:

(a) whether a meeting of the Minister, members of the Planning Commission was convened recently to study the Approach Paper to the Eighth Plan;

(b) if so, whether the Approach Paper

was approved; and

(c) the time by which it will be presented to the National Development Council for approval?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI BHAGEY GOBARDHAN): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. There were wide ranging discussion on different aspects relating to the approach, and in the light of these discussions, some revision was suggested.

(c) The Approach Paper is proposed to be placed before the National Development Council at its next meeting scheduled for 15.6.1990.

SHRI UTTAM RATHOD: Is it a fact that the Planning Commission was not consulted when the Export Import Policy was declared?

SHRI BHAGEY GOBARDHAN: Sir, this is a question which, I think, is out of the purview of this very question which has been asked by the hon. Member. So, I am not in a position to say right now. But, I will tell him subsequently.

SHRI UTTAM RATHOD: So, far, there has been a feeling in the Yojna Bhavan that their suggestions are not heeded to, they are not taken care of. And it was with this intention that I wanted to know the reply from the Minister. They also say that the approach or the strategy that was followed by the Planning Commission is not to the liking of the Prime Minister also. Under these circumstances, I have asked it. Please reply.

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): Sir, the apprehension of the hon. Member is not correct. There has been continuous interaction with the Planning Commission. Not only this I have visited the Planning Commission and said: "Regularly we will be having meetings with the Planning Commission, not once in a while". And much, I think, the hon. Members

is concerned with is, what has come out in the press. I think you should discount much of it. There is total coordination and unison in functioning. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Prime Minister, I think, has not satisfied him fully.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI UTTAM RATHOD: It is said that the Government wants to give statutory status to the Yojna Bhavan. May I know how long will it take?

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: Sir, this was one of the ideas proposed. But the Government has not yet taken a final view on this.

SHRIMATI UMA GAJAPATHI RAJU: Sir, economic say that, as compared to the Seventh Plan which is a growth-oriented plan, in the Eighth Plan, the growth rate will decline. I would like to ask the hon. Prime Minister or the Minister at assure us that this will not be the case and we will not regress economically because, at the moment, the Eighth Plan is only emphasising on agro-based industries. If there is no emphasis on the industrial sector, we all know, that the growth rate will decline. Can I have an answer from the Minister?

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: May I assure the hon. Member that even in the assessment of the Planning Commission, the growth rate they expected will not be lower than what the Seventh Plan has. So, she' might dispel that fear. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: The Prime Minister is on his legs.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: Newspaper may say that. But I saying this. Certainly we have accorded top priority to employment. Still agriculture is the biggest employment giving sector; therefore the

emphasis on investments in the rural sector.

We are not forgetful of the industrial sector; either. Even if we have to boost our exports or modernize our industries, it has to be given impetus. But in this we are giving impetus to agro-based industries through dovetails in our socio-economic system and decentralised production so that job opportunities are created in the rural areas, thus relieving the land from its pressure. That is the objective.

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: We are told that a new approach is being taken in formulating the 8th Five Year Plan. One of the major points to be stressed in the new approach is what the Prime Minister has been repeatedly talking of, that is the youth of our country. Even the day before yesterday he said that a majority of the population, a single largest contingent of the population is the youth and they are suffering from various problems.

So, I would like to know whether in this Approach Paper a separate chapter will be there to deal with the problems of the youth and programmes accordingly will be evolved so that the implementation of the 8th Five Year Plan will solve the major problems of the younger people of our country.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: The hon. Member has rightly focussed on youth and that is our focus also. 73% of the youth population is in the rural areas. So if we have to tackle the problems of youth, it is again seeking employment opportunities and job opportunities in the rural areas. The Government is coming with the proposition of including the right to work in the Constitution.

Certainly, within the resource constraint that we have, we will have to formulate that in a realistic way. But with this provision what we intend is that the development process is totally engineered to generate additional employment opportunities on a sufficiently large scale and in a widely dispersed manner to absorb the increments to the labour

force and the backlog of unemployment and under-employment is the only viable way of realising the cherished goal of right to work on a continuing basis. I think that will be the biggest charter for the youth in the coming years or for the successive Governments also.

PROF. RAM GANESH KAPSE: We are thinking of new approach as far as the 8th Plan and the Education Policy are concerned. The real problem with education is vocational education.

So, looking to the employment problem, looking to the youth, are we thinking of creating new avenues as far as vocational education is concerned in the 8th Five Year Plan?

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: Yes, Sir.

SHRI BAL GOPAL MISHRA: The 7th Plan is complete and now we are entering into the 8th Plan period. So far whatever has been in the past in this country is very peculiar—it is; India means Delhi, Orissa means Bhubaneswar, West Bengal means Calcutta, Andhra Pradesh means Hyderabad and so on and so forth. So I would like to know categorically from the Prime Minister any special thrust is being given to the areas like Orissa in particular which are under-developed. There are also some other poor areas of the country where drought and flood chronically visit. Particularly, the rural India is totally centuries behind from the urban India. So, I would like to know what steps this Government is taking to bring rural India at par with urban India.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: Sir, I have already mentioned that the emphasis is on investment in the rural area; commitment of the fifty per cent investment in the rural areas is there. And as rightly said, if we have to tackle the problem of poverty, then we will have to attend to those areas where the maximum number of poor live. Otherwise, it will be a hypothetical removal of poverty. We have to identify it. That is why

the Eastern Zone is being given special attention because a large number of poor live in that area. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI N.G. RANGA: Sir, the All India Khadi and Village Industries Commission has been specialising in providing employment mostly to rural people. May I know whether the Government propose to give any special prominence to its activities and also develop further activities on those lines through KVIC and also other such organisation that are already there or that may be created by the Government?

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: The concern about development in the rural areas and the industries there, had been expressed as soon as the new Government came to power. The small scale industries has no separate entity within the Government. We have created a separate Department with a full-fledged secretary and a full-fledged Department is there to attend to this. That is the expression of our concern of what the hon. Member is saying. Certainly when we envisage this, we envisage that it is not only the effort of the Government alone, but all others who are connected with it, must also be given impetus to carry on their work and continue with their work.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in the North-Eastern States—the seven states—the problem is of resource mobilisation. They always depend on the Government of India and Plan allocation. The hon. Prime Minister was kind to visit Assam and he also assured that special care will be taken on the economic development of the North-Eastern region. This allocation of funds was also there in the previous Government, even though the demand was for more funds and specially for Assam, because the other North-Eastern States get 90 per cent grants and 10 per cent loan, whereas Assam is not in that category. In view of this, that in the North-Eastern States, the present turmoil among the youth is mainly for the economic backwardness. May I know from the hon. Prime Minister what is the thrust in the Eighth Five Year Plan towards to

North-Eastern States and to see that this turmoil is stopped and more allocation is made and more plans are taken to see that the problem are solved.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: Sir, the Plan discussions have taken place and I remember that after Plan discussions when I was the Finance Minister, the Chief Ministers used to queue up to me to get further allocation. At least, this time, the Planning Commission accommodated the States, respected their views in a spirit of accommodation and most of the States have gone satisfied. But the resource problem of the North-East is there because they do not have their own resources. As far as Assam is concerned, the hon. Member may remember that as soon as the new Government came to power, we raised the royalty of oil which is one of the main resources for Assam, by Rs. 100. Now what we want to do is that instead of the Chief Minister coming begging to Delhi, we evolve a formula by which certainly, automatically, the State gets its resources and specific schemes to absorb the youth of Assam are taken up. I agree with this point of view that it is necessary.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: As far as the distortions that took place in the planning process over the different Plan periods are concerned, the share of the States decreased in the Plan investment as compared to the Centre. Secondly, the share of the private sector, in reality, increased as compared to the public sector. Now, my question is simple. Will this process be reversed and if so, to what extent?

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: Sir, so far as the States are concerned, I do not think that the States have a complaint on that. We are giving maximum attention to all the points of view.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: 55.45 was the percentage share in total.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: Do you want me to explain the figures also... (*Interruptions*). As far as the private sector

and the public sector are concerned, when a certain sector starts growing, its percentage ratio changes. It does not mean that the public sector is diminishing. You are well known in statistics and so, you are playing on those figures. You are using your competence and other things in that projection. You do understand it. Certainly, the balance between the public and the private will be maintained in the national economy of this country.

SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR: Sir, I may be permitted to put my supplementary in two or three parts? The first part of my question is the Janata Government, in 1977, had interrupted the country's planning process and adopted a Plan holiday and a rolling Plan, which was later proved statistically to have resulted in a terrible set back to the economy of this country. Now, the answer to the main question says that the Approach Paper is to be placed before the NDC in the middle of June. The administrative instructions to the Ministries have not yet been issued by the Planning Commission. Should we understand that the Annual Plan for 1990-91, in view of these circumstances, is going to be de-linked ultimately from the Eighth Plan? This is the first part of my question. Secondly, many parameters were fixed for achieving six per cent growth rate during the Eighth Plan. One of the parameters is not inflation rate during the Eighth Plan period has to be limited at five per cent per annum. The first Budget presented by this Government is going to result, according to all economists in a double digit inflation. Therefore, one of the basic parameters of the Eighth Plan has already been badly compromised. Thirdly, the Congress Government, in every subsequent Five Year Plan, has doubled the outlay of the public sector for instance from 1.6 lakh crores, in seventh Plan to 3.2 lakh crores in the eighth. I would like to know whether or not the 20 per cent annual growth rate for doubling the outlay of the public sector, component of the Plan in five years, will be maintained or whether this Government will think of reducing the overall growth rate of outlay—I understand that it may come down from 20 per cent to 14 per

cent—as they are contemplating now. Lastly, did the Prime Minister commit a breach of his own declared intention of giving a high status to the Planning Commission by referring the Approach Paper, approved by the Planning Commission consisting of members of the rank of Ministers of state to a Committee of Secretaries for examination. Is it in consonance with their declared aim of giving the so-called statutory status to the Planning Commission?

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH:

The hon. Member has fired his questions like a multiple miscible. Firstly, may I say that the present Government is committed to the Planning Commission process? So, there is no question of diluting the Planning Commission process and hence, any apprehension on that account should be totally dispelled. Then, I may also tell you that it will have much higher respect and clout than it had earlier. I know the status it had earlier... (*Interruptions*) I have seen and I am seeing as to how it is treated. (*Interruptions*) Yes, I have seen, how it was treated; I know how it was treated.

When a new Government comes, some time is required to process the Plan and we are doing it most expeditiously, not losing time. The First Year Plan is not quantum-wise fitted in, but, in spirit, the main thrust prevails because the political will is clear, the political direction is clear. So, it is not out of tune—what we have done in this Plan and what is general thinking in the direction of it.

Now, about inflation. That is the real problem. But, it should also be understood that when this new Government came into power, more than Rs. 13,000 crores of deficit was already there, and that is what we are trying to fill. So the pressure of money supply is there, but we are trying to curb it as much as we can. There are certain pressures, which come and which we have to respond to, like on defence side. And all these parameters we have to take care of but within that, we are trying to compress it.

The hon. Member has asked about

public sector outlay. Now, today there is a Draft Plan, which is to be approved. When that Final Plan is prepared, when all the sectoral and all other details and figures come up, at that stage this will be taken care of. We will see public sector is duly taken care of.

Now, about status, may I assure you that I have the highest respect for the Planning Commission. I went to the Planning Commission to show this respect to it and there the discussions took place. Then, the Members of the Commission met me. That is because certain technical things are always referred to; that is nothing new. It does not denigrate the Planning Commission, and the final say is of the political authority and not of the bureaucracy, that is very clear.

Measurement of Level of Poverty

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*803. SHRI KALP NATH RAI:
SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) how is the level of poverty of an individual or family defined or measured;

(b) how and at what intervals the level of poverty of individual or family is reviewed with the change in price indices; and

(c) the institutional arrangement to monitor and evaluate the impact of various poverty alleviation programmes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI BHAGEY GOBARDHAN): (a) to (c). A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) An individual or family is defined as poor if the level of expenditure of that individual or family is below the

poverty line. The "poverty line" was defined by the Task Force on Minimum Needs and Effective Consumption Demand (in 1979) as the per capita monthly expenditure of Rs. 49.09 in rural areas and Rs. 56.64 in urban areas at 1973-74 prices corresponding to the per capita daily calorie requirement of 2400 in rural areas and 2100 in urban areas.

(b) The poverty line for an individual (or family) is reviewed for changes in price indices, normally for the base year of the Five Year Plan or for the years for which data on household consumer expenditure from the National Sample Survey is available. Full survey data are available at intervals of about five years. The overall price index implicit in the private consumption expenditure estimated in the National Accounts Statistics is used as an indicator of price changes for this purpose. The methodology for estimation in this regard is also being reviewed.

(c) A concurrent evaluation of the Integrated Rural Development Programme is being done every month by the Department of Rural Development by taking a sample of the families assisted under the programme. In addition to monitoring by the Department of Rural Development, poverty alleviation programmes for the benefit of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are also monitored under the Twenty Point Programme by the Ministry of Welfare and in the States by the nodal Departments. The States have utilised the Tribal Research and Training Institutes in such evaluation. Ministry of Welfare has utilised the services of specialised professional institutions also in studying the impact of the programmes.

SHRI KALP NATH RAI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, what is the total expenditure in carrying out the survey to find out the people below the poverty line?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI BHAGEY GOBARDHAN): Sir, the hon. Member has put me in a tight corner, I must admit it. I will let him know subsequently because that is that figure which I would not anticipate that it would be asked

SHRI KALP NATH RAI: The hon. Minister has not replied to my question.

[*Translation*]

MR SPEAKER: He has replied to that and he is admitting also. At the moment the figures are not available with him. He will furnish it later

[*English*]

SHRI KALP NATH RAI: I seek your protection.

HON. SPEAKER: I have protected you, I am protecting you

[*Translation*]

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. member desires to know the total expenditure on this survey. In this connection I would like to tell him that the hon. Minister of state can furnish the figures after the service is over. At the moment he does not have the figures.

[*English*]

SHRI KALP NATH RAI: Sir, whether the Government have made any attempt to find out how the poverty is being measured and what is the criteria

SHRI BHAGEY GOBARDHAN: Sir, the

criteria used for assessing the people below the poverty line is based on the recommendations of the Task Force on Minimum Needs and Effective Consumption Demand which submitted its report in 1979. According to this report, the poverty line is defined as the *per capita* monthly expenditure of Rs. 49.09 in rural areas and Rs. 56.64 in the urban areas in 1973-74. Of course, the figure has been updated. Now, according to that, the *per capita* daily calorie requirement of 2400 in rural areas and 2100 in urban areas has been worked out. The poverty line defined this way covers the expenditure on food and non-food items like fuel, clothing, housing, health, education and social services and ensures adequacy. Mainly it is based on the consumption as far as the human beings are concerned.

For the estimation of number of persons below the poverty line, the distribution of *per capita* consumption expenditure based on the results of the National Sample Survey data of household consumption is utilised. The NSS distribution of private consumption of *pro rata* adjusted to correspond to the national level of total private consumption in the absence of information to allocate the difference among the expenditure. The latest estimates of poverty are based on the results of the 43rd round of National Sample Survey.

SHRI MURLI DEORA: There are several poverty alleviation programmes like the IRDP, RLEGP etc. in the rural areas. In 1985 Budget, which was presented by Shri Singh himself, for the first time there was a mention of urban poverty, and a new programme called the SEPUP, Self-Employment for Urban Poor, was created. However, even the targets which were prescribed by the banks for such programmes in urban cities like Bombay are not being met and there is need for a massive streamlining of the SEPUP. Looking to the fact that one-fourth of the total population now lives in the urban areas and by the end of the century one-third of the total population will be living in the urban areas, I would like to know whether the Government have any more programmes

for the poor people or urban areas, and whether the Government would streamline the existing programmes like SEPUP.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: Well, we will look as to why they were not implemented. I think, Shri Deoraji might be having more information as to why they were not implemented.

[*Translation*]

SHRI MURLI DEORA: But nothing has been said about the Self Employment for Urban Poor Scheme in the present Budget. No provision has been made for the urban poor in the Budget.

[*English*]

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: But certainly, he used to take up these issues very strongly

The urban poor problem is very important. Now that the rural population is moving to the cities, the divide between the rural and the urban is diminishing. If you look at the slums, perhaps they are worse than the rural areas. We are having slum improvement programmes and other programmes are also there. The hon. Member has mentioned about a special programme. Certainly, we will continue with the existing programmes and not scrap them, but with the final Plan being approved, its proper dimensions will have to be seen.

RAO BIRENDER SINGH: Very large sums of money are spent on the poverty alleviation programmes every year. Would the hon. Prime Minister be kind enough to state the percentage of families that actually come above the poverty line? For example, under the IRDP, Integrated Rural Development Programme, thirty lakh families are covered every year; they are assisted to come up above the poverty line. At the rate of 600 families per block every year, it comes to thirty lakh families every year. So, would the hon. Prime Minister consider increasing

the amount of assistance and subsidy that is to be given to each family because from the studies conducted earlier it has been found that Rs.9000 to Rs. 10,000 given as assistance per family is not enough? By this assistance actually the people are not coming above the poverty line.

SHRI BHAGEY GOBARDHAN: Sir, the attempts made by Government to reduce poverty line can be judged from the following figures. These are the figures for the entire country. In 1983-84 the number of persons below the poverty line was 27.10 crores and in terms of percentage, it comes to 37.4 per cent of the total population. But in the year 1987-88 the number has been reduced to 23.24 crores lakhs and percentage-wise it comes to 29.2%. The hon Member specifically asked about IRDP. Figures are available in the Planing Commission. Right at the moment I don't have the figures otherwise I would have provided the same to the Member. However, I will be transmitting the same to him.

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: Mr. Speaker, I am sure the Prime Minister would recollect that when he was the Finance Minister, I had posed a similar question to him. In terms of the scale in reference to 1960, today's one rupees is worth only of 11 paise of 1960. It means that the real value of the rupee has gone down and these are the figures that are supplied to us only a few days ago by the Government when the discussion on price rise took place. Now, keeping this reference scale in mind, I would like to know, does the Government feel that the level of poverty that has been drawn up is the same as it was in 1970 or has the level actually been drooped. In terms of the reference scale and from the point of view of real money value-because it is increasing from Rs. 3000 to Rs. 5000 on the basis of the so called calorific content and intake value-what is the real increase? Is the Government of the opinion that this level is correct or is the Government of the opinion that the level has actually been dropper, and the statement that people have gone above the poverty line is a falsity.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: The factors of inflation are taken into consideration. In the year 1973-74 for the rural areas the poverty line was at Rs. 49 per month's income. It has been raised to Rs. 131.80 in the year 1987-88. Now, whether this rise is correct or if there is some "hera Pheri" I believe the previous Government would have honestly done it... (*Interruptions*) You had asked as to what happened in the last five years ... (*Interruptions*) He is asking as to whether the changes that are there in the poverty line from 1973 onwards, are correct or not. I hope he believes that it has been done correctly. Well, if you don't believe, then it is all right. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: Sir, if you recollect, I had asked about the period when you were the Finance Minister. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: Mr. Panja is very much agitated. When he was looking after the Planning—I don't know whether it was in 1987-88—the figure was raised from Rs. 49.09 in 1973-74 to Rs. 131.80 in 1987-88. I hope Mr. Panja did it correctly. That is what I am saying... (*Interruptions*) Now, you want to protest against what I am saying. Deny it. But the hon. Member has shown apprehension, that this was not correctly done. he is saying that it is not being correctly done. We will look into the lacunas or any such happening that has been done... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAJMANGAL PANDE: Is the Government aware that many a time, even second dose assistance to these people whose *per capita* income has increase and have gone above the poverty line but subsequently their *per capita* income has decreased and thereby they have again come back or reverted back to below the poverty line? If it is true then what proposition does the Government try to make about these people who are reverted back to below poverty line?

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: Sir, while the concern of the hon. Member is

true but we are also to attend to those who have not got even the single dose,

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, during the previous Plan period, the yardstick for determining the poverty line was Rs. 6400 per annum. May I know whether that has been updated or is being updated? If so, what are the updated figures?

SHRI BHAGEY GOBARDHAN: Sir, that is being looked into.

SHRI AJIT PANJA: Sir, hon. Minister in his written answer, has stated about the definition of poverty line by taking into account 1973-74 prices.

Sir, the point is that—you must have noticed—the expenditure and not the income is taken into consideration for having this definition and also the calorific requirement as is done by the World Health Organisation for the developing countries.

My question is this. This is being done by the National Sample survey, as enunciated by Prof. Prashant Mahalanobis long ago. Now, Eighth Plan is on the anvil. The cost becomes so much—to make a door to door to survey for assessing the poverty line—that it becomes sometimes impossible to do so. But this Government has not got the opportunity. Census is coming. May I know whether the Prime Minister will consider that while taking these items of expenditure the caloric intake is also included in that from which we see at the time of census?

Then, Sir, huge money will be saved. We know for certain that plan will be made properly as was done by the previous Government. As a sample, they took the Lakshdweep group of Islands. So, it becomes a small unit. That Report is with the Planning Commission. May I know whether the Government is going to make a dovetail approach or a multiple approach or a multi-purpose approach of census by making poverty as an item which will enable us to give an authentic report of actual poverty in India. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI AJIT PANJA: The hon. Prime Minister is present here today luckily and therefore he should take this opportunity which the previous Government could not do.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: We will certainly examine these suggestions.

SHRI D. AMAT: Those persons who were paupers in 1947 have become millionaires today. They are running mills and factories. They are plying a fleet of cars. They are also maintaining a dozen of telephones. They are having all these things at the cost of the poor people who are living on roots, fruits and leaves of the jungle. The money sectioned by the Government for the implementation of the various schemes like RLEP, RLEGP and IRDP, is being devoured by the people who are implementing these schemes. Will the Government try to confiscate this money from these people and utilise it for the upliftment and betterment of the poor people? I know it is a VP Singh's sarkar; it is not a Jadu Samrat P.C. Sarkar so that he will hypnotise and mesmerise everything overnight.

SHRI BHAGEY GOBARDHAN: The hon. member has asked a very difficult question which is being asked these days by almost everyone. But before the Government takes any action to confiscate this money, we must identify the persons who are culprits. Only after identifying the culprits, this thing can be looked into.

[*Translation*]

PROF. VIJAYKUMAR MALHOTRA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether any survey was conducted through which it could be ascertained as to what is the actual number of people who are living below the poverty line and the number which has been fitted above it? I would also like to know whether really any survey was conducted or it is only the jugglery of figures which claim that the percent-

age of people living below the poverty line has been brought down to 32 per cent from 47 per cent. Secondly, there is rampant corruption in the implementation of these poverty alleviation schemes. There were reports in today's newspapers that about Rs. 1.5 crores were seized. This money had been allocated for the implementation of these schemes. About Rs. 35 lakhs were recovered from one clerk only. Money meant for these scheme is being swindled away in the name of bogus persons. In this connection the former Prime Minister had said that out of 1 rupee only 15 paise reach the beneficiaries and 85 paise do not reach them. Now people have taken it for granted that 85 paise are to be pocketed by them. In view of the above I would like to know if any measures are being taken to ensure that this malpractice is checked, the entire amount reach the actual beneficiaries and they are brought above the poverty line.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, for this we are considering for the decentralisation of power. Under the new procedure the people will exercise checks over the system and this corruption in the implementation of these schemes could be brought under control.

[*English*]

Import of Colour Picture Tubes

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*804. **SHRI ANBARASU ERA:**
SHRI MANORANJAN
BHAKTA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government import picture tubes for colour Television sets from abroad;

(b) if so, the names of such countries; and

(c) the effect of such import on Indian colour Television picture tube manufacture?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) to (c). Electronics Trade and Technology Development Corporation Limited (ET&T), a Public Sector undertaking under the Department of Electronics has been importing from time to time picture tubes for Colour TV sets.

Colour Picture Tubes (CPTs) were allowed to be imported under open General Licence (OGL) upto 21.3.1989. Thereafter, the item was shifted to Appendix-2B of the Import and Export policy, keeping in view the capacity being built up by the local CPT manufacturers. However, an assessment of the local production and demand of CPTs for 1989-90 indicated the need for import of CPTs. Accordingly, imports of CPTs by Colour TV manufacturers and ET&T were permitted during 1989-90 to bridge the anticipated gap between demand and supply. ET&T imported the CPTs from South Korea. In 1987-88, ET&T imported CPTs from Japan also.

ET&T was also permitted to import a few non-conventional size CPTs which are not indigenously manufactured for supply to India parties to enable them to meet export commitments. Thus, the said imports of CPTs under both cases as per above is not likely to have adverse impact on indigenous CPT manufacturers.

SHRI ANBARASU ERA: What steps have the Government taken so far to produce colour picture tubes indigenously? How much foreign exchange have you spent during 1989-90 to import these colour picture tubes from South Korea and Japan? How many private companies have been given licences to import these colour picture tubes?

PROF. M.G.K. MENON: The answer to the first question raised by the hon. Member

is that there are currently three manufacturers of colour picture tubes (CPTs) in the country; Their level of production almost meets the requirements of the country in terms of the production of colour TV sets currently. The answer to the second question raised by the hon. member is that it will be difficult to give the actual figure of the foreign exchange which has been spent on the import of these colour picture tubes. The hon. member is no doubt aware that, when an import licence is given, it is valid for 18 months from the date of issue for placement of an order. The issuance of licences was started in June 1989. So, it implies that many licences are still valid. Therefore, it is difficult to know exactly how many CPTs have been imported these licences and to estimate the final figures of actual import has taken place until the validity period is over. With regard to the third point, the answer to that the import licences were issued to 39 CTV manufacturers for a total quantity of four lakh colour picture tubes. In addition, there was an allocation of two lakh colour picture tubes given to the public sector undertaking ET&T which comes under the Department of Electronics.

SHRI ANBARASU ERA: I find in the answer that the Electronic Trade and Technology Corporation was also permitted to import a few non-conventional size CPTs which are not indigenously manufactured. I would like to know whether this Government has any proposal to have some collaboration with Japan or South Korea instead of the technological know-how and to produce these non-conventional size CPTs in India itself instead of directly importing them from these countries.

PROF. M.G.K. MENON: The main point is that the three manufacturers who are currently manufacturing colour picture tubes do so in terms of the standard size which are largely used and therefore are economically viable from the viewpoint of production. In answer to the point which the hon. member has referred to, one is talking of relatively smaller quantities—and the answer says so—of a few non-conventional type of CPTs. This has been specifically from the viewpoint

of export demands for which certain types of TV picture tubes are needed.. It is not, economically worthwhile to manufacture these in small quantities involved. It is not a question of know-how alone but whether manufacture is economically viable; that is the basic question.

As far as the manufacture of CPTs is concerned, know-how now exists this has been imported there are three manufacturers who are producing CPTs with foreign collaboration namely JCT, Samtel and Upron. The main item of course CPT manufacture is the glass shell which is at present imported these licences have been issued for this, because this will be a major import item otherwise: we have to avoid this situation. The import by ET&T during 1989-90 of CPTs involved a total foreign exchange of Rs. 16 crores and this involved a total number of Rs. 44 lakh for non-conventional CPTs.

SHRI BHABANI SHANKAR HOTA: As per the answer given by the hon. Minister right now, about Rs. 60 crores are being spent in foreign exchange in importing the colour televisions. I know and all of us know that poor people of this country and the country are likely to go into a debt trap, I want to know whether it is desirable to spend so much of precious foreign exchange for import of colour televisions and whether the Government is considering to ban the import of the colour televisions in the country. I would like to know this.

PROF. M.G.K. MENON: Colour television was introduced in 1982. Thereafter, there has been a growing demand for colour TV sets. Colour picture tubes are a main constituent of colour television. Licences were issued for the manufacture of these and there has been a gradual increase in production of colour picture tubes. Until 1989-90 the requirements of CPTs were growing very rapidly, and the actual manufacture CPTs in country was at a relatively smaller level. Imports of CPTs had to be made on a large scale. In the year 1989-90 also were large scale imports. Now, however, the position is that the demand of CPTs for the

production of colour television sets in India can be met almost entirely by the production of colour picture tubes in the country itself. Therefore, I do not anticipate that for the future there will be requirement for any significant imports of colour picture tubes. Incidentally, Sir, I must point out that the figure I gave was not Rs. 60 crores, but Rs. 16 crores. I must clarify that point.

SHRI P.C. THOMAS: Sir, the answer states that three companies are producing colour picture tubes. It was also stated that we are almost producing what our requirement is. And to my knowledge, I think, we are exporting to Russia, Bangladesh and to other small countries. Though we say that we have the production in our land of these picture tubes in extenso, it is sad that these are not actually indigenous. Many of the components are actually imported. Will the Government take some measures to see that the components are also produced in India so that the whole thing could be indigenous?

PROF. M.G.K. MENON: Sir, the hon. Member is perfectly correct in that we ought to aim at producing all the basic items required for a colour television set in the country itself. Since this is a large item of production. That is the objective and that is what we have accomplished. I would like to stress what I have already said that the colour picture tube is the main constituent of a colour television set. Its production was only 14 million and .38 million in 1987 and 1988. But however, it went up to 1.13 million in 1989 compared to a production of colour TV sets of 1.2 million. Thus the gap between demand of CPTs and their production has rapidly lead. There is now enough capacity for production through existing units and then expansion, which has been permitted to meet the requirements of CTV manufacture in the country. But more capacity will need to be created to meet the longer terms demand for CTVs. The hon. Member has asked a further question about the import content in the CPT manufacture itself. At I have mentioned earlier, the main item which is imported is the glass shell. To make a

colour picture tube, you need the appropriate glass shell. Two parties have been licenced for manufacture of glass shells, One of whom is ready to go into production. This also involves a foreign collaboration. At the present, the cost it is approximately 25 US dollars per glass shell as imported and we have to ensure if CTV is to grow in the country, that these are made in the country itself.

[*Translation*]

Closure thermal Power Stations to Prevent Environmental Pollution

*806. SHRI BHOGENDRĀ JHA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to close down gradually thermal power stations and encourage hydro-electric power and solar energy etc. with a view to save environment from being polluted; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken in this regard.

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NILAMANI ROURAY): No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

SHRI BHOGENDRĀ JHA: Sir, there has been a definite planned effort on behalf of the Ministry of Environment to block multi-purpose hydel power projects in the name of prevention of pollution and environment. Previously in a letter to me in 1974, the Government of India had said that the multi-purpose high dam over river Kosi barrage could not be taken up because we do not have market for such a huge block of power and the stored water cannot be utilised for

ittigation. One single dam can produced 3300 MWs of hydel power and all the other dams on the river Kosi can produce 7000 MWs of hydel power. At present we do not go back to this project. But definitely thermal power projects pollute the atmosphere. That is why, we want to know whether the Environment Ministry is advising the Power Ministry to ensure the power generation through hydel, through solar and other sources which are generating power. And we can utilise the coal for producing urea and other things as they have begun at Talcher, to ensure that there is environmental protection.

SHRI NILAMANI ROURAY: Sir, We are not discouraging the hydel electricity power. On the contrary, there is no truth in it that we are obstructing the construction of hydel power project in the country. Certain difficulties might have arisen about environment clearance. But the clearance is generally given after due consideration. And so far as this Ministry is concerned, we are not adverse to the hydel power being taken up in the country.

SHRI BHOGENDRĀ JHA: In order to ensure that environment is well protected, where this Ministry or the Government is going to ensure that on all the canal sides, railway sides and road sides, trees are planted throughout the country, preferably fruit trees so that the whole country can look like a garden and we can have a proper environmental protection. May I know whether there is any such plan in the Government?

SHRI NILAMANI ROURAY: Yes, that is the policy of the Environment Ministry. We are encouraging planting to trees on roadsides, by the side of the railways lines and other such places, so that it can help us to maintain the environment in the country.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[*Translation*]

Sale of Old Vehicles by Defence Vehicle Depots

*800 SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to the reply given on 16 April, 1990 to Unstarred Question No. 4894 regarding sale of old vehicles by Defence Vehicle Depots and state:

(a) the names of the depots in respect of which complaints were received during the last two years and when enquiry was

conducted into such complaints;

(b) the outcome thereof and the names of the persons found guilty; and

(c) whether any complaint has been received regarding irregularities being committed in Delhi Depot; and if so, when enquiry was conducted in this regard when enquiry was conducted in this regard and the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. RAJA RAMANNA): (a) to (c). A Statement is given below.

STATEMENT

During the last 2 years, 5 complaints have been received, 3 from Members of Parliament and 2 from Members of State Legislative Assemblies, about difficulties in taking delivery of vehicles, or irregularities and malpractices in the disposal of vehicles. The names of the complainants, the nature of their complaints, the investigating authority, and the results of the enquiries are furnished below:—

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Date of complaint</i>	<i>Complainant and nature of complaint</i>	<i>Result of enquiry</i>
1	2	3	4

1. 5.4.1989 By Shri A.G. Kulkarni, MP, stating that he was released two jeeps in November 1988 but could not collect the vehicles as only 5 or 6 jeeps were kept for inspection and there was a great rush whenever he approached CVD Delhi Cantt for collection of the allotted vehicles.

The complaint was enquired into by the Army HQrs in May, 1989. The procedure of selection/collection of vehicles was explained to the complainant's representative on 26th April, 1989. He was advised to visit the Depot again on 2nd May 1989 when a fresh lot of vehicles was to be put up for selection. The Hon'ble MP collected 2 jeeps on 15.5.1989.

2. 13.4.1989 By Shrimati Sudha Devi, MLA, Rajasthan, stating that the jeep allotted to her on 20.2.1989 was not delivered to her representative by CVD Delhi Cantt.

The complaint was enquired into by Army HQrs through the Depot Commandant. The complainant's representative had not reported to the Depot earlier. The Hon'ble MLA visited the Depot for the first time on 2nd May 1989 and selected a jeep.

Sl. No.	Date of complaint	Complainant and nature of complaint	Result of enquiry
1	2	3	4
3.	5.5.1989	By Shri Sakhawat Hussain, MLA, (Muradnagar) Uttar Pradesh stating that a Jonga allotted to him on 3.3.1989 had been taken delivery of by another Shri Sakhawat Hussain, MLA (Moradabad), and requesting for allotment of a Jonga from CVD Delhi Cantt.	An examination of the complaint in June '89 revealed that the allotment letter was erroneously delivered to another MLA with the same name, by U.P. Vidhan Sabha Sectt. Shri Sakhawat Hussain, MLA (Moradabad) collected one Jonga on 14.3.89. One jeep and one motor-cycle were collected by Shri Sakhawat Hussain, MLA (Muradnagar) on 15.5.89.
4.	15.5.1989	By Shri Tulsī Ram, M.P., stating that there were irregularities and malpractices at CVD Delhi Cantt in the disposal of vehicles being allotted to MPs/MLAs and demanding a high level inquiry into the matter. His specific complaint was that he was not delivered three jeeps against the allotment letter dated 17.4.89, and priority was given to unauthorised persons.	At the instance of the Ministry, the complaint was enquired into by two senior officers of the Army HQrs in May '89. The allegations made by the Hon'ble M.P. could not be substantiated. It was also found that a system of first come first served was being followed and there was no precedence being given to anyone. He was allotted 3 vehicles on 17.4.1989 but did not collect these vehicles.
5.	27.7.1989	By Shri Haren Bhumij, M.P. stating that some parts (battery, spare wheel, jack, window panes) had	The complaint was inquired into by Army HQrs through the Commandant of the Depot in

Sl. No.	Date of complaint	Complainant and nature of complaint	Result of enquiry
1	2	been removed before delivery of an Ambassador car to him by COD, Delhi.	4
		September '89. The inquiry revealed that the vehicles are offered for sale only when rendered unserviceable. Batteries, tool kits and other movable accessories do not form part of the vehicle. These are removed and replaced by unserviceable accessories. Verification of vehicle log book and final inspection report of the vehicle issued to the Hon'ble M.P. showed that there was no discrepancy or malpractice involved.	

[English]

Southern Air Command Unit

*801 SHRI SURESH KODIKUNNI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the work on the setting up of the Southern Air Command Unit in Trivandrum has since been completed;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons for delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. RAJA RAMANNA): (a) to (c). The Southern Air Command has been functioning at Trivandrum since 1984. Part of the required land has been acquired while proceedings for the remaining portion are in progress. Work Services, which are at an advanced stage of planning, are scheduled to commence by end of the current year and be completed by 1995. The financial outlay for this establishment has had to be phased out over a longer period on account of constraint on resources.

Admissions in Private Engineering Colleges

*805. SHRI R. JEEVARATHINAM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Engineering Colleges under the private management in Tamil Nadu and other States, State-wise;

(b) whether Union Government are considering to issue guidelines to State Governments to ensure at least 50% of the seats in Engineering colleges under private management to be filled up on the basis of merit through a competitive examination as done in the case of Medical Colleges; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) There are 179 Engineering Colleges under private management. A statement (State-wise) indicating the number of private engineering colleges in various States/UTs is given below.

(b) and (c). Government are of the view that admissions to technical institutions should be made on the basis of certain objective criteria, the basis of which inter-alia, should be merit and the reservation guidelines.

STATEMENT*Engineering College set up Under Private Management*

<i>Sl. No</i>	<i>State/UT</i>	<i>No. of Private Engineering Colleges</i>
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	18
2.	Bihar	1
3.	Haryana	3
4.	Karnataka	45

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>State/UT</i>	<i>No. of Private Engineering Colleges</i>
1	2	3
5.	Kerala	3
6.	Madhya Pradesh	4
7.	Maharashtra	61
8.	Orissa	2
9.	Punjab	2
10.	Rajasthan	3
11.	Tamil Nadu	31
12.	Uttar Pradesh	5
13.	Pondicherry	1
Total		179

**Demands of All India Kendriya
Vidyalaya Teachers Association**

*807. SHRI SHANTILAL PU-
RUSHOTTAM DAS
PATEL

SHRI MANDHATA SINGH:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of different demands of All India Kendriya Vidyalaya Teachers Association;

(b) the date on which demands were made and the action taken on each demand so far;

(c) whether any bilateral negotiations

have been held/fixed recently; and

(d) if so, the details and outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANLAL MEHTA). (a) and (b). The All India Kendriya Vidyalaya Teachers Association has submitted a charter of Demands which was received by Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan on 22 May, 1987. The details of the demands and the stand of Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan thereon are furnished in the statement attached.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

STATEMENT

Charter of Demands of A.I.K.V.T.A. and Stand of Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan

Sl. No.	Demands of A.I.K.V.T.A.	Stand of K.V.S.
1	2	3

Demands connected with delinking of K.V.S. teachers from those of Delhi Administration and other UTs.

1. Higher Pay Scales than for teachers under Delhi Administration and other UTs
The Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan is fully funded by the Government. So, Government of India rules shall be applicable. The present time-bound pay scales have been introduced based on recommendations of the Fourth Pay Commission for the teachers of KVS as well as of Delhi Administration and other UTs. Hence, there is no case for a different treatment for KVS teachers.
2. Grant of selection grades to all teachers after 8 years; Introduction of super selection grades

Demands relating to management of Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan

3. Representation for teacher's bodies in the Sangathan and Board of Governors
— Rules of the Sangathan do not provide for representation for teachers.
4. JCM at all levels
— There is also no solidarity amongst the various Teacher's

Sl. No.	Demands of A.I.K.V.T.A.	Stand of K.V.S.
1	2	3

Organisations on basic issues. There has been litigation as between them, even in the matter of participation in the JCM.

— In any case, all policy decisions in the KVS are taken at Headquarters level.

Specific issues

5. Increase in internal promotion quota to 75% in general
The present promotion quota of 33 1/3% is considered adequate. Further dilution of direct recruitment quota may adversely affect quality of teaching. In any case, in-service candidates are also eligible for direct recruitments and they are selected.
6. Special promotional avenues for categories like Music Teachers, Drawing Teachers etc.
Promotional avenues to the positions of PGTs cannot be available to these categories because these subjects are not taught as electives at plus two stage. However, under the time-bound promotion scheme, senior scale and selection scale are available, after 12 years of service in the lower scale.
7. Revival of the cadre of Lab. Assistants
Keeping in view the requirement of Science Laboratories, in 1974,

Sl. No.	Demands of A.I.K.V.T.A.	Stand of K.V.S.
1	2	3

it was decided that only Laboratory Attendants need be provided. The situation not having changed, it is not considered necessary to revive the cadre of Lab. Assistants.

8. Withdrawal of 9 years Transfer Policy

Previously, the PGTs could be transferred only after 9 years of service in a Station. This policy has already been modified.

9. Regularisation of Services of Yoga Teachers

Since September 1986, teaching of Yoga and Physical Education have been integrated. As a consequence of this, arrangements for regularisation of Yoga Teachers have been made as follows:—

- 24 Yoga Teachers possessing qualifications for the post of PETs have been appointed as such.
- 95 Yoga Teachers have acquired Physical Education qualification by Special Summer Courses in Lakshmi Bai National College of Physical Education, Gwalior and their regularisation will be considered according to the rules.

Sl. No.	Demands of A.I.K.V.T.A.	Stand of K.V.S.
1	2	3
10.	Special Grade for Music Teachers	— All the other Yoga Teachers will be given time to acquire the requisite graduation/Yoga qualifications. Pending this, they will be continued as <i>ad hoc</i> Yoga Teachers.
11.	House for every teacher	Music is taught only as Co-curricular activity upto Class VIII. So, it is not feasible to give special grade for Music Teachers.
12.	Work load rationalisation	There is provision for construction of 21 Housing Units per Kendriya Vidyalaya, subject to availability of funds.
13.	Elaboration and liberalisation of Medical facilities	Existing work load norms range from 11 periods per week for Principal to 36 periods per week for Primary Teachers.
14.	Grant of admissible privileges to reserved categories of KVS employees	Employees of KVS are governed by their own medical attendance rules. Reimbursement of medical expenses is allowed under Government of India pattern. KVS employees in Delhi, Bombay and Calcutta are also availing of CGHS facilities with the approval of Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.
		Reservation in direct recruitment and promotion for SCs and STs at 15% and 7 1/2% respectively is provided. Same reservation is

Sl. No.	Demands of A.I.K.V.T.A.	Stand of K.V.S.
1	2	3
15.	Provision of Gratuity with CPF	also provided for fresh admissions in Class I. Based on fourth Pay Commission recommendation, CPF is allowed for employees who have opted for the same they are also eligible for gratuity as per orders issued on 1.9.88.
16.	Rationalisation of recruitment and promotion rules	Recruitment and promotion rules seem to work satisfactorily.
17.	Introduction of humans Personnel Policy, and grant of request transfers in public interest	The existing rules provide for these.
18.	Provision of employment to the wards of serving employees of KVS	On grounds of equity, this is not considered feasible.
19.	Stoppage of victimisation of A.I.K.V.T.A. Office bearers	No victimisation is done for any categories of KVS teachers/staff.
20.	Restoration of March-May, 1982 salary: 19.4.1983 Casual Leave	In March-May 1982, some teachers absented themselves from duty, in relay fast and mass Casual Leave respectively in pursuance of their agitation. On 19th April, 1983, they were in Dharna. For days of relay fast in March, 1982 a token salary cut for one to two days was effected. Pay for absence from duty on account of mass Casual Leave on May 1, 1982, was not allowed. Absence from duty on account of Dharna on 19th April, 1983, was treated as leave of kind due. Already, lenient view has been taken. There is no case for revision of the earlier decisions
21.	Opening of Kendriya Vidyalayas at all District Headquarters; provision of admission of local children upto a percentage	Kendriya Vidyalayas are not opened on geographical considerations. They are opened in areas of concentration of transferable Central Government employees, Project employees and Public Sector employees. So, it is not feasible to open Vidyalayas in all District Headquarters. No Percentage of admissions can be kept apart for local children either, the objective being provision of Education facilities for transferable Central Government employees.

Workers' Participation in the Management of Ordnance Factories

*808. SHRI YASHWANTRAO PATIL:
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any steps have been taken to have workers' participation in the management of Ordnance Factories; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. RAJA
RAMANNA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Workers of the Ordnance Factories participate in the management of the factories through the following:

1. Works Committee
2. Joint Consultative Machinery
3. Productivity Council
4. Welfare Committee

[*Translation*]

Reservation for SCs/STs in Army

*809 SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal is under consideration of the government to provide reservation for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes for recruitments in the army;

(b) if so, when this provision is likely to be implemented; and

(c) the percentage of scheduled castes in different ranks in the army at present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. RAJA
RAMANNA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Selection to all ranks in the Armed Force is open to all eligible Indian nationals irrespective of caste, creed, community and religion. As such, there is no reservation quota in favour of any caste, tribe or community.

[*English*]

Kendriya Vidyalayas in Kashmir

*810. DR. SUDHIR RAY:
SHRI SURYA NARAYAN
SINGH:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether most of Kendriya Vidyalayas located in Kashmir Valley have been closed down indefinitely; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DE-
VELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI
MEHTA): (a) and (b). Kendriya Vidyalayas located in Kashmir Valley had winter vacation from 24 December, 1989 to 11 February, 1990. Thereafter the vacation was extended upto 14.5.1990.

Cactus and Succulent Plants for Prevention of Environmental Pollution

*811. SHRI SHEO SHARAN VERMA:
Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND
FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering the efficacy and utility of Cactus and

Succulent plants to check environmental pollution;

(b) whether any survey has been conducted in this regard;

(c) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(d) the steps being taken to grow these plants in large numbers, particularly in desert and arid areas?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NILAMANI ROURAY). (a) No, Sir.

(b) No Sir.

(c) and (d). Do not arise

[*Translation*]

Super Computer Centre in Meerut

*812. SHRI HARISH PAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to open a super computer centre in Meerut; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (PROF. M.G. K. MENON): (a) There is no proposal to open a Super Computer Centre in Meerut.

(b) Does not arise.

[*English*]

Alleged Irregularities in the Working of Bal Bhawan Society

*813. PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA:
SHRI M.S. PAL:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the reports about the alleged irregularities and malpractices in the working of Bal Bhawan Society;

(b) whether any investigation has been conducted in the matter; and

(c) if so, the outcome of such investigation and the steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) to (c). The Government have received complaints regarding irregularities allegedly committed in certain matters pertaining to Bal Bhawan Society, India, New Delhi. All such complaints are normally forwarded to the Society for being looked into or reviewed and acted upon as per rules and procedures of the society which is an autonomous body.

Two sets of allegations were made against the Director, Bal Bhawan Society, India, and were investigated by the CBI during 1981-82 and 1982-83.

The first set of allegations related to visit of a delegation to Bulgaria and some irregularities and unauthorised expenditure in connection therewith. The allegations were investigated by the CBI during 1982 and the matter was treated as closed on June 10, 1982.

In the second case, the CBI brought to the notice of this Ministry, certain malpractices in Bal Bhawan Society India for information and necessary action. The irregularities were briefly as under:

- (i) Misuse of Staff Car
- (ii) Impropriety in Government Accommodation
- (iii) Irregularities in the purchase of

furniture

- (iv) Award of construction contract without observance of proper formalities.

The irregularities committed by the Director of the Society were brought to the notice of the Chairman for taking appropriate action, under intimation to the Ministry. The then Chairman expressed the view that the allegations against the Director and other staff members had no substance. After discussion with the Chairman, the Ministry closed the case in 1983.

The matter was further pressed by the Central Vigilance Commission whose list of alleged irregularities committed by the Director, Bal Bhavan Society was forwarded to Vice-Chairman, Bal Bhavan Society for her comments on 5.6.89. Bal Bhavan Society contended that the complaint was the same which they had received in 1982 and which had been examined and requested that the matter be closed. The matter was pursued by the Department in view of the fact that along with the four allegations already settled, there was a fifth allegation. This related to a cheque issued by NCERT for a National Integration Camp, which was taken into a personal account instead of Bal Bhavan Society account. So far, however, there has been no response from Vice-Chairman, Bal Bhavan Society. Recently there were other allegations and complaints which included termination of one chowkidar and one Assistant Director and her forcible eviction and representation by group of employees and other individuals.

The responsibility of management of Bal Bhavan rests with the Board of Bal Bhavan Society. Day-to-day administration is carried out by the Board, the Chairman or the Director. The Ministry acts through the Chairman and the representatives on the Board of Bal Bhavan Society i.e. within the

frame-work of rules of the Bal Bhavan Society. The post of Chairman, who is also the appointing authority for the Director, has been lying vacant since March 1988. The new Chairman, appointed by the government of India 11th May, 1990, has taken over the charge. He has been entrusted with the task of initiating action on all the complaints received so far and the irregularities committed.

[Translation]

Sports facilities in Hill Areas

*814. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether adequate facilities for different sports are available in hill areas;

(b) if not, whether Government propose to set up sports colleges and outdoor and indoor stadia in hill areas; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) to (c). While sports facilities are sought to be created in Hill areas (as indeed in the Plains areas) of the country, through State/Central/other assistance, such facilities cannot be said to be adequate. The Central Government does not itself set-up facilities like Sports Colleges/Stadia, but provides financial assistance to State Governments/others for setting up outdoor/indoor Stadia, Swimming pools etc. The scale of Central assistance is, in fact, higher for the Hill areas, as compared to Plains areas. The amount of Central assistance in this behalf to Hill areas upto the end of the VII Plan is Rs. 1.14 crores.

There is no Central Scheme for setting up of Sports Colleges.

[English]

Cleaning of Rivers in Karnataka

*815. SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJ:
SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESH-
WARI:

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

(a) whether there is any action plan under consideration of Union Government for cleaning of rivers in Karnataka:

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the total financial Central assistance being provided to Karnataka for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NILAMANI ROUTARY): (a) An action plan for cleaning the river Krishna, prepared jointly by the State Governments of Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra in 1986, has been received by the Union Government.

(b) The action plan has suggested the setting up of a Central Krishna Authority and Krishna Project Directorate. The plan includes execution of major schemes such as, construction/augmentation of sewerage works and treatment plants; laying, interception and diversion of sewers; installation of pumping stations, etc., for the major cities and towns on the Krishna and its tributaries. The total cost of the action plan, when prepared, was estimated as Rs. 588 crores. The total amount estimated for cleaning the portion of the river in Karnataka is Rs. 114 crores.

(c) The consideration of the action plan

would depend on the availability of resources in the Eighth Plan.

Allotment of Newsprint to Kerala for Printing of Books connected with Literacy Scheme

*817. PROF. K.V. THOMAS:
SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Kerala Government and People's representatives have requested Union Government to allot Newsprint for the printing of books connected with 10% literacy scheme in Kerala;

(b) if so, the action taken thereon;

(c) the details of aid being given to Kerala to attain 100 per cent literacy; and

(d) whether the scheme will be implemented in other States also?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) A request for allotment of paper for implementation of the Total Literacy Project has been addressed to the Prime Minister by the Chief Minister by the Chief Minister of Kerala. Also a similar request has been addressed to the Union Minister of Information and Broadcasting by some Members of Parliament.

(b) The matter is under consideration in consultation with the other Ministries concerned.

(c) The following grants have been sanctioned in Kerala during 1989-90:—

<i>Scheme</i>	<i>Amount (Rs. In lakhs)</i>
1	2
Rural Functional Literacy Project (To Government of Kerala)	152.76
Additionality for Total literacy Project (To Government of Kerala)	100.00
Strengthening of administrative structure for AE programme in State/District level	2.00
Voluntary Agencies	5.81

A decision has been taken that the funds being provided in the State of Kerala for Adult Education programme under the various schemes would be pooled and given to the Kerala Saksharata Samiti which has been set up under the chairmanship of the Chief Minister of Kerala for implementation of the total literacy project. Accordingly, while the pooled funds would be released to the Kerala Saksharata Samiti during 1990-91, a further additionality of Rs. 200.00 lakh has also been approved for 1990-91.

(d) The National Literacy Mission Authority has sanctioned proposals for 'full literacy' in Goa, Pondicherry and two districts of Karnataka in the pattern of Kerala Plan. Similar proposals would be considered by the National Literacy Mission Authority as and when received from the State Governments/Uts and agencies.

Bio-Tech Centres in Maharashtra

*819. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up bio-tech centres in Maharashtra during the Eighth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the details of the proposals cleared/under consideration for promotion of bio-technology in Maharashtra and the assistance provided so far and proposed during 1990-91 and in the Eighth Five Year Plan; and

(c) the assistance provided to institutions and research Scholars in Vidharba region in Maharashtra for research in Bio-technology?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) to (c). The Eighth Five Year Plan is still under finalisation. However, there is a proposal to set up a State Embryo Transfer Centre under the Department of Biotechnology sponsored S&T (Mission Mode) Project on "Cattle Herd Improvement for increased productivity using Embryo Transfer Technology" at Kolhapur in Maharashtra.

The proposed Centre at Kolhapur will function through the Kolhapur Milk Union under the National Dairy Development Board which is the lead implementing agency for the above S&T Project. It is proposed to provide a total assistance of Rs. 10 lakhs in

1990-91 for the Centre. In addition, the following Biotechnology Centres have already been set up and substantial grants given in the Seventh Plan:

National Facility for Animal Tissue Culture (Pune): This facility has been established to develop new cell lines and maintain a collection of cell lines of human and animal origin. So far Rs. 335.41 lakhs has been provided during the 7th Plan and further assistance of Rs. 359.00 lakhs would be provided during 1990-91.

Pilot Plant Unit for large scale production of plants through tissue Culture technique (Pune): A pilot plant unit has been set up at NCL, Pune for mass propagation of several nationality important tree species using tissue culture. These production units will produce 5 to 10 million plantlets per year. So far Rs. 260.00 lakhs has been provided in the Seventh Plan. These would continue to receive further support.

Assistance has been provided to the institutions which are situated in Vidarbha region for carrying out research projects as indicated against them

National Environmental Engineering Research Institute. (NEERI) Nagpur

- (i) Microbial production of 2,3—Butanediol from water hyacinth.
- (ii) Biotechnological production of Chemicals and Hydrogen from wastes
- (iii) Microbial disulphurisation of Fossil Fuel.
- (iv) Biotechnological conversion of Methane to Methanol.

Sevagram, Wardha: (i) Immunodiagnosis of Human filariasis

A total assistance of Rs. 53.24 lakhs has been provided to the above-mentioned projects and 21 Research Scholars under various categories are working under these projects.

Educational Institutions in Punjab under Private Management

8452. BABA SUCHA SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of educational institutions being run by private management of various religious denominations in Punjab:

(b) the annual grant-in-aid given to each of them by Government; and

(c) whether these institutions are charging tuition fee more than the Government institutions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Safety Factor of Narora Atomic Power Plant

8453. SHRI ANAND SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any round the clock monitoring system has been installed at the Narora Atomic power plant to keep under constant observation the micro-seismic data so as to guard any possible risk of radiation leak from the plant;

(b) if so, the cost thereof; and

(c) whether the safety factor of the said plant is to be re-examined after a specified period in the light of the data to be collected

by this system; if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. There is round-the-clock monitoring system at the Narora Atomic Power Plant, which includes constant observatin of micro-seismic data through six monitoring stations; an expenditure of Rs. 9.75 lakhs has so far been incurred towards the same.

(c) Yes, Sir. A re-assessment is proposed to be undertaken five years from the date of authorisation for operation, with respect to all aspects of safe operation of stations, including analysis of data collected by micro-seismicity recording system.

Computer Networks

8454. **SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU:** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the existing computer networks across the country and the purpose of each of these net works;

(b) the number of centres covered by each of these networks; and

(c) the names of networks which have been affected by computer viruses in recent years and the extent of damage caused in each case?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI BHAGEY GOBARDHAN): (a) National Informatics Centre under the Planning Commission has established a satellite based network called NICNET to provide information services to the Central and State Government departments. This network uses Very Small Aperture Terminal (VSAT) technology. It is operational since 1987. INDONET is a commercial network established by the CMC Ltd, a public sector undertaking of the De-

partment of Electronics (DOE) to provide computer and communication service to the commercial organisations in the country. It also services to any other interested user.

The Department of Telecom (DOT) has an experimental Packet Switch node with 4 nodes. It is operational for more than one year. DOT now has a proposal for a public packet switched network. In addition it has established a Remote Area Business Message Network (RABMN) using the same technology as NICNET. It is in the final stage of implementation. However, some users like SAIL and NTPC are using NICNET for project management and information processing.

The Department of Electronics has a UNDP programme to establish Education & Research Network (ERNET) in collaboration with some elite institutions in the country. There are 5 Indian Institutes of Technology, Indian Institute of Science, National Centre for Software Technology and the DOE. The University Grants Commission has made a proposal for interlinking all the libraries of the universities. This network is called INFLIBNET. It is still in the planning and design stage.

(b) NICNET covers 416 nodes at present which includes most of the district headquarters, State capitals and the Central Government. INDONET is currently servicing 11 cities. RABMN which is to cover all the remote areas is still in the process of commissioning.

(c) As far as information is available, none of the computer networks has been affected by the computer viruses.

State Civilian Employees Posted to N.C.C. In U.P.

8455. **SHRI C.M. NEGI:** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the instructions of the U.P. State Government provide that the State civilian employees posted to NCC will not be transferred in the mid-session from July to March every year without the approval of the Minister-in-Charge;

(b) if so, the reasons as to why the State civilian employees posted to NCC in Uttar Pradesh have been transferred during July 1989 to February, 1990; and

(c) the remedial steps Government propose to take in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. RAJA RAMANNA): (a) Yes, Sir, except transfers at the request of individual employees on compassionate grounds.

(b) the transfers were made on compassionate grounds at the request of the individual employees or on administrative grounds in public interest with the approval of the State Government.

(c) Does not arise.

Pollution of Bokaro River

8456. SHRI A.K. ROY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that Bokaro river is being polluted by the wastes of the West Bokaro Colliery in Hazaribag under TISCO thus creating drinking water problem amongst the tribals in the downstream; and

(b) if so, details thereof and the steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NILAMANI ROURAY): (a) and (b). Effluents released

from the West Bokaro Colliery, in Hazaribag, have been found to contain suspended solids and carbon dusts, in excess of permissible limits.

The steps taken to check this pollution include:

(i) the Bihar State Pollution Control Board has filed a case under the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 against the unit for not taking adequate measures to treat their effluents to the prescribed standards.

(ii) Based upon the directives issued by the State Pollution Control Board, the unit is adding two more settling tanks in its effluent treatment plant. The unit has been directed to complete the work by July, 1990.

CBI Cases in Rajasthan

8457. SHRI KAILASH MEGHWAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases under investigation by the Central Bureau of Investigation in Rajasthan both in its original jurisdiction and those entrusted to by the State Government of Rajasthan; and

(b) the number of cases in which investigation have been completed and are pending to be challaned?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) 60 cases.

(b) 6 cases.

National Perspective Plan for Women

8458. SHRIMATI J. JAMUNA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any National Perspective Plan for women 1988-2000 AD was drawn up;

(b) if so, whether it is being implemented;

(c) if so, whether any perceptible improvement has been recorded; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRIMATI USHA SINHA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). Decisions on certain recommendations of the National Perspective Plan have been taken. Their implementation involve a large number of Ministries, Departments and State Governments and is followed time to time. It is therefore, not possible to measure their impact at present.

Electronic Units in Backward Areas

8459. SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise number of electronic units set up after the introduction of new electronic policy;

(b) whether the electronics policy has been able to create any progress in the backward areas of the country; and

(c) if so, the details of various electronic units set up in the backward areas of Rajasthan since the introduction of the new electronics policy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) to (c). No

new electronics policy has been introduced. The electronics policy has been evolving continuously with new initiative being taken from time to time to meet the requirements of changing situations. There is, however, no separate locational policy for the electronics industry only. However, all efforts are made to promote the setting up of electronic industries in areas where on account of consideration of energy availability of natural resource base, other industries cannot be set up.

Loans for Wasteland Development

8460. SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether State Governments had taken loan from financial institutions for wasteland development during Seventh Plan;

(b) if so, the amount of loan given to each state by different financial institutions for that purpose; and

(c) the details of net result achieved in Seventh Plan in different States with regard to the development of wasteland?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NILAMANI ROURAY): (a) During the Seventh Plan period, the State Governments have not taken loans for wastelands development from the financial institutions in the country.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) During the Seventh Plan period, the main emphasis in wastelands development has been on afforestation and tree planting under the 20 Point Programme. A statement showing State-wise area coverage under the programme is enclosed.

STATEMENT

Statement Showing State-wise Area Coverage for Afforestation during Seventh Five Year Plan

Area in hectares*

Sl. No.	State/UTs	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90 (Targets)+	Achievement upto 1/90
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	157800.00	143707.50	152567.00	141747.50	160000.00	128151.78
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	5150.00	6254.00	6352.00	7077.50	7000.00	801.00
3.	Assam	19800.00	31275.00	24893.00	22952.00	15000.00	14182.10
4.	Bihar	76150.00	135550.00	157600.00	160177.00	140000.00	109538.50
5.	Goa	2250.00**	3396.50**	3761.50**	3686.50	3750.00	371.45
6.	Gujarat	124850.00	113550.00	107075.00	200996.50	110000.00	194450.00

Sl. No.	State/UTs	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90 (Targets)+	Achievement upto 1/90
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
7.	Haryana	46850.00	37079.00	19000.00	31637.00	27500.00	21596.50
8.	Himachal Pradesh	33600.00	33564.00	30754.50	34186.50	35000.00	30335.00
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	23350.00	28526.00	20000.03	25237.00	17500.00	3576.50
10.	Karnataka	127300.00	115837.00	157610.50	154596.00	115000.00	110466.50
11.	Kerala	58300.00	75962.00	77772.00	76051.00	25000.00	16070.00
12.	Madhya Pradesh	175050.00	196000.00	204523.00	220800.00	195000.00	186488.93
13.	Maharashtra	108250.00	119085.00	153998.00	285000.00	207500.00	190534.50
14.	Manipur	6250.00	7440.00	9012.50	9948.00	1000.00	11552.00

Sl. No.	State/UTs	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90 (Targets)+	Achievement upto 1/90
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
15.	Meghalaya	6550.00	7900.00	11878.50	16488.50	13750.00	14255.50
16	Mizoram	35000.00	23902.50	13875.00	15600.00	15000.00	15000.00
17.	Nagaland	13450.00	27175.00	10000.00	11500.00	17500.00	0.00
18	Orissa	96500.00	116336.00	117002.00	138108.50	110000.00	79780.15
19.	Punjab	29550.00	28379.50	24776.00	28730.00	20000.00	17099.00
20.	Rajasthan	47900 00	67051.50	58693.50	65500.00	45000.00	41225.50
21	Sikkim	4100.00	5751 50	6693.50	6307 50	7000.00	7193.00
22.	Tamil Nadu	60750.00	99064.00	95587.00	90278 00	70000.00	69011.20

Sl. No.	State/UTs	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90 (Targets)+	Achievement upto 1/90
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
23.	Tripura	10000.00	13150.00	13356.50	13350.00	13000.00	13500.00
24.	Uttar Pradesh	177400.00	243250.00	221035.50	272991.00	275000.00	261864.50
25.	West Bengal	55750.00	70800.00	69554.00	55600.00	50000.00	47500.00
26.	A&N Islands	4750.00	6116.00	5021.50	5379.50	5000.00	47500.00
27.	Chandigarh	76.00	191.50	179.50	177.00	125.00	121.82
28.	D & N Haveli	1550.00	1700.00	1561.00	1916.00	1500.00	1562.50
29.	Daman & Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	63.00	100.00	112.50
30.	Delhi	1250.00	3151.50	903.00	3295.00	2500.00	1557.00

Sl. No.	State/UTs	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90 (Targets)*	Achievement upto 1/90
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
31.	Lakshadweep	12.50	14.50	12.00	112.50	125.00	145.97
32.	Pondicherry	550.00	649.50	516.00	523.00	400.00	496.25
	Total:	1510038.50	1761809.00	1775563.53	2119412.00	1714250.00	1593752.15

* Area nationally computed at the rate of 2000 saplings per hectare.

** Includes UT of Daman & Diu.

+ The target does not include social forestry coverage under funds of the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana for which no earmarking has been done

[*Translation*]**Allotment of Houses in Khelgaon**

8461. SHRI THAN SINGH JATAV: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether houses constructed during 'ASIAD' 1982 were allotted to Sports Authority of India in Khelgaon;

(b) if so, the number of houses allotted and value of each of the houses;

(c) whether Sports Authority of India has allotted some houses on priority basis;

(d) whether some of the houses of Sports Authority of India in Khelgaon are vacant; if so, when allotment of these houses will be made;

(e) whether the Sports Authority of India is incurring losses of revenue due to the houses lying vacant and the employees are facing difficulty because of non-allotment of

those houses to them; and

(f) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 16 flats; the value of each is indicated in the statement.

(c) Allotments were made keeping the best interests of Sports Authority of India in view.

(d) Out of the above 16 flats, 5 are reported to be vacant. One of the flats is earmarked for the Secretary, SAI who is yet to join. The possession of the remaining 4 has not yet been taken by the SAI from the DDA.

(e) and (f). Detailed information is being obtained from the Sports Authority of India.

STATEMENT*Value of Each of the Houses in Asian Games Village Complex*

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Flat No.</i>		<i>Value</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>		<i>3</i>
1.	S-I	499	Rs. 9,90,800
2.	S-II	506	Rs. 11,21,500
3.	S-II	507	Rs. 11,21,500
4.	S-I	510	Rs. 9,90,800
5.	S-I	511	Rs. 9,90,800
6.	S-II	512	Rs. 11,21,500
7.	S-II	513	Rs. 11,21,500

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Flat No.</i>		<i>Value</i>
1	2		3
8.	P-4	595	Rs. 9,53,900
9.	P-7	644	Rs. 12,96,900
10.	P-7	645	Rs. 12,96,900
11.	P-4	671	Rs. 9,53,900
12.	P-6	673	Rs. 11,89,400
13.	P-4	676	Rs. 9,53,900
14.	P-4	719	Rs. 9,53,900
15.	P-6	721	Rs. 11,89,400
16.	P-4	725	Rs. 9,53,900

[English]

Protection of Historical Monuments

8462 SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY. Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state

(a) whether the Archaeological Survey of India has brought to the notice of Government the difficulties faced by it in protecting the Historical Monuments in the country, particularly in Delhi

(b) if so, the action taken thereon.

(c) whether government have formulated a comprehensive strategy for the protection of Monuments and for preserving the environment around them

(d) if so, the details thereof. and

(e) whether Government propose to bring forward a bill to provide teeth to the Archaeological Survey to do its work effectively?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) to (e) Difficulties and problems for protection of monuments in the country including Delhi are reviewed periodically in consultation with Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) and the Central Advisory Board of Archaeology and measures are undertaken for preserving monuments and safeguarding environ thereof for the benefit of posterity.

Certain proposals for amendment to the existing laws are under consideration in consultation with the State Governments and Union Territories.

Forest Development Programmes in Andhra Pradesh

8463. SHRI M.G. REDDY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the name of States where centrally sponsored Rural Fuelwood plantation Scheme, Waste Land Development Programmes, and Afforestation Programme are being implemented:

(b) whether such schemes are being implemented in Andhra Pradesh:

(c) if so, since when and the district-wise details thereof; and

(d) the total hectares of land in Chittoor District of Andhra Pradesh that has been brought under these schemes?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NILAMANI ROUTARY): (a) The afforestation/tree planting activities are being carried out in all States including Andhra Pradesh under various Central State Plan Schemes, including the Externally Aided Social Forestry Projects in 14 States.

(b) Yes, Sir.

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

Demands of Nehru Yuva Kendra Employees

8464. SHRI MANIK SANYAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a memorandum dated 19 February, 1990 has been received by Government from All India Nehru Yuva Kendra Employees Welfare Association:

(b) if so, what are their demands; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The demands of the All India PO and APO, Nehru Yuva Kendra Employees' Welfare Association (AE) which is neither recognised nor registered are, continuance of service, running scale of pay as per rule instead of fixed pay, facility of TA/DA/HRA/CCA, residential accommodation, medical facilities, bonus, provision of Jeep for doing field work, preference in appointment in the field of adult education in Delhi Administration and issue of order for running this programmes on regular basis in accordance with Government's declaration to give each individual the fundamental right to work.

(c) The Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan was assigned the task of imparting functional literacy to the adult learners during 1988-89 and 16000 adult education centres were sanctioned for the purpose. The Project Officers, Asstt. Project Officers and other functionaries were appointed by the Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan, being the implementing agency for executing the programme. These adult education centres completed their cycle during 1989-90. Consequently, the functionaries of the adult education programme have ceased to be in the service. The question of taking any action on their demands, as such does not arise.

[Translation]

Cleaning of Rivers in Maharashtra

8465. SHRI HARIBHAU SHANKAR MAHALE: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of rivers in Maharashtra for which action plan for cleaning these rivers is being implemented,

(b) the work done so far under this plan in Maharashtra and the amount spent on this work, and

(c) the time by which this work will be completed and the total amount allocated for this work?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NILAMANI ROUTARY) (a) to (c) In Maharashtra no action plan for cleaning any river is being implemented. An Action Plan for cleaning the river Krishna has been prepared by the State Governments of Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka and submitted to the Union Government for financial assistance. The Plan can be considered during Eighth Five Year Plan based on the experience gained from the Ganga Action Plan and the availability of funds.

[English]

Excavation of Dholavira in Kutch

8466 SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state

(a) whether any expert study has since been made of the new rare finds recently excavated from the ancient site of Dholavira in Kutch and the new light they throw on the Indus Valley Civilisation and Harappan culture

(b) if so the details thereof and

(c) the steps taken to make this study public and to preserve the excavations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA) (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. As a result of excavations, a township having a guard-rangular plan and fortifications has been brought to light at Dholavira throwing new light on the Indus Valley Culture. It consists of three principal divisions, viz., a citadel with gateways, a water reservoir and an upper and a lower township. Exposed remains of structures contain rooms, fire-places, storage-jars, drains and sullage-jars, etc. Some rooms show the evidence of craft-activities. Notable antiquities found in the excavations comprise besides the characteristic pottery, seals, sealing, copper figurine of an animal, beads of various materials like semi-precious stones, copper and gold, bangles of various materials, copper and stone implements and fragments of a stone pillar, perhaps the earliest known specimen of its kind in the Indian sub-continent.

(c) Steps for publicity of this discovery have already been taken through Radio and Press. Measures have been taken for its preservation.

Development Strategy for Eighth Five Year Plan

8467 SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state

(a) whether the Union Government have finalised the development strategy to be followed during the Eighth Five Year Plan period

(b) if so, the details thereof, and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI BHAGEY GOBARDHAN) (a) and (b) The

development strategy to be followed during the Eighth Five Year Plan period will be reflected in the 'Approach to the Eighth Plan document. While the Central thrust in the approach to the Plan will be on employment, the broad areas of thrust are strengthening the federal structure, decentralisation of authority, people's participation, a greater emphasis on the development of the rural sector, and special focus on women's role in economic activity.

(c) Does not arise

Environmental Problems Facing India

8468. SHRI DILIP SINGH JUDEO: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India also observed April 22 marking the 20th anniversary of the first Earth Day, if so, the highlights thereof:

(b) whether any long-term plan has been or is being prepared to restore ecological balance and check the population explosion, imbalanced growth and heavy deforestation, and

(c) if so, its broad features and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NILAMANI POUTARY): (a) Yes, Sir. The highlights of the observation of Earth Day in India are a message to the people by the Prime Minister, special features and supplements published by leading dailies/journals all over the country, tree plantation, panel discussions, seminars, symposia, workshops, melas, rallies, exhibitions, quiz and painting competitions on the theme of environmental protection organised by a large number of Non Governmental Organisations all over the country

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. Restoration of ecological balance and sustainable growth have been accorded priority under the various plan programmes of the Government. These include restoration of degraded areas through a National Wasteland Mission, organisation of eco-development camps, eco-regeneration by Eco-Task Forces, mounting of awareness programmes through involvement of Non Governmental Organisations, population control through various incentives and facilities and legislation against deforestation.

Facilities to U.S. Based Computer Manufacturers in India

8469. SHRI RAMDAS SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether several U.S. based computer manufacturers are setting up production facilities for computer hardware in India;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether they are floating joint ventures with Indian companies; if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. The following U.S. based computer manufacturers have set up or in the process of setting up, production facilities for computer hardware in India:

1. Attari Corporation
2. Digital Equipment Corporation
3. Hewlett Packard Co.
4. Ironics Inc.
5. NCR Corporation

6. Unisys Corporation

These U.S. based computer manufactures are floating joint ventures with the following Indian companies, respectively;

- 1 M/s STP Limited, Calcutta
2. M/s Hinditron Computers Pvt. Ltd.
3. M/s Blue Star, Bombay
4. M/s Ironics Microprocessors Pvt. Ltd.
- 5 M/s Wellman (Hindustan) Pvt. Ltd., Bombay
- 6 M/s Tata Sons

Site for Kendriya vidyalaya, Cannanore

8470. SHRI MULAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state

(a) whether the site for constructing permanent building for Kendriya Vidyalaya, Cannanore, Kerala has since been decided;

(b) whether some objections were received by the Government against the construction of the school building in Fort Maidan at Cannanore.

(c) whether any study was made to determine the feasibility of any alternate site for the building, and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR RAJA RAMANNA). (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). A number of representations

received in the matter were examined and the site was also inspected. It has been found that the present location is the most suitable for siting the Kendriya Vidyalaya.

Buildings for Navodaya Vidyalayas in Andhra Pradesh

8471. SHRI RAJAMOHAN REDDY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number and locations of Navodaya Vidyalayas running in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) number of such Vidyalayas as are functioning without buildings;

(c) steps being taken to provide suitable buildings to these Vidyalayas; and

(d) the amount likely to be spent on construction of buildings during the year 1990-91?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) Details of the number of locations of Navodaya Vidyalayas running in Andhra Pradesh are given in the Statement given below

(b) All Vidyalayas are functioning in buildings provided either by the State Government on a temporary basis or in buildings constructed/procured by the Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti.

(c) Details are given at the Annexure referred to in reply to part (a) to the question.

(d) Estimated amount likely to be spent on construction of buildings during the year 1990-91 is Rs. 2 crores.

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	District	Location	Year of opening	Phasing of works	Amount of estimate sanctioned (Rs. in lakhs)	None of const. agency**	Amount spent till 31.3.90 (Rs. in lakhs)	Probable date of completion of the work	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Nalgonda	Chalakurthy Camp	1986-87	Phase-I	157.42	HSCL	81.69	3/91	
2.	Nizamsagar	Nizamsagar	—do—	—do—	157.51	CPWD	84.78	9/90	
3.	Karnnagar	Choppadandi	—do—	—do—	155.41	NBCC	119.97	9/90	
4.	East Godavari	Peddapuram	1987-88	—do—	157.42	NIDC	69.14	3/91	
5.	Anantpur	Lepakshi	—do—	—do—	159.34	APIIC	98.58	9/90	
6.	Medak	Vargal	—do—	—do—	159.34	NPCC	107.17	9/90	
7.	Vishakhapatnam	Kommadi	—do—	—do—	157.35	CPWD	25.00	12/90	
8.	Kurnool	Banavasi	—do—	—do—	155.50	APIIC	84.55	12/90	

Sl. No.	District	Location	Year of opening	Phasing of works	Amount of estimate sanctioned (Rs. in lakhs)	None of const. agency**	Amount spent till 31.3.90 (Rs. in lakhs)	Probable date of completion	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
9.	Guntur	Maddirala	—do—	—do—	159.34	APIIC	87.11	3/91	
10.	Nellore	Krishnapuram	—do—	—do—	159.05	APIIC	92.98	12/90	
11.	Cuddapah	Cheyzeru	—do—	—do—	157.42	CPWD	25.00	12/90	
12.	Srikakulam	Vennalavasasa	1988-89	—do—	157.42	NPCC	45.00	3/91	
13.	Chittoor	Horsley Hills	1986-87	Zero phase	34.09	NIDC	29.74	8/90	
14.	Adilabad	Kagaznagar	1987-88	—do—	—	NBCC	—	—	
15.	Prakasam	Ongole	—do—	—do—	34.09	HSCL	10.00	12/90	
16.	Khammam	Paleru	1987-88	Zero phase	34.09	NIDC	10.00	12/90	
17.	Rangareddy	Gachibowli	—do—	—do—	34.09	NIDC	30.23	8/90	

Sl. No.	District	Location	Year of opening	Phasing of works	Amount of estimate sanctioned (Rs. in lakhs)	None of const. agency**	Amount spent till 31.3.90 (Rs. in lakhs)	Probable date of completion of the work	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
18.	West Godavari	Pedavegi	1988-89	Zero phase	—	NPCC	—		
19.	Vizianagaram	Venugopalapuram	—do—	—do—	—	NPCC	10.00		
20.	Krishna	Veleru	1989-90	—do—	—		—		

*Zero phase — Undertaking of works of cater partly to the requirements of classes VI to IX of a Vidyalaya costing Rs. 35 lakhs per Vidyalaya.
 **1st phase — Undertaking of works to cater to the requirements of classes VI to IX of a Vidyalaya costing approximately Rs. 160 lakhs per Vidyalaya.

**HSCL — Hindustan Steel Works Construction Limited
 NIDC — National Industrial Development Corporation Limited.
 CPWD — Central Public Works Department.
 NBCC — National Building Construction Corporation.
 APIC — Andhra Pradesh Industrial Infrastructure Corporation Limited.

Institutes of Material Science and Life Science

8472. SHRI BASAVAPUNNAIAH SINGAM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Institutes of Material Science and Life Science in the country together with their locations,

(b) whether government propose to set up some such institutes in Andhra Pradesh, and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (PROF M G K MENON) (a) Material Science and Life Science are interdisciplinary fields in which research is being carried out in a number of national laboratories and universities in one or more facets of these areas. In the area of *Material Science*, Government has set up major institutions, like Central Glass and Ceramics Research Institute, Calcutta, National Metallurgical Laboratory, Jamshedpur, Regional Research Laboratory, Bhubneshwar, Regional Research Laboratory, Bhopal, Material Science centre at IITs, (Kanpur and Delhi)

Material Science research is also being conducted at the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, Bombay, Bhabha Atomic Research Centre, Trombay, Regional Research Laboratory, Trivandrum, National Physical Laboratory, New Delhi, Vikram Sarabhai Space Centre, Trivandrum, Defence Metallurgical Research Laboratory, Hyderabad, Naval Chemical and Metallurgical Laboratory, Bombay, Defence Materials and Stores Research and Development Establishment, Kanpur, Solid State Physics Laboratory and Defence Science Laboratory, Delhi and other IITs and Universities

In the area of *Life Science*, apart from the work being done in the agricultural universities in the area of *Agricultural Science*, several *Life Science* departments in major universities in the country are also carrying out research in *Life Science*. In addition, institutions such as: Bose Institute, Calcutta; Maharashtra Association for Cultivation of Science, Pune; Birbal Sahni Institute of Palaeobotany, Lucknow; National Institute of Immunology, New Delhi; National Institute of Nutrition, Hyderabad; Laboratories of Council of Scientific & Industrial Research e.g. National Botanical Research Institute, Lucknow, Central Institute of Medicinal and Aromatic Plants, Lucknow, Central Drug Research Institute, Lucknow, Centre for Cellular and Molecular Biology, Hyderabad, All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi, Sarjay Gandhi Post-Graduate Institute of Medical Sciences, Lucknow; Post Graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research, Chandigarh and major institutions under Indian Council of Agricultural Research, Indian Council of Medical Research, Department of Bio-technology, Department of Atomic Energy and Ministry of Environment and Forests (Botanical Survey of India, Howrah, Zoological Survey of India, Calcutta, Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun and other institutions under ICFRE) also carry out and support research programmes in *Life Sciences*

The names given above are only to illustrate the extent and diversity of institutions engaged in work in *Material and Life Sciences* and not meant to be comprehensive

(b) Government has no proposals in this regard at the present

(c) Does not arise

Meeting of National Council (JCM)

8473. SHRI RAMSHRAY PRASAD SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state

(a) whether a meeting of the National Council (JCM) was held in the last week of April, 1990 in New Delhi, and

(b) if so, the details of the decisions taken at the meeting and when the same are likely to be implemented?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) (a) The 34th ordinary meeting of the National Council (JCM) was held on 28th April 1990 in New Delhi

(b) A Statement regarding items on which the decisions were taken in this meeting of the National Council is attached. Necessary orders implementing the decisions would be issued by the respective Ministries/Departments after observing formalities

STATEMENT

List of major decisions taken accepting the demands of the Staff Side in the 34th Ordinary Meeting of the National Council (JCM) held on 28 4 1990

- 1 Grant of Daily Allowance for journeys in connection with second Medical opinion
- 2 Grant of HRA to Central Government employees posted at Noida at Delhi rates
- 3 Employees whose pay is upto Rs 35 00/ p m need not produce rent receipt for grant of Income Tax exemption on HRA except in cases where the Income Tax Officer takes up any particular case for scrutiny
- 4 Counting the pre recruitment training period for pay fixation on regular appointment

5 Increasing the limit of earned leave which can be granted at a time from 120 days to 180 days

6 Treatment of Stagnation increment as basic pay for all purpose other than pay fixation on promotion

7 Sanction of water allowance to Central Government employees posted in places having acute scarcity of water during hot summer months

One Sitting Graduation and Post Graduation Course

8474 **SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state

(a) whether certain universities are allowing/providing one sitting graduation/post graduation courses/examinations, even without prequalifications resulting in increase in adult literacy in the country

(b) if so, whether universities will be directed to introduce the system to meet the widespread demand for such degrees,

(c) whether the Government have invited proposals from State/Universities/UGC to formulate uniform pattern in the current Literacy Year in this regard and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA) (a) to (d) The Open University System has been initiated in order to augment opportunities for Higher Education and providing opportunities to wider sections. The Indira Gandhi National Open University was established in 1985 with a view, inter

alia, to provide access to higher education for large segments of the population, in particular the disadvantaged groups and to introduce an innovative system of University level education, which is flexible and open in regard to methods and pace of learning, eligibility and enrolment, age of entry, etc

The Indira Gandhi National Open University has adopted entry rules for its academic programmes under which candidates who have not passed the 10+2 examination are eligible for admission to the undergraduate programme provided they qualify in a specially designed entrance test

Some State Open Universities and a few institutes of Correspondence Studies attached to State Universities, have also relaxed entry qualifications for admission to selected courses

According to information furnished by University Grants Commission, the Commission has recently circulated guidelines to the universities for formulating proposals for the 8th Plan and have, inter alia requested the universities to exercise restraint in expansion of enrolment in the formal stream at undergraduate level and divert students to non-formal stream through Open Universities/Correspondence Courses, etc

Definition of Hard Stations

8475 SHRI LAXMINARAYAN N-
DEY
SHRI RAGHAVJI

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state

(a) the criteria on the basis of which some stations where Kendriya Vidyalayas are located, have been declared as difficult or hard stations in the context of transfers of teachers posted there,

(b) whether these are in pursuance of recommendations of a sub-committee appointed for the purpose about 4 years back; and

(c) if so, details thereof and modifications made, if any?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) Availability of medical facilities, residential accommodation, marketing facilities, educational facilities, communication problems etc were kept in view for identifying a station as difficult

(b) and (c) A Committee constituted as per decision of Board of Governors in its meeting held on December, 1984 identified as tenure/difficult stations, locations of all the Kendriya Vidyalayas in North Eastern Region comprising the States of Assam, Meghalaya, Manipur, Nagaland, Tripura and the Union Territories of Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram & Andaman & Nicobar Islands and 35 other stations in the meanwhile, Sangathan received suggestions from the Principals/Assistant Commissioners/of the regions to include new stations in the list of hard stations

Accordingly another Committee was constituted to review the whole matter and make recommendations. This Committee identified 25 stations as difficult stations. However Board of Governors in its meeting held on 13.7.89 approved 24 difficult stations and this list of difficult stations does not include stations in North Eastern Region comprising states of Assam, Meghalaya, Manipur, Nagaland, Tripura, Arunachal Pradesh and Mizoram where the tenure of posting is governed by the instructions issued by the Government of India in respect of their civilian employees serving in these areas

**Preference to Rural Candidates in
Indian Institute of Management**

8476 SHRI H C SRIKANTAIAH Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state

(a) the number of candidates admitted for various courses at Indian Institute of management, Bangalore during 1989-90,

(b) how many of them are rural areas of Karnataka and

(c) whether any preference was given to the candidates from rural areas of Karnataka?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA) (a) The Indian Institute of Management, Bangalore admitted 160 students to the Post-Graduate Programme in Management during the year 1989-90

(b) and (c) Although in 1989, there was no specific policy of weightage to be given to students hailing from rural areas the Institute has informed that out of 21 students admitted from Karnataka two students hailed from rural areas of that State

[*Translation*]

**Agitation by Employees of Sainik
School, Chittorgarh, Rajasthan**

8477 SHRIGULABCHAND KATARIA Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state

(a) whether the employees of Sainik School, Chittorgarh Rajasthan went on agitation in support of their demands and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR RAJA RAMANNA) (a) and (b) Yes, Sir The General employees of Sainik School, Chittorgarh, were on Strike from 7th Dec '89 to 9th Jan'90 in support of their demands which included fixing of working hours of the Staff, and issue of Bata shoes as a part of livery These demands were mostly of administrative nature and were met to the extent possible

**Pollution by Sugar Mills and Distilleries
in Bihar**

8478 SHRI RAJ MANGAL MISHRA Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state

(a) whether the water of rivers in Bihar is being polluted due to release of effluents by Sugar Mills and distilleries in Bihar, and

(b) if so the preventive steps being taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NILAMANI ROUSTRAY) (a) Yes Sir

(b) The Government have identified sugar and distillery industries as priority industries for taking concerted action to secure compliance of effluent standards, and regular monitoring of the progress in this regard is being regular monitoring of the progress in this regard is being done There are 28 sugar mills in Bihar Out of these, 20 sugar mills have provided partial effluent treatment plants (ETP), and in one unit ETP is under construction in the remaining seven units construction of ETP is in the planning stage There are 11 distilleries in Bihar Out of these one unit has an effluent treatment plant (ETP) three units have partial ETPs, in four units ETPs are under construction and in the remaining three units ETPs are in the

planning stage. The industries have been advised to implement the primary treatment facilities by July 15, 1990.

[English]

Implementation of Awards of Board of Arbitration

8479. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether several awards given by the Board of Arbitration in respect of Central Government employees are yet to be implemented by the Departments concerned,

(b) whether such awards relate, among other matters, to encashment of earned leave, grant of conveyance allowance to all non-gazetted employees and date of effect of grant of House Rent and Compensatory City Allowances, and

(c) if so, the reasons for inordinate delay in implementation of these and other awards and by whom these will be implemented?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) (a) to (c) 4 Awards given by the Board of Arbitration, which include the Awards relating to encashment of Earned Leave and grant of conveyance allowance are pending for a decision regarding their acceptance/implementation by the Government. The Award relating to date of effect for grant of HRA and CCA has been accepted and orders to implement and Award were issued on 4-5-1990. Out of the four pending Awards, the Government have decided to accept two Awards for implementation. The other two Awards which involve huge financial implications are under examination.

In addition, 4 Awards of Board of Arbitration relating to years 1982 to 1986 on

which decisions were taken earlier not to accept them, are currently being reviewed. One such Award relating to grant of Cash Allowance to postmen for handling cash has been decided to be accepted for implementation on review.

De-Reservation of SC/ST Vacancies

8480. DR. BHAGWAN DASS RATHOR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to make a policy not to de-reserve the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes vacancies; and

(b) if so, when?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) There is a ban on dereservation with effect from 1.4.1989 in direct recruitment to Groups A, B, C & D. In rare and exceptional cases where after the non-availability of suitable SC/ST candidates posts in Group A cannot be allowed to remain vacant in public interest, dereservation can be made after following prescribed procedure. There is no proposal to ban dereservation in promotion.

(b) does not arise.

Nutrition Programme for Women Farm Labour

8482. KUMARI UMA BHARATI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state.

(a) whether Government propose to undertake nutrition programme and health and family welfare measures in respect of women farm labour; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRIMATI USHA SINHA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Recruitment of Under Secretaries in Central Secretariat Service

8483. SHRI CHAND RAM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of posts of Under Secretaries in the Central Secretariat Services;

(b) the number of vacancies of Under Secretary as on 1 January, 1990;

(c) the number of posts filled up from amongst Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates respectively; and

(d) the measures taken to safeguard the interest of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates to fill vacant reserved posts of Under Secretaries?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) to (d). The posts of Under Secretaries in the Central Secretariat are filled under the Central Staffing Scheme. Except when they are filled by officers of the Central Secretariat Service, the posts are filled on deputation for which there is no reservation for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes. At present there are 470 Grade I officers in the Central Secretariat Service working as Under Secretaries on a regular basis on the Central Secretariat. Of these 73 belong to the Scheduled Castes and 7 to Scheduled Tribes. On 1.1.1990, 241 posts of Under Secretaries were vacant or were yet to be filled on regular basis. No assessment, however, has been made as to the number of these vacancies that would have to be filled in consultation with the

UPSC for Grade I of the Central Secretariat Service owing to a case pending in the Supreme Court. In filling such vacancies, reservation of 15% for Scheduled Castes and 7 1/2% for Scheduled Tribes is available. Vacancies in Grade I of the Central Secretariat Service to be filled by members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for which eligible officers are not available are filled on the results of a Limited Departmental Competitive Examination held by the Union Public Service Commission from time to time.

Pollution Check of Automobiles

8484. SHRI SUBEDAR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to issue guidelines to ensure that all automobile service stations etc. While servicing automobile vehicles including two-wheelers to make them pollution free; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NILAMANI ROUSTRAY): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Emission standards for motor vehicles have been notified under the amended Motor Vehicle Act, 1988. The responsibility of ensuring that a vehicle meets the emission standards is that of the owner.

[Translation]

Electronic Units in U.P. and Maharashtra

8485. SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA, GAVIT:

SHRI R.N. RAKESH:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the facilities being provided by Government for setting up electronic units in Uttar Pradesh and Maharashtra;

(b) whether Government propose to set up new electronic units at Allahabad in U.P. and Dhulia in Maharashtra; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the amount earmarked for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (PROF. M.G.K MENON). (a) Government of India encourages the setting up of electronic industries throughout the country in all relevant sectors of electronics. The concerned State Government or agencies like the State Electronics Development Corporations (SEDCs) provide some facilities and promotional incentives for setting up of specific industrial units in the state. The Department of Electronics gives necessary guidance and approvals/licences etc. Department of Electronics also provides some assistance for projects in areas such as manpower development and education, quality control, testing and standardisation, R&D in electronics etc. These considerations would apply to the setting up of electronic industries in Uttar Pradesh and Maharashtra.

(b) There is no proposal at present for setting up new electronic units in Allahabad, U.P. and Dhulia in Maharashtra in the Department of Electronics.

(c) Does not arise.

Recognition of Sanskrit Colleges

8486. SHRI R.N. RAKESH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state

(a) whether recognition to Sanskrit Colleges is accorded by the Banaras Hindu University only;

(b) if so, the number of colleges recognised by this University;

(c) whether Government contemplate to entrust the task of according recognition to the Sanskrit Colleges to any other universities in the States in which the Colleges are proposed to be opened; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) to (d). According to the information furnished by the University Grants Commission, affiliation of colleges to different Universities is governed by the provision of their Acts/Statutes. A number of Universities in the country have granted affiliation to Sanskrit Colleges.

Section 15(1)(b) of the Banaras Hindu University Act, 1915, empowers the University to admit Colleges and Institutions, within a radius of 15 miles from the main temple of the University, to the privileges of the University. Four Colleges located in Varanasi have so far been admitted to the privileges of the University. However, none of these Colleges imparts Sanskrit education exclusively.

Disposal of Cases Under Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980

8487. SHRI KASHIRAM CHHABILDAS RANA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the conference of the State Forest Ministers held in May, 1989 had authorised the regional offices for the quick disposal of cases pertaining to one hectare area of Forest land under Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980;

(b) if so, the number of such cases received by the regional office in Bhopal upto

31st March, 1990 and the number of cases disposed thereof, and

(c) whether Government propose to authorise State governments to dispose of such cases at their level keeping in view the delay in disposing of these cases?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NILAMANI ROUSTRAY) (a) The conference of the State Forest Ministers held in May, 1989 had recommended delegation of powers under the Act to regional offices of the Ministry to clear cases involving forest diversions less than one hectare. The recommendation has been accepted and powers have been delegated to the regional offices under the Act.

(b) Regional Office Bhopal received 25 such proposals upto 31st March 1990. Out of these 21 cases have been disposed off.

(c) There is no such proposal under consideration of the Government.

[English]

Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan Employees

8488 **SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state

(a) whether Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan contributes to National Foundation of Teachers

(b) if so, the details thereof, and

(c) the details of teachers of Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan who have been benefited whose surveys have been benefited during last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan is treated as a State for collecting subscription from the public. From the annual collections, Rs. 25,000/- was paid by the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan as annual contribution to the National foundation for Teachers Welfare during 1988-89. In addition 10% of the total collections was also paid to national Foundation for Teachers Welfare. The Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan became the member of this foundation during 1988-89.

(c) During 1988-89, 3 applications received from teachers/dependants were considered by Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan State working Committee and none of them was found suitable for the financial assistance and as such, no relief was given during 1988-89. However, applications received during 1989-90 are under examination and will be considered by the duly constituted Committee of Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan.

Delegation of Powers of State Government Under Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980

8489 **SHRICHHABIRAMARGAL** Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state

(a) whether Union Government propose to delegate powers to State Governments for speedy disposal of cases under Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980.

(b) whether Madhya Pradesh government have recommended to exclude treeless revenue areas recorded as "Big/Small tree Forest" out of the demarcated forest cover, and

(c) whether Government have accepted the recommendations, if not, the time-limit for taking a decision in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NILAMANI ROUTRAY): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Government have not accepted the recommendations.

Vacant Posts of Teachers

8490. SHRI SHIVAJI PATNAIK: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to the reply given on 16 April, 1990 to Unstarred Question No. 4863 regarding Advertisements of vacant posts by Kendriya Vidyalaya and state:

(a) the number of vacancies earmarked for each category of teachers to be recruited

from direct quota both general and reserved for the academic session 1989-90;

(b) the details of number of vacancies of each category of teachers which was to be filled up for 1989-90;

(c) the details of vacancies in each category of teachers which have since been filled up; and

(d) the details of number of select candidates in each category of teachers who are still to be offered postings?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) The vacancies' position is presented below:—

Category of Post

No. of vacancies earmarked for direct recruitment based on anticipation in 1988

	<i>General</i>	<i>Reserved</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>
PGTs	394	120	514
TGTs	413	228	641
PRTs	616	339	955
SUPW Teachers	89	50	139
Librarian	40	21	61
Music Teachers	35	19	54

(b) to (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Amendment to Cantonment Electoral Rules

8492. JAYAWANTI NAVINCHANDRA MEHTA:
SUMITRA MAHAJAN:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased

to state:

(a) whether Government propose to amend Cantonment Electoral Rules 1945 to be in consonance with the Conduct of Election Rules 1961 framed under the Representation of the Peoples Act, 1950; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. RAJA RAMANNA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) No need for such amendment has been felt.

Expansional Activities in Liquid Propulsion Centre at Mahendragiri

8494. SHRIN. DENNIS: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are proposals under the consideration of the Government for carrying out expansional activities in the liquid propulsion centre at Mahendragiri of Tamil Nadu; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (PROF. M.G.K. MENON) (a) and (b). The Liquid Propulsion Test Facilities (LPTF) at Mahendragiri are a part of the Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) and presently comes under the Liquid Propulsion Systems Centre (LPSC) of ISRO/ Department of Space (DOS). At present the work in LPTF is directed towards on-going project/programmes. The future plans of the Department include development of launch vehicles with geo-stationary launch capability can be achieved is to develop a cryogenic engine and stage. The facilities at Mahendragiri will be augmented as and when necessary for the testing of cryogenic engine and stage.

People's Participation in Ganga Action Plan

8494. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state.

(a) whether Government have since

examined the report titled "A Review of the People's Participation in the Ganga Action Plan" prepared by the Lal Bahadur Shastri National Academy of Administration, Mussoorie; and

(b) if so, the Government's action thereon?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NILAMANI ROUTRAY): (a) Yes, Sir. The Report was prepared by one of the Officers of the Lal Bahadur Shastri National Academy of Administration.

(b) On the basis of various recommendations made, including those contained in the Report, the Government is considering steps to increase participation of people in the implementation of the Ganga Action Plan. Proposals in this regard have already been sought from the voluntary agencies identified in the report.

Allocations for ICDS Scheme

8495. SHRI VIDYADHAR GOKHALE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the financial outlay proposed for Integrated Child Development Services scheme in the Eighth Plan; and

(b) the areas of scheme where improvement, if any, is contemplated?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRIMATI USHA SINHA): (a) The Eighth Plan is yet to be finalised.

(b) The Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme has been reviewed from time to time and based on such reviews steps are taken to improve the effectiveness

of the Scheme. However, at present, no change in the existing Scheme is contemplated.

Identity Cards to Voters of Cantonment Boards

8496. SHRIMATISUMITRAMAHAJAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to issue identity cards to the voters of Cantonment Boards in India for avoiding impersonation, and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. RAJA RAMANNA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) No need for the same has been felt.

Anomalies in Pay Scales of Principals of Punjab Colleges

8497. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Punjab Government Colleges Principals Association has urged the Union government to issue guideline to the State to remove anomalies in wages of college principals; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) No such representation has been received from the Punjab Government College Principals Association by the Central Government

(b) Does not arise.

Reduction in Oxygen Content

8498. PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a study conducted in the recent past revealed that the oxygen content in the air in Delhi is declining as a result of atmospheric pollution;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to remedy the situation and the results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NILAMANI ROURAY): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The ambient levels of air pollutants in Delhi are by and large within the standards prescribed. The sulphur dioxides OF nitrogen are well within the standards whereas the suspended particulate matter is on the higher side. This is due to the natural dusty condition and emission from thermal power plants. Standards have been prescribed for emissions from industries and the units have been directed to implement pollution control measures to conform to the standards. Legal action is taken against the defaulting units. The standards for emissions from automobiles is being enforced from March 1, 1990. The Thermal Power Plants have installed electrostatic precipitators of adequate capacity and are meeting the emission standards. In Badarpur Thermal Power Plant, retrofitting of two of the units is under progress.

Setting up of Central Universities

8499. SHRI DHARMESH PRASAD VARMA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the Central Universities in the country;

(b) the names of the States in which the Central Universities are to be set up in the Eighth Five Year Plan;

(c) whether Government are considering to set up a Central University in the name of Mahatma Gandhi in North Bihar area particularly in the districts of West and East Champaran.

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA) (a) The names of the Central Universities in the country are as follows:

- (i) Aligarh Muslim University
- (ii) Banaras Hindu University
- (iii) University of Delhi
- (iv) Jawaharlal Nehru University
- (v) North Eastern Hill University
- (vi) University of Hyderabad
- (vii) Visva Bharati
- (viii) Pondicherry University
- (ix) Indira Gandhi National Open University

(x) Jamia Millia Islamia

(b) to (e). Legislation has been enacted to establish new Central Universities in Assam and Nagaland. There is no proposal under consideration for establishment of any other Central University during the Eighth Plan.

Public Sector Units Manufacturing Computers

8500. SHRI SRIKANTA DATTA NARASIMHA RAJA WADIYAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the public sector companies manufacturing computers in the country;

(b) whether any such public sector company has been set up in Karnataka state;

(c) if so, the performances of each public sector company set up at Karnataka and elsewhere in the country for the manufacture of computers in Seventh Plan;

(d) the investment made by those public sector companies in manufacturing computers in the Seventh Plan; and

(e) the investment proposed to be made in Eighth Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) The following Central and State Public Sector companies are manufacturing computers and computer based systems in the country:

1. Electronics Corporation of India, Hyderabad.
2. Electronic Systems Punjab Ltd., Mohali.

3. Kerala State Electronics Development Corporation, Trivandrum.
4. Meltron Instrumentation Ltd., Sindhuydurg.
5. UPTRON India Ltd., (Digital Division), Lucknow.

(b) There is no public sector company manufacturing computers in Karnataka State at present.

(c) The performance of the public sector companies in the country during the Seventh Plan both in the Central and State Sectors in the manufacture of computers and computer based systems are given in the statement given below:

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

STATEMENT

Percentage Share in the Total Production of Computers and Computer based Systems in the Country during 1985-1989

	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
1	3	4	5	6	7
1. Electronics Corporation of India Limited, Hyderabad	10.86	8.30	7.47	4.35	3.70
2. Electronics Systems Punjab Limited, Mohali	2.90	5.10	4.20	10.27	9.50
3. Kerala State Electronics Development Corporation Limited, Trivandrum	0.80	0.50	0.47	0.80	0.40
4. Meltron Instrumentation Limited, Sindhudurg	—	—	0.36	0.22	—
5. Uptron India Limited, (Digital System Division), Lucknow	3.10	2.80	0.66	1.55	1.90
Value of total production of computers and computer based systems in both public and private sectors. (Rupees in Crores)	145	256	325	422	570

Population of Bhadra River

8501. SHRID.M. PUTTE GOWDA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether due to continuous mining in Kudremukh Iron Ore Project, the waters of river Bhadra is being polluted;

(b) whether the Bhadra Dam across river Bhadra is getting silted up; and

(c) if so, the action taken by the Government to stop the environmental pollution?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NILAMANI ROUFRAY): (a) to (c). The consent conditions stipulated by the Karnataka State Pollution Control Board to the Kudremukh Iron Ore Project require that the tailing wastes from the mining operation be impounded in the Lakkyia Dam. Only the clear over-flow water is allowed to be discharged into the Bhadra river.

Vacant Houses in Delhi Cantonment area for Defence Personnel

8502. SHRI SARJU PRASAD SAROJ: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the houses built for defence personnel in Delhi Cantonment are lying vacant;

(b) if so, the number of such vacant houses; and

(c) the reasons for not making the allotment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. RAJA RAMANNA): (a) No, Sir.

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

Integrated Child Development Services Scheme

8503. DR. VENKATESH KABDE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal to bring the whole vulnerable population of the country under Integrated Child Development Services Scheme?

(b) if so, the details of schedule to cover whole country; and

(c) the amount required to cover the whole country under ICDS?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRIMATI USHA SINHA): (a) Yes, Sir. It is proposed to cover the entire country with ICDS, in a phased manner.

(b) Details are not possible to work-out at this stage as the expansion of the Scheme is dependent on the availability of resources and requirements of areas.

(c) To cover the entire country by ICDS by the end of Eighth Plan approximately additional amount of Rs. 5000 crores would be required.

Compensatory Afforestation

8504. SHRI ARVIND NETAM: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) Whether Government have ensured that all environmental protection aspects relating to Sardar Sarovar and Narmada Sagar Projects including catchment area treatment and compensatory afforestation have been progressing as per the conditions

stipulated in their clearance; and

(b) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NILAMANI ROUTRAY): (a) and (b) The Narmada Sagar and Sardar Sarovar Projects were approved in 1987 with the stipulation that detailed Environmental Action Plans will be formulated to be implemented *pari-passu* with the engineering works. These plans are being formulated by the project authorities under the overall guidance of the Narmada Control Authority and its two Sub Groups, viz. Environment Sub Group dealing with Environmental Action Plans and the Rehabilitation Sub Group dealing with satisfactory resettlement of the oustees

Women's Equality Project

8505. SHRI J CHOKKA RAO Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state

(a) names of the districts where Education for Women's equality project based on National Policy on Education and programme of action in this regard have been implemented;

(b) whether there is any proposal to extend/implement the project to more districts, and

(c) if so, the number and names of districts to be covered in 1990-91?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) Education for Women's Equality Project (Mahila Smakhya) is being implemented in the Baroda, Rajkot and Sabarkanta districts in Gujarat State, Bihar, Bijapur, Mysore districts of Karnataka State; and Banda, Tehri Garhwal, Saharanpur and Varanasi districts of Uttar Pradesh

(b) and (c). No additional districts will be taken up in Gujarat, Karnataka and Uttar Pradesh in 1990-91. In the subsequent years the Mahila Samakhya Society in the concerned States will recommend further expansion based on their experience in the previous years. A proposal for an educational initiative in Bihar is under active consideration of Government of Bihar and the Central Government. The Mahila Samakhya approach is envisaged as an essential part of the strategy in Bihar Education Project for three districts to be selected in 1990-91.

Imported Fogging Machine Lying Idle with Delhi Cantonment Board

8506. SHRI LARANG SAI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether an imported fogging machine for killing mosquitoes etc was purchased by the Delhi Cantonment Board about 2 years back;

(b) whether the fogging machine has not been functioning satisfactorily ever since its delivery; and

(c) if so, the facts thereof and the remedial steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. RAJA RAMANNA) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) and (c). The machine has been breaking down frequently. Difficulties are being experienced in a satisfactory state of repair because genuine spare parts are not readily available

Schools without buildings in Delhi

8507. SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of allocation earmarked

for construction of buildings for Government Secondary and Senior Secondary Schools functioning in tents in the Union Territory of Delhi during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) the details of the tented schools housed in the buildings constructed during the last three years, year-wise;

(c) the details of the schools which are still functioning in tents and since when they are in tents; and

(d) the time by when buildings for these tented schools are likely to be constructed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) to (d). The amount of allocation earmarked for construction of buildings for Government Secondary and Senior Secondary Schools functioning in tents in the Union Territory of Delhi under Delhi Administration during the last three years, year-wise, is as below:—

<i>Year</i>	<i>Amount in rupees lakhs</i>
1987-88	Rs. 800
1988-89	Rs. 400
1989-90	Rs. 425

The number of tented schools which were shifted to buildings constructed during the last 3 years:—

<i>year</i>	
1987-88	24 Schools
1988-89	26 Schools
1989-90	22 Schools

As per Delhi Administration, 61 schools are still functioning in tents during the past about 1-3 years.

Delhi Administration opens new schools from time to time in tents at new sites. The construction of buildings is a time consuming process and it takes time for providing pucca buildings for the schools. Continuous efforts are always made for providing pucca buildings to schools as early as possible.

Buildings for Navodaya Vidyalayas in Kerala

8508. SHRI T. BASHEER: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether all navodaya Vidyalayas have the requisite buildings in Kerala;

(b) if not, the details of the shortages; and

(c) the steps being taken to provide suitable buildings to these Vidyalayas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) No, Sir, however, all vidyalayas are functioning in buildings provided either by the State Government on a temporary basis or in buildings constructed/procured

by the Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti.

(b) and (c). Shortages pertain mainly to Class-rooms, Dormitories, and staff quarters. Construction of permanent buildings has been taken up for 7 Vidyalayas, and for three Vidyalayas, the works could not be started due to land problem. The details of the Vidyalayas and work sanctioned are given in the Statement given below.

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	District	Location of Vidyalyaya	Year of opening	Name of Constr. agency	Amount of estimate sanctioned (Rs. in lakhs)	Phasing of work*	Amount spent as on 31.3.90 (Rs. in lakhs)	Probable date of completion of work	Details of shortages in accommodation at present	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11

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1.	Idukki	Painavu	1986-87	KSCC	--	Zero Phase	--	not started	Dormitories, Class rooms and Staff qrs. due to land problem	Work not sanctioned
2.	Pathnamthitta	Vechuchira	--do--	--do--	162.80	1st Phase	62.74	12/90	--do--	--do--
3.	Kasargod	Periya	--do--	CPWD	157.35	--do--	50.22	12/90	--do--	--do--
4.	Ernakulam	Neriyamangalam	--do--	--do--	162.48	--do--	35.17	12/90	--do--	--do--
5.	Cannanore	Bhagavad-padapuri	1987-88	--do--	34.78	Zerc Phase	21.00	8/90	--do--	--do--
6.	Kottayam	Pooventhuruthu	--do--	KSCC	--	--do--	--	Not started	--do--	--do--

Sl. No.	District	Location of Vidyalyaya	Year of opening	Name of Constr. agency **	Amount of estimate sanctioned (Rs. in lakhs)	Phasing of work*	Amount spent as on 31.3.99 (Rs. in lakhs)	Probable date of completion of work	Details of shortages in accommodation at present	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
7.	Calicut	Palayad Badagara	—do—	KPWD	34.42	—do—	10.00	9/90	—do—	
8.	Trichur	Mayannur	1988-89	NIDC	34.09	—do—	10.00	8/90	—do—	
9.	Palaghat	Mamalpuzha	1988-89	KSCC	—	—do—	—	not started	—do—	—do—
10.	Malapuram	Oorakam	—do—	—do—	152.48	1st Phase	56.13	3/91	—do—	
*Zero Phase	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1st Phase	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
**KSCC	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
CPWD	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
NIDC	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
KPWD	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
										Undertaking of works to cater partly to the requirements of classes VI to IX of a Vidyalyaya costing Rs. 35 lakhs per Vidyalyaya.
										Undertaking of works to cater to the requirements of classes VI to IX of a Vidyalyaya costing approximately Rs. 160 lakhs per Vidyalyaya.
										Kerala State Construction Corporation Limited.
										Central Public Works Department
										National Industrial Development Corporation Limited
										Kerala Public Works Department

**Public Grievances Cells in Ministries/
Departments**

8509. SHRI PRATAPRAO B. BHOSALE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Public Grievances cells have been opened in each Ministry/Department of Union Government;

(b) if so, whether any periodical review of these cells has been made;

(c) if so, the outcome thereof;

(d) whether Government propose to make some improvements in the functioning of these cells to ensure that they are result-oriented; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). While these cells are expected to work within the administrative control of the concerned Ministry or Department, as the case may be, the Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances periodically reviews their general working in consultation with the concerned officers.

(d) and (e). Improving the efficiency in the functioning of these cells has been a continuous effort. The Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances also issues guidelines and tenders advice periodically to the Ministries and Departments

**Allocation of Funds for Development of
Regional Languages**

8510. SHRIGOHINATH CAJAPATHI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to

state:

(a) whether language-wise allocation has been made for the development of regional languages for the current financial year;

(b) if so, the amount allocated for the development of different regional languages; and

(c) the details of steps proposed to be taken to develop Oriya language?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) and (b). The budgetary allocation for language development programmes for the current financial year is Rs. 21.23 crores. The language-wise allocation has not been made.

(c) The development and promotion of regional languages is primarily the concern of the State Governments. However, the Ministry of Human Resource Development has been executing various programmes for the development and promotion of regional languages including Oriya directly and through the institution set up by it. Among others, these include the following;

- (i) Financial assistance to voluntary organisations as well as individuals for bringing out publications in India languages.
- (ii) Financial assistance to voluntary organizations for promotional activities in various modern Indian languages.
- (iii) Distribution of books in Indian languages to libraries and educational institutions (free of cost).
- (iv) Financial assistance to States and

universities for preparation and production of university level textbooks in Indian languages.

- (v) Training of Oriya language teachers at the Eastern Regional Language Centre (ERLC) of the Central Institute of Indian Languages, at Bhubaneswar.
- (vi) Publication of Hindi-Oriya and Oriya-Hindi dictionaries by the Central Hindi Directorate (CHD), a subordinate Office of Department of Education.
- (vii) Awards to creative writers in different Indian languages including Oriya by the Sahitya Akademi.

Grants of U.G.C. for Universities in Maharashtra

8511. SHRI S.B. THORAT:
SHRI A.R. ANTULAY:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased

to state:

(a) the names of universities in Maharashtra which are the recipients of grants being released by University Grants Commission and the extent thereof;

(b) the extent of the grants likely to be released by UGC to the universities of Maharashtra;

(c) the names of the colleges in backward areas of Maharashtra to whom grant is being given or likely to be given by the University Grants Commission; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) and (b). The details of the grant allocated and released by the University Grants Commission to the Universities in Maharashtra during the VIIth Plan period are as follows:

Rs. in lakhs

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>University</i>	<i>Total allocation for 7th Plan</i>	<i>Grants released (upto 28.2.90)</i>
1.	S.N.D.T. Women's University, Bombay.	197.19	86.04
2.	Shivaji University, Kolhapur	176.81	110.82
3.	University of Poona, Pune.	204.75	112.32
4.	Nagpur University, Nagpur.	190.95	128.76
5.	Marathwada University, Aurangabad.	125.00	80.87
6.	University of Bombay Bombay	251.97	152.03

(c) and (d). According to the norms prescribed by the University Grants Commission, there are 8 educationally backward districts in Maharashtra. According to the information furnished by U.G.C., 48 colleges

in these districts have been provided assistance by the Commission during the 7th Plan period as per details given in the statement given below.

STATEMENT

1	2	3
	<i>District: Beed</i>	<i>Grant released</i>
1.	Arts and Commerce College, Killa Dharur, District Beed	Rs. 4,03,470/-
2.	Balhim Arts, Science and Commerce College, Beed	Rs. 12,62,000/-
3.	Kolashwar Mahavidyalaya, Ambajogai, District Beed	Rs. 3,05,400/-
4.	Mrs. K.S.K. Arts Science and Commerce College, Beed	Rs. 6,65,962/-
5.	M.S.P. Mandal's R.B. Attal Arts, Science and Commerce College, District Beed	Rs. 4,74,100/-
6.	M.S.P. Mandal's Manilegon Arts, Science and Commerce College, District Beed	Rs. 2,74,100/-
7.	S.B. Mahavidyalaya, District Beed	Rs. 3,09,500/-
8.	S.R.T. Mahavidyalaya, Ambajogai, District Beed	Rs. 4,53,154/-
9.	Vaidyanath College, District Beed	Rs. 5,22,500/-
10.	Yogeswari Mahavidyalaya, District Beed	Rs. 4,43,270/-

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<i>District: Bhandara</i>		
11.	Bhavabhuti Maha Vidyalay, District Bhandara	Rs. 2,80,150/-
12.	Punjabhai Patel College of Education, Gondia, District Bhandara	Rs. 1,20,000/-
13.	Netwarial Maniklal Dalal College of Arts and Commerce, Gondia, District Bhandara	Rs. 5,47,150/-
14.	Seth Narsinghdas Mor. College of Arts and Commerce, Tumsar, District Bhandara	Rs. 4,80,000/-
15.	Manocharbhai Patel College of Arts and Commerce District Bhandara	Rs. 3,80,000/-
16.	C.J. Atel Arts and Commerce College, Tirora	Rs. 3,71,750/-
17.	Dhota Banchu Science College, District Bhandra	Rs. 4,45,300/-
18.	Somnath Mahavidyalaya, District Bhandara	Rs. 2,94,700/-
<i>District: Buldana</i>		
19.	G.M.B. College of Arts and Commerce, District Buldana	Rs. 3,92,400/-
20.	M.E.S. Arts and Commerce College, District Buldana	Rs. 5,08,360/-

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21.	Shri Shivaji Arts and Science College, District Buldana	Rs. 3,86,960/-
22.	Shripad Krishna Kolhkar Mahavidyalaya, District Buldana	Rs. 4,43,700/-
23.	S.P.M. Arts and Commerce College, District Buldana	Rs. 6,24,200/-
	<i>District: Chandrapura</i>	
24.	Anand Niketan College of Science Arts and Commerce, Anandwan	Rs. 2,77,500/-
25.	Rashtrasant Tuldoji College, District Chandrapura	Rs. 1,60,000/-
26	Shri Dnyanesh Mahavidyalaya, District Chandrapura	Rs. 1,60,000/-
27.	Dr. Ambedkar Arts and Commerce College, Chandrapura	Rs. 3,75,000/-
28	Guru Nanak College of Science, Ballapura, District Chandrapura	Rs. 4,40,320/-
29	Karamvee Mahavidyalaya, District Chandrapura	Rs. 6,77,800/-
30.	Sardar Patel mahavidyalaya, District Chandrapura	Rs. 7,30,000

1	2	3
	<i>District: Parbani</i>	
31.	Arts and Commerce College, Gangkhad, District Parbani	Rs. 4,22,570/-
32.	K. Arts, R.K. Science and B.R.M. Commerce College, Manwath	Rs. 4,23,806/-
33.	Arts and Commerce College, Hingoli, District Parbani	Rs. 6,69,440/-
34.	Nutan Mahavidyalaya, Sailu, District Parbani	Rs. 4,30,480/-
	<i>District: Ratnagiri</i>	
35.	Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar College of Arts, Science and Commerce, District Ratnagiri	Rs. 1,33,350/-
36.	R.P. Gogate College of Arts and Science, District Ratnagiri	Rs. 78,000/-
37.	Nya Tatyashab Alhalye Arts College, District Ratnagiri	Rs. 69,750/-
38.	Government College of Education, District Ratnagiri	Rs. 75,000/-
39.	Dr. Datar Science, Dr. Behera Arts and Shri Pilukaka Joshi Commerce College, Chiplu, District Ratnagiri	Rs. 40,250/-

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District: Yavatmal

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|-----|--|----------------|
| 40. | Arts and Commerce College, Umarkhed, District Yavatmal | Rs. 4,29,600/- |
| 41. | B.D.P. Mahavidyalaya, Pandharkawada, District Yavatmal | Rs. 3,96,560/- |
| 42. | B.B.-Arts and N.B. Commerce College, District Yavatmal | Rs. 5,82,040/- |
| 43. | Lokmanya Tilak Mahavidyalay, Wani, District Yavatmal | Rs. 7,23,900/- |
| 44. | M.M. Mahavidyalaya, District Yavatmal | Rs. 5,10,560/- |
| 45. | Nehru Arts and Commerce College, District Yavatmal | Rs. 63,500/- |
| 46. | Phulsing Naik Mahavidyalay, yavatmal | Rs. 8,99,000/- |
| 47. | S.P.m. Arts and Gilani Commerce College, District Yavatmal | Rs. 3,80,000/- |
| 48. | Vaniya Mahavidyalaya, Yavatmal | Rs. 64,300/- |

Ravaging of Kanha National Park

8512. DR. Y.S. RAJASEKHARREDDY: Will the MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Kanha National park has been occupied by Naxalites and ravaged by fire recently;

(b) if so, the extent of damage done to the Park; and

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

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NILAMANI ROUTRAY): (a) and (b) Kanha National Park has not been occupied by naxalites but some naxalites are reported to have entered the Kanha National park. They have also beaten up one forester and a forest guard inside the park besides intimidation of some staff. According to State Government about 45% of the forest area has been affected by ground fires in which grasses, small plants and dry fallen material have been burnt. No deaths of major mammals have been reported as a result of fire. However, one gaur has died due to Potassium Cyanide poisoning. Damage from fires to small mammals, reptiles, ground nesting birds and invertebrates must have occurred causing atleast temporary set back to the biodiversity and ecosystem conservation.

(c) The State Government has informed that following steps have been taken to prevent damage to the Kanha National Park:

- (i) Some patrolling parties consisting of forest staff and armed police will do intensive patrolling of the Park.
- (ii) Police Officers have been directed by the State Government to flush out all naxalites.
- (iii) A committee of high officials will tour bordering villages to rectify grievances of villagers and forest staff.

U.S. Help in Manufacturing a supersonic Two-seater Military training Aircraft

8513 SHRI KAMAL NATH. Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the United States has offered to assist India in manufacturing TF-5% a supersonic two-seater military training aircraft;

(b) if so, the details thereof together with the approximate cost of the same;

(c) the main features of the discussions held with the Deputy Assistant Secretary for aerospace in the U.S. Department of Commerce during his recent visit to this country; and

(d) the total amount of exports of the U.S. aerospace firm to India during the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. RAJA RAMANNA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It is not in the national security interest to spell out further details.

(c) The discussion centered around scope for expansion of the areas of cooperation between India and USA especially in the aerospace field.

(d) In so far as IAF is concerned, contracts worth U.S. \$750 lakh approximately were entered into with U.S. aerospace firms in the last two years.

I.I.T. in Punjab

8514. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state.

(a) whether Government have conducted any study or survey for opening an Indian Institute of Technology in Punjab to meet the rising need for technical personnel;

(b) if so, the details of steps taken or proposed to be taken in this regard; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(b) Except for the Indian Institute of Technology in Assam which is being established as per the "Assam Accord", there is no proposal to set up any other Indian Institute of Technology elsewhere in the country.

Export of Indian Antiques

8516. SHRIMATI SUKHBUNS KAUR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether pieces of antiques of Indian heritage, are being exported:

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the categories of items on which there is a ban?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) *Export of antiquities and art treasures* is regulated by provisions of the Antiqui-

ties and Art Treasures Act, 1972.

Bank on Cosmetics using Animal Fats

8517. SHRI BALGOPAL MISHRA: Will the MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cosmetics manufacturing companies using animal fats for the manufacture of cosmetics in the country;

(b) whether Government propose to ban the manufacture of Cosmetics using animal fats throughout the country to justify prevention of cruelty to animals; and

(c) the number of Associations/Societies working in the country under the banner "Prevention of Cruelty to animals"?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NILAMANI ROURAY): (a) and (b). None of the Units borne on the list of Directorate General of Technical Development are reporting consumption of animal fats for the manufacture of cosmetics.

(c) A list of organisations working for *Prevention of Cruelty to Animals* is given in attached Statement.

STATEMENT*List of organisations dealing with Prevention of Cruelty to Animals*

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the organisation</i>	<i>Registered Address</i>
1	2	3
1.	Shri Jiva Raksha Gyana Pracharak Mandali	The Honorary Secretary, 5-4-383, Mukarram Jahi Road, Hyderabad-500001
2.	S.P.C.A. Hyderabad	The Honorary Secretary, Kimtee House, Hashmatgaj, Sultan Bazar, Hyderabad-500001
3.	Andhra Pradesh Jeeva Raksha Sangham	The Honorary Secretary, Guntur 522003
4.	Animal Welfare Society	The Honorary Secretary, 27-4-37, Main Road, Visakhapatnam-530002
5.	S.P.C.A. Kakinada	The Honorary Secretary, 34-5-26, Rajai Street, Kakinada-533001
6.	Stree Viswa Prema Samajam	The Honorary Secretary, Tapeswaram Post Office, (West Godavari District 533304 (Andhra Pradesh)
7.	District Animal Welfare Committee, Nellore	The Deputy Director and Secretary (Animal Husbandry), Rangayakulapeta, Nellore-524001 (Andhra Pradesh)

Sl. No.	Name of the organisation	Registered Address
1	2	3
8.	Guntur S.P.C.A.	The Deputy Director (A.H.), Guntur-522001
9.	Assam state S.P.C.A.	The Honorary Secretary, Chhabrabhawan, M.S. Road, Gauhati-781001
10.	State S.P.C.A. Bihar	The Chairman, Anugrah Bhawan Post, Sadaquat Ashram, Patna 800010
11.	S.P.C.A. Ahmedabad	The Honorary Secretary, Garret Veterinary Hospital, Madalpur, Ellisbridge, Ahmedabad-380006
12.	Mehsana District Animal Welfare Society	The Honorary Secretary, Kapad Bazar, Vadnagar-384355 North Gujarat
13.	Saurashtra Prani Kalyan Mandal	The Honorary Secretary, Rashtriyashala, Rajkot-360002, Gujarat
14.	Vadodara Animal Welfare Centre	The Honorary Secretary, 27, Sampath Rao Colony, R.C. Dutta Road, Baroda-390005
15.	Shri Pashu Pakshi Prani Kalyan Mandal	The Honorary Secretary, Post Patapur-362015, Junagadh (Gujarat)

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the organisation</i>	<i>Registered Address</i>
1	2	3
16.	Shri Gokul Gausadan	The Honorary Secretary, M-51, Housing Building Colony, Kalawad Main Road, Rajkot-360001
17.	Shrimati Sheni Memorial Charitable Trust	The Honorary Secretary, Killol, 1/10 Shramjivi Society, Behind Gurukul, Rajkot-360002
18.	Blue Cross Society for Animal Welfare	The General Secretary, Veterinary College, Haryana Agriculture University, Hissar-125004 (Haryana)
19.	S.P.C.A. Simla	The Honorary Secretary, and Chief Veterinary Officer, Veterinary Hospital, Simla-171001 (H.P.)
20.	Mysore S.P.K.A.	The Honorary Secretary, Vani Vilas Road, Mysore-570004
21.	Bangalore S.P.C.A.	The Honorary Secretary, Kasturba Road, Near Queen's Status, Bangalore-560001
22.	Sri Rahavendra Goashram Trust (Regd.)	The Managing Trustee, No. 3, Ill Gress, Nehru Nagar, Bangalore-560020

Sl. No.	Name of the organisation	Registered Address
1	2	3
23.	S.P.C.A. Tumkur	The Honorary Secretary, Red Cros Society Bldings, Tumkur-572101 (Karnataka)
24.	Animal Rescue and Rehabilitation Trust	The Honorary Secretary, 588, 23rd Cross Road, Banashankari, II Stage, Bangalore-560070
25.	The Hubli Pinjarapol Saunstha	The Honorary Secretary, Karwar Road, Bubi-580024 (Karnataka)
26.	Cannanore S.P.C.A.	The Honorary Secretary, Cannanore-670002
27.	S.P.C.A. Palghat	The Honorary Secretary, Kinassery (P.O.) Palghat (Kerala)
28.	S.P.C.A. Trivandrum	The Honorary Secretary, Kerala Travels Buildings, M.G. Road, Trivandrum-695001
29.	S.P.C.A. Tellicherry	The Honorary Secretary, Tellicherry-670101
30.	S.P.C.A. Ernakulam	The Honorary Secretary, Chittravathi, 944-A, XXXVI, Chittoor Road, Ernakulam, Cochin-18 (Kerala)

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the organisation</i>	<i>Registered Address</i>
1	2	3
31.	S.P.C.A. Kozhikode	The Honorary Secretary, K.T.C. Buildings, Y.M.C.A. Road, Calicut-673001
32.	Madhya Pradesh Prani Daya Mandal	The President, 93/72, Tulsi Nagar, Bhopal-462005
33.	Deelali S.P.C.A.	The Honorary Secretary, Cantonment Board Office, Deolali (Maharashtra)
34.	S.P.C.A. Bombay	The Honorary Secretary, Dr. S.S. Rau Road, Parel, Bombay-400012
35.	All India Animal Welfare Association	The Joint Honorary Secretary, C/o Bombay Humanitaria League, 125-127, Mumbadevi Road, Bombay-400003
36.	Bombay Humanitarian League	The Honorary Secretary, Daya Mandir, 125-127, Mumbadevi Road, Bombay-400003 (Maharashtra)
37.	Shree Patan Panjrapole	The Honorary Secretary, 16, Princess Street, Bombay-400002 (Maharashtra)

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the organisation</i>	<i>Registered Address</i>
1	2	3

38.	Poona Panjarpole Trust	The Manager, 461/3, Sadashiv Path, Pant's Gate, Tilak Road, Near Alka Talkies, Poona-411030
39.	S.P.C.A. Poona	The Honorary Secretary, Sir M.M. Mehta Veterinary Hospital, 2390 New Transport Lines, Bhawanipeth, Poona-411002
40.	Beauty Without Cruelty	The Chairperson, 4, Prince of Wales Drive, Wanowrie, Poona-411040
41.	Nagpur S.P.C.A.	The Honorary Secretary, Ayyasamaj Hansapuri, Dr. Rajendra Prasad road, Central Avenue, Nagpur
42.	Krishni Goseva Sangh	The Honorary Secretary, 99, Tilak Road, Malegaon-423203
43	Orissa Provincial S.P.C.A.	The Honorary Secretary, Directorate of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services Orissa, Mangalabagh, Cuttack-753001
44.	S.P.C.A. Pondicherry	The Honorary Secretary, Directorate of Animal Husbandry, Pondicherry-605001

Sl. No.	Name of the organisation	Registered Address
1	2	3
45.	S.P.C.A. Jullundur	The Honorary Secretary, Deputy Commissioner's Office, Jullundur-144001
46.	S.P.C.A. Amritsar	The Honorary Secretary, Dhab Vasil Ram, Amritsar-143001
47.	Rashtriya Ahinsa Prathistan	The General Secretary, 446, Mahaveer Street, Sardar Patel Marg, Sardarpura, Jodhpur-342003
48.	S.P.C.A. Jaipur	The Honorary Secretary, No. 2-JA-10, Jawahar Nagar, Jaipur
49.	S.P.C.A. Mayiladutburi	The Honorary Secretary, 26, Bigkannara Street, Mayiladuthuri-609001
50.	S.P.C.A. Cuddalore	The Honorary Secretary, Plot No. 16, Varatharajan Pillai Nagar (Near State Bank Colony), Semmandalam, Cuddalore-607001.
51.	S.P.C.A. Tiruchi	The Honorary Secretary, Stanley Buildings, Puthur, Tiruchirappalli-620017
52.	S.P.C.A. North Arcot Branch	The Honorary Secretary, C. Doraiswamiah Building, Town Hall Road, Vellore-632001

Sl. No.	Name of the organisation	Registered Address
1	2	3
53.	Coimbatore District S.P.C.A.	The Honorary Secretary, Coimbatore-641018
54.	S.P.C.A. Thanjavur	The Honorary Secretary, Big Temple Road, Thanjavur-613001
55.	S.P.C.A. Salem	The Honorary Secretary, Padmanabha Nilayam, Kannan Kurichi Road, Hasihampatti, Salem-636001
56.	S.P.C.A. Pattukottai	The Honorary, 11, Chinniao Street, Pattukottai-6146001
57.	S.P.C.A. Madurai	The Honorary Secretary, 105, North Avani Moola St., Madurai-625001
58.	Nilgiri Animal Welfare Society	The Honorary Secretary, Mavanhalla, Masingudi P.O. Nilgiris
59.	S.P.C.A. Kuttalam	The Honorary Secretary, 24, North Car Street, Kuttalam-609801
60.	S.P.C.A. Kodaikanal	The Honorary Secretary, The kodaikanal Club, Kodaikanal G.P.O.-624101

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the organisation</i>	<i>Registered Address</i>
1	2	3
61.	S.P.C.A. Sirkali	The Honorary Secretary, Senthangudi, Sirkali-609111
62.	Animal Protection Society and Veterinary Clinic	The President, 33, N.G.O. Colony, Adambakkam, Madras-600088
63.	S.P.C.A. Tiruthuraiipoondi	The Honorary Secretary, Semiappa Nagar, Tiruthuraiipoondi-611713
64.	S.P.C.A. Nagapattinam	The Honorary Secretary, 1915, Bazaar Street, Nagapattinam-611001
65.	Bhagwan Mahaveer Ahimsa Prachar Sangh	The Honorary Secretary, 21, Perianaiyakaran St., Madras-600079
66.	Periyar District S.P.C.A.	The Honorary Secretary, Taluk Office Compound, Erode (Periyar District)
67.	Jeeva Karunya Seva Ashram	The Honorary Secretary, 22, Alagesan Nagar, Pudueari, Chennai-600022
68.	Zoo Outreach Organisation	The General Secretary, Pioneer House, Peelamedu, Coimbatore-641004

Sl. No.	Name of the organisation	Registered Address
1	2	3
69.	S.P.C.A. Madras	The Honorary Secretary, 34, Vepery High Road Vepery, Madras-600007
70.	Blue Cross of India	No. 1-A, Eldams Road, Madras-600018
71.	Nilgiri S.P.C.A.	The Collector and President, Ootacamund
72.	Pets Welfare Club of India	The Honorary General Secretary, 5/39, Old Rajinder Nagar, New Delhi-110060
73.	Delhi S.P.C.A.	The Honorary Secretary, Kudisia Road, Delhi-110054
74.	The Animals' Friend	The Secretary, Bhama Shah Road, P.O. Ajudhia Mills, Delhi-110009
75.	The Friendicoes-SECA	The Honorary Secretary, 271 and 273, Under Defence Colony flyover, New Delhi-110024
76.	Mussoorie S.P.C.A.	The Honorary Secretary, Mussoorie Club, 'The Glen', Kulri, Mussoorie-248179

Sl. No.	Name of the organisation	Registered Address
1	2	3
77.	Kanpur S.P.C.A.	The Honorary Secretary, C/o India Motor Corporation Pvt. Ltd., 128, The male, Kanpur (U.P.)
78.	Shri Digambar Jain Balbodhini Sabha	The Honorary Secretary, Saharanpur-247001
79.	S.P.C.A. Agra	The Secretary, 4/6 Karim Lodge, Verma Nursing Home, Civil Lines, Agra-282002
80.	Mathura S.P.C.A.	The Honorary Secretary Dampier Nagar, Mathura-281001
81.	S.P.C.A. Mannargudi	The Honorary Secretary, Mannargudi
82.	Farrukhabad SPCA	The Honorary Secretary, Farrukhabad-209625 (UP)
83.	Dehra Dun SPCA	The Honorary Secretary, C/o Himalya Arms, No. 2 Gandhi Roadm, Dehradun (UP)
84.	S.P.C.A. Meerut	The Honorary Secretary, Renbasera, P. L. Sharma Road, Meerut- 250001

Sl. No.	Name of the organisation	Registered Address
1	2	3
85.	Jwa Daya Mandal	The President, Panch Puri, Haridwar, Rameshwar Kunj, Arya Nagar, Haridwar Road, Jwalapur-249407 (U.P.)
86.	Bareilly S.P.C.A.	The Honorary Secretary, 266, Bazaria Inayathga Old city, Bareilly-243001
87.	Calcutta S.P.C.A.	The Honorary Secretary, 276, Bepin Behari, Ganguly Street, Calcutta-700016
88.	The Friends of Dogs	The Honorary Secretary, 597, Block 'O', New Alipore, Calcutta-700053
89.	The All Lovers of Animal Society	The Honorary Secretary, 30, Chowringhee Mansion, Kya Street, Calcutta-700016

[*Translation*]**Covering of various Districts in Bihar under Anganwadi Programme**

8518. SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Bhojpur, Sitamagarhi, Rohtas and Jhanjharpur districts of Bihar are being covered under Anganwadi Programme;

(b) if so, the time by which the said development Programme is likely to be introduced in these districts; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRIMATI USHA SINHA): (a) Yes, Sir. Some of the blocks of these districts are covered under the ICDS Scheme.

(b) Since the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Programme is expanding in a phased manner, the introduction of the programme in the remaining blocks of these districts shall be considered along with other blocks of the State keeping in view the availability of resources and claims of other deserving blocks in the country.

(c) Question does not arise

[*English*]**Pending Items with National Council of JCM**

8519. SHRI PYARELAL KHANDELWAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of items relating to Central Government employees pending with the National Council of Joint Consultative Machinery and since when;

(b) when decision is likely to be taken thereon?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) A Statement of items pending with the National Council of Joint Consultative Machinery and Compulsory Arbitration for Central Government employees indicating the dates since when these items are pending is given below.

(b) The National council of the JCM is a forum where Staff representatives Of the Central Government make specific proposals relating to improvement of conditions of service, staff welfare etc. for consideration by the Government. proposals of general nature involving change of policy in these areas are also made. The Official Side have continuous dialogue with the Staff Side specially in regard to proposals of general nature, until an agreement or disagreement is reached in those matters. While decisions on specific proposals are taken early, decisions on general proposals are not capable of being subjected to a time limit.

List of items pending with the National Council arising out of the National Council meeting

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Items in brief</i>	<i>Sine when pending</i>
1	2	3
1.	Setting up of a permanent Wage Review Body	August, 1987
2.	Proposal to cancel Government orders dated 3.12.85 on treating the period of suspension as duty if only a minor penalty was imposed	June, 1987
3.	Ban on creating of new posts in Department of Posts	28.10.1988
4.	H.R.A. to Central Government employees whose wife/husband has been allotted residential accommodation	19.8.1988
5.	Improvement in the scheme of C.G.H.S. Dispensaries	July, 1989
6.	Grant of income tax rebate under S.80(C) of the Income Tax Act on the refunded instalment of H.R.A. to those employees also who have purchased/constructed houses even before 31.3.1987	19.8.1988
7.	Reviving of Selection Grade in Group D	February, 1987
8.	Recommendation of 4th Pay Commission regarding introduction of Pass Books for employees	19.8.1987

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Items in brief</i>	<i>Sine when pending</i>
1	2	3
9.	Fixation of pay of ex-service personnel re-employed in various Central Government Departments on the basis of 4th Pay Commission and Pension revision from 1.1.1986	28.10.1988
10.	Grant of dearness relief to persons in receipt of family pension on their employment	28.10.1988
11.	Central Government employees Group Insurance Scheme, 1980—Increase in the rates of subscription and insurance cover by 50%—Proposal regarding	28.10.1988
12.	Implementation of functional scales of pay in Accounts Cadre	19.8.1987
13.	Enhancement of Sikkim Compensatory Allowance and Grant of Composit Hill Compensatory Allowance to Central Government employees posted to Sikkim	19.8.1987
14.	Non-availability of Doctors in newly constructed Railway hospitals	19.8.1987
15.	Grant of Tribal Area Allowance	19.8.1987
16.	Composite HCA for Himachal Pradesh	19.8.1987

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Items in brief</i>	<i>Sine when pending</i>
1	2	3
17.	Inclusion of Press Colony near Coimbatore in the Urban agglomeration of Coimbatore for enabling the Central Government employees working in the Press colony to get HRA/CCA at Coimbatore rates	19.8.1987
18.	Upgradation of towns on mid-term population estimates	19.8.1987
19.	Amendment to Article 311	19.8.1987
20.	Revision of wages for casual labour	17.8.1987
21.	Liberalisation in the Scheme of stepping up	17.8.1988
22.	Grant of Compensatory (City) Allowance Reclassification, etc. of cities in Assam	August, 1987
23.	Medical allowance to staff in interior	Jan., 1986
24.	Payment of Cash Security for Electric Power/water metres	6.7.1989
25.	Interest on House Building Advance	6.7.1989
26.	Payment of Daily Allowance during training	6.7.1989

Sl. No.	Items in brief	Sine when pending
1	2	3
27.	Increase in the percentage of leave reserve	6.7.1989
28.	Payment of HRA/CCA to Central Government employees in Gandhinagar	6.7.1989
29.	Date of effect of special compensatory allowance for certain places in U.P.	6.7.1989
30.	Productivity linked bonus	28.10.1988
31.	Group Insurance Scheme to casual labours	28.10.1988
32.	Privatisation	28.10.1988
33.	Replacement of OTA by extra duty allowance	July 1989
34.	Treatment of stagnation increments as basic pay	28.4.1990
35.	Drawal of increment in revised pay scale on or after 1.1.1986	28.4.1990
36.	Grant of HRA at rates of A class town to employees stationed at Tarapur	28.4.1990

Sl. No.	Items in brief	Sine when pending
1	2	3
37.	Hill Allowance for Wayanad District of Kerala	28.4.1990
38.	Liberalisation in rules for payment of family pension, etc. to the minor child	28.4.1990
39.	Treatment of absence on 15.3.1986—Bharat Bandh	28.4.1990
40.	Imposition of punishments under CCA Rules	28.4.1990
41.	Disciplinary cases against union office-bearers and functionaries	28.4.1990
42.	Paid weekly offs for employees in administrative offices observing 5-day week	28.4.1990
43.	Declaration of additional holidays on special occasions—Applicability to operative offices	28.4.1990
44.	Payment for closed holidays to the industrial workers	28.4.1990
45.	Working hours, OTA, Weekly Off, holidays for excluded/common categories	March, 1986
46.	Recognition Rules	August, 1979

Sl. No.	Items in brief	Sine when pending
1	2	3
47.	Review of J.C.M. Scheme	April, 1988
48.	Self-financing Scheme to increase pension to the level of last pay drawn for Central Government employees	May, 1977
49.	Pay-fixation under FR 22(C)	28.4.1990
50.	Counting of service rendered as Casual Labour paid from Muster roll/contingencies for retirement benefits	February, 1987

[*Translation*]

Development Schemes for Bihar

8520. SHRI DASAI CHOWDHARY:
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether less number of schemes have been sanctioned during the last three years for Bihar State in comparison to the number of schemes sanctioned to other States; and if so, the reasons thereof; and

(b) the number of schemas sanctioned or likely to be sanctioned for Bihar during the current financial year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI BHAGEY GOBARDHAN): (a) Planning Commission does not give scheme wise sanctions for the Annual Plans of the States.

(b) Does not arise

[*English*]

Supreme Court Judgement in CSIR V/S K.G.S. Bhatt case

8521. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA:
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Supreme Court has upheld the right to promotion in the case of C.S.I.R. v/s K.G.S Bhatt on 29 8 89;

(b) if so, the steps taken to implement the decision of the Supreme Court; and

(c) if not, the reasons for delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (prof. M.G.K. MENON): (a) The Supreme Court upheld the relief granted to Shri K.G.S. Bhatt by CAT, Bangalore that he may be considered for promotion under the Bye-law 71 (b) (ii) with all consequential benefits. The Supreme Court, however, did not agree with the views of CAT on the scope of this Bye-law.

(b) CSIR has instructed Central Food Technological Research Institute (CFTRI), under whom Shri Bhatt is working, to give him the relief awarded by CAT.

(c) Does not arise.

Establishment of a Central University in Nagaland

8522. SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU:
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have announced two years ago to establish a Central University in Nagaland;

(b) if so, whether a Committee was constituted for the purpose;

(c) the amount sanctioned so far;

(d) whether the Committee has submitted its report; and

(e) if so, by when it is likely to be established?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) to (e). An announcement regarding establishment of a Central University in Nagaland was made in 1987. On the request of this Department, a detailed Project Report for setting up the University was

prepared by Educational Consultants India Ltd., a Government of India Enterprise. Legislation to establish the Nagaland University has also been enacted

According to the information furnished by the University Grants Commission, the Commission has made a tentative provision of Rs 2 crores for new Central Universities, INCLUDING Nagaland University, in their Plan for 1990-91. The estimated requirement for the establishment of Nagaland University is Rs 61.34 crores. In view of the overall constraint of resources it has not been possible to undertake necessary measures for making the University operational.

Nuclear Waste Management

8523 SHRI M M PALLAM RAJU Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state

(a) the details of nuclear waste disposal methods/measures currently followed by the Government

(b) the names of the International and national bodies that set the guidelines and ensure proper disposal of Nuclear waste

(c) whether there have been any violation of safety rules by the existing nuclear plants and

(d) if so the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (PROF M G K MENON) (a) The current methods/measures for disposal of nuclear waste are aimed at concentrating and containing as much radioactivity as possible and restricting the discharges to the environment to levels much below the prescribed limits in line with the international principle of ALARA (As Low As Reasonably Achievable). For the containment of concen-

trated nuclear wastes, multiple barrier approach is adopted, which involves conditioning to convert it into a suitable solid form, packaging in a proper container and emplacement in engineered structures such as RCC Trenches, Tile Holes or Vaults within the controlled zone of the nuclear facilities.

(b) The disposal of nuclear waste in India is carried out as per the guidelines, rules and stipulations prescribed by the Atomic Energy Regulatory Board (AERB) which are in conformity with the general recommendations of the International Atomic Energy Agency of which India is a member.

(c) No, Sir. There have been no violations of the safety rules in the disposal of nuclear waste by the existing nuclear plants. These are being reviewed by Safety Committees of AERB.

(d) Not applicable in view of the answer to question (c) above.

Nehru Yuva Kendras in Maharashtra

8524 SHRI VASANT SATHE Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state

(a) the number of Nehru Yuva Kendras in Maharashtra,

(b) review of the work done by these kendras so far?

(c) the amount allocated and utilised by these kendras in Maharashtra during the last three years, year-wise and

(d) the allocation proposed to be made for these kendras for 1990-91 for Maharashtra?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA) (a) 22

(b) No review work of the NYKs in Maharashtra has been done. However, it has been decided to have a quick evaluation

of the scheme itself and the programmes of NYKs in general, undertaken by the Planning Commission.

(c)	Year	Funds Released	Utilised
	1987-88	3.67 lakhs	2.50 lakhs
	1088-89	50.70 lakhs	39.52 lakhs
	1989-90	27.79 lakhs	As the year 1989-90 has just ended, it will taken some time to collect the information for that year.

(d) Rs. 55 lakhs.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Projects of National Book Trust

8525. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) of whether National Book Trust is having huge stocks of unsold books for the last many years;

(b) if so, the details of such unsold stock for over three years and its value;

(c) the action taken in this regard; and

(d) the details of important projects of the National Book Trust during 1990-91?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) No, Sir. The stocks of unsold books cannot be described as "huge" for a publishing concern the size of NBT, which had a turnover of more than Rs. 2 crores in 1989-90.

(b) The language-wise value of books over three years old (published in 1986 and before) is given below:

Assamese	2.04
Bengali	4.29
English	5.68
Gujarati	1.80
Hindi	1.91
Kannada	0.47
Malayalam	0.18
Marathi	4.57
Oriya	0.08
Punjabi	1.33
Tamil	2.57
Telugu	1.41
Urdu	1.68
Total	28.01

(c) Through improvements in organisa-

tion and marketing the Trust was able to increase sale of its publications in 1988-89 to Rs. 120.31 lakhs from the annual average of around Rs. 17.50 lakhs only. During the year 1989-90 the sale exceeded Rs. 200 lakhs.

(d) Some of the important projects of the Trust for the financial year 1990-91 are listed below:

- (1) Publication of books in the various series of the Trust and in different languages.
- (2) Organisation of book fairs/festivals.
- (3) Organisation of National Book Week in November, 1990
- (4) Production of a newsletter to promote the Readers' Club movement in schools and colleges.
- (5) Organisation of seminars and workshops.
- (6) Implementation of scheme to provide financial assistance to private publishers and voluntary agencies for the publication of books for children and neo-literates.
- (7) Publication of a series of select books for children brought out in Hindi, English and other Indian languages.

Degradation of Forest area near Hauz Khas, New Delhi

8526. SHRI P.A. ANTONY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the city forests in Delhi, especially the Hauz Khas city forest, are being steadily degraded and even destroyed or the visitors to such

city forests are flouting rules regarding their maintenance due to indifference and bad management by the concerned authorities; and

(b) if so, the corrective action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NILAMANI ROURAY): (a) and (b). Delhi Administration have reported that they are not aware of steady degradation of forests in Delhi, especially Hauz Khas. However, the Administration has taken certain steps for protection of trees and upkeep of greenery of Hauz Khas area. These include:—

- (1) Replacement of existing damaged barbed wire fencing by Boundary wall/Grill fencing.
- (2) Provision of six tube wells to meet the shortage of water supply.
- (3) Making the staff more vigilant for better upkeep of forests.

Clearance to Diesel based power plant in Karnataka

8527. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the STATE MINISTER be pleased to

(a) whether the Planning Commission has given clearance to a diesel based power plant near Yelahanka in Karnataka; if so, the details thereof?

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the time since when the project is pending clearance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI BHAGEY GOBARDHAN): (a) Yes, Sir. The project for

instatation of 120 MW Diesel Engine Power Plant at Yelahanka had been approved for an estimated cost of Rs 122 03 crores in December, 1988

(b) and (c) Do not arise

[*Translation*]

Nehru Yuva Kendras in U.P.

8528 SHRI SHED SHARAN VERMA Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state

(a) the number of Nehru Yuva Kendras in Uttar Pradesh and

(b) the amount allocated to these Kendras in Uttar Pradesh during 1988-89 and 1989-90?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA) (a) 56

(b) 1988-89— Rs 141 74 lakhs

1989-90— Rs. 124 44 lakhs

[*English*]

Social Forestry Programme in Drought prone areas

8529 SHRI M G REDDY Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state

(a) whether any targets were set up for Social Forestry Programme in Drought Prone District of Rayalaseema in Andhra Pradesh during the Seventh Five Year Plan,

(b) if so, the details thereof, and

(c) the targets for Social Forestry Programme fixed for the Eighth Five Year Plan for Rayalaseema District?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NILAMANI ROURAY) (a) and (b) The details of Social Forestry Programme in respect of the drought prone districts of Cuddapah, Kurnool, Chittoor and Anantapur of Rayalaseema region in Andhra Pradesh during the Seventh Five year Plan period are given below

	<i>Physical</i>		<i>Financial</i>
	<i>Area in ha</i>	<i>Seedlings in lakh Nos</i>	<i>Rs in Crores</i>
TARGETS	15650	740	20 40
ACHIEVEMENTS	14040	685	16 30

(c) The details of Eighth Five Year Plan have not been finalised

National Waste Management Council

8530 SHRI YASHWANTRAO PATIL Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state

(a) whether the National Waste Management Council has set up sub-groups to work on methods for the effective utilisation of wastes, and

(b) if so, the details thereof and modus operandi suggested for minimising pollution caused by wastes?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NILAMANI ROURAY): (a) and (b) The National Waste Management Council has set up three sub-groups namely (a) Urban and Municipal Waste Management, (b) Industrial Waste Management, and (c) Rural Waste Management for the effective utilisation of wastes. These sub-groups will (i) identify the wastes; (ii) suggest technological alternatives for—reduction, —recycling, —reuse, —research; (iii) determine categories of areas where specific measures will be needed, and (iv) formulate action points as a basis for executive orders to be issued by Government including legislation taxes and incentives

West Zone Cultural Centre and its progress

8531 **SHRI KAILASH MEGHWAL** Will the **PRIME MINISTER** be pleased to state

(a) details of the progress of work in West Zone Cultural Centre, Udaipur during the last 3 years

(b) the number of performing artists on its rolls and the strength of other staff employed by this Centre, money spent on the salary bills separately for the two categories yearwise for the last 3 years

(c) whether the Centre has made any capital expenditure on buildings, equipments etc., if so, the details thereof and

(9) how the affairs of the Centre are managed and decisions taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA), (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be placed before the Lok Sabha as early as possible

Public sector Industries manufacturing Aerospace products

8532. **SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN:** Will the **PRIME MINISTER** be pleased to state the names of Public Sector Units manufacturing aviation/aerospace products in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR RAJA RAMANNA): Under the Ministry of Defence, apart from M/s Hindustan Aeronautics Limited, which is the primary manufacturer of aviation/aerospace products, the other Public Sector Undertakings manufacturing such products are Bharat Electronics Limited, Bharat Dynamics Limited and Mishra Dhatuy Nigam Limited

[*Translation*]

CBI Raids

8533 **SHRI HUKUDEO NARAYAN YADAV** Will the **PRIME MINISTER** be pleased to state

(a) the number of Government employees and private persons separately whose houses were raided by the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) during last three years, year-wise,

(b) the number of Government employees and private persons out of them against whom cases were filed; and

(9) the number of Government employees and private persons against whom cases have not been registered and the reason, therefor,

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) to (c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House

Pending Cases of CBI against Government Officials

8534. SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of cases pending for disposal with C.B.I.;

(b) if so, the number of such cases pending for action against Government officials and others; and

(c) the action proposed by Government for expeditious disposal of these cases?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House

CBI Enquiry against Public Servants

8535 SHRI PRAKASH KOKO BRAHMBHATT Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state

(a) the number of cases in which CBI has initiated enquiry against public servants during the first three months of 1990; and

(b) the number of cases which were enquired into by CBI and investigations completed and the number of persons penalised?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) (a) 210 cases

(b) During the same above period CBI enquired into 1496 cases including those pending from previous years. Investigations in 165 cases were finalised. In all 130 public servants were penalised during the first three

months of 1990.

Scheme to Bridge Gap between Rich and Poor

8536. SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scheme is under consideration to bridge the gap between rich and poor in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and by what time it is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI BHAGEY GOBARDHAN): (a) and (b). Bridging the gap between rich and poor will be an important objective of the Eighth Plan, the approach to which is being finalised. Giving very high priority to employment generation, shifting allocation of investable resources in favour of the rural areas and backward regions will be the major thrusts of the Eighth Plan. In addition, the steps to be taken in this regard are expected to include, among others, a sustained and multiprolonged drive against proliferation of black money, modification of Act on 'Benami' transactions and effective tax administration.

[English]

Equal Pay for equal work scheme in Delhi University

8537. PROF. SAVITHRI LAKSHMANAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether by abolishing dual emoluments scheme, the Government propose to adopt the rule of equal pay for equal work in

Delhi University as demanded by DUTA; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) and (b). The Scheme of revision of pay scales provides an option to existing teachers to remain under the Merit Promotion Scheme, 1983 but with lower scales of pay. According to the option, if a teacher wishes to avail of the benefits of promotion under the old scheme then he forgoes the benefits of enhanced pay scales under the revised scheme. Similarly, if he opts for the revised pay scales and the new scheme of promotion, then he forgoes the benefits under the old Merit Promotion Scheme. It is the teacher who has to exercise the voluntary option. As the scheme of revision of pay scales is applicable to universities/colleges all over the country, there is no proposal to make a separate provision for teachers in Delhi University to allow them the benefits of promotion under the Merit Promotion Scheme, 1983 as well as enhanced scales of pay under the new scheme.

Midnapur as backward Area

8538. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to the reply given on 9 April, 1990 to SQ No. 373 regarding central assistance for development of backward areas and state:

(a) the criteria under which Midnapur district in West Bengal has been identified as a backward area:

(b) whether any specific programmes have been formulated to remove such backwardness in consultation with the State Government; and

(c) if so, the details thereof, including

proposed allocation of central assistance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI BHAGEY GOBARDHAN): (a) The State Government had classified, based on the criterion of per capita income, Midnapur district as economically and industrially backward possessing the minimum infrastructural facilities essential for industrial development.

(b) Specific programmes for the development of a district in a State are formulated by the concerned State Government.

(c) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

Action against firms which supplied substandard Goods

8539. SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to the reply given on 16th April, 1990 to unstarred question No. 4961 regarding goods suppliers and state:

(a) the reasons for not registering criminal cases against the firms found guilty of supplying sub-standard goods when such action is taken even in ordinary business cases; and

(b) the value of the contract for supply of goods placed on these firms and the loss suffered due to supply of sub-standard goods?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. RAJA RAMANNA): (a) Supply of stores not conforming to the specifications does not *ipso facto* constitute a criminal offence. On consideration of the facts and the circumstances

of the cases, an FIR was lodged against one of the five firms under Section 420/468/471 of the Indian Penal Code. The case is sub-judice.

(b) The requisite information is being collected.

Supply of Sub-Standard Goods

8540 SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to the reply given on 16 April, 1990 to Unstarred Question No. 4962 regarding supply of sub-standard goods and state

(a) the value of goods in rupees for the supply of which orders were placed to those firms and stipulated time-frame thereof

(b) the reasons for not registering criminal cases against those firms for supplying sub-standard goods and guilty of fraud, cheating and breach of trust and

(c) whether any high level enquiry is proposed to be conducted to ascertain about collusion of departmental officers with these firms?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR RAJA RAMANNA) (a) The total value of the orders placed on the 86 firms is approximately Rs 18.58 crores. The stipulated time-frame for supply ranges between January 1986 and December 1989.

(b) The supply of stores not conforming to specifications are liable to be rejected in terms of contract. This does not ipso-facto constitute a criminal offence.

(c) Enquiries have been ordered in 33 cases. In the remaining cases, preliminary investigation have been ordered.

[English]

Acquisition of Ballistic Missiles by Pakistan

8541 SHRI B.N. REDDY:
SHRI HARISH RAWAT:
SHRI SARJU PRASAD SA-
ROJ:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the reported move of China to sell its ballistic missiles to Pakistan

(b) whether this new medium range missile of nearly 800 kms range could be used to penetrate into India and thrash India in war as has been reported by the sources of US Defence Industry, and

(c) if so, the remedial measures proposed to be taken by Government in this regard to meet any eventuality of war?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR RAJA RAMANNA) (a) and (b) Government have seen media reports on this matter. So far there is no confirmed information that China is proposing to sell such missiles to Pakistan.

(c) Government take into consideration all developments impinging on our security and continually update plans to maintain full defence preparedness.

Residential Accommodation for Defence Officers and other Ranks

8542 SHRI YASHWANTRAO PATIL. Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state.

(a) whether there is a shortage of residential accommodation for married Defence Service officers and other ranks in Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of private hired accommodation for married officers and others; and

(d) the measures contemplated to solve the problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. RAJA RAMANNA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Shortage is as under:—

(i) Officers	— 2254 Units
(ii) JCO/ORs	— 5647 Units

(c) No. of houses hired are as under—

(i) Officers	— 1725 Units
(ii) JCO/ORs	— 856 Units

(d) Efforts are made to hire private houses. Service officers are permitted to live in private houses on rent reimbursement basis. JCOs/ORs are given CILQ (compensation in lieu of quarters). New construction is planned subject to availability of funds.

[*Translation*]

Regional Offices of Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan

8543. SHRI SANTOSH KUMARGANGWAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to open some regional offices of Kendriya

Vidyalaya Sangathan in North India;

(b) if so, the proposed location thereof;

(c) whether some proposals to open a regional office in Bareilly (Uttar Pradesh) have been received from local representatives; and

(d) if so, when such an office is likely to be opened there?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir, a proposal has been under examination for opening a Regional Office in Bareilly, Uttar Pradesh.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) No decision has been taken on opening new regional offices.

Opening of Engineering College in Meerut

8544. SHRI HARISH PAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a proposal to open a college of Engineering and Technology in Meerut is under consideration of Union Government; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The State Government was requested to confirm the availability of funds for the proposed college. It is understood that the matter is under consideration of the State Government. The proposal will be examined further by the Union Government on receipt of confirmation from the Govt. of U.P.

[English]

**Preservation of Historical Monuments
in Delhi**

8545. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that many historical monuments in Delhi are in damaged condition;

(b) if so, the details of such monuments, the reasons of their damaged position;

(c) the remedial measures being taken for the safety of such monuments;

(d) whether Government have conducted any survey of the monuments to assess the extent of damages to the monuments;

(e) if so, when; and

(f) any action plan has been carried out for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) to (f). No, Sir. The ancient and historical monuments under protection of the Central Government are being preserved and maintained by the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) in the condition as existing at the time of taken over the central protection. Periodic inspections are undertaken to assess requirements of conservation and preservation and necessary repairs are carried out. A Statement of protected monuments identified and included in Conservation Programme for 1990-91 is given below.

STATEMENT

(1) Sultan Ghari's Tomb.

(2) Alai Darwaza.

(3) Tughluq's Fort.

(4) Zafar Mahal.

(5) Madhi Masjid.

(6) Wazirpur-Ka-Gumbad.

(7) Bijai-Mandal.

(8) Kotla Mubarak Shah's Tomb.

(9) Begampuri-Masjid.

(10) Dadi-Poti.

(11) Bara Khamba.

(12) Bastion at Purana Quila.

(13) Humayun's Tomb.

(14) Neela Gumbad.

(15) Lakharwala-Burj.

(16) Sundarwala-Mahal.

(17) Moti Masjid at Red fort.

(18) Hammam at Red Fort.

(19) Mumtaz Mahal at Red Fort.

(20) Kotla Feroz Shah.

(21) Badli Sarai.

(22) Tripolia Gateway.

(23) Chauburji-Masjid.

(24) Shish Mahal.

(25) Red Fort.

(26) **Qutb Minar.**

[*Translation*]

Salary and other facilities to Air Force Canteen Employees

8546. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Gujarat High Court in its decision in the special civil petition No. 1544 of 1987 observed that the employees of Air Force Canteens should be treated as industrial workers and entitled to salary, allowances, bonus, medical and LTC facilities as available under the labour laws:

(b) if so, whether the employees of Air Force Canteens in Nasik, Ojhar and Avadi (Madras) are being given salary and other facilities as per observations of the Gujarat High Court: and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. RAJA RAMANNA): (a) No Sir. The Gujarat High Court had given a direction to Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central) to refer the dispute between the contesting parties to the appropriate authority under the Industrial Dispute Act 1947 for its resolution.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

Electronic Assembling Units in Reserved Areas

8547. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to declare those areas where large and medium industries cannot be set up as reserved

for setting up of electronic assembling units;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the alternative arrangements proposed to be made this year for setting up of electronic industries in such areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (PROF. M.G.K.MENON): (a) to (c). As per Government Notifications, some sectors of industries, including some of electronics, are exempted from the provisions of Licensing, for Non—MRTP/Non-FERA Companies subject to certain limits on investment and import content, provided these are set up beyond a certain distance from the boundary of the standard urban areas of specified cities. However, there is no general policy banning establishment of large and medium industries in any specified areas, Promotional efforts are made to ensure the establishment of electronic industries in areas where energy availability and the natural resource base is such that most other industries would not be suitable.

[*English*]

Agricultural Credit Scheme

8548. SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJ: SHRIMATIBASAVARAJESWARI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has recommended for the agricultural credit scheme in the current Annual Plan:

(b) if so, the amount allocated/proposed to Karnataka under the scheme:

(c) the modus operandi of disbursement of the credit; and

(d) to what extent, this will be helpful to agricultural sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI BHAGEY GOBARDHAN): (a) There is no single Agricultural Credit Scheme as such of the Government of India. However, a number of plan schemes are operated by the Central Government as Central/Centrally Sponsored Schemes for assisting and strengthening Cooperative credit structure in the country. A Comprehensive Crop Insurance Scheme is also under operation for assisting farmers in the case of crop failure on account of natural calamities

(b) Under the Karnataka State Plan 1990-91, the agreed outlay for relevant schemes is as follows

- (i) Investment in Agricultural Financial Institutions Rs 516 lakhs
- (ii) Cooperation—Rs 940 lakhs out of which Rs 250.3 lakhs is for assistance to Credit Cooperatives

(c) As far as central assistance to the States is concerned, no definite allocation for each State is made in advance. However, the funds are released after assessing the justified demand of each State. The disbursement of funds in respect of the plan schemes is generally made through the respective State Governments. The disbursement for the Comprehensive Crop Insurance scheme is however made through the General Insurance Corpn. of India (GIC) for settling indemnity claims of farmers and the contribution to the debentures of Land Development Bank is being made directly to them.

(d) All these schemes included in the Central Plan are meant to facilitate adequate

and timely disbursement of credit by co-operatives institutions to the farmers.

Plantation of Particular Species of Trees

8550. SHRI P.A. ANTONY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to plant particular species of trees in the cultivated fields to absorb the toxic elements contained in the lavishly used fertilisers and pesticides, and

(b) whether Government propose to plant such trees systematically and on large scale along the banks of the rivers in the country for natural purification of the water, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER FOR ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NILAMANI ROURAY): (a) No, Sir, Tree planting on cultivated fields depends mainly on the choice of the cultivators

(b) Trees along the river banks help in controlling soil erosion and improving the environment, including water. However, planting of trees on the river banks has to be on the basis of the site conditions, keeping in view factors like topography, availability of suitable land, incidence of floods, etc. A large scale programme of tree planting on the river banks all over the country has not been taken up

I.A.S. Officers in Kerala

8551. PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of officers recommended by Kerala Government to confer I.A.S. on them during the last three years;

(b) the number out of them who have been conferred IAS by Union Government;

(c) how many I.A.S. officers are now working in Kerala cadre; and

(d) the number of I.A.S. officers who have been transferred on request or otherwise from Kerala to other States and to the Central Government services during the last three years?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) 12

(b) 12

(c) 166 (actual strength as on 3.5.1990).

(d) No IAS Officer of Kerala Cadre was transferred to other States during the last 3 years. 25 IAS Officers of Kerala came on Central Deputation during the period from 1.1.1987 to 31.12.1989.

Universities facing Financial Crisis

8552. SHRI N.J. RATHVA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of Universities in the country are facing financial problems;

(b) if so, the number of Universities which are facing problems in the country;

(c) whether any concrete steps have been proposed to meet the situation; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) to (d). Universities established by State Governments receive maintenance grants from the respective State Governments. The University Grants Commission

provides maintenance grants to Central Universities/Colleges and development grants to universities/Colleges for strengthening institutional infrastructure like buildings, books and journals, equipment and other facilities designed to promote the quality and level of teaching and research. According to information furnished by U.G.C., the Commission has so far released development grants to the State Universities amounting to Rs. 9709.50 lakhs during the 7th Plan period. Central as well as State Universities are facing financial problems due to resource constraints.

Study Regarding silent valley in Kerala

8553. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any study about the Silent Valley in Kerala which is one of the rare tropical forests in India;

(b) whether the Government of Kerala has made any request to exempt the Silent Valley from the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 to enable them to construct a hydel project there;

(c) if so, the decision of Government in this regard; and

(d) whether Government have any Scheme/Programme for the preservation of Silent Valley?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NILAMANI ROUTRAY) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Doesn't arise.

(d) Kerala State Government has in

1984 notified its intention under Section 35 of Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 to constitute Silent Valley as a National Park. It has also been included in the Nilgiri Biosphere Reserve. State Government has been submitting schemes for Conservation of Silent Valley and Central Assistance is granted on year to year basis.

Kerala Forest Research Institute

8554. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any international organisations have decided to provide any financial assistance to the Forest Research Institute at Peechi in Kerala to make it a national research Institute; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NILAMANI ROUSTRAY): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The question does not arise.

Revision of List of Examination Centers for Various Examinations

8555. SHRI VASANT SAHTE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether centres for examination conducted by UPSC, Income Tax Department, Public Sector Undertakings, Banking etc., is not uniform and the list of centers has not been revised over a decade; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to revise the list of examination centers so as to include all important cities in State to facilitate participation of more candidates belonging to lower income group in competitive examinations?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). Examination Centres for the various examinations conducted by the UPSC and other recruiting bodies are set up on the basis of the number of candidates taking the examinations. The lists of such centers are revised from time to time by the recruiting bodies keeping in view the relevant aspects, including the probable number of candidates and the places from which the applications are received in larger numbers as also the availability of infrastructural facilities. For instance, the number of examination centers set up by USPC was increased from 24 in 1979-80 to 38 in 1989-90 and those set up by the Staff Selection Commission increased from 19 and 1976 to 132 in 1989-90. It is not possible for all the recruiting bodies to have uniform list of examination centers as their requirements are different.

Admission to Children of Bank Employees in Kendriya Vidyalayas

8557. SHRI H.C. SRIKANTAIH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the children of Public sector banks are not being admitted to Kendriya Vidyalayas in Bangalore city;

(b) if so, whether Government have received any representation from the public sector bank employees to admit their children in Kendriya Vidyalayas and

(c) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) The Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan has been opening Kendriya Vidyalayas since 1963, primarily to cater to the educational needs of transferable Central Government employees including Defence personnel. In Civil/Defence Sector

schools, children of transferable Central Government employees get priority in admission over other categories. The children of non-transferable employees of Central Government, autonomous bodies fully financed by Central Government, State Governments and floating population desirous of admission in Kendriya Vidyalaya can be admitted subject to availability of vacancies after catering to the higher priorities. The guidelines for admission in Kendriya Vidyalayas 1989-90 as approved by Board of Governors of Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan are given below

(b) No, Sir

(c) Does not arise

STATEMENT

The Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan has, with the approval of 1/3 Board of Governors laid down the following priorities for admission

1 *Kendriya Vidyalayas in Defence and Civil sectors*

- i) Children of transferable Central Government employees including Defence personnel CRPF/BSF/CISF/NSG employees of All India Services and Indian Foreign Services children and dependent grand-children of MPs Children of KVS 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 Government
- iii) Children of non-transferable Cen-

tral Government/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

2 and 3 *Kendriya Vidyalayas in Institutions of Higher Learning and Public Sector Undertakings*

- 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 Government employees including Defence /CRPF/BSF/BRTF/SPG/ CIFS/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 Government/Central Public Sector Undertakings employees including Defence/CRPF/BSF Personnel
- v) Children of other floating population which includes civil population desirous of joining the pattern of studies adopted in the Kendriya Vidyalayas

*Reservation for Scheduled Caste/
Scheduled Tribe Children*

15% and 7-1/2% of the fresh admissions in every Kendriya Vidyalayas will be reserved for the children of transferable employees belonging to Scheduled Caste/ Scheduled Tribes, respectively.

Electronic Industries in Rajasthan

8558. SHRIMATI VASHUNDHARA RAJE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken in Seventh Plan for the development of electronic industry in Rajasthan;

(b) the total investment made in the various electronic units in the state during the period;

(c) the different kinds of electronic units set up in the state in the Seventh Plan period;

(d) whether some new electronic units are proposed to be set up in the state in the Eighth Plan; and

(e) if so, the places where the new electronic units are proposed to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) to (c). Government of India encourages the setting up of electronic industries throughout the country in all relevant sectors of electronics. The concerned State Government of agencies like the State Electronics Development Corporations (SEDCs) provide some facilities and promotional incentives for setting up of specific industrial units in the State. The Department of Electronics also gives necessary guidance and approvals/licenses etc.

Department of Electronics also provides some assistance for projects in areas such as manpower development and education, quality control, testing and standardisation. R&D in electronics etc. The State of Rajasthan was also covered by various promotional programmes of the Department of Electronics, namely, the Electronics Test and Development Centre, Rural Employment Generation Schemes for electronic watches, TV assembly and repair, and maintenance of solar photovoltaic systems, as well as the setting up of a Rural Electronics Technology Centre at Rajasthan Electronics & Instruments Limited (REIL). In addition, a total of 18 industrial licences, 36 letters of intent and 59 registrations have been issued for the manufacture of electronic products in the State of Rajasthan during the VII Plan period. The total estimated investment in electronics in the State during the VII plan period was approximately Rs. 70 crores.

(d) and (e). The Department of Electronics by itself does not have any plans at present for setting up of new electronic industries in the State of Rajasthan during the VIII Plan (which is yet to be finalised). It will, however, continue to extend promotional measures including issue of industrial licences and other steps cited earlier for development of electronic industries in the State of Rajasthan.

Afforestation Programme in Rajasthan

8559. SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Governments have utilised the funds allocated to them for afforestation purpose during the Seventh Plan;

(b) if so, the amount spent by Government of Rajasthan on various afforestation programmes in Seventh Plan;

(c) whether there is any machinery to monitor the cost benefit ratio of the investment made on the afforestation programme in Seventh Plan; and

(d) if so, the State-wise details of the findings made thereon?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NILAMANI ROUTRAY): (a) and (b). Statewise details of

allocation and utilisation of funds for afforestation/tree planting during the Seventh Five Year Plan are given in the statement given below.

(c) and (d). The benefits of afforestation programme are not necessarily quantifiable. The cost-benefit ratio of the investment made on afforestation during the Seventh Plan has not been worked out.

STATEMENT

State-wise Allocation and Utilisation of Funds for Afforestation during Seventh Five Year Plan

Sl. No.	State/UT's	(In Rs. lakhs)									
		1985-86 (A)	1985-86 (U)	1986-87 (A)	1986-87 (U)	1987-88 (A)	1987-88 (U)	1988-89 (A)	1988-89 (U)	1989-90 (A)	1989-90 (U)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2630.00	2004.59	3312.60	3436.01	3582.55	3172.03	3538.00	3538.00	1580.70	
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	409.60	329.48	431.00	386.56	428.50	396.77	451.75	451.75	699.00	
3.	Assam	1595.00	1303.07	1725.75	1616.51	1892.75	1628.54	2188.00	2128.00	1655.00	
4.	Bihar	3254.20	7633.56	4066.37	2363.12	4178.75	3841.96	5298.00	5298.00	1997.00	
5.	Goa	119.20	100.68	119.50	110.35	131.65	112.20	118.00	118.00	129.00	
6.	Gujarat	2411.40	2445.56	2837.97	2997.31	3469.50	2989.86	3168.00	3168.00	3355.00	
7.	Haryana	1247.40	1337.58	1288.27	1395.27	1459.75	1343.43	1921.50	1921.50	1735.00	

Sl. No	State/UT's	1985-86 (A)	1985-86 (U)	1986-87 (A)	1986-87 (U)	1987-88 (A)	1987-88 (U)	1988-89 (A)	1988-89 (U)	1989-90 (A)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
8	Himachal Pradesh	1352.20	1561.97	1762.30	1675.47	1932.75	1952.48	2257.50	2257.50	2396.00
9	Jammu & Kashmir	708.00	706.33	892.00	851.68	1007.50	960.76	1124.63	1124.63	1060.00
10	Karnataka	1965.80	2536.31	2372.24	2259.54	2353.25	1713.95	2710.50	2710.50	1667.30
11	Kerala	1618.40	928.82	1757.50	1789.26	2003.00	1703.55	2374.00	2374.00	1290.00
12	Madhya Pradesh	3144.60	2714.65	4269.99	4650.82	4687.75	4059.17	4672.00	4672.00	3457.00
13	Maharashtra	2935.00	2539.31	3955.37	2158.63	4062.50	3401.37	4194.25	4194.25	3135.50
14	Manipur	231.60	199.38	246.25	226.07	303.50	307.41	703.50	403.50	464.00
15	Meghalaya	507.60	518.32	557.00	413.88	670.50	623.59	756.00	756.00	942.00
16	Mizoram	363.60	363.74	497.00	531.49	512.50	535.48	658.00	658.00	570.00

Sl. No.	State/UTs	1985-86 (A)	1985-86 (U)	1986-87 (A)	1986-87 (U)	1987-88 (A)	1987-88 (U)	1988-89 (A)	1988-89 (U)	1989-90 (A)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
17.	Nagaland	290.60	337.64	352.50	387.13	506.75	492.86	518.00	518.00	482.50
18.	Orissa	1659.00	1340.46	1964.59	2051.12	2637.70	2538.51	2667.25	2667.25	1939.50
19.	Punjab	717.40	813.97	696.00	863.85	873.75	859.20	1035.25	1035.25	725.00
20.	Rajasthan	1444.60	1336.80	2723.17	3376.13	2939.25	2847.84	3202.00	3202.00	1616.50
21.	Sikkim	215.60	182.26	199.75	171.06	233.25	199.20	235.00	235.00	276.00
22.	Tamil Nadu	2890.40	2557.92	3299.40	2703.21	3606.00	3167.20	3479.50	3479.50	1991.00
23.	Tripura	411.00	355.36	435.50	369.50	395.50	424.34	462.75	462.75	476.00
24.	Uttar Pradesh	3974.80	3817.86	6617.14	5582.39	7217.25	6023.12	7589.75	7589.75	4254.30
25.	West Bengal	2065.00	1464.12	2559.79	2796.26	2609.20	2025.56	3292.88	3292.88	1612.50
26.	A&N Islands	136.20	104.20	122.00	127.54	143.50	153.36	259.50	259.50	245.00
27.	Chandigarh	26.60	26.85	23.25	21.25	24.35	23.55	23.50	23.50	26.25

Sl. No.	State/UTs	1985-86 (A)	1985-86 (U)	1986-87 (A)	1986-87 (U)	1987-88 (A)	1987-88 (U)	1988-89 (A)	1988-89 (U)	1989-90 (A)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
28.	D & N Haveli	62.80	54.06	46.50	52.09	68.25	97.97	111.25	111.25	108.50
29.	Delhi	80.40	43.78	82.75	100.35	108.80	88.10	85.50	45.00	14.17
30.	Daman & Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	12.48	45.00	85.50	97.50
31.	Lakshadweep	3.60	3.28	4.25	7.98	4.75	6.56	7.25	7.25	0.00
32.	Pondicherry	22.60	22.18	31.00	36.82	38.50	43.63	48.00	48.00	14.17
Total:		38494.20	39884.09	49248.70	45508.86	54083.50	47746.03	59196.01*	58836.01	40011.39**

* After including amounts not allocated Statewise, total allocation is Rs. 620.48 crores.

** Does not include Rs. 83 crores from Jawahar Rozgar Yojana. Also does not include portion of NNDB funds amounting to Rs. 21 crore, which is not allocated Statewise. After inclusion of these amounts total allocation is Rs. 504 crores.

P.S. Utilisation figures for the year 1989-90 are not yet available.

A = Allocation

U = Utilization

Afforestation in Seventh Plan

8560. SHRI A.K. ROY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of afforestation done in the Seventh Five Year Plan with State-wise breakup and the amount spent for that;

(b) the extent of deforestation in the same period and the amount of loss due to that with State-wise breakup;

(c) whether there has been any estimate about the investment required in the Eighth Five Year Plan to make up for the loss of forest since independence;

(d) whether there is any time bound perspective planning regarding attaining ecological balance in terms of forests; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NILAMANI ROURAY): (a) Details of State-wise extent of afforestation done and the expenditure incurred during the Seventh Five Year Plan are given in statements I and II.

(b) The State-wise changes in forest cover, according to the Forest Survey of India, are given in statement-III. the loss in terms of money cannot be quantified precisely.

(c) The details of the Eighth Five Year Plan have not been finalised.

(d) and (e). The basic objectives of the National Forest Policy announced in 1988 is the maintenance of environment stability through preservation and, where necessary, restoration of the ecological balance that has been adversely disturbed by serious depletion of the forests of the country. Restoration of ecological balance is a long term process, for which a time-bound plan has not been drawn up.

STATEMENT-I*Statement Showing State-wise Area Coverage for Afforestation during Seventh Five Year Plan**Area in hectares**

Sl. No.	State/UTs	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90 (Target)*	Achievement upto 1/90
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	157800.00	143707.50	152567.00	141747.50	160000.00	128151.78
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	5150.00	5254.00	5352.00	7077.50	7000.00	801.00
3.	Assam	19800.00	3212753.00	24893.00	22952.00	15000.00	14182.10
4.	Bihar	76150.00	135550.00	157600.00	180177.00	140000.00	109538.50
5.	Goa	2250.00**	3396 50**	3761.50**	3686.50	3750.00	371.45
6.	Gujarat	124850.00	113550.00	107075.00	200996.50	110000.00	194450.00
7.	Haryana	46850.00	37079.00	19000.00	31637.00	27500.00	21596.50

Sl. No.	State/UTs	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90 (Target)*	Achievement upto 1/90
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
8.	Himachal Pradesh	33600.00	33564.00	30754.50	34186.50	35000.00	30336.00
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	23350.00	28526.00	20000.03	25237.00	17500.00	3576.50
10.	Karnataka	127300.00	115837.00	157610.50	154596.00	115000.00	110466.50
11.	Kerala	58300.00	65962.00	77772.00	76051.00	25000.00	16070.00
12.	Madhya Pradesh	175050.00	196000.00	204523.00	220800.00	195000.00	186488.93
13.	Maharashtra	108250.00	119085.00	153998.00	285000.00	207500.00	190534.50
14.	Manipur	6250.00	7440.00	9012.50	9948.00	10000.00	11552.00
15.	Meghalaya	6550.00	7900.00	11878.50	16488.50	13750.00	14255.50
16.	Mizoram	35000.00	23902.50	13875.00	15000.00	15000.00	15000.00
17.	Nagaland	13450.00	27175.00	10000.00	11500.00	17500.00	0.00

Sl. No.	State/UTs	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90 (Target)*	Achievement upto 1/90
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
18.	Orissa	96500.00	116336.00	117002.00	138108.50	110000.00	79780.15
19.	Punjab	29500.00	28379.50	24776.00	28730.00	20000.00	17099.00
20.	Rajasthan	47900.00	67051.50	58693.50	65500.00	45000.00	41225.50
21.	Sikkim	4100.00	5751.50	6693.50	6307.50	7000.00	7193.00
22.	Tamil Nadu	60750.00	99064.00	95587.00	90278.00	70000.00	69011.20
23.	Tripura	1000.00	13150.00	13356.50	13350.00	13000.00	13500.00
24.	Uttar Pradesh	177400.00	243250.00	221035.50	272991.00	275000.00	261884.50
25.	West Bengal	55750.00	70800.00	69554.00	55600.00	50000.00	47500.00
26.	A&N Islands	4750.00	6116.00	5921.50	5379.50	5000.00	5212.50
27.	Chandigarh	76.00	191.50	179.50	177.00	125.00	121.82

Sl. No.	State/UTs	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90 (Target)*	Achievement upto 1/90
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
28.	D & N Haveli	1550.00	1700.00	1561.00	1916.00	1500.00	1562.50
29.	Daman & Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	63.00	100.00	112.50
30.	Delhi	1250.00	3151.50	903.00	3295.00	2500.00	1557.00
31.	Lakshadweep	12.50	14.50	12.00	112.50	125.00	145.97
32.	Pondicherry	550.00	649.50	516.00	523.00	400.00	496.25
Total:		1510038.50	1761809.00	1775563.53	2119412.00	1714250.00	1593752.15

* Area nationally computed at the rate of 2000 saplings per hectare.

** Includes UT of Daman & Diu.

+ The target does not include social forestry coverage under funds of the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana for which no earmarking has been done.

STATEMENT-II*State-wise Allocation and Utilisation of Funds for Afforestation during Seventh Five Year Plan**(In Rs. lakhs)*

Sl. No.	State/UT's	1985-86	1985-86	1986-87	1986-87	1987-88	1987-88	1988-89	1988-89	1989-90
		(A)	(U)	(A)	(U)	(A)	(U)	(A)	(U)	(A)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2630.00	2004.59	3312.60	3436.01	3582.55	3172.03	3538.00	3538.00	1580.70
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	409.60	329.48	431.00	386.56	428.50	396.77	451.75	451.75	699.00
3.	Assam	1595.00	1303.07	1725.75	1616.51	1892.75	1628.54	2188.00	2128.00	1655.00
4.	Bihar	3254.20	7633.56	4066.37	2363.12	4178.75	3841.96	5298.00	5298.00	1997.00
5.	Goa	119.20	100.68	119.50	110.35	131.65	112.20	118.00	118.00	129.00
6.	Gujarat	2411.40	2445.56	2837.97	2997.31	3469.50	2989.86	3168.00	3168.00	3355.00

Sl. No.	State/UTs	1985-86 (A)	1985-86 (U)	1986-87 (A)	1986-87 (U)	1987-88 (A)	1987-88 (U)	1988-89 (A)	1988-89 (U)	1989-90 (A)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
7.	Haryana	1247.40	1337.58	1288.27	1395.27	1459.75	1343.43	1921.50	1921.50	1735.00
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1352.20	1561.97	1762.30	1675.47	1932.75	1952.48	2257.50	2257.50	2396.00
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	708.00	706.33	892.00	851.68	1007.50	960.76	1124.63	1124.63	1060.00
10.	Karnataka	1965.80	2536.31	2372.24	2259.54	2353.25	1713.95	2710.50	2710.50	1667.30
11	Kerala	1618.40	928.82	1757.50	1789.26	2003.00	1703.55	2374.00	2374.00	1290.00
12	Madhya Pradesh	3144.60	2714.65	4269.99	4650.82	4687.75	4059.17	4672.00	4672.00	3457.00
13.	Maharashtra	2935.00	2539.31	3955.37	2158.63	4062.50	3401.37	4194.25	4194.25	3135.50
14	Manipur	231.60	199.38	246.25	226.07	303.50	307.41	703.50	403.50	464.00
15.	Meghalaya	507.60	518.32	557.00	413.88	670.50	623.59	756.00	756.00	942.00

Sl. No.	State/UTs	1985-86 (A)	1985-86 (U)	1986-87 (A)	1986-87 (U)	1987-88 (A)	1987-88 (U)	1988-89 (A)	1988-89 (U)	1989-90 (A)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
16.	Mizoram	363.60	363.74	497.00	531.49	512.50	535.48	658.00	658.00	570.00
17.	Nagaland	290.60	337.64	352.50	387.13	506.75	492.86	518.00	518.00	482.50
18.	Orissa	1659.00	1340.46	1964.59	2051.12	2637.70	2538.51	2667.25	2667.25	1939.50
19.	Punjab	717.40	813.97	696.00	863.85	873.75	859.20	1035.25	1035.25	725.00
20.	Rajasthan	1444.60	1336.80	2723.17	3376.13	2939.25	2847.84	3202.00	3202.00	1616.50
21.	Sikkim	215.60	182.26	199.75	171.06	233.25	199.20	235.00	235.00	276.00
22.	Tamil Nadu	2890.40	2557.92	3299.40	2703.21	3606.00	3167.20	3479.50	3479.50	1991.00
23.	Tripura	411.00	355.36	435.50	369.50	395.50	424.34	462.75	462.75	476.00
24.	Uttar Pradesh	3974.80	3817.86	6617.14	5582.39	7217.25	6023.12	7589.75	7589.75	4254.30
25.	West Bengal	2065.00	1464.12	2559.79	2796.26	2609.20	2025.56	3292.88	3292.88	1612.50
26.	A&N Islands	136.20	104.20	122.00	127.54	143.50	153.36	259.50	259.50	245.00

Sl. No.	State/UTs	1985-86	1986-87	1986-87	1987-88	1987-88	1988-89	1988-89	1989-90	
		(A)	(U)	(A)	(U)	(A)	(U)	(A)	(A)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
27.	Chandigarh	26.60	26.85	23.25	21.25	24.35	23.55	23.50	23.50	26.25
28.	D & N Haveli	62.80	54.06	46.50	52.09	68.25	97.97	111.25	111.25	108.50
29.	Delhi	80.40	43.78	82.75	100.35	108.80	88.10	85.50	45.00	14.17
30.	Daman & Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	12.48	45.00	85.50	97.50
31.	Lakshadweep	3.60	3.28	4.25	7.98	4.75	6.56	7.25	7.25	0.00
32.	Pondicherry	22.60	22.18	31.00	36.82	38.50	43.63	48.00	48.00	14.17
Total:		38494.20	39884.09	49248.70	45508.86	54083.50	47746.03	59196.01*	58836.01	40011.39**

* After including amounts not allocated Statewise, total allocation is Rs. 620.48 crores

** Does not include Rs. 83 crores from Jawahar Rozgar Yojana. Also does not include portion of NNDB funds amounting to Rs. 21 crore, which is not allocated Statewise. After inclusion of these amounts total allocation is Rs. 504 crores.

P.S. Utilisation figures for the year 1989-90 are not yet available.

A = Allocation

U = Utilization

STATEMENT-III

Forest Cover-Comparative Situation (1987 and 1989)

(Area: sq. km.)

Sl. No.	State/UTs	Forest Cover Assessment				Percentage change
		1987 Assessment based on imagery 1981-83	1989 Assessment based on imagery 1985-87	Difference in Sq. Km.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	50194	47911	-2283		-4.5
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	60500	68763	+8263		+13.6
3.	Assam	26386	26058	-328		-1.2
4.	Bihar	28748	26937	-1814		-6.3
5.	Goa (including Daman & Diu)	1285	1300	+15		+1.2

Sl. No.	State/UTs	Forest Cover Assessment				Percentage change
		1987 Assessment based on imagery 1981-83	1989 Assessment based on imagery 1985-87	Difference in Sq. Km.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	
6.	Gujarat	13570	11670	-1900	-14.0	
7.	Haryana	644	563	-81	-12.5	
8.	Himachal Pradesh	12882	13377	+495	+3.8	
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	20880	20424	-456	-2.1	
10.	Karnataka	32264	32100	-164	-0.5	
11.	Kerala	10402	10149	-253	-2.43	
12.	Madhya Pradesh	127749	133191	+5442	+4.25	
13.	Maharashtra	47416	44058	-3358	-7.02	

Sl No.	State/UTs	Forest Cover Assessment				Percentage change
		1987 Assessment based on imagery 1981-83	1989 Assessment based on imagery 1985-87	Difference in Sq Km		
1	2	3	4	5	6	
14	Manipur	17679	17885	+206	+1.16	
15	Meghalaya	16511	15690	-821	-4.97	
16	Mizoram	19022	18178	-914	-4.78	
17	Nagaland	14351	14356	+5	+0.03	
18	Orissa	53163	47137	-6026	-11.3	
19	Punjab	766	1151	+385	+51.5	
20	Rajasthan	12478	12966	+488	+3.9	
21	Sikkim	2859	3124	+285	+10.0	

Sl. No.	State/UTs	Forest Cover Assessment				Percentage change
		1987 Assessment based on imagery 1981-83	1989 Assessment based on imagery 1985-87	Difference in in Sq. Km.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	
22.	Tamil Nadu	18380	17715	-665	-3.6	
23.	Tripura	5743	5325	-418	-7.2	
24.	Uttar Pradesh	31443	33844	+2401	+7.63	
25.	West Bengal	8811	8394	-417	-4.7	
26.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	7603	7624	+21	+0.27	
27.	Chandigarh	2	8	+6	+30.0	
28.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	237	205	-32	-13.5	
29.	Daman & Diu	—	2	—	—	

Sl. No.	State/UTs	Forest Cover Assessment				Percentage change
		1987 Assessment based on imagery 1981-83	1989 Assessment based on imagery 1985-87	Difference in in Sq. Km.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	
30.	Delhi	15	22	+7	+46.6	
31.	Lakshadweep	—	—	—	—	
32.	Pondicherry	8	—	—	—	
Total:		642041	640134	-1907	0.29	

Encroachment of Forest Lands By Private Parties

8561. SHRI N DENNIS Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state the steps being taken by the Government to protect the forest lands from encroachment by Private Parties?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NILAMANI ROUFRAY): The National Forest Policy, 1988 states that the trend on encroachment of forest land should be arrested and effective action taken to prevent its continuance. It also states that there should be no regularisation of existing encroachments. Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 and its amendment of 1988 restrict diversion of forest land for non-forest use. States are being assisted financially for development of infrastructure for protection of forests under a Centrally Sponsored Scheme.

Suggestions of Economic Advisory Committee on Job Growth

8562 SHRI CHITTA BASU Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state

(a) whether the Economic Advisory Committee have since submitted a report to the Government suggesting certain specific measures for the exhaustion of job potentials in the country if so, the details thereof,

(b) the details of the other suggestions made by the Committee and

(c) the action taken by Government on the suggestions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI BHAGEY GOBARDHAN) (a) to (c) The Economic Advisory Council has in its Interim

Report recommended a strategy in which agriculture plays a major role in generating productive employment, support by the growth of labour intensive manufactured exports; the role of large industrial sector is to provide efficiently produced, low cost tools and intermediates based on which a higher level labour productivity can be reached in the economy as a whole without generating additional pressure on balance of payments of prices. According to the report, the major objects of the policies in the present decade should be, among other things, expansion of production in agro-based industries, improvement in the efficiency of the use of fertiliser and water in agriculture and energy in the whole economy, a strategy for wider dispersal of small scale industries and improvement in their efficiency, laying down priorities in technology upgradation and modernisation in terms of capital goods, intermediate goods infrastructure and consumer goods, improvement in the provision and spread of infrastructure and basic industries along with improvement in quality of services and reduced costs, maintaining the tempo of growth in exports, promotion of greater competitiveness of Indian exports and restructuring of industrial investment in favour of efficient export earning sectors like garments, leather manufactures and agro-based items so as to help in reducing the import intensity of exports and promote further industrial employment.

The Report of the Economic Advisory Council has been taken note of in drawing up the Approach document and will be considered further while detailing out the employment strategy of the Eighth Five Year Plan.

Yoga Teachers in Kendriya Vidyalayas

8563 SHRI RAJ MANGAL MISHRA Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state

(a) whether Services of Yoga Teachers,

who have been working in Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan for the last ten year, have been regularised; and

(b) if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) and (b). Teaching of Yoga was started on an experimental basis in Kendriya Vidyalayas in the Academic year 1981-82. Since the Scheme of Yoga education was temporary and has been continued on year to year basis, all the yoga teacher were appointed on adhoc basis and their services were also extended on year to year basis. Based on a review of the scheme of Yoga education, the Board of Governors of the Sangathan decided in September, 1986, that the teaching of Physical Education and yoga should be integrated and that for this purpose, Physical Education teacher should be given training in Yoga and Yoga teachers should acquire adequate qualifications for teaching Physical Education.

Twenty-four Yoga teachers who already possessed qualifications prescribed for the post of Physical Education Teachers were appointed as such. The Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan nominated Yoga Teachers to undergo a special B.P.ED-(Summer Course) in 3 semesters in Lakshmi Bai National College in Physical Education (L.N.C.P.C.), Gwalior, Ninety five Yoga teachers have since acquired the qualifications of B.P. Ed. The question of formal regularisation of these employees as PETs would be placed before the Board of Governors for a decision.

The Board of Governors in their meeting in December, 1988, reviewed the scheme further and decided that Yoga would be taught as a separate discipline in Kendriya

Vidyalayas. In this context, the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan found that the Yoga teachers who had not opted for acquired B.P.Ed. qualification fell into the following categories:

- i) Graduates without Yoga training for a minimum of nine months.
- ii) Under-graduates who had the requisite Yoga qualification.
- iii) Under-graduates who had not had the requisite Yoga qualification.

The Sangathan decided that the above categories of teachers should acquire the qualifications of Graduation and /or Yoga training to be regularised as Yoga teachers. Until they acquire these qualifications they would be continued as adhoc Yoga teachers.

Yoga Teaching in Kendriya Vidyalayas

8564. SHRI RAJ MANGAL MISHRA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether essential indoor facilities for Yoga teaching in Kendriya Vidyalayas has not been provided so far; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) and (b). There are no specified indoor facilities required to be provided for Yoga teaching in Kendriya Vidyalayas. However, wherever covered and enclosed space is available, it is used for Yoga teaching.

[*Translation*]**SC/ST Employees in Ministry of Science and Technology**

8565. SHRI THAN SINGH JATAV: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of class I,II,III and IV employees in the Department of Science and Technology categorywise; and the number of persons belonging to Schedule Castes

and Scheduled Tribes out of them;

(b) whether reservation quota for SC/ST employees has not been completed; and

(c) whether any special efforts would be made to complete the reservation quota, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a)

<i>Group</i>	<i>Total No. of employees</i>	<i>No. of employees belonging to SC</i>	<i>No. of employees belonging to ST</i>
1	2	3	4
A	158	11	—
B	166	17	3
C	153	27	16
D	116	40	3

(b) and (c). Reservation quota for SC/ST could not be completed due to non-availability of qualified personnel belonging to these categories. All possible action is taken from time to time to ensure that the vacancies reserved for these categories are filled.

[*English*]**Security Deposits for Electric Meters in Delhi Cantonment Area**

8566. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the consumers of Delhi Cantonment area have to deposit the cost and security of electric meters with the MES,

Delhi Cantonment;

(b) if so, the reasons as to why the DESU is demanding the security of the same electric meter again; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to do away with the practice of taking the double security for Electric Meters from consumers of Delhi Cantonment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. RAJA RAMANNA): (a) Private consumers in Delhi Cantt. area receiving electric power supply from MES have to deposit cost and security of electric meters with the MES.

(b) However, electric power supply to some consumers was transferred to DESU

during 1984 when MES transferred all assets including electric metres. Since DESU became the supplying agency, hence a separate security deposit is required to be held by them. Such of these consumers whose connections were transferred to DESU by MES are to claim the refund of their earlier security deposits for MES on production of relevant documents.

(c) The responsibility for claiming refund rests with the consumers with production of proper documents.

Area Under Delhi Cantonment Board

8567. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to declare all the streets as public streets falling within the Delhi Cantonment Board limits in Naraina area.

(b) whether any survey has been conducted in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) when this proposal is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. RAJA RAMANNA): (a) and (b). No. Sir

(c) and (d). Do not arise

Import of Computers Under Import Policy

8568. SHRI PRAKASH KOKO BRAHMBHATT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are complaints of misuse of the provisions of the current import

policy (1990-93) leading to import of computers under various guises;

(b) whether the Manufacturers Association for Information Technology (MAIT) has also stated that additional licence facility has been misused for import of computers in large numbers;

(c) whether any enquiry has been conducted, if so, the outcome of the enquiry; and

(d) the action proposed to check the recurrence of such incidents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) to (d). The question relates to import to computers under various guises in terms of the provisions of current Import-Export Policy 1990-93. The said Import Policy came into operation with effect from 1st April, 1990. Department of Electronics have not received any complaint so far. The particulars of imports against this Policy and misuse of the provisions of the Policy, if any, will have to be ascertained.

Electronic Units in Baroda and Ahmedabad

8569. SHRI PRAKASH KOKO BRAHMBHATT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set-up some electronic units in Ahmedabad and Baroda, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the total amount proposed to be spent on each project and the time by which these projects are likely to be completed;

(c) the total production capacity of these projects; and

(d) the time by which the production is likely to start in these units?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) to (d). Government of India encourages the setting up of electronic industries throughout the country in all relevant sectors of electronics. The concerned State Government or agencies like the State Electronics Development Corporations (SEDCs) provide some facilities and promotional incentives for setting up of specific industrial units in the state. The Department of Electronics also gives necessary guidance and approvals/licenses etc. Department of Electronics also provides some assistance for projects in areas such as manpower development and education, quality control, testing and standardisation, R & D in electronics etc.

For the Baroda and Ahmedabad areas, 45 Industrial Licences (ILs), 12 Letters of Intent (LOIs) and 12 Registrations have been issued. Out of these units, 46 have reported to be in production. Government as such has no plans at present to set up electronic units in these areas.

Decline in Poverty Levels

8570 SHRI PRAKASH KOKO BRAHMBHATT Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state

(a) whether poverty levels are slowly and steadily declining as per the National Survey data for the 43rd round covering 1987-88

(b) if so, to what extent poverty levels have been declining

(c) to what extent the data shown by the National Sample Survey tallies with the World Bank report.

(d) to what extent the real wages and real expenditure by the poorest have risen;

(e) the steps being considered to reduce the poverty levels; and

(f) whether any target has been set in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI BHAGEY GOBARDHAN): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir, the poverty level has declined from 37.4% in 1983-84, to 29.2% in 1987-88, as estimated from the provisionally tabulated data on household consumer expenditure collected in the 38th and the 43rd Rounds of National Sample Survey (NSS)

(c) The World Bank report on "INDIA POVERTY EMPLOYMENT AND SOCIAL SERVICES", reports the official estimates of poverty and also gives an alternative estimate based on the same NSS data but using a different methodology of poverty estimation

(d) The data on real wages of poor is not available. The real expenditure of poor has risen from monthly per capita expenditure of Rs. 50.79 in 1983-84 (at 1980-81 prices) to monthly per capita expenditure of Rs. 52.87 in 1987-88 (at 1980-81 prices)

(e) Self-employment (IRDP) and wage-employment (JRY) programmes are being operated throughout the country. Emphasis during the Eighth Plan will, further, be given on an integrated area development approach based on local problems and circumstances. This is expected to result in generation of higher employment opportunities.

(f) At the time of Seventh Five Year Plan formulation, it was expected that the poverty level will come down to 25.8% by 1989-90

Navel Training School at Kakinada, A.P.

8571. SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the time by which the construction of the proposed Naval Training School at Kakinda (East Godavari District, A.P.) is expected to be initiated;

(b) the areas of land acquired for the purpose: and

(c) the time-frame within which it is proposed to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. RAJA RAMANNA): (a) and (b). An Amphibious Warfare Training Schools is proposed to be established near Kakinda in the East Godavari District of Andhra Pradesh. Land acquisition work is currently in progress for this.

(c) It will not be possible to indicate a time-frame for completion of the work at this stage, as details of the Project will be worked out only after the land is taken over.

Resources Available to Forest Officers

8572. SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state

(a) the average forest area that a Forest Officer is responsible for;

(b) the average number of staff and the average budget available to a forest officer;

(c) whether the resources available to a forest officer are adequate; and

(d) the additional steps/measures being taken by Government to equip forest officers to deal effectively with poaching in forests?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NILAMANI ROURAY): (a) and (b). The norms for major field level assignments in the forestry sector recommended to the State Governments are given in the statement given below. No norms have however, been laid down by the Ministry of Environment and Forests in respect of forest area under the charge of individual forest officers, average number of staff and the average budget available to them. These parameters differ from State to State depending upon the forest cover and the availability of staff.

(c) Resources like arms and equipment available to forest staff are inadequate to deal with the problems of poaching, smuggling and deforestation in forest areas.

(d) Steps being taken for improving the effectiveness of forest staff include implementation of two Centrally Sponsored Schemes for giving assistance to State Governments for control of poaching and illegal trade in wildlife and for development of infrastructure for the protection of forests from biotic interference. The main items being supported under these schemes are purchase of vehicles, arms, ammunition, wireless sets (fixed and mobile), boats, fire-fighting equipment; digging of cattle proof trenches, provision of barbed wire, fencing for buffer zones and tree top watch towers etc.

STATEMENT*Norms for Major Field Level Assignments in the Forestry Sector*i) *Forest Protection (Territorial Charge)*

One Forest Division for 1000-1500 Sq. Kms. of Forest area in the plain regions and 500-1000 Sq. Kms. of forest area in the hilly regions

- ii) *Afforestation (including Social Forestry on forest lands and government lands/Soil Conservation in forest areas and other Government lands*

One Division for a workload of about 3000 ha of afforestation annually, provided the area in plain and compact and 1500 to 1000 ha if it is in the hills and or in scattered blocks

If mechanised operations are undertaken the area could be increased to 5000 ha in the plains (other figures will also change proportionately)

- iii) *Social Forestry (Farm Forestry)*

At least on Division per district subject to the total area of the district not exceeding 5000 sq Kms and the population not exceeding about 20 lakhs

Montreal Protocol

8573 PROF P J KURIEN Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state

(a) whether India has decided to adhere to the Montreal Protocol to reduce the use of chlorofluorocarbons

(b) whether the technology for manufacturing the substitute for CFCs exists in India

(c) if not whether the development countries have been requested to transfer this technology free of cost and

(d) if so, the reaction of those countries?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NILAMANI ROUTRAY): (a) No, Sir The matter is under consideration.

(b) No, Sir

(c) and (d) No formal request has been made by India to the developed countries to transfer substitute technologies, free of cost However, in the meetings of various international fora, India and other developing countries have suggested for unrestricted access on a non-commercial basis to technologies for switching over to alternatives of chlorofluorocarbons and other ozone depleting chemical substances The reaction of the developed countries to these suggestions are not yet crystallised

Green House Effect

8574 PROF P J KURIEN Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state

(a) whether India is one of the countries which are contributing greatly to the green house effect,

(b) if so, whether the Government have given any serious thought to this problem, and

(c) if so, the details of steps being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NILAMANI ROUTRAY) (a) No, Sir, the industrialised countries account for bulk of the green house gas emissions

(b) and (c) An Expert Advisory Committee under the Chairmanship of Director General, Council of Scientific and Industrial of Research has been formed in the Ministry of Environment and Forests for coordinating

the research programmes in various research institutions and universities on green house effect and sea level rise. Other measures include afforestation of degraded wastelands, promotion of renewable sources of energy and increasing the energy efficiency in industries and other sectors.

Ravage Due to Floodsand

8575. SHRI DHARMESH PRASAD VARMA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether economic condition of the people of Eastern U.P., Bihar and West Bengal is in shamble due to ravage of floodsand and ecological imbalance caused thereby in the Indogangetic plains lying between Himalaya and the Ganges areas; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and what measures Government propose to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NILAMANI ROURAY): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Restoration of Ecological Balance

8576. SHRI DHARMESH PRASAD VARMA
SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV.

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

(a) whether Government have taken any steps in the Seventh Five Year Plan for restoration of ecological balance in the State of U.P., Bihar and West Bengal:

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

(c) the details of financial assistance being provided to the above States for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NILAMANI ROURAY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The steps taken in the Seventh Five Year Plan for restoration of ecological balance in the States of U.P., Bihar and West Bengal are as follows:

- i) Conservation of ecologically fragile eco-system and preservation of biological diversity in terms of fauna and flora;
- ii) Increasing substantially the vegetative cover by massive afforestation through Social Forestry, Farm Forestry and other plantation programmes;
- iii) Implementing the wildlife conservation programme;
- iv) Conservation of Mangroves and Wetlands;
- v) Setting up of Biosphere Reserves;
- vi) Prevention and Control of water and Air Pollution and Prevention of Pollution of River Ganga.
- vii) Environmental Appraisal of development projects;
- viii) Formulation of policy and strengthening of legislation for environment and forestry;
- ix) Promotion of research, education and training in the areas of environment and forestry;
- x) Creation of environmental awareness;

(c) The details of funds provided to U.P., Bihar and West Bengal during the

Seventh Plan are as follows:

	<i>Allocation (Rs. in crores)</i>		
	<i>U.P.</i>	<i>Bihar</i>	<i>West Bengal</i>
Central Plan	254.06	173.53	163.10
State Plan	195.27	61.65	59.54

Operation Black Board in Bihar

8577. SHRI DHARMESH PRASAD VARMA:
SHRI DASAI CHOWDHARY:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of primary schools opened in East and West Champaran districts of Bihar under Operation Black Board;

(b) the number of such schools running without buildings in Bihar;

(c) whether Government propose to provide buildings and teachers for such schools; and

(d) the Number of Blocks to be covered in the State under the scheme during 1990-91?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) to (c). Operation Blackboard is a scheme for providing existing primary schools with minimum essential facilities comprising: i) an additional teacher, preferably a woman, in single teacher schools; (ii) two reasonably large all weather rooms, with a deep verandah, alongwith separate toilet facilities for boys and girls; and (iii) essential teaching earning material including black-

boards, mats, charts, small library, toys, games equipment, etc. According to the latest available information, there were 9163 schools without buildings in Bihar in 1986.

(d) The State Government has prepared a project proposal to cover 90 blocks under the scheme during 1990-91.

[*Translation*]

Teaching of Sanskrit in Navodaya Vidyalayas and Kendriya Vidyalayas

8578. KUMARI UMA BHARATI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Sanskrit has been included in the syllabus in all the schools throughout the country;

(b) if so, whether Sanskrit has been included in the curriculum of Navodaya Vidyalayas also;

(c) whether there are any arrangements for teaching Sanskrit in Kendriya Vidyalayas at Xth standard and thereafter XI th and XII th standards also; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) School Education is primarily

looked after and managed by the State Governments. The State Governments and the State Boards of Secondary Education are responsible for prescribing curriculum, syllabus and textbooks for all subjects, including the languages at the school stage. Therefore, no statistics are maintained by Department of Education on the specific details regarding teaching of Sanskrit in all schools throughout the country.

(b) Navodaya Vidyalayas follow the normal Three Language Formula. According to this, English, Hindi and regional language is taught in all Navodaya Vidyalayas located in non-Hindi speaking regions. In Hindi speaking regions, the third language taught is the language of if the 20% students migrating to that Vidyalaya from a non-Hindi region at class IX level. Sanskrit is, however, not being taught in Navodaya Vidyalayas.

(c) Sanskrit is taught in Kendriya Vidyalayas as a compulsory subject from class V to IX. It can also be offered as an additional language in class X and as an elective subject in class XI and XII

(d) Does not arise

[English]

Social Forestry in M.P.

8579. KUMARI UMA BHARATI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some programmes have been implemented under Social Forestry Scheme in Chattarpur and Tikamgarh in Madhya Pradesh:

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NILAMANI ROUSTRAY): (a) and (b). Under the Social Forestry Programme, the following main activities have been undertaken in Chattarpur in Tikamgarh districts of Madhya Pradesh:

- i) Establishment of Decentralised People's Nurseries.
 - ii) Establishment of Demonstration Plots on Community lands.
 - iii) Agro-forestry and Farm forestry.
 - iv) Rehabilitation of degraded forest.
 - v) Pasture development.
 - vi) Distribution of smokeless chulhas
- (c) Does not arise.

Sale of Personal Computers

8581. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH. Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was any fall in the sale of personal computers and other types of computers last year:

(b) whether excise duty imposed upon personal computers has affected their sales; and

(c) the steps taken to bring computers within the reach of lower income group?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) and (b). No. Sir

(c) Electronics Trade & Technology Development Corporation (ET&T), a Public Sector Undertaking under the Department of

Electronics has initiated a project to make available personal computers at reasonable price which are affordable by larger numbers. Under the scheme, personal computers are available at a price of Rs. 10950/- and onward, which is expected to popularise the use of computers in the country. ET&T has made a nation wide arrangement for the training and maintenance of these computers at reasonable cost.

Demands of Research Scholars

3582. SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have appointed an Expert Committee to look into the demands of the Research Scholars and young scientists:

(b) if so, the composition of the Committee.

(c) the details of their demands:

(d) whether demands of research scholars and scientists were evaluate in 1988 by the Chairman of the University Grants Commission and increase in their emoluments was made on the basis of report given by him; and

(e) if so, the details of the main recommendations of the report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

A committee has been set up under the Chairmanship of Prof Yash Pal, Chairman, University Grants Commission consisting of Director General, Indian Council of Agricultural Research, Director General Indian Council of Medical Research, Director Gen-

eral, Council for Scientific and Industrial Research and representatives from Ministries of Human Resource Development, Finance and Science and Technology to examine problems faced by young Scientists and demands put forward by them.

(c) Issues raised by young scientists relate to discrepancies in emoluments, reorganising the research service in a cadre mode, involvement in policy planning bodies, etc.

(d) and (e). An Inter-Ministerial Committee under the Chairmanship of Chairman, University Grants Commission considered the issues in 1988. The main recommendations in the report of this Committee are:

- i) Substantial increase in emoluments of all the categories of Research Fellows, Research Associates and Research Scientists.
- ii) House Rent allowance, and Leave, Medical and other service benefits, to all categories of scientists.
- iii) increased overhead expenses for infrastructural facilities to the host institutions.

Inquiry Commission on NRI Land Deals in Karnataka

8583. SHRI H.C. SRIKANTIAH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) when the Justice Kuldip Singh Commission of Inquiry to inquire into NRI land deals in Karnataka was constituted by Union Government;

(b) the initial time given to Commission for submission of the report;

(c) the total amount so far spent on the said Commission;

(d) whether the Commission has submitted its report to Union Government; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor and when it is likely to submit its report?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) The Commission was constituted by Government on 28th June, 1989.

(b) Three months

(c) Rs 10.00 676/- upto 31st March, 1990.

(d) No, Sir

(e) The Commission completed the hearings on 30.3 1990. The preparation of the Report has been taken on hand. The Commission has also been granted further extension of time upto 30th June 1990 to complete its work.

Regarding Integrated Development of Forests in Western Ghats

8584. **SHRI H C SRIKANTIAH:** Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state

(a) whether Karnataka Government have sent any proposal to the Union Government for the Integrated Development of forests in Western Ghats in Karnataka;

(b) if so, when was the proposal sent;

(c) the total cost of the proposed programme, and

(d) whether the Government have sanctioned any assistance for the imple-

mentation of the above programme.

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NILAMANI ROUTRAY): (a) to (c). Government of Karnataka have sent a proposal in November, 1989 for Integrated Development of forests in Western Ghats with an estimated outlay of Rs. 355 crores.

(d) Revised project report has been called from the State Government.

Elephant Sanctuary in Karnataka

8585. **SHRI SRIKANTA DATTA NARASIMHA RAJA WADIYAR:** Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have set up any elephant sanctuary in Karnataka;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government have any proposal to set up an elephant sanctuary in that state; and

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

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NILAMANI ROUTRAY): (a) and (b). There is no sanctuary in Karnataka that has been set up exclusively for elephants. The name of sanctuaries and national parks where elephants are found and are getting protection in Karnataka is given in the Statement give below.

(c and (d). There is no proposal to set up an elephant sanctuary in Karnataka.

STATEMENT

National parks and Sanctuaries of Karnataka where Elephants are Found and Get protection

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of National Park/Sanctuary</i>	<i>Name of District</i>	<i>Area in Sq. Kms.</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>
1	Bandipur	Mysore	874.20
2	Bannerghata	Bangalore	104.27
3	Nagarhole	Mysore	643.39
		Coorg	1,621.16
4	Bhadra	Shimoga	492.46
		Chikmangalur	
5	Billigira Rangaswami Temple	Mysore	539.52
6	Bhramgiri	Madibheri	181.29
7	Cauveri	Mysore	510.51
8	Dandeli	Mysore	843.16
9	Nugu	Uttar Kanada	30.32
10	Pushpgiri	Mandikheri	102.92
11	Talakaveri	Mandikheri	105.00
			2,805.18

Activities of Indian Rare Earth Limited

8586 SHRISRIKANTADATTA NARA-SIMHA RAJA WADIYAR Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state

(a) whether Indian Rare Earth Limited (IREL) has a plan to increase its activities.

(b) if so, the new programmes proposed to be launched by IREL.

(c) whether IREL proposes to set up mineral separation plant in Tamil Nadu; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by IREL in that regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In addition to the schemes of modernisation, diversification, etc. Indian Rare Earths have plans to exploit mineral deposits located by Atomic Minerals Division in Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra. The company also proposes to set up plants for the manufacture of titanium dioxide pigments and synthetic rutile.

(c) Yes, Sir

(d) Indian Rare Earths Ltd. propose to exploit the deposits of heavy mineral at Kudiramozhi in V.O. Chidambaranar District Tamil Nadu by setting up a mineral processing project in phases. The company has already approached various agencies in the State and Central Government for getting mining lease, environmental clearance, etc. Steps have been taken to find out the availability of adequate ground water in that area.

Allocation to Irrigation and Hydro Electric Projects in Kerala

8587. PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether some major irrigation and hydro electric projects in Kerala are being delayed for want of sufficient allocation of funds;

(b) if so, the detail thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to step up the implementation of these projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI BHAGEY GOBARDHAN): (a) No, Sir.

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

Survey Regarding Air and Noise Pollution in Bihar

8588. SHRI RAMDAS SINGH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have conducted any survey in the State of Bihar to identify area worst affected by air and noise pollution;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the main causes of pollution and measures taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NILAMANI ROUTRAY): (a) Yes, Sir. Dhanbad has been identified as an area affected by air pollution. No studies have been carried out to survey the noise problem in Bihar.

(b) and (c). The Central Pollution Control Board and other concerned agencies conducted a detailed air quality survey in Dhanbad area during November, 1986. Open cast and underground coal mining, bee-hive hard coke plants, briquette plants, of coke plants and refractory manufacturing units are the major sources of air pollution in the area. To improve the air quality all the briquette plants have been advised by the Bihar State Pollution Control Board to improve the design of the plants. The soft coke preparation in the open has also been discouraged. The Central Fuel Research Institute, Dhanbad has taken up the work of evolving a new design for controlling emis-

sions from coke oven plants.

Vocational Courses in Schools

8589. SHRI PRATAPRAO B. BHOSALE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether some professional courses are being taught in Government schools of Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof: schoolwise;

(c) whether Government propose to introduce some more vocational subjects in these schools;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) and (b). Twenty one vocational courses at 2 stage are being taught in Government and Government aided schools being run under Delhi Administration as per statement given below.

(c) and (d). The following vocational courses are proposed to be introduced during the session 1990-91.

1. A vocational course on subjects of Railway Job Orientation.
 2. Auxiliary Nursing and Mid-wifery.
 3. X-ray Technician.
 4. Laboratory Technician.
 5. Dairying.
- (e) Does not arise.

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	Name of the School	Vocational Courses
1	2	3
DISTRICT NORTH		
1	Government Girls Senior Secondary School, No 1, Roop Nagar, Delhi	Textile and Design, Health Care and beauty culture, Computer Technology, Dress Design and Making
2	Government Boys Senior Secondary School, Gulabi Bagh, Delhi	Electronics Technology, Stenography, General Insurance
3	Birla Boys Senior Secondary School, Kamla Nagar, Delhi	Electronics Technology, Auditing and Accountancy Office management and Sect Practice
4	D C M Boys Senior Secondary School, Kishan Ganj, Delhi	Auditing and Accountancy, Office Management and Sect Practice, Marketing and Salesmanship
5	Guru Nanak Girls Senior Secondary School, Singh Sabha Road, Sabji Mandi, Delhi	Textile and Design
6	Government Boys Senior Secondary School, SU Block Pitampura, Delhi	Electronics Technology, Computer Technology, Tourism and Travel Techniques

Sl. No.	Name of the School	Vocational Courses
1	2	3
7.	Government Boys Senior Secondary School, K Block, I Shift, Mangolpuri, Delhi	Textile and Design
8.	Government Boys Senior Secondary School, Poothkhurd, Delhi	Applied Horticulture
9.	Government Boys Senior Secondary School, Bawana, Delhi	Applied Horticulture
10.	Government Boys Senior Secondary School Nanglo, Delhi	Stenography (English)
11.	Government Model Co-ed Senior Secondary School Saraswati Vihar, Delhi	Structure and Fabrication Technology Computer Technology
12.	Government Boys Senior Secondary School No 2 Narela, Delhi	Stenography (Hindi)
13.	Government Boys Model Senior Secondary School, No. 2, Ludlow Castle, Delhi	Electrical Technology
14.	Government Girls Senior Secondary School, No 2, Lawrance Road, Delhi	Stenography (English)

Sl. No.	Name of the School	Vocational Courses
1	2	3
15.	Birla Arya Girls Senior Secondary School, Birla Lane, Kamla Nagar, Delhi	Dress Design and Making
16.	Government Boys Senior Secondary School, Bharat Nagar, Delhi-52	Electrical Technology, Stenography (Hindi)
17.	Government Girls Senior Secondary School, Mundka, Delhi	Dress Design and Making
18.	Government Girls Senior Secondary School, Nanglo, Delhi	Textile and Design
19.	Government Boys Senior Secondary School, Bakhtawarpur, Delhi	Applied Horticulture
20.	Government Girls Senior Secondary School, Pratap Nagar (Andha Mughal) Delhi	Stenography (Hindi)
21.	Government Girls Senior Secondary School, Gulabi Bagh, Delhi	Stenography (Hindi)
22.	Government Girls Senior Secondary School, Timarpur, Delhi	Life Insurance

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the School</i>	<i>Vocational Courses</i>
1	2	3
23	Government Girls Senior Secondary School, Jahangirpuri, Delhi	Stenography (English)
24	Government Girls Senior Secondary School, Shalimar Bagh, Delhi	Textile and Design, Stenography
DISTRICT SOUTH		
25	Government Girls Senior Secondary School, No 1, Lajpat Nagar, New Delhi	Electronics Technology Textile and Design, Dress Design and Making
26	Government Boys Senior Secondary School No 3 Sarojini Nagar, New Delhi	Automobile Technology Air Conditioning and Refrigeration technology Computer Technology, Stenography
2	Government Girls Senior Secondary School No 2 Kidwai Nagar, New Delhi	Office Management and Sectt Practice Stenography Health Care and Beauty Culture General Insurance
28	Government Girls Senior Secondary School, Malviya Nagar, New Delhi	Office Management and Sectt Practice, Stenography

Sl. No.	Name of the School	Vocational Courses
1	2	3
29.	Government Girls Senior Secondary School, East of Kailash, New Delhi	Office Management and Sectt. Practice
30.	Government Boys Senior Secondary School, No. 4, Sarojini Nagar, New Delhi	Ophthalmic Techniques, Stenography, Electronics Technology, Computer Technology
31.	Government Girls Senior Secondary School, No. 3, Sarojini Nagar, New Delhi	Office Management and Sectt. Practice, Health Care and Beauty Culture
32.	Government Boys Senior Secondary School, No. 1, Sarojini Nagar, New Delhi	Banking
33.	Government Boys Senior Secondary School, Harinagar, Ashram, New Delhi	Office Management and Sectt. Practice
34.	Government Boys Senior Secondary School, No. 1, Kidwai Nagar, New Delhi	Banking
35.	Government Girls Senior Secondary School, No. 1 Kidwai Nagar, New Delhi	Textile and Design

Sl. No.	Name of the School	Vocational Courses
1	2	3
36.	Government Girls Senior Secondary School, Jangpura, New Delhi	Banking
37.	Government Girls Senior Secondary School, No. 1, Lodi Road, New Delhi	Office Management and Sectt. Practice
38.	Government Boys Senior Secondary School, No. 1, Lajpat Nagar, New Delhi	Office Management and Sectt. Practice, Electronics Technology
39.	Government Boys Senior Secondary School, Chhatrapur, Delhi	Electrical Technology
40.	Government Girls Senior Secondary School, No. 1, Madangir, New Delhi	Health care and Beauty culture
41.	Government Girls Senior Secondary School, D.D.A. Flats, Phase II, Kalkaji, New Delhi	Dress Design and Making, Health Care and beauty culture, Stenography
42.	Government Girls Senior Secondary School, Chirag Delhi, New Delhi	Stenography, Dress Design and Making, Health care and beauty culture

Sl. No.	Name of the School	Vocational Courses
1	2	3
43.	Delhi Kannad Senior Secondary School, Lodi Estate, New Delhi	Computer Technology, Banking
44.	D T E A Senior Secondary School, Lodi Road, New Delhi	Computer Technology
45.	Government Boys Senior Secondary School, Sector II, R.K. Puram, New Delhi	Life Insurance
46.	Government Girls Senior Secondary School, Pandara Road, New Delhi	Nutrition and Food Preparation
47.	Government Girls Senior Secondary School Badarpur, New Delhi	Health care and Beauty culture
48.	Government Boys Senior Secondary School, No 2 Kalkaji, New Delhi	Accountancy and Auditing
49.	Government Girls Senior Secondary School Railway Colony, Tughalkabad, New Delhi	Office Management and Sectt. Practice

Sl. No.	Name of the School	Vocational Courses
1	2	3
DISTRICT WEST		
50.	Government Girls Senior Secondary School, No. 1, Tilak Nagar, New Delhi	Health care and Beauty culture, Textile and Design
51.	Government Girls Senior Secondary School, No. 1, Rajouri Garden, New Delhi	Stenography, Nutrition and Food Preparation
52.	Government Girls Senior Secondary School, Punjabi Bagh, New Delhi	Dress Design and Making
53.	Government Boys Senior Secondary School, Rajouri Garden (Main), New Delhi	Stenography, Banking
54.	S D Girls Senior Secondary School, East Patel Nagar New Delhi	Stenography
55.	Government Girls Senior Secondary School, Madipur, New Delhi	Dress Design and Making

Sl. No.	Name of the School	Vocational Courses
1	2	3
56.	Government Girls Senior Secondary School, A Block, Janakpuri, New Delhi	Health care and Beauty culture, Dress Design and making, Computer studies, Stenography
57.	Government Girls Senior Secondary School, No 1, B Block, Janakpuri, New Delhi	General Insurance
58.	Government Girls Senior Secondary School, C Block, Janakpuri, New Delhi	Nutrition and Food Preparation
59.	Government Girls Senior Secondary School, D Block, Janakpuri, New Delhi	Stenography, Health care and Beauty Culture, Computer studies
60.	Government Co-ed, Senior Secondary School Mansarovar Garden, New Delhi	Office Management and Sectt. Practice
61.	Government Boys Senior Secondary School, Ashok Nagar, New Delhi	Office Management
62.	Government Girls Senior Secondary School, No. 1, Moti Nagar, New Delhi	Office Management and Sectt. Practice

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the School</i>	<i>Vocational Courses</i>
1	2	3
63.	Government Girls Senior Secondary School, Inderpuri, New Delhi	Health care and Beauty culture
64.	Government Girls Senior Secondary School, Ramesh Nagar, New Delhi	Textile and Design, Dress Design and Making
65.	Government Girls Senior Secondary School, Rajouri Garden (Extn.), New Delhi	Health care and Beauty culture, Office Management and Sect Practice
66.	Government Girls Senior Secondary School No 2, Moti Nagar, New Delhi	Library Science
67.	Government Girls Senior Secondary School No 2 Tilak Nagar, New Delhi	Nutrition and Food Preparation
68.	Government Girls Senior Secondary School, IARI, Pusa New Delhi	Dress Design and Making
69.	Government Boys Senior Secondary School Vikaspur New Delhi	Life Insurance, Computer Technology

Sl. No.	Name of the School	Vocational Courses
1	2	3
70.	Government Boys Senior Secondary School, No. 2, West Patel Nagar, New Delhi	Computer Technology
71.	Government Girls Senior Secondary School, Delhi Cantt. New Delhi	Health care and Beauty culture, Textile and Design, Banking
72.	Government Girls Senior Secondary School, No. 3, Tilak Nagar, New Delhi	Office Management and Sectt. Practice, Banking
73.	Government Girls Senior Secondary School, Naraina, New Delhi	Dress Design and Making
74.	Government Girls Senior Secondary School, No. 1, Uttam Nagar, New Delhi	Dress Design and Making, Textile and Design
75.	Government Girls Senior Secondary School, Paschim Vihar, New Delhi	Health care and Beauty culture
76.	Government Girls Senior Secondary School, Chand Nagar, New Delhi	Textile and Design

Sl. No.	Name of the School	Vocational Courses
1	2	3
77.	Government Girls Senior Secondary School, Khyala, New Delhi	Dress Design and Making
78.	Government Boys Senior Secondary School, Kair, Delhi	Applied Horticulture
<i>DISTRICT CENTRAL</i>		
79.	Government Boys Senior Secondary School, Paharganj, New Delhi	Air conditioning and Refrigeration Technology, Library Science, Office Management and Sectt. Practice, Structure Fabrication
80.	Government Girls Senior Secondary School, Bulbuli, Khan Delhi	Health care and Beauty culture, Textile and Design, Dress Design and Making, Stenography
81	Navshakti Girls Senior Secondary School, 11, Vishnu Digambar Marg, New Delhi	Office Management and Sectt. Practice
82.	SGKH Girls Senior Secondary School, Bangla Sahib, New Delhi	Stenography and Typing, Dress Design and Making

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the School</i>	<i>Vocational Courses</i>
1	2	3
83.	Gadodia Girls Senior Secondary School, Kucha Natwa, Chandni Chowk, Delhi	Health care and Beauty culture
84	Jain Senior Secondary School, Darya Ganj, New Delhi	Stenography, Computer Technology
85	Government Boys Senior Secondary School, Plot No 1, Link Road, Karol Bagh, New Delhi	Life Insurance
86	Government Girls Senior Secondary School Panama Building New Delhi	Office Management and Sectt Practice
87	Government Boys Senior Secondary School Qutab Road New Delhi	General Insurance
88	Arya Girls Senior Secondary School, Teliwara Delhi	Stenog aphy Nutrition and Food Preparation
89	Government Girls Senior Secondary School Paharganj New Delhi	Library Science Health care and Beauty culture
90	Government Boys Senior Secondary School Jama Masjid Delhi	Air conditioning and Refrig-eration Technology Electronics Technology

Sl. No.	Name of the School	Vocational Courses
1	2	3
91.	Government Boys Senior Secondary School, Mata Sundari Road, New Delhi	Office Management and Sectt. Practice
92.	Government Girls Senior Secondary School, Padam Nagar, Delhi	Textile and Design
93.	Government Girls Senior Secondary School, Dayanand Road, New Delhi	Health care and Beauty culture
DISTRICT EAST		
94.	Government Boys Senior Secondary School, Laxmi Nagar, Delhi	Electrical Technology, Electronics Technology, Computer Technology, Stenography
95.	Government Girls Senior Secondary School, Flani Garden, Delhi	Stenography, Library Science, Dress Design and Making, Textile and Design (Weaving Group)
96.	Government Boys Senior Secondary School, Chander Nagar, Delhi	General Insurance

Sl. No.	Name of the School	Vocational Courses
1	2	3
97.	Government Boys Senior Secondary School, Mandawali, Delhi	Applied Horticulture
98.	Government Boys Senior Secondary School, Kalyan Puri, Delhi	Office Management and Sectt. Practice, Textile and Design
99.	Government Boys Senior Secondary School, Jhilmil Colony, Delhi	Electronics Technology
100.	Government Co-Edn. Senior Secondary School, Vishwas Nagar, Delhi	Electrical Technology, Air conditioning and Refrigeration Technology, Auditing and Accountancy, Library Science
101.	Government Girls Senior Secondary School, Geeta Colony, Delhi	Dress Design and Making
102.	Government Girls Senior Secondary School, Feroz Shah Kotla, Delhi	Nutrition and Food Preparation
103.	Government Girls Senior Secondary School, Kailash Nagar, Delhi	Stenography (English)
104.	Government Girls Senior Secondary School, Vivek Vihar, Delhi	Life Insurance

Sl. No.	Name of the School	Vocational Courses
1	2	3
105.	Government Girls Senior Secondary School, No. 3, Gandhi Nagar, Delhi	Dress Design and Making
106.	Government Boys Senior Secondary School, Krishan Nagar, Delhi	Computer Technology
107.	Government Girls Senior Secondary School, No. 1, Gandhi Nagar, Delhi	Health care and Beauty Culture, Textile and Design

Public Schools in Delhi

8590. SHRI PRATAPRAO. B. BHOSALE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether some of the recognised schools in Delhi are running Nursery sections on public lines and are charging accordingly;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether some instructions for running of such sections in aided and recognised schools exist;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the steps being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) to (e) According to the information furnished by Delhi Administration there were 169.85 and 113 private un-aided recognised, middle, secondary and senior secondary schools respectively being run in Delhi during 1989-90. The majority of such un-aided recognised private schools are having pre-primary classes and are charging according to their schedule of fees.

Fifteen public schools have been started by the Management Committees in the buildings of secondary and senior secondary schools aided by Delhi Administration.

As per Rule 50 of the Delhi School Education Rules, 1973, made under the Act, for recognition of a school:-

- i) the accommodation should be sufficient for the classes under instruction in the school;
- ii) there should be no thoroughfare or public passage through any part of

the school premises.

Delhi Administration has not granted permission to run these public schools in the buildings of aided schools. In regard to the action against these schools, Delhi Administration is consulting their Law Department. Action against these schools, if any, will depend upon the advice of the Law Department of Delhi Administration.

Clearance to Birupa-Genguti Island Project

8591. SHRI GOPINATH GAJAPATHI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has approved the Birupa-Genguti Island project in Orissa;

(b) if so, the estimated cost of the project; and

(c) the total hectares of land likely to be brought under cultivation when the project is implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI BHAGEY GOBARDHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Rs. 463 lakhs.

(c) 8086 hectares of gross cultivated area is proposed to be covered by irrigation from this project.

Illegal Trade in Wild Life

8592. SHRI PRATAPRAO B. BHOSALE:
SHRI SHANTILAL PURUSHOTTAM DAS PATEL:

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

(a) whether hides and skins of a large number of leopards, tigers, crocodiles, snakes etc have been seized recently in Delhi,

(b) if so, the details of this seizure and its value in the International Market,

(c) the reasons for mushrooming of this illegal trade in wildlife products,

(d) the action taken against those involved in this illegal trade and

(e) the preventive steps being taken to check this in future?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NILAMANI ROUFRAY) (a) and (b) The list of wild animal skins and trophies seized by Delhi Administration between 30.12.1989 - 23.3.1990 is given in the statement attached. The value of seized goods is estimated by Delhi Administration to be Rs. 21.50 lakhs. However, it is difficult to evaluate the price of items whose trade is banned.

(c) Demand and use of such rare items, resulting into extraordinary high price in the underworld market seems to be the main reasons behind such trade.

(d) Action taken against persons involved in the trade include

- prosecution under the provisions of Wild Life (Protection) Act
- compounding of cases involving animals not included in Schedule I and II (Part-II) of the Act

(e) Precautionary steps being taken to

check illegal trade in wildlife products include.

i) Hunting of endangered species and trade in articles made out of such species has been banned under provisions of Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972

ii) International trade in endangered species of plants and animals and articles made thereof has been banned under the provisions of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES)

iii) Export of articles made out of pelts of wild animals is prohibited under Export Policy

iv) Central Assistance is provided to States and Union Territories for strengthening anti-poaching infrastructure

v) Special schemes for protection and conservation of tigers and rhinos are being implemented

vi) Close coordination is maintained with the Police at State level and with Customs Department, Directorate of Revenue Intelligence, Central Bureau of Investigation, Coast Guards and Army at Government of India level regarding anti-poaching measures

vii) A system of cash rewards have been introduced for getting intelligence about poachers and illegal traders

STATEMENT*List of Animal Skins Seized by Delhi Administration form 30.12.1989 to 2.3.1990*

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Species</i>	<i>Skin/Trophy Seized</i>
1	2	3
1.	Tiger	2
2.	Leopard	29
3.	Otter	170
4.	Hill fox	22
5.	Hyana	1
6.	Crocodile	2
7.	Black Buck	1
8	Common fox	24
9.	Jackal	141
10	Large Indian Civit	7
11.	Tody Cat	15
12.	Jungle Cat	123
13.	Leopard Cat	1
14	Desert Cat	3
15	Red Fox	165
16	Snake	6014
17	Black Buck	1 Trophy
18.	Tiger Bones	30 Kilograms
19.	Snake skin articles	94

Anganwadi Centres in Punjab

8593. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Anganwadi Centres in Punjab; and

(b) the number of male and female teachers, separately working in these centres?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRIMATI USHA SINHA) (a) The total number of Anganwadi Centres sanctioned in Punjab, as on 31.3 1990 is 6717.

(b) Each Anganwadi Centres is managed by An Anganwadi Worker, assisted by a Helper Both of them are voluntary, part-time, honorary female workers

Central Assistance to Punjab for forest Plantation

8594 SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have given assistance to Punjab for forest plantation in the Hoshiarpur district and other backward areas of Punjab

(b) if so, the details of the areas covered thereby; and

(c) the different kinds of plants planted in these areas under the centrally sponsored scheme during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NILAMANI ROURAY): (a) Central assistance has been provided to the Government of Punjab under

the schemes of Rural Fuelwood Plantations, Silviculture Development, Decentralised nurseries and the Rural Employment Schemes of the Department of Rural Development.

(b) Details of areas coverage under all afforestation activities in Punjab, including Hoshiarpur district, during the period 1986-87 to 1989-90 are as under:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Area (in hectares)</i>
1	2
1986-87	28379.50
1987-88	24776.00
1988-89	28730.00
1989-90	20000.00 (target)

(c) The main species planted are for raising fuelwood, fodder, fruit and other forest produced like *Khair, Siris, Anola Bhaera, Bakain, Bamboo, Keekar, Neem* and *Subabul, etc.*

[*Translation*]

English as Medium of Instruction in Delhi Schools

8595. SHRI M.S. PAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of primary, secondary and higher secondary schools under Delhi Administration, Municipal Corporation of Delhi where medium of instruction has become English from 1990-91 session and the classes from which this medium has been introduced; and

(b) the reasons for introducing English as the medium?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) and (b). According the informa-

tion furnished by Delhi Administration English as a medium of instruction has been introduced in the following schools from academic session 1990-91:

<i>Category and No. of Schools</i>	<i>Class</i>	<i>Number of Sections</i>
Primary Schools	Nil	Nil
Secondary Schools —9	1st	One Section
Senior Secondary Schools—20	1st	One Section
Senior Secondary Schools—3	IXth	One Section
Senior Secondary Schools —1	VI th & IXth	One Section

This has been done on the basis of a demand from a large number of parents. Municipal Corporation of Delhi has not introduced English as a medium of instruction in any schools under them.

[English]

Teakwood Potential in Teekamgarh, MP

8596. KUMARI UMA BHARATI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the State in the country where 'teakwood' is found:

(b) whether any survey of Teekemargh district in Madhya Pradesh has been conducted to exploit the potential of this scarce wood:

(c) whether the area located in Teekamgarh has a great potential of producing this wood: and

(d) if so, the steps proposed to be taken in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NILAMANI ROUTRAY): (a) According to information contained in the book 'The Silviculture of Indian Tress' by R.S. Troup, Teak occurs naturally in the states of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tamilnadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

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

Tissue Culture Method for Producing Saplings

8597. SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether forest cover has been

diminishing over the years as revealed by the Remote Sensing Laboratory data;

(b) whether the Government had failed to bring out this data in time for corrective action;

(c) whether there have been many R & D programmes and other scheme for using tissue culture method for producing saplings; and if so, details of these schemes indicating funds spent in the Seventh Five year Plan, and

(d) how many saplings have been produced through tissue-culture and what is the estimated survival?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NILAMANI ROUFRAY) (a) According to the study conducted by Forest Survey of India with the help of satellite imagery the forest cover in the country was 64 20 million hectares during the period 1981-83. It was reduced to 64 01 million hectares during the period 1985-87. Thus there has been a reduction of 0 19 million hectares of forest cover in the country between the assessments made in 1981-83 and 1985-87

(b) The trend of continuing deforestation had attracted government's attention and as a corrective measure the Government has set up the National Wasteland Development Board in 1985 for massive afforestation

(c) (1) As per the information furnished by the Department of Biotechnology the following action has been taken by them regarding R & D programmes of tissue culture

— Two projects were sanctioned in Feb 1989 for

setting up Pilot Plant facilities at National Chemical Laboratory, Pune and Tata Energy Research Institute, New Delhi with a view to carry out large scale micro propagation and bulk multiplication of elite forest trees, using tissue culture techniques

— Eight R & D projects for developing and standardisation of tissue culture techniques for Plantlet regeneration through elite nationally important forest tree species have been started

— An amount of Rs 4 46 cores have been released during the 7th Five Year Plan period for the above projects

(2) The Scientists at National Chemical Laboratory have been doing research on tissue culture of teak bamboo, Eucalyptus and Salvedora species

(3) The Indian Institute of Forest Genetics and tree breeding at Coimbatore has been set up as one of the six institutes under Indian Council of Forest Research and Education in 1986. A division of tissue culture has been set up at Coimbatore to do research work on this subject

(d) The total number of tissue culture plantlets produced in the above projects

during the 7th Five Year Plan is 23,000. The present survival rate is 85-90%.

Construction of Youth Hostels in Hassan (Karnataka)

8598. SHRI H.C. SRIKANTIAH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the places where youth hostels were constructed during 1989 in Hassan district in Karnataka with Central assistance;

(b) the total amount of assistance given for the construction of these youth hostels; and

(c) the places where youth hostels are proposed to be constructed during 1990 in Hassan district in Karnataka?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) One youth hostel has been constructed in Hassan town itself.

(b) An amount of Rs. 27,57,573.00 lakh has been released to CPWD for its construction. An amount of Rs. 1.50 lakhs has also been paid to the State Government for its furnishing.

(c) *There is no such proposal.*

Archaeological relics in Bastar District of Madhya Pradesh

8599. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of archaeological relics in Bastar district of Madhya Pradesh are lying in a state of disrepair; and

(b) if so, the details of the steps Government propose to take or has taken in this

regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) No, Sir. The monuments and sites protected by the Central Government in the district of Bastar, Madhya Pradesh, are not in a state of disrepair. The State Government also protect some monuments in the district.

(b) Does not arise.

Silica From Paddy Husk

8600. SHRI A.K. ROY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any technology for producing good quality silica from paddy husk;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether this technology has been put to commercial use anywhere in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) Yes, Sir, there is an indigenous technology for producing good silica from paddy husk ash.

(b) The know-how for the manufacture of silica from paddy husk ash was developed by the Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur, and the same was assigned to the National Research Development Corporation (NRDC) for licensing the know-how to interested entrepreneurs.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) NRDC has licensed on 11th June,

1986, the know-how for production of precipitated silica for Paddy Husk Ash to M/s Unique Silica Development Pvt. Ltd., Mehtab Road, Orissa, who have set up a commercial plant in Cuttack. The trial production in the plant has begun in November, 1989.

Cement Technology by IIT, Kharagpur

8601. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of a technology developed in the Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur to produce cement from paddy husk;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the technology was put into use to manufacture cement anywhere in the country; and

(d) if so, the results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur has developed rice husk based processes for special cement and for Silica products. The cement process has been patented and given to NRDC for commercial exploitation.

(c) and (d). No company has yet taken the know how for cement. However, the Silica products have been commercialised by Unique Silica Development in Cuttack.

Restructuring of National Wastelands Development Board

8602. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have

mooted out a plan to restructure the National Wastelands Development Board;

(b) if so, the broad features of this plan; and

(c) the role envisaged for voluntary agencies at the management level?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NILAMANI ROURAY): (a) and (b). It has been decided that National Wastelands Development Board shall guide and oversee the Wastelands Development Programme and will adopt a mission approach for enlisting people's participation, harnessing science and technology, and achieving inter-disciplinary coordination in programme planning and implementation.

(c) Voluntary Agencies have been given representation in the management of the Board.

[*Translation*]

Plantation Along Roads, Railway Lines etc.

8603. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to refer to the reply given on 9 April, 1990 to Unstarred Question No. 3970 regarding plantation on roads and state:

(a) the total length of railway lines, roads and canals, State-wise, and the length of railway lines, roads and canals where tree-planting has already been done alongside and the number of fruit trees among them; and

(b) the time by which the process of planting fruit trees on both sides of the roads, railway lines and canals is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NILAMANI ROURAY): (a) and (b). The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[*English*]

Clearance for Construction of Dam In Raigad

8604. **SHRI A. R. ANTULAY:** Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that construction of a small dam for the supply of drinking water to Borli-Panchatan and other surrounding areas of Shrivardhan Tehsil of Raigad district is pending for want of environmental clearance;

(b) if so, when the clearance is likely to be given by the Government; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NILAMANI ROURAY): (a) to (c). All hydel power projects and only the major irrigation projects are referred to the Ministry of Environment & Forests for environmental clearance. The small dam project for supplying drinking water to Borli Panchatan, therefore, does not require environmental clearance.

U.G.Cs Grants to Maharashtra Universities

8605. **SHRI A.R. ANTULAY:** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Technological University at Lonera in Raigad district in Maharashtra has been the recipient of UGC grants:

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) to (c). According to information furnished by the University Grants Commission, the Commission has not received any notification issued by the Govt. of Maharashtra about establishment of Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Technological University at Lonera in Raigad district.

Opening of Engineering College in Maharashtra

8606. **SHRI A. R. ANTULAY:** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal to set up any Engineering College or any allied institutes for higher Technological education in the Konkan region of Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, how Government propose to meet this long outstanding demand for setting up an Engineering College in the backward area of Konkan region of Maharashtra?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) to (c). Maharashtra Government has set up a Babasaheb Ambedkar Technological University at Lonera in Konkan Region which has started functioning from June 1989 to cater to the demand in the backward areas of Konkan Region. Degree Course in Petrochemical Engineering has been started from June 1989. Besides this, there is no other proposal under consideration.

Turn over of Electronic Industry

8607. SHRI RAMDAS SINGH. Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state

(a) the present turn over of the electronic industry per year,

(b) the steps taken by Government to promote the electronics industry, and

(c) the target fixed for the electronics industry during 1990-91?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (PROF M G K MENON) (a) The production of electronic industry in the country during 1989-90 is likely to be Rs 9210 crores

(b) The steps taken by the Government to promote electronic industry are given in the statement given below

(c) Estimated production of the electronics industry during 1990-91 is Rs 11950 crores

STATEMENT

The following specific policy measures have been taken to promote the electronic industry in the country

- a) For a number of categories, "broad-based" licences are issued
- b) The electronic components industry has been delicensed
- c) The import of technology and foreign collaboration are permitted in all areas of electronics. Units having foreign equity less than 40 percent allowed in all areas
- d) Development of small scale indus-

try is being encouraged. Approvals for a number of items have been decentralised to the level of State Dis Investment limit for this sector has been revised to Rs. 35.0 lakhs and that for ancillary units to Rs. 45.0 lakhs

- e) In order to achieve economies of scale in certain key areas, certain components which were reserved for small scale sector have been dereserved
- f) In almost all areas of electronics, excluding consumer electronics, MRTP companies have been exempt from clearance under section 21 and 22 of MRTP Act
- g) The private sector units are permitted to manufacture telephones EPABX, teleprinters, facsimile equipment, data communication terminals, etc. In addition certain switching equipment below 2000 lines and transmission equipment below 120 voice/data channels are also allowed in the private sector. Other telecommunication items can also be taken up by the private sector with Central/State Government participation of at least/per cent equity shares
- h) For computer industry, the emphasis is on the manufacture of computers based on latest technology at prices comparable with international level and progressively increasing indigenisation consistent with economic viability
- i) A new software policy has been announced to encourage production and export of software
- j) Import duty on raw materials,

component and capital equipment has been reduced. For component industry, the duty or raw material, parts & semi-finished goods have been rationalised.

- k) The import policy has been rationalised with a view to increasing production.
- l) Government is promoting appropriate applications of electronics to improve productivity, equality, safety and quality of services.
- m) Various project have been initiated by the Technology Development Council, National Radar Council, National Micro-electronics Council and Electronic Materials Development Council (EMDC) with a view to promote innovation, product design and development and technology development which are all basic for the growth of a healthy electronics industry
- n) Various research centres and laboratories such as the Society for Applied Microwave Electronics Engineering and Research, National Centre for Software Technology, Centre for Development of Telematics, Centre for Development of Advanced Computing Technology, Centre for Materials for Electronics Technology (CMET) for Development of Material and several Electronics Research and Development Centres have been setup to carry out R & D in well identified areas, which is also a measure for development self reliant industrial base.

Industrial Units Causing Pollution in Andhra Pradesh

8608. SHRI B.N. REDDY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of air and water pollution by industrial units in Andhra Pradesh which have come to the notice of Government during the last two years; and

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

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NILAMANI ROUSTRAY): (a) During the last two years the Andhra Pradesh Pollution Control Board has identified 120 major polluting industrial units.

(b) Notices under Section 5 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 have been issued against all the the 120 industrial units. Out of these directions for closure have been issued to 56 industrial units.

Polluted Ground Water

8609. SHRI B.N. REDDY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any study has been conducted by the Centre of Science and Environment, Delhi to find out the number of villages in the country where villagers have been adversely affected by the polluted ground water; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NILAMANI ROUSTRAY): (a) A preliminary study financed by the Union Ministry of Environment & Forests has been undertaken by the Centre

for Science and Environment, Delhi on "Bichhri : A village in crisis: A case study of ground water pollution".

(b) The main objectives of the study are:

- i) to study the extent and seriousness of the pollution of wells in the area;
- ii) to predict the likely spread of pollution, and
- iii) to study the likely effects and implications of this pollution.

Two surveys have so far been carried out. According to the preliminary findings, the ground water of the region has been found to be affected as a result of discharge of effluent from some industries located in Bichhri.

Hydel Projects of Kerala

8610. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have instructed the Kerala Government to submit revised proposal for Pooyamkutty, Karappara and Kuriarkutti hydel projects;

(b) if so, the reasons for calling for the revised proposals

(c) whether any on-the-spot study has been made by the Ministry of Environment & Forests on any of these projects; and

(d) if so, details of findings with regard to possible effects on environment in each of these cases?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NILAMANI

ROUTRAY): (a) and (b). Karappara Kuriarkutti hydel project submitted in 1979 was rejected due to its adverse environmental impacts. The State authorities subsequently agreed in 1989 to modify the proposal by incorporating the suggestions of an Expert Group constituted to study the water and energy needs of Palghat region. No revision in the Pooyamkutty project has been suggested.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir.

A report prepared on Karappara Kuriarkutti project in 1982 showed that it will involve destruction of tropical rain forest and have adverse impact on the Parambikulam sanctuary. Pooyamkutty project study shows that it will adversely affect the economy as well as the environment in the region.

[*Translation*]

Examination in CBSE

8611. SHRI RAMJILAL SUMAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the students of 10th class studying in Secondary Schools under Central Board of Secondary Education have to qualify all the three science subjects separately for getting through in the examination;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to change the existing system; and

(c) if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) to (c). Under both the old and new CBSE schemes for examinations in Science, students taking the 10th class examination do not have to qualify in all the three Science subjects separately for passing the examination.

In the new CBSE scheme of studies for the 10th class Science is taught as an integrated subject comprising Physics Chemistry and Life Sciences. Students have to appear for only one Science paper at the 10th class examination.

This new scheme of examination was introduced in the Kendriya Vidyalayas from March, 1990 examination and will be introduced in all other CBSE affiliated schools from the March, 1991 examination.

[English]

CBI Report Against Secretaries and Additional Secretaries

8612. SHRIM V. CHANDRA SHEKARA MURTHY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received reports against some of the present Secretaries and Additional Secretaries to Government of India from the CBI;

(b) whether the CBI has sent different reports against individual officers for appropriate action to different Ministries and departments of Government;

(c) whether any follow-up action has been taken in each and every case;

(d) if so, the facts thereof; and

(e) what further action is being contemplated to ensure appropriate action?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) to (e). Report was received from the C.B.I in 1989 about certain transactions, in which the conduct of an officer of this level was also commented upon. The matter is under examination of Government.

National Literacy Mission

8613. SHRI DILIP SINGH JUDEO: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether National Literacy Mission has introduced some new primers aimed at making alterations in the existing programme with a view to making it more attractive and efficient;

(b) whether arrangements have been made to provide each State a separate set of primers free so that the students can make use of them whenever they have time to spare;

(c) if so, the number of such primers supplied to the Hindi-speaking States like Madhya Pradesh so far;

(d) the number of people registered with the above Mission so far since its inception and that likely to be registered during the current year; and

(e) the broad outlines of the programme chalked out for motivation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) Under the overall guidance of the National Literacy Mission Authority, new primers have been developed to improve the pace and content of learning.

(b) Under the Mass Programme of Functional Literacy, literacy kits are being provided free of cost since 1986 to the students of universities, colleges and schools.

(c) The literacy kits are produced through the State Resource Centres (SRCs). the number of literacy kits which the SRCs in the Hindi-speaking States have been asked to prepare during 1990-91 for use under the

Mass programme of Functional Literacy is as under:

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>State/UT</i>	<i>No. of Literacy Kits</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
1.	Bihar	1,50,000
2	Haryana	24,000
3.	Madhya Pradesh	80,000
4	Rajasthan	2,00,000
5	Uttar Pradesh	2,50,000
6	Delhi	10,000

(d) The total number of persons who are reported to have been enrolled during 1988-89 and 1989-90 (Upto December, 1989) are 85 23 lakhs and 84 56 lakhs respectively. The number of persons enrolled in the current year is likely to exceed last year's number.

(e) The Central issue in literacy is motivation of the learner as also of functionaries. Some of the specific steps taken in this direction are

- i) Improving the pace and quality of the programme by adopting the new integrated primer which would introduce a process of self-directed learning and self-evaluation to sustain motivation,
- ii) Integrating in the Primers the messages of health, family welfare and such other issues as are of direct interest to the lives of the learners, particularly of women, of SC and ST
- iii) Selecting functionaries such as the

Instructor Prerak and the Project officer who are dedicated and well trained;

- iv) Improving the facilities at the adult education centres by providing better lighting arrangements improved teaching/learning aids, etc.,
- v) Creating through Jathas or cultural caravans an environment which is conducive to literacy and which values literacy;
- vi) Providing an institutional framework for post-literacy and continuing education through the Jana Shikshan Nilayam.
- vii) Use of motivational films/spots on the electronic media

Efficiency Bar Cases

8614 SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA:
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether instructions contained in memorandum No. 29014/2/88-Est. (A) dated 30 March, 1989 from the Department of Personnel regarding crossing of efficiency bar by Government servants are being followed by various Ministries of the Government; and

(b) if so, reasons for not giving the benefit of these orders to employees whose cases stand now finalised but the employees concerned were undergoing penalty at the time of issue of these orders?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. No instance to the contrary has been brought to the notice of this Department

(b) The provision for a review of the Efficiency Bar cases with respect to the original recommendations kept in sealed cover, where the disciplinary/criminal proceedings end only in a minor penalty, has become effective from the date of issue of the O.M. dated 30.3.1989 and hence apply prospectively. A case where the disciplinary/criminal proceedings had already concluded before that date and the Government servant concerned is undergoing minor penalty, does not come within the purview of these instructions.

Southern Regional Cultural Centre in Thanjavur

8615. SHRI S. SINGARAVADIVEL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Southern Regional Cultural Centre in Thanjavur is still functioning without its own building; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken by the Government to develop this cultural centre?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) No Sir. Under the scheme of

Zonal Cultural Centres, the Government of Tamil Nadu has given free of cost, Sangeetha Mahal, in the Palace Complex at Thanjavur for locating the South Zone Cultural Centre.

(b) As originally envisaged, the Central Government has released its share of Rs. 5.00 crore to the South Zone Cultural Centre. In addition, the Central Government has also paid the Union Territories's share towards the corpus fund.

Allocation to Dadra and Nagar Haveli

8616. SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT:
SHRI R.N. RAKESH:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have not allocated/released the share capital contribution to the administration of Dadra and Nagar Haveli consequently for the Second Budget year;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the total amount likely to be released and the time by which it will be released?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI BHAGEY GOBARDHAN): (a) and (b). Share capital contribution by the Administration of Dadra and Nagar Haveli relates to the Sugar Factory Project at Silvassa. In the Annual Plans of 1989-90 and 1990-91 token provision was made pending detailed consideration of the Project's viability, impact on environment and other related aspects. The decision to clear the Project has been taken only recently.

(c) The total amount likely to be released will be equivalent to the Union Terri-

tory's Share of equity amounting to about Rs. 8.00 crores. This will be made available in a phased manner.

Reservation Policy

8617. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a general resentment, specially among students, against the present reservation policy of Government and extension of the reservation for another ten years; and

(b) if so, the steps taken or to be taken to remove feelings amongst people on this matter and make suitable changes in the policy?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). Agitation against the present Reservation Policy of the Government of India was reported in December, 1989 in some part of the country.

The policy of reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in service under the Government of India flows from Constitutional provisions and has no time limit. The reservation of seats in the Lok Sabha and State Vidhan Sabhas for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has been extended for another 10 years by 63rd Amendment to the Constitution. There is no proposal for change in the policy of the Government.

Forestry Education

SHRI PRAKASH KOKO BRAHMBHATT: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) Whether forestry and agricultural

students of G.B. Pant Agriculture University have demanded that forestry education be expanded on a national level and the existing recruitment rules for posts in the Forest Departments be amended;

(b) if so, whether Government have considered their demands;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) by what time the recruitment rules are likely to be amended?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (NILAMANI ROUTRAY):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). Suitable amendments in Recruitment/Examination Rules have already been made to make Forestry graduates eligible for appearing in Indian Forest Service examination. Instructions have also been issued in March, 1988 to all State Governments to take action to make forestry graduates eligible for recruitment to State Forest Service and Rangers cadres. They have also been asked to include forestry as one of the optional subjects for such recruitment.

National Transport Safety Board

8621. SHRI K.S. RAO: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have recently wound up the National Transport Safety Board;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the objectives for which the Board was set up have been achieved; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). The National Transportation Safety Board had been set up in 1987 with the main objective of bringing about improvements in transport safety in the different transport sectors. During its tenure it made many valuable suggestions to the concerned transport ministries.

A decision was taken to wind up the Board as it was felt that it would be more appropriate if the sectoral safety organisations are adequately strengthened to achieve the objectives instead of having a separate organisation for the same purpose. This would also save the expenditure on such a full-fledged body.

Environment Fund

8622. SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to set up an Environment Fund in place of the Planet Protection Fund mooted by the previous Government;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the broad objectives of the said fund and the amount proposed to be allocated therefor; and

(d) whether Government placed for discussion the above proposal before the Global Ecological Conference held in USA recently?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NILAMANI ROUFRAY): (a) There is no proposal to set up an environment fund in place of the Planet Protection Fund through in the meetings of international fora the establishment of a suitable funding mechanism to support the developing countries in switching over to substitutes of chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) is

being discussed.

(b) to (d). Does not arise

Attendance in Punjab Government Offices

8623. BABA SUCHA SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) what is the average working hours of a Government servant in Punjab after deducting all kinds of holidays and leave to which a Government servant in Punjab Government is entitled and after considering his normal unauthorised leave and absence;

(b) the average number of Government servants not staying in their headquarters on working days and otherwise;

(c) the extent of private business or vocation undertaken by Government employees, real or behami;

(d) the number of trade union or social workers among government employees who are free from their duties; and

(e) the steps taken or contemplated to minimise absenteeism amongst Government servants in Punjab and to enforce them?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) to (e). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Pollution by Factories in Rajasthan

8624. SHRI KAILASH MEGHWAL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether smoke, dust and water filth emitted by Lakshmi Cement, Jaykaypuram in district Sirohi of Rajasthan and Hindustan Zinc Limited in Udaipur, Rajasthan have

been causing grave environmental pollution;

(b) if so, the remedial measures that have been adopted to contain this environmental pollution;

(c) whether they have adequate waste treatment systems; and

(d) if not, the action taken against these defaulting units?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NILAMANI ROUTRAY): (a) The emissions and effluents from the Lakshmi Cement in Jaykaypuram and Hindustan Zinc Limited in Udaipur have been above the prescribed standards.

(b) and (c) Lakshmi Cement in Jaykaypuram and Hindustan Zinc Limited in Udaipur have now installed pollution control devices. The emissions and effluents are within the prescribed limits laid down by the Rajasthan State Pollution Control Board and at present there is no grave environmental pollution from these two units

(d) Does not arise

[*Translation*]

Reservation of Jobs for Women in Government Service

8625. SHRI MADHAVRAO SC IDIA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered the question of reservation of seats in the Central Civil Services and other All India Services for women,

(b) if so, what decision has been taken, in this regard; and

(c) if no decision has yet been taken, at what stage the matter stands and when a decision is likely to be taken?

PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) to (c). The issue of reservation for women in certain appropriate vocations/services under the Government is under examination.

[*English*]

SC/ST Members in Planning Commission

8626. SHRI CHAND RAM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any member of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes has been taken in the Planning Commission since the inception of the Commission in 1951;

(b) whether Government propose to appoint a member from amongst these Castes or any of the Socially backward classes to the Planning Commission; and

(c) whether any suggestion has been received in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI BHAGEY GOBARDHAN): (a) and (b). No information as to how many members of SC/ST or belonging to socially backward classes have been appointed as Members, Planning Commission, is readily available in the Planning Commission. Members, Planning Commission, are appointed on their individual eminence and expertise in one or the other area relevant to the Planning for socio-economic development, without reference to caste.

(c) Yes, Sir.

SC/ST IAS Officers

8627. SHRI CHAND RAM : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total strength of IAS Officers in the country;

(b) the number of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes Officers in position and their percentage to the total strength;

(c) the required number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Officers, as per the prescribed norms;

(d) the total number of Secretaries to the Government of India and the number out of them are from the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes;

(e) the number of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes officers in the posts of Additional Secretaries, Joint Secretaries and Directors in the Government of India in the IAS Cadre and also those belonging to Non-Scheduled Castes and Tribes; and

(f) the steps Government are taking to give full representation to the Scheduled

Castes, Scheduled Tribes Officers in the posts of Additional Secretaries, Joint Secretaries and Directors?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) The total number of IAS officers in the country as on 1.1.1990 is 4991.

(b) The number of Scheduled Castes Officers in position is 572 as on 1.1.1990 and they form 11.5 per cent of the total strength. The total number of Scheduled Tribes Officers in position as on 1.1.1990 is 280 and they form 5.6 per cent of the total strength.

(c) There is 15% reservation for the Scheduled Castes and 7 1/2% reservation for the Scheduled Tribes in the direct recruitment quota.

(d) The total number of Secretaries to Government of India is 46 and there are no Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Officers from amongst them.

(e) The total number of Additional Secretaries, Joint Secretaries and Directors and the number of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes officers from the I.A.S. is given in the table below:—

Level of post	Total number as on 30.4.90	Of them belonging to		
		Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes	Others
1	2	3	4	5
Additional Secretaries	38	—	—	38
Joint Secretaries	171	6	1	164
Directors	110	12	4	94

(f) The posts of Additional Secretary, Joint Secretary and Director in the Govern-

ment of India are filled by borrowing officers from All-India Services and participating Group 'A' organised Services of the Central Government under the Central Staffing Scheme. All officers are on deputation from their parent Service for prescribed tenures.

Denudation of Forests

8628 SHRI JANARDHAN POOJARY
Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state

(a) whether one of the reasons for denudation of forests is demand for 235 million cubic metres of firewood against a production of 40 million cubic metres, and

(b) if so, the steps Government are taking to increase production of firewood and at the same time save the forests?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NILAMANI ROURAY) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) The Government is taking following steps to increase production of firewood and to save the forest

1. Alternative sources of energy are encouraged to replace fuelwood in domestic and commercial sectors
2. Accent on Social Forestry and Wasteland Development to provide alternative source of fuel, fodder and timber to rural communities
3. National Wasteland Development Board has been set up as a nodal agency for implementation of wasteland Development programme by reforestation of degraded land and restoration of

ecological balance with an objective to:—

- * check land degradation
- * put wastelands to sustainable use
- * Increase biomass availability specially fuelwood/fodder; and
- * Restore ecological balance.

Science Industry Consortium on Bio-Technology

9629 SHRI Y S RAJA SEKHAR REDDY Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state

(a) whether science industry Consortium on Bio-technology is likely to become operational shortly, and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (PROF. M G K MENON) (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Department of Biotechnology has taken the initiative to set up a Science Industry Consortium in the country in biotechnology. The existing scientific infrastructure, academia, industry and financial institutions would be associated with this activity. The detailed scope of work, programme content, organisational structure, management strategies and operational details are being defined. An Inventory of Industries and Financial Institutions who would participate in this activity is under preparation. It is expected to start the Project sometime by August-September, 1990. The main thrust would be on product and process development and improvement, related R & D aspects and training of people.

Posting of Airmen and Non-Combatants

8630 SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state.

(a) the number of airmen and non-combatants meant for Air Force units held in Air Headquarters in excess of sanctioned strength,

(b) whether this is permissible under the rules and regulations and

(c) if not, the reasons for which they are not given their proper postings?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR RAJA RAMANNA) (a) The number of airmen and non-combatants held in Air HQs in excess of sanctioned strength is 98 and 91 respectively

(b) Yes, Sir

(c) Does not arise

Rooting out of Trees in Narela, Delhi

8631 PROF VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state

(a) whether a large area of land in Narela region has been acquired for planned development of Narela Township and standing trees are being rooted out there

(b) if so, whether Government intend to conduct a spot survey of this area to look into the felling of trees

(c) if so by when such action is likely to be taken

(d) whether clearance for acquisition of

this land had been obtained by Ministry of Environment and Forests,

(e) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(f) whether Government propose to review such cases where clearance has already been given, and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NILAMANI ROURAY) (a) to (c) Delhi Development Authority has informed that an area of 1134 acres has been acquired for planned development of Narela Township and that no standing trees have been uprooted in this area

(d) to (g) According to Delhi Development Authority, the land acquired by them is not forest land and hence no clearance for acquisition of this land was obtained from the Ministry of Environment and Forests

Research and Development Expenditure

8632 SHRI BANWARILAL PUROHIT Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state

(a) whether the research and development expenditure of Government in the industrial sector is not adequate enough to raise productivity in industries

(b) if so, whether Government has since taken or proposed to take any steps to spend more on research and development work and improve productivity, and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (PROF M G K MENON) (a) to (c) Nearly 80% of the R&D expenditure in the

country is incurred by Government through its major research organisations with their chains of laboratories. Some of these research and development activities relate to the industrial sector. Around 20% of the national R&D expenditure is incurred by industry. R&D in industry by industry is of recent origin in India and has been increasing gradually. New initiatives and efforts have been made to establish close linkages between R&D institutions, academic sector and industry through various mechanisms. This is to ensure that R&D work becomes increasingly relevant to practical problems and is made use of effectively to improve industrial performance.

The Department of Scientific and Industrial Research (DSIR) in the Ministry of Science and Technology has a scheme for recognition of In-house R&D centres in industry. Currently there are over 1200 in-house R&D units in industry which have a valid recognition from DSIR. To encourage R&D in industries, Government has taken several measures which include: presenting awards in recognition of the achievements in industrial R&D; preferential treatment in licensing of industries including MRTP companies, based on indigenous technology; fiscal incentives for expenditure incurred on scientific research and utilisation of indigenous technology.

Expenditure on Research and Development

8633. SHRISANAT KUMAR MANDAL:
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the present expenditure by the private sector on research and development (R&D) and other related science and technology activities is not adequate and has not made any significant contribution towards productivity;

(b) if so, percentage of the present expenditure on R&D to the Gross National Product; and

(c) the steps being taken to raise the level of technology in the country by raising the percentage of research and development expenditure?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND
TECHNOLOGY (PROF. M.G.K. MENON)

(a) The current expenditure by the private sector on R&D is around 20% of the national R&D expenditure; the expenditure incurred by over 1200 in-houses R&D units recognised by the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research (Ministry of Science and Technology) on R&D is about 0.7% of their sales turnover. In industrially advanced countries the R&D expenditure incurred in industry is around 70% of the national R&D expenditure; further the R&D expenditure by the industrial units as percentage of their sales turnover is around 4% and it is even larger in high technology areas like electronics, computers, pharmaceuticals and aerospace. In the light of this the present expenditure by the private sector on R&D and related S&T activities must be regarded as inadequate.

It must be stated, however, that a large number of inventions and innovations made by industries in India have been utilised in industries for import substitution of materials or component, absorption of certain imported technologies and upscaling and commercialising of certain technologies.

(b) The percentage of present expenditure on R&D to the Gross National Product is over 1% of which around 0.2% is contributed by the private sector.

(c) R&D in industry by industry is of recent origin in India, and it has been in-

creasing in recent years. In recognition of the need for this, Government has evolved measures such as: encouraging and recognising establishment of In-house R&D units in industries; encouraging establishment of new enterprises using technology developed indigenously; providing support to consultancy organisations and systems engineering with a view to assisting enterprises to commercialize technologies developed indigenously and providing support to programmes undertaken in the industries for absorption of imported technology. Government would like to see a higher percentage of expenditure on R&D by industry and its meaningful application to improve productivity and develop new technologies.

12.00 hrs.

[English]

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Wardha): As you are aware, in spite of repeated promises being given from the highest authorities in the Government—the Prime Minister, the Finance Minister and everybody—the prices of essential commodities are still rising. There is an agitation going on in the entire country. In all the districts of the country, more than 20 lakh people are protesting, demonstrating and presenting memoranda today. That has been so here also. More than 50,000 people are demonstrating out in Delhi. A memorandum will be presented to you, Sir. I would submit that the Government should take this matter very seriously. It is a question not only concerning one side but the entire Parliament and the entire country. And some of our friends are also worked up on the question of price rise. But when they come over here, they take a different stand. I hope, at least as far as price rise is concerned, the entire Parliament will express its concern. We would like to know the reaction of the Government. The Finance Minister is here. He must tell us what he has brought from outside. Are you going

to get some assistance in containing price rise in India from what you have got from Washington?

PROF. P.J. KURIEN (Mavelikara): It is not that this concern has been expressed from our side only. You should be aware that BJP which is a supporter of the Government from outside, is also agitated over this. The left parties also did the same thing. Today more than 20 million people are on the agitation path. We would like to know specifically what action Government is going to take in this regard. The Finance Minister is here. He should come forward with a statement as to what action he is going to take to curb price rise. You should also be aware that a discussion was held here under Rule 193. All that discussion has gone into deaf ears. And he did not reply to that discussion. Therefore, now we would like to know what the Finance Minister has to say on the question of price rise.

SHRAJIT PANJA (Calcutta North East): Besides other essential commodities, the price rise of all commodities is almost beyond the reach of the ordinary man. In Calcutta, the price of the salt has become Rs. 2 a Kg.; in Malda it is Rs. 2.80 and in Cooh Behar it has gone up to Rs. 3 to Rs. 3.50 (*Interruptions*). You are not concerned about it, I know. You are not concerned about the poor people.

Sir, immediately necessary supplies be made to Bengal. The supplies of iodized salt have to be made quickly. Everyday The Minister there says that no salt is required. But the price of salt is so much high that the common man is suffering. So, immediately the Government should take some steps.

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM (Salem): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I was always under the impression, and I still hold the opinion, that our Finance Minister, Prof. Madhu

Dandavate claims to be a socialist.. (*Interruptions*).

PROF. P.J KURIEN: Claims to be.

SHRI . P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: Yes, claims to be. But unfortunately, when the discussion under rule 193 was taking place, he conveniently was absent and was in a very—shall we call it a socialist nation, according to him?. (*Interruptions*).

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF MADHU DANDAVATE Conveniently absent?

SHRI P R KUMARAMANGALAM Conveniently absent, I repeat I would like to say that when there is a nation-wide agitation going on, the price rise has gone out of control, we have reached double-digit inflation, things are becoming dearer and dearer, salt is becoming as valuable as any other commodity, he must have a reaction. He is still sitting coolly, without even being bothered, and hearing with the headphone on Is not he going to react to this, Sir? Can I plead with you to ask him to react? What is this system? Four of us have now mentioned and he is still sitting quietly Is he going to reply to the discussion under rule 193 today? When is he going to make the statement? How is he going to make the statement? We want some reaction from him now

MR SPEAKER Yes, Shri Vijay Kumar Malhotra

(*Interruptions*)

PROF P J. KURIEN. He should make a statement, Sir

PROF MADHU DANDAVATE It is already listed for tomorrow

MR. SPEAKER: He is replying tomorrow

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I have called Mr. Vijay Kumar Malhotra to raise some other issue..

[*Translation*]

He is on his legs.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI KALP NATH RAI (Ghosi): Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is unprecedented trend in rise of prices (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR SPEAKER It will be done tomorrow I am not preventing him He is very much there

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU (Balasore): I am on a point of order, Sir (*Interruptions*)

MR SPEAKER Let us hear the point of order of Mr. Kundu

(*Interruptions*)

Mr SPEAKER Let us hear his point of order

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seat, Mr Kundu. Let us hear the Finance Minister

(*Interruptions*)

HRISAMARENDRA KUNDU The Point of order must be heard first, whether it is the France Minister or the Prime Minister or whoever he may be. The point of order must get precedence

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, what is your point of order?..

(Interruptions)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: He is an a point of order

(Interruptions)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: The point of order should get precedence.

SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU: Sir, we are all grateful to you that you brought certain discipline to the Zero Hour, and for Zero Hour you rightly said that everybody should give a notice and those who give a notice, you will call them. But in the garb of notice, a chorus is there. One after the other, one after the other..*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: You have made your point. Take your seat. Yes, Mr. Madhu Dandavate..

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You have made your point, Mr. Kundu. Please take your seat...

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I am now calling upon the Minister...

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, you may recall that after the discussion on the price rise had already started, actually the reply was also listed and I was to reply to the discussion. But many hon. Members said that they still wanted to speak. So, I got up and made a request that

since I was going for an urgent work regarding the IMF and World Bank meeting, I sought the permission of the house to allow me to reply to the debate on my return and the entire House said that they would carry on the discussion.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ (Baramulla): Who would say 'No' to Madhuji?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Exactly there are friends like you who are bound to respond. *(Interruptions)* As a result, it was agreed that date should be fixed by the hon. Speaker. Now, as soon as I came back this early morning, I saw the business agenda for tomorrow. Tomorrow, the reply is already listed and I will take cognisance of every point of view that the hon. Members have raised. *(Interruptions)*

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ: In the meantime, the prices have gone up further. Who is responsible for that?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: So, Sir, I will give the reply tomorrow. I will only want to tell you that I don't want to rub in the wrong way when Mr. Kumaramangalam said that I had conveniently gone out. I had gone out with the permission of the House and also with the assurance that when I come back I would reply to the debate. I assure the House that I am replying to the debate tomorrow at 3 O'Clock. You have fortunately listed it in the agenda for tomorrow.

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: It is to suit your convenience and that is what I meant. You should not misunderstand me.

[*Translation*]

PROF. VIJAYKUMAR MALHOTRA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to draw the attention of the august House to the news appearing in the newspaper today that the army of Pakistan has moved closer to the

Indian border. Through electronic and print media in Pakistan a lot of vile propaganda is being done. They have not closed training centres where training is being imparted to the terrorists and these are being run even today. People are coming to India after taking training from there. The newspapers publish advertisements for recruitment of volunteers to liberate Kashmir. Volunteers are being recruited for this purpose. The Simla Agreement is also being violated. When the Hon. Prime Minister issued a warning to Pakistan, it made a deterring impact on Pakistan. But headlines of today's newspapers are that the hon. Minister of External Affairs, Shri Gujral has stated that India will not take any action nor, has it any intentions to destroy the training centres where training is being imparted to terrorists. I would like to tell the Hon. Prime Minister that in spite of the negotiations held between the External Affairs Minister of both the countries in U.S.A., the situation is getting tense because the army of Pakistan moving towards the border, the provisions of the Simla Agreement are being violated everyday and terrorist training centres are being run. It is a very dangerous situation that on one side Pakistan is being warned and on the other our Minister for External Affairs is issuing statement that action will not, be taken. If such activities continue in Pakistan, India will have to take some steps. I would like to tell the Hon. Prime Minister that the entire country should be taken into confidence and people should be informed about the steps the Government is going to take against such activities of Pakistan.

[English]

PROF. N G RANGA (Guntur): Sir, we also agree with our friend. We would like the Defence Minister as well as the Prime Minister to take note of that and then try to give a reply in this House as soon as possible.

[Translation]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA (South Delhi): Mr. Speaker, Sir, if I am not mistaken, about 5-6 days ago, a statement was issued by the Government that it would destroy the training centres of terrorists in Pakistan. This statement was given by an official spokesman and today the hon. Minister of External Affairs has stated something entirely different. (Interruptions)

SHRI BRIJ BHUSHAN TIWARI (Domariaganj): Mr. Speaker, Sir, as stated by hon. member Prof. Vijay Kumar Malhotra, it has been reported in the today's newspapers that a large number of Pakistani tanks have been deployed along the international border near Chhamb area and other preparations are also being made there. Besides, several provocative statements were also issued by the Government of Pakistan. It is a serious matter and related to the security of India. Therefore, through you, I would like to make a demand that the Hon. Prime Minister should give a statement in the House in this regard.

[English]

SHRI MANIK SANYAL (Jalpaiguri): Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the Home Minister, through you, regarding the serious problem that has arisen in the districts of Jalpaiguri and Coochbehar by the activities of BSF. The Border Security Force for some time past have let loose oppression and repression on the people living in the border area between India and Bangladesh along the entire border region of Jalpaiguri and Coochbehar districts on different pretexts.

Sir, I would like to mention here that on 10th April an incident took place at Salmara village under Coochbehar district. The BSF personnel have shot dead Shri Ramani Kanta Barman, a panchayat member of CPI(M), and one of his relatives, Shri Bhutua Bar-

man, at his residence. They are putting all kinds of hindrance in the inquiry conducted by the West Bengal Police by threatening the local police officers. Even they threaten the villagers with fire consequences if they dare appear with here in the instant case. This has created a very serious problem throughout the border area.

I demand adequate compensation to be paid by the Government to the deceased family as well as I demand that the culprits should be punished and the 86th Battalion of BSF should be shifted from there. This is my request to the Home Minister.

SHRI YADVENDRA DATT (Jaunpur): Sir, as my friend, Malhotraji, has just said, Pakistan armies are on our borders and Sir, with the defence of our Air Force Officers concerned are playing drucks and drakes. Mirage has been inducted in the Indian Air Force. For three years that plane has no armament, no guns, no cluster bombs and there were no missiles in that plane. It was flying harmless. The danger to the life of the pilots and the danger to the security of the nation is there. After three years the Indian Air Force woke up and they bought some armament. In this gap of three years, the armament bought had become more expensive and the nation was put to a loss of Rs. 37.39 lakhs. Who is responsible for this irresponsibility, who is playing drucks and drakes with the National Defence? Why this lapse in our security? I would like the Minister of Defence, when he answers the question raised by my friend, Mr. Malhotra, to also look into this and give an explicit assurance to this House that all our armaments, all our ammunition, are upto date and not out of date and everything is fit and this drucks and drakes business will be stopped. There should be an inquiry to find out who is responsible for this terrible mistake or the lapse of security of the nation and the security of our pilots. The persons responsible for it should be punished.

SHRI NANDU THAPA (Sikkim): Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the Government and the hon. Members of this House, through you, to a news item published in *The Times of India* dated 13th May 1990, regarding the infamous poacher, killer, smuggler Veerappan, India's most blood-thirsty hunter of our times.

"Mr. Veerappan is a poacher, smuggler, murderer. Veerappan, who started out as a small-time hood two decades ago, is today a terror in the villages along the Tamil Nadu-Karnataka border. In this period, he is said to have killed some 800 elephants for ivory, smuggled tonnes of sandalwood and ruthlessly done away with all the officials who dared to resist his plunders."

MR. SPEAKER: Please conclude.

SHRI NANDU THAPA: I am concluding. It further says:

"Veerappan was said to enjoy the support of not only the local people—whom he pampered with largesse—but also of the forest officials, policemen and politicians. Forest guards drank and dined with him, policemen connived with him, and politicians sought his help during elections."

So, I want the Central Government to take a serious note of this. I also want both the Ministry of Home Affairs and the Ministry of Environment and Forests to take action to protect the animals which have become extinct in these areas.

SHRI BHABANI SHANKAR HOTA (Sambalpur): Sir, due to devastating floods in Andhra Pradesh, about 500 people have died and the Central Government has taken effective steps to mitigate the sufferings of the people. The Prime Minister has also visited Andhra Pradesh. But in Ganjam dis-

tract of Orissa, flash floods have damaged the standing crops severed the telecommunication links and the roads have also been damaged power lines have been disrupted and about 50 villages in Digapahandi and Sankhemundi blocks of Ganjam district have been affected The villages of Guma, Jalmora and Fasiguda are totally submerged under the flood water Due to unabated heavy rains for the past two days, normal life has been thrown out of gear in Koraput district This is the impact of the heavy cyclonic storm over the Bay of Bengal So, I urge upon the Central Government to send a Central team to the affected areas to assess the damage caused to the crops private and Government buildings telephone lines and grant adequate sum from the Central Government

PROF SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ (Baramulla) Sir I returned from Srinagar only the other day I saw a situation of siege laid by the administration there I saw a situation which is not acceptable to me (*Interruptions*) I am making a balanced statement Kindly listen to me The situation was created by the local administration there It is not my proposition that they should not deal with the militants they should deal with them I saw three or four situations myself On the 9th of this month para-military forces opened fire at two places in which 8 innocent people were killed and 12 wounded On 10th of May, one Mr Latif Ahmed Khan was fired upon

[*Translation*]

AN HON MEMBER That militant was killed (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

PROF SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ No not at all I am making a statement and they should have some respect for my statement They were innocent people On 10th of May, Mr

Latif Ahmed Khan was wounded and he was taken to Tara Niwas by the CRPF people. He was made to bleed to death. (*Interruptions*) Yes; I have verified In border areas, people are in difficulty because of brutality In Uri sector, from 10 villages people have crossed over to Pakistan I want the Prime Minister to respond to the situation, to what is happening in Kashmir

[*Translation*]

SHRI ISHWAR CHAUDHARY (Gaya) Mr Speaker, Sir, the Budget session is going to be over in a few days When we meet again, we will discuss about the devastation of floods to be occurred in various parts, causing loss of life and property of the people Therefore, I would like to draw your attention to Bihar where Kamla Balan, Kosi, Gandak, Ganga, Punpun, Sone and its tributaries will overflow and cause large scale devastation and loss of life and property It will also cause soil erosion at a large scale and crops are also damaged I would like to draw the attention of the Government to the river Phalgu in Gaya This river is a rain-fed river During the rainy season when it is in spate, it causes soil erosion Gradually this river dries up and water recedes as result of which agriculture work is affected and problem of drinking water arises Therefore I would like to make a demand that dam should be constructed on river Phalgu so that rain water does not go waste and water for irrigation and drinking purposes is preserved Gaya is a place of international fame, so special attention should be given to it A discussion was held in regard to the flood situation It is a issue of national interest Since Flood Control Commission has been reduced to a white elephant, therefore, I would like to make a demand that a discussion should be held in time about the achievements of Flood Control Commission and the actions that are going to be taken in this regard I have given a notice under Rule 193 and I seek and opportunity to discuss it in the House

SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD SHASTRI (Rewa): On the one hand the House is concerned about the concentration of Pakistani tanks on the borders which is causing a great threat to our country, while on the other hand major part of the country is facing an acute problem of drinking water. What a paradox! We are faced with a foreign challenge but we can't even provide drinking water to the people in our country. The major parts of the States like Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Rajasthan and Gujarat are facing acute drinking water problem. Innumerable animals have perished due to the non-availability of drinking water. I returned from my constituency only today. In Rewa district people residing in villages have abandoned their cattle in forest feeling that they cannot give them water. In this manner innumerable animals are dying due to the water scarcity. People are fleeing the villages with their children and families so that they may settle at a place where water is available. People are forced to drink polluted water from the nullahs and as a result of they are afflicted by the diseases like jaundice and blood cancer. In Rewa alone about 20 thousand people have been affected by jaundice. A team of ICMR constituted by the Central Government visited the area and submitted the report that epidemic of jaundice has been spreading due to the non-availability of water and drinking of polluted water. Therefore, I would like to urge the Central Government and the hon. Prime Minister to pay attention to this issue by intervening in the matter and making arrangements for adequate funds to enable the State Governments to provide drinking water.

[English]

SHRI P. NARSA REDDY: (Adilabad): Sir, there has been very big cyclone hitting the three States, namely Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and Orissa. Out of these, Andhra is

the worst affected State. As many as 480 people had died and property worth Rs. 1,000 crores has been damaged and Rs. 500 crores worth of standing crops and garden crop, everything has been damaged.

The Prime Minister was kind enough to visit the area. But the announcement he has made is only of Rs. 34 crores which is a pittance, in view of the colossal loss and there is no drinking water. Hundreds of villages are now marooned and about 10 helicopters are flying around to give food. The Finance Minister is here. Therefore he must announce greater relief. Rs. 34 crores is not sufficient as the State would not be able to give anything. In Guntur alone, 200 people had died. Therefore, The Government must come out with liberal assistance.

[Translation]

SHRI M. BAGA REDDY (Medhak): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Prime Minister recently visited Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu. And there, particularly in the coastal area of Andhra Pradesh he saw the destruction brought about by the cyclonic storm..

MR. SPEAKER: Reddy ji speaks very good Hindi.

SHRI M. BAGA REDDY: He has seen the destruction. I hope that he would give a statement in the House today in this regard. He has sanctioned Rs. 34 crores from the funds available under the plan. He has deputed a team but it will take 15 days or a month for them to submit their report. Mr. Speaker, Sir, this problem requires an immediate solution in order to provide them immediate help. If the committee takes long to submit their report more lives would be lost. Therefore my submission is that the hon. Minister of Finance should give reply at the earliest in this regard. (Interruptions)

[*English*]

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: What has been raised by Shri P. Narsa Reddy and Shri Baga Reddy is very important the issue of loss of more than 400 lives and thousands of crores of rupees. Whatever assistance has been given—Rs. 34 crores—is only a pittance. Since the Finance Minister is here and he is listening to this, why don't you ask him to respond? Are you not concerned about it? I am only saying that Government also should be concerned about it. Let the Finance Minister say something here and let him enhance the assistance already given.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Yuvraj is also supporting this

[*Translation*]

SHRI YUVRAJ (Katihar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, in this context I would like to submit that the destruction caused by the cyclonic storm in Andhra has effected Tamil Nadu and Pondichery too. It has not only taken about 450 lives but about 50 lakh people have been affected and more than one lakh cattle have perished. Besides, there is an acute drinking water problem. Food packets are being thrown by helicopters but the scarcity of drinking water is so acute that 30 tankers have been sent from Hyderabad. The sea water has spread on all sides the water of wells has also become saline. Thus my submission is that a committee of the Members of the House should be constituted. Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Government follows its own procedure. This has happened several times in South India, but the M.P.'s Committee has never been constituted. They should make the assessment and propose what measures should be taken by the Government so that loss of life and property may be averted and adequate relief can be provided to the affected people.

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA (South Delhi): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the transport sys-

tem in Delhi is going from bad to worse. I would like to give only a few examples in this regard. Where should the Delhites go? I am submitting this since Delhi has not been declared a State. Two years back the total number of buses in Delhi was 5587 which now reduced to only 500. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI P.J. KURIEN: Many people have died there. We should support it and provide relief to the people. Let the hon. Minister say something.

[*English*]

Let the hon. Minister say something.

MR. SPEAKER: The entire House knows the distress of the people of Andhra Pradesh.

[*Translation*]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: My submission is that the number of buses which was 5587 two years back has reduced to 5000 whereas the number should have increased to 7000 as per the Eighth Five Year Plan. Mr. Speaker, Sir, the DTC employees have started an agitation against the non-implementation of the Fourth Pay Commission's report. Their demands are not being fulfilled. The management which runs the organisation is just like a Mafia gang. It is surprising that the tickets given to the commuters in the private buses operated under DTC had slogans at their back—vote, support and elect Congress (I). This was before the elections. I complained about it. But the practice continues even after the new Government came to power. On my complaint those buses were withdrawn but only 5-7 buses had to face the music whereas the officials who were at the back of this propaganda have been active in their activities and trying to malign the new Government even today. They are responsible for the bad bus service in Delhi. DTC has been suffering a record deficit, and despite that the Produc-

tivity Council have honoured them with the best award. My submission is that the Government should take action against the Mafia gang active in DTC which has ruined the entire bus service. Irregularities in DTC should be investigated and DTC should be freed from clutches of the Mafia gang.

[*English*]

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE (Dum Dum): That is why, they have lost the elections. Why do you complain? This is a kind of action which led to their over-throw. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI BALGOPAL MISHRA (Bolangir): Sir, there is only one express train known as Samleshwari Express which runs between Howrah and Sambalpur in Orissa. In this train, people of Bolangir, Kalahandi, Sambalpur and Sundargarh travel up to Calcutta. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Charles, I have not permitted you.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI BALGOPAL MISHRA: Usually most of the passengers are businessmen and they move with heavy cash. In the last one month, there have— already been three dacoities in this train near about Tata. This train never reaches its destination in time. This is the only express train. I had earlier also raised this matter about the late running of this train in the House and I am repeating it. I request the Government to take note of it and take steps for the safety of life and property of the travelling passengers and extend this train up to Bolangir. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM NAIK (Bombay North): Mr. Speaker, Sir, Government dared to arrest

the revered Shankaracharya on the issue of laying the foundation stone at Ayodhya. A person named Gyan Dev of Hindu Shakti Dal informed the Government that if they did not release the Shankaracharya he would commit self-immolation. When the Shankaracharya was not released, a platform was raised near a police station and thousands of people came to witness the self-immolation by that youth. A funeral pyre was laid there, kerosene and petrol were sprinkled to make arrangements for immolation. But it is a matter of regret that police stood as a silent spectator. When a few persons asked why they did not arrest the young man so that his life could be saved, the police officials replied that unless he committed the crime of self-immolation they could not arrest him. Mr. Speaker, Sir, in this manner the young man Gyan Dev immolated himself in the very presence of the police. He was not even permitted to be arrested so that his life could be saved.

The youth was taken to the hospital after he got burnt and it is a matter of grief that he dies yesterday. It shows the inactivity of the Centre and the State Governments that a person immolates himself like this. The Government should give a statement in the House, clarifying its policy and steps to be taken in such matters. Mr. Speaker, Sir, you might be remembering that some time ago, in Andhra Pradesh, a person named Shri Ramlu undertook fast unto-death and later he died. This incident created grave situations. There is every possibility of the situation becoming explosive this time also. So, the Government should clearly define its policy in the House in this regard.

SHRI JAG PAL SINGH (Hardwar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the elections of M.L.C. are being held in the entire Uttar Pradesh. Our Congress Party is also contesting the elections. But I would like to draw the attention of the Government through you that the voters

are being arrested on the orders of bureaucracy in the entire Uttar Pradesh. This is violation of the rules. This is a kind of interference in the electoral process. I would like to demand from the Government that it should direct the Election Commission to ensure that no voter is arrested in Uttar Pradesh. If this has been done anywhere, they should be immediately released so that there can be fair elections.. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: You made your point. Please take your seat.

[*English*]

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura): The Central Government has received a very alarming news from the just concluded conference of Anand Margis in Manila and Copenhagen where they have prepared a blue-print to create destabilisation in the State of West Bengal and to create serious disturbances in West Bengal. The CBI also has received information as to how these organisations are receiving money from foreign agencies.

May I know from the Government whether the Government will consider to take the help of Interpol as they have international connections, they have their branches in about a hundred countries, they are collecting arms from foreign countries, they are collecting money from foreign countries and are creating disturbances and destabilisation in our country? May I know from the Government whether the Government will take the help of Interpol to enquire into the activities of these organisations, their activities in foreign countries? I also demand that a White Paper should be published by the Government of India on the activities of Anand Margis, their international connections and their international links.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : The decisions of the High Court are in their favour.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : May be.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: That also should be looked into.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: So you are fighting for them.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: That only shows that in the enquiry the help of Shri Vasant Sathe and Shri Ajit Panja might also be taken. They know, they are informed about it. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Yes, you are their agents.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Now please conclude.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: As it has international connections and international links, as it has prepared a blue-print sitting in Manila and Copenhagen to create destabilisation, I would like to know whether the Government will furnish a White Paper on the activities of these organisations

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA (Pali): Mr. speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to draw the attention of this House towards the agitation being held on a matter of public importance. The Rajasthani language, spoken by four crores people of Rajasthan has not yet been included in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution. The Rajasthani language is a complete language in itself. There have been great poets, writers, literary figures and lyricists in this language known as Pingal. Poems such as "Pital-Patal" and "Dharti dhoron" have been composed by Shri Kanhya Lal Sethia who brought laurels not only for Rajasthan but for the country

also. Such a rich language is being neglected. We do not have any objection to the inclusion of any language in the Eighth Schedule of constitution, even if it is spoken by 3 to 4 lakh people only. But we also want that the Rajasthani language which is rich in literature and science and which has a place of pride among Indian languages dating from the time of composition of Prithvi Raj Raso to modern time be given the Constitutional recognition. If this is not done, it may result in a big agitation in Rajasthan. I will myself lead the agitation and will undertake fast unto-death, if the recognition is not given to the Rajasthani language. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

PROF. N.G. RANGA: Sir, several of our Members and some of the Ex-Ministers also, have already drawn the attention of the House and of the Finance Minister to the unprecedented cyclonic damages that have come to be suffered by a number of States—Andhra Pradesh, Tamilnadu, Orissa and the whole of the East Coast. The damages caused are so unprecedented that more than 500 individuals have been done to death by the cyclone in Andhra Pradesh alone. Since the hon. Finance Minister fortunately happens to be here, I would like him to pay some attention to this. He should not be guided by the usual procedure of sending a group of experts from the Centre, getting their reports and then making some allocation from out of the crisis fund, from out of the natural calamities fund and from the finances of the Government. I would like my hon. friend to pay special attention and then set apart adequate funds—not what they have promised so far, it does not satisfy the people at all. If possible, he himself should go and come back and then advise the Government to make adequate allotment and sanction funds for relief and rehabilitation. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: Sir, I support it. He has demanded that the

present Government should not behave as the previous Government did and the Minister should respond to this (*Interruptions*)

SHRI AJIT PANJA (Calcutta North East): Charity begins at home. Sir, we are all present here. All Members must contribute their one month's salary to the Andhra Cyclone Relief Fund, immediately. (*Interruptions*)

Instead of shouting, let them contribute one month's salary—Ministers and all Members. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: The Finance Minister wants to respond.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Will you include all your income in that? (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Biplab Babu, what is happening? I have not allowed you.

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: We have given notice of a Calling Attention about it.

SHRI YADVENDRA DUTT (Jaunpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, please put an end to this controversy so that the hon. Minister can reply (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Mr Speaker, Sir, when a veteran like Prof. Ranga has made a fervent appeal, it must not go unheeded. Firstly, I want to make it clear that whatever be our differences with the party in power, we do not want to induct any policies as far as this issue is concerned. As far as past is concerned, Prof. Ranga, I

want to recall one thing. (*Interruptions*)

The difficulty is that when I agree with them, they disagree. Sir, may I further add and give a precedent? Prof. Ranga may also remember it that last time when there was Janata Government, in 1977-78, I myself was deputed to go there. The then Congress Chief Minister thanked me and congratulated me publicly. He said that this was one of the occasions on which the representative of the Central Government came immediately and they got the money without any hesitation. I can assure the hon. Member that whatever is possible, consistent with your suggestions, will be done.

SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR (Quilon): The entire country is reeling under the alarming situation in Kashmir. We have always held that the response of this Government towards the Kashmir situation is feeble, inadequate and uncoordinated. They made it a big issue and a big announcement when they appointed a Cabinet Minister to look after the Kashmir Affairs. Now, Mr. George Fernandes is on record that Governor Jagmohan had made it clear to him that the Minister for Kashmir Affairs is not welcome to go to the Kashmir Valley. Mr. George Fernandes is on record while saying this during an interview that Governor Jagmohan is not listening to him. Is this the way the Government should handle the Kashmir issue? This is highly uncoordinated. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI YADVENDRA DATT: What the hon. Member has said should be expunged from the record. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am on a point of order. Is it proper to cast aspersion on the Governor of

Jammu and Kashmir, Shri Jagmohan, who is not in a position to defend himself in the House? (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: The name and derogatory reference will not go in the records.

[*English*]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I wish to draw your attention to Rule 352 (v) of the Rules of Procedure. It says: "A member while speaking shall not reflect upon the conduct of persons in high authority unless the discussion is based on a substantive motion drawn in proper terms." It is very clear. Therefore, it should be removed from the record.

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, it will be removed from record. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD SHASTRI (Rewa): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am on point of order under Rule 352

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Your point of order is similar to that of raised by Shri Madhu Dandavate

SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD SHASTRI: Yes Sir, we would like to have your ruling in that matter.

MR. SPEAKER: I have already said and it has been done. Please take your seat.

(*Interruptions*)

[English]

SHRI AJIT PANJA: Sir, through you, to all the Members and also those who are in the Government including the very senior and respected Minister seated here at present, I would like to tell about the plight of an individual lady who wrote to the previous Prime Minister requesting for funds for heart operation of her husband. A sanction of Rs. 9000/- was made in writing on 13th October, 1989 by the previous Prime Minister.

MR. SPEAKER: Did she get it?

SHRI AJIT PANJA: No. She was asked to inform immediately the name of the hospital where the operation was to take place. In the meantime, Government changed. The present Government and the Prime Minister's Office rejected her application. Of course, this is cruelty. I want to draw the attention of the Finance Minister who is present here. I am going to give him all the concerned papers right now. Let this grant be made at once. Otherwise, the poor lady will not be able to save her husband. I request the Finance Minister to look into the matter.

12.54 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[English]

Annual Report and Review on the working of the Indian Museum, Calcutta for 1988-89 and Annual Accounts at the Visva-Bharati, Shanti Niketan for 1988-89 with Audit Report thereon and statements showing reasons for delay in laying these papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCES (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): I beg to lay on the

Table—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Museum, Calcutta, for the year 1988-89 along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Indian Museum, 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. LT. 816/90]
- (3) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Visva-Bharati, Santiniketan, for the year 1988-89 together with Audit Report thereon.
- (4) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—817/90]

12.55 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

[English]

- (i) **Need to provide funds to connect National Highway No. 52 with National Highway No. 37 in Tinsukia District of Assam at the earliest**

SHRI LAETA UMBREY (Arunachal East): Sir, the progress of construction work

[Sh. Laete Umbrey]

relating to National Highway No. 52 to further connect the National Highway No. 37 at Rupai in Tinsukia District of Assam via East Siang, Dibang Valley and Lohit Districts of Arunachal Pradesh is too slow.

12.56 hrs.

[SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE in
the Chair]

As per Plan, the work was to be completed within the Seventh Five-Year Plan, but unfortunately, even the alignments in some of the portions in Arunachal Pradesh were not completed in the last Five-Year Plan. The construction of bridge over river Siang has been started last year only, whereas there are a number of big rivers where bridges are to be constructed immediately to ensure that the road will be completed within this Five-Year Plan. On completion, this will be the only National Highway passing through the State. Therefore, it is urged that adequate funds be provided on higher priority and the work be completed soon.

- (ii) **Need to allocate more funds during Eighth Five Year Plan for construction of Hipparagi Dam across Krishna river**

SHRI C. P. MUDALA GIRIYAPPA (Chitradurga) Sir, it was planned in the year 1972 to construct a dam at Hipparagi across Krishna river. This project would irrigate 50506 hectares in Athani, Cickodi, Jamkhand and their neighbouring Taluka. The estimated cost of this project has risen from 45 crores to 187 crores of rupees. This project was included in the 7th Plan but there are no signs of any progress in this project.

The northern parts of Belgaum and Bijapur districts are drought-prone areas and the Government is spending several crores of rupees for the drought relief programmes, almost every year. Instead of such temporary relief programmes, it is high time to

complete Hipparagi project which would provide a permanent solution to the areas of North Karnataka. It will also enable the State to utilize its share of Krishna water.

I, therefore, urge upon the Government of India to allocate more funds for this project in the 8th Plan and to complete the project without any further delay.

- (iii) **Need to construct an airport at Shirdi in Maharashtra**

SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL (Kopergaon): Sir, the Government is fully aware of the religious importance of Shirdi in Maharashtra which is attracting thousands of tourists from abroad and other States in our country. It is essential that for the convenience of foreign tourists an airport at Shirdi is constructed as early as possible. It will result in earning of a lot of foreign exchange for us.

The importance of Shirdi will increase more by linking this pilgrimage city with other States and countries abroad.

I request the Government to construct an airport at Shirdi at the earliest.

- (iv) **Need to allot the land earmarked for forests to the landless people in Rajasthan**

[Translation]

SHRI BEGA RAM (Ganganagar) Mr Chairman, Sir, the Central Government had announced in 1962 to plant trees on the forest land. The Centre had directed the State Governments to leave the uncommand area for the forest department. At the present, lakhs of acres of land in Rajasthan is lying vacant along the Indira Gandhi Canal. There are no trees on this land. It is also not used as pasture land. In Rajasthan, there are lakhs of landless people. That vacant forest land should be allotted to the landless people and to the Harijans on priority basis.

[English]

(v) Need to take steps for redressal of hardships of beedi workers of Kasargod and Cannanore districts of Kerala

SHRI M. RAMANNA RAI (Kasargod): In the industrially backward Kasargod and Cannanore districts of Kerala, large number of men and women depend on beedi rolling work for their livelihood.

In 1968 when the then Kerala Government decided to implement the Beedi and Cigar Act, the manufacturers who were having their offices in Karnataka left Kerala in protest. But the then Kerala Government organised workers into industrial Co-operative Societies and started manufacturing beedies—"Kerala Dinesh Beedies". In the initial stage it was able to give work to 3000 workers and by now the Society is giving work to more than 45,000 workers and the workers are getting work to more than 45,000 workers and the workers are getting all the benefits. They are getting Rs. 22.60 per thousand beedies.

The major employment giving trade in the industrially backward districts of Cannanore and Kasargod of Kerala, especially Kasargod is beedi rolling. In Kasargod there are more than 60,000 workers in the private management and in Cannanore about 50,000 workers are there. 75% of them are women.

Tobacco and Tendu leaves are the raw material required for manufacturing beedies which are imported from other states like Orissa, Madhya Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh. The manufacturers are mainly from Karnataka and only man power is from Kerala.

The minimum wage including D.A. is Rs. 22.60 per thousand beedies declared in Kerala Dinesh beedi and other companies having their offices in Kerala are paying at this rate. The Karnataka based companies refuse to pay at this rate

On the whole the condition of the work-

ers is most pitiable. They are not getting minimum wages nor full time work. I, therefore, urge the Government of India to take steps for the redressal of the hardships of said Beedi rolling labourers.

(vi) Need for construction of tubewells instead of wells under Jivan Dhara Scheme

SHRIPRAKASH KOKO BRAHMBHATT (Baroda): The Government of India has introduced Jivan Dhara Scheme for providing wells to the small and marginal farmers of Scheduled Castes and Tribes, enlisted under Integrated Rural Development Scheme. The small and marginal farmers of SC/ST who are enlisted under Integrated Rural Development Scheme having no irrigation facilities can get the advantage of the Scheme, provided they have not been recipients of such small irrigation facilities in the past under IRDP & SMF Programme. These facilities can only be availed for wells not for bore wells/tube wells. The Government has made the Scheme liberal, if water source is not available through well, the bore well can be projected under this open well.

6" diameter bore well can be constructed in Baroda District instead of wells suggested in Jivan Dhara Scheme by the NABARD. As per the Geological Survey data of this district, this type of bore is feasible. Due to rocky area, no pipe is required for Tube Well. Pipe is required only upto the overburdened stage. Hence tubewell may be allowed to be undertaken in this District.

Sir, I suggest that Union Government may accord necessary sanction for constructing the tube wells in this district instead of wells under Jivan Dhara Scheme.

[Translation]

(vii) Need to provide drinking water in villages and towns at Ahmedabad

SHRI RATILAL KALIDAS VERMA (Dhandhuka): In Gujarat, there is acute scarcity of drinking water in Dhandhuka,

[Sh. Ratilal Kalidas Verma]

Viramgam, Bavla in Ahmedabad district in Madal district and in villages in Botadh, Palkipur, Gadhda and Umralla tehsils under Bhavnagar district. Ponds and wells have dried up. People are in very much distress regarding water. Both people and animals are living in a very precarious conditions due to scarcity of water. It is very necessary to provide water in these areas. Otherwise, in near future, people will be forced to leave the villages with their cattle.

So, I would urge upon the hon. Minister of Water Resources to take necessary steps in this regard.

[English]

(viii) Need to set up an Alumina Plant in North Coastal Andhra Pradesh.

SHRI K. RAMAMOHAN RAO (Bobbili): North Coastal Andhra comprising the districts of Srikakulam, Vizianagaram and Visakhapatnam is backward agriculturally and industrially, except Visakhapatnam city. This is the root cause of emergence of Naxal movement in Srikakulam and Visakhapatnam districts.

To develop this area and to contain unemployment problem, industrialisation is the only solution.

This area is abundant in bauxite ore. To utilise this ore an Alumina Plant can be established at S. Kota in Vizianagaram district which is surrounded by Tribal area.

As a matter of fact a proposal regarding the establishment of an Alumina Plant in this area is pending with the Government.

During 1978, a team comprising Soviet experts and officials of Bharat Aluminium Company Ltd. (BALCO) visited this area and submitted a feasibility report and the State Government agreed to provide necessary land, water and electricity for this project.

I request the Government of India to establish an Alumina Plant at the earliest.

13.05 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (GENERAL)
1990-91

Ministry of Water Resources
and
Ministry of Agriculture—CONTD.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, I want to take the sense of the House. Already many Ministries could not be taken up. Today, along with Water Resources and Agriculture, the Ministry of Labour and Welfare are also listed. Now, is it the sense of the House that as soon as possible, we move over to Labour and Welfare and conclude the discussion on Agriculture and Water Resources as quickly as possible? Otherwise the two Ministries will be left out.

If you agree, then what I shall do is this. Speakers from Congress (I) who could not be present on the other day, I will call them and then call the Minister to give a reply, instead of calling the speakers from other parties. That will let us through and we can take up other Ministries today itself. It is because many speakers from each party have spoken.

SHRIBHOGENDRA JHA (Madhubani): Some of us have table many Cut Motions. They could not be moved. But they are very important. Some time will have to be given for that also.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will tell you that from CPI, already three Members have spoken. According to the list, from each party a good number of speakers have spoken. If you do not permit what will happen is that the Ministry of Labour and Welfare will also come under the Guillotine. You can decide that way. It is upto the House to decide.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: For important issues, a few minutes will have to be spared.

MR. CHAIRMAN: A few minutes are seldom a few minutes and they go beyond a few hours.

But if you insist, there is no harm in that.
(*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAM NAIK (Bombay North): I am sorry, Sir; we could not hear your suggestions properly.

MR. SPEAKER: I am trying to take the sense of the House on this....

[*Translation*]

SHRI KAPIL DEV SHASTRI (Sonepat): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Ministry of Agriculture is very important Ministry as it concern each and every countryman and people like us. Who have come fully prepared to take part in the discussion. We do not get an opportunity to speak, as we are back-benches.

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are raising a problem of the back-benchers. It can be accommodated. It is a different matter. What I was suggesting was that already, many speakers from each party and segment have spoken on these two Ministries. So, if we can limit it to that, it will be better—except for my calling a few from the Congress(I) since they have not consumed their time. Then we can pass on, after the Minister's reply, to the there Ministries, viz. Labour and Welfare. That is what I was trying to take the sense of the House on, viz. whether they agree that not many more speakers from the different parties will be called; and that as soon as we can, we move to the other two Ministries.

[*Translation*]

SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD SHASTRI (Rewa): Mr. Chairman, Sir, we were given 15 hours for discussing the Demands for

Grants of the Ministry of Water Resources, out of which we have debated only for 10 hours. This is not proper. This is such an important department that the maximum number of members should be given opportunity to express their views. It is not proper to give opportunity to only Congress Party Members. The time allotted to this debate should be fully utilized. Discussions on other subjects should be taken up after that.

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The problem is not about ten hours. The time left is only another two hours.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SATYA PAL MALIK): It is 3 1/2 hours.

MR. CHAIRMAN: But where is the time? 1 hr. 26 minutes for Congress; 46 minutes for the Janata Dal and 18 minutes for the BJP. Where is the time? They do not adhere to their time. Do they?

[*Translation*]

SHRI SATYA PAL MALIK: Sir, what you have said is reasonable, but some Members, who wanted to speak have been left out and we still have time with us. Let us take a decision to the effect that we can continue this discussion till 6'O clock, when Half an Hour discussion will be taken up. This would give opportunity to those Members who have been left out.

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: If that is the sense, it is all right, but this is the time allotted.

[*Translation*]

SHRI YUVRAJ (Katihar): Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is okay. Let the discussion be continued till 6'O Clock.

[English]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): Some of the hon. Members may be called to speak

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes; that is what I am going to do. But before that, wanted to know the sense of the House.

SHRI SATYA PAL MALIK: By 6 p.m. it should be finished—including the reply and the vote.

PROF P J KURIEN (Mavelikara): I endorse the view expressed here, that there should be time for discussion on Labour and Welfare—especially Welfare. That is also equally important. So, my suggestion is this you have 3.30 hrs. altogether. Let each party take 50% of the time. Our party has 80 minutes, and we are prepared to be satisfied with 40 minutes. If all other parties can cooperate like that, we can end the discussion earlier, and start Labour and Welfare, which are also equally important.

SHRI RAMNAIK: My suggestion would be that the discussion on this Ministry's Demands should be completed by 6 p.m. Then we can start Labour after 6 p.m. We have been sitting on other days for a longer time. So, we can discuss Labour for one hour today, and for the remaining time tomorrow. We can work for one hour in excess today. Guillotine is for tomorrow at 3 p.m. So we will get four hours, including one hour today.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I do not think it is very practical. But anyway, is this the sense of the House? It means that Labour and Welfare will be guillotined. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SATYA PAL MALIK: You can do it, Sir, if you can. (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: I find it slightly difficult to do so. That time also includes the time for a reply by the hon. Minister. Otherwise, it is not possible to accommodate more hon. members within the time left.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: You can divide it appropriately.

SHRI SATYA PAL MALIK: You can divide it appropriately.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It can be done only if the House agrees to that. Otherwise, it is not possible for me to do it.

[Translation]

SHRI SATYA PAL MALIK: Agreed.

SHRI GABHAJI MANGAJI TAKORE (Kapadwanj): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have not got the opportunity to speak even once. I would like to speak on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Agriculture. My Party has forwarded my name. Kindly allow me.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You were not present in the House when your name was called.

[Translation]

SHRI GABHAJI MANGAJI TAKORE: My name has been sent to-day only. I have not gone one of the House.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: I do not know. Anyway, please sit down.

Shri Sontosh Mohan Dev

SHRISONTOSH MOHANDEV (Tripura West): Mr. Chairman, Sir, we are discussing the demands for grants relating to the Ministries of Water Resources and Agriculture. I come from the north-eastern region, particularly Assam where the river Brahmaputra is known as a river of sorrow. Every year, not once out more than once, the floods cause havoc in Assam. It damages hundreds and thousands of households. It affects a number of villages. Thousands of acres of crops are always damaged.

We know that in the past the Govern-

ment of India had formed a Brahmaputra Floods Control Board. But, unfortunately this has not been activated in the manner in which it should have been done. Even now I do not know the latest position. The Minister will be able to say better about it. This Board does not have a full-time Chairman. Some-time back a Secretary was the Chairman of this Board. This Board was formed with an idea to prepare a Master Plan and to control flood havoc in the north-eastern region. What progress has been made in this respect? Have the full-time Chairman and its Members been appointed? How much funds have been allocated by the Government of India for this? What are your plans and programmes during the Eighth Five Year Plan? The economy of Assam is dependent mainly on agriculture industry and steel industry as also oil industries. Unfortunately, it affects largely all these industries. Even the tea garden areas are being subjected to soil erosion because of these floods. The situation of paddy fields goes to the extent that it becomes non-viable to have agriculture on those lands. Siltation to a certain height is to the advantage of the agriculturists; but siltation beyond a certain height becomes havoc for the agriculturists. Every year, the Government of India, is coming forward to help the Government of Assam, to give relief to the flood affected areas. If you consider the amount of money that has been spent on floods control from 1947 till today, you will see that the whole amount has not been utilised in a better way. If the whole amount had been utilised in a better way to harness this river not for the sorrow but for the happiness of the people living on the side of the river, then the problem of floods control would have been solved. So while the hon. Minister replies, I would like to know from him as to what is the plan of action of the Government of India to activate this Brahmaputra Flood Control Board, what are the projects that are going to be taken up and what are the projects that the Government is going to take up in the Eighth Five Year Plan.

In the area I come from, Cachar, Borak river is the cause of flood every year. There

was a project called the Tipaimukh Dam which was in the border of Manipur and Cachar. When I was the Minister of State for Home Affairs, I personally had several rounds with the Ministers of Water Resources and Agriculture and I was given a written assurance by the then Minister that in the Eighth Five Year Plan the Tipaimukh Dam will be started; not only that, it was decided that a token amount will be spent during the last year of the Seventh Five Year Plan to start the infrastructural work in that area. I had a personal discussion with the present Secretary of the Water Resources Department, on this issue, and I was assured that a study team was going in depth about that particular project and that the technical survey for the Tipaimukh dam is over, the report has come, and that the Water Resources Department is evaluating all the pros and cons of it and that the project will take shape in the Eighth Five Year Plan. Therefore, I would like to know from the hon. Minister what is the present position of the Tipaimukh project which is known as Barak Valley Dam?

From the point of view of agriculture it is good that the Government of India has come forward to help the cyclone affected areas of the Andhra and Tamil Nadu and others. But there was also some effect of the cyclone in Tripura and the Government of Tripura had sent a memorandum to the Government of India. Unfortunately, no action has been taken. I appreciate the situation that the havoc that has been caused in Andhra and Tamil Nadu and part of Orissa definitely is much more dangerous in nature than what has happened in Tripura. But when you take care of a particular area and neglect another area it becomes difficult for us to answer to the people as we are the elected representatives. We cannot answer them why some step is taken in certain parts of the country and why different action has been taken in other parts of the country. I would like to know what has been happening about the cyclone affected areas of Tripura because Tripura is contiguous to Bangladesh and as you know, certain parts of Bangladesh are wrecked by cyclone every year and it has got certain fall out in some areas of Tripura also.

[Sh. Sontosh Mohan Dev]

The Government of India gives money for relief in the flood affected areas and there is a system to give money for the completely damaged houses, partly damaged houses and for the damage of crop and so on. In October 1989 a sum of Rs. 27.1 crores and in November Rs. 85.67 crores were given, making a total of Rs. 112.77 crores by the Agriculture Ministry to the Government of Assam, to help the flood affected areas of Assam. Unfortunately, the money has not been totally disbursed till today. I personally met the Deputy Prime Minister and appraised him about this, and he assured me that someone from the Ministry will be sent for monitoring it to see whether the money has been distributed. But the money has been diverted elsewhere. This is a very severe lapse on the part of the State Government. The Government will give the money for a particular purpose when a memorandum comes to the Government of India and the Government of India sends a team to visit those areas to have an in-depth study about the reality of the damage that has been done and the officers come and submit their report. On the basis of that report the money is given. But unfortunately when the money is given, the money is not spent properly. There should be a monitoring system.

Now, you are giving money to Andhra. While that is very good, it should also be seen whether the money has been for the purpose for which the money has been given or not. From my experience, every year, whether it is a Congress Government or a Non-Congress Government in Assam, crores of rupees are being spent by the Government of India. At the beginning, this money is spent for the ways and means and subsequently the Government of India reimburse the money. But, unfortunately the money is not spent for the purpose for which it is given. In the Revenue Manual of the Assam Government, there is a provision as to how much for the completely damaged house and how much for the half damaged house. I know, even the Government of India had gone beyond that. After seeing the depth of the

damage, the official team had recommended more. In Assam, at least, there are 5000 bridges, small culverts and these are not working at all because of the flood damage. The Assam Government cannot spend on this. Some money was given. When I was a Member from that area in 1984, I got sanction Rs. 69 lakhs for a bridge and the work of that bridge has now started in 1990. So long the Assam Government is sitting with this money. I am very happy that the Surface Transport Minister is here. Recently in the Bodo movement, one bridge had been blown away. It is the life-line of Assam. I am happy that the Ministry of Transport had taken immediate action by making a valley bridge Mr. Unnikrishnanji, unfortunately the load restriction is so much that it cannot take the actual load and you are not allowing it rightly. But unfortunately it has become a source of corruption for Police and others there. Practically it should not carry more than four or five tonnes. But it is carrying seven or eight items in lieu of something. And this is what is happening now. This bridge will again collapse. So, I urge upon you to take immediate action on this matter. I know that you have asked personally the Assam Government to submit the Plan and the Estimate. I have been told that the Assam Government has not yet submitted it. They should be asked to submit it immediately, because the monsoon season is approaching soon. Assam is connected by a small corridor through rail and road. This Bodo Movement and the Movement in ADC area in Karbi Anglong and North Cachar is going on in a militant manner.

Now in Assam, there is an acute shortage of essential commodities because of the lack of communication by road and rail. The rail damage was also there. The movement of rail is there mostly in the day time and in the night time it has been restricted. So, I urge upon the Government to look into this particular problem.

In the discussion that we had with the Assam Government official and others, it was decided that before this Barak dam and the Tipaimukh dam are taken up, the Brah-

maputra Board can take positive steps in regard to the scheme which is known as upgradation of the drainage scheme in different Districts of Assam, including the Barak valley. The carrying capacity of the small rivers from the main river has gone down considerably because of the siltation that has taken place in the small rivers. It was decided that in order that the main river can give water in a proper manner, there should be drainage in the small rivers. That will be done by the Central Government through the Brahmaputra Flood Control Board. In this respect, certain areas in Barak valley, Nowgong, Sibsagar and other areas were identified. But, unfortunately, till today no work has started. I would like to know the progress in work in this regard.

From the point of view of the Agriculture Ministry, in Tripura, 75 per cent of the population live in tribal areas and in ADC area. Last year a new type of cultivation has been started, which is mainly to dissuade the tribal people to do jhum cultivation. Jhum cultivation does a lot of damage to the forest. The erosion of the land is to the extent that it gives situation to the areas in small rivers. The Government of India took a policy decision that cultivation should be dissuaded in the whole North Eastern and it should be replaced by another cultivation. One of the processes was that we should start more horticulture and more Rabi crop production in the jhum areas, which does not erode the land and thereby we can give gainful occupation to the tribal people so that they do not feel hurt that jhum cultivation has been stopped and their source of living has been affected. As against that, the Government of India agreed to give subsidised foodgrains in tribal areas. I am glad that the present Government has again re-introduced it for Tripura, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram and hill areas of Assam like Karbi-long and North Cachar Hills. This is a very welcome step. At the same time, unless special fund is provided for the cultivation of rabi crop and horticulture in the forest areas to give a gainful occupation to the people in hill areas; it is going to be counter-productive. You cannot stop jhum cultivation unless

you give alternative source of earning to the people in the villages. So I would like to know from the Agriculture Minister that about the alternative crop against jhum cultivation in north-eastern region, what is the plan and programme because jhum cultivation must be stopped? Unless it is stopped, it is going to create havoc in the hill areas of north-eastern region. The alternative arrangement of rabi crop as well as other varieties of crops which will not destroy the soil of the forest should be thought of. What is the plan and programme about this for this particular area?

As I said, time is short and I do not want to go into the general aspects. But I will specially request the Agriculture Minister to react about the alternative to jhum cultivation.

About the money which is being sent from here, I personally spoke to the Deputy Prime Minister and also spoke to the Secretary, Agriculture. I am not mingling any Government or any particular individual. What I say is that you are maligning money for a specific purpose and that money must not be diverted for other purposes. I would like to know from the hon. Minister what steps he has taken in this regard. If he cannot answer it now, I would request him to at least find out through his machinery whether the money which has been given to the Assam Government in the last three years has been properly utilised. If it is not, then for future, please give a guideline that it is properly utilised because it affects the image of the Central Government. We as Members of Parliament go and produce the letter or assurance from the Minister that this has been given. But on the ground people do not get it.

I again repeat for the benefit of the hon. Minister of Water Resources to let me know about Brahmaputra Flood Control Board and Taipamukh Dam.

Since the Minister of Surface Transport is here, I may bring to his notice that I have written several letters to him. He has acknowledged them. But the answer is still waiting. I am sure, he knows Assam very

[Sh. Sontosh Mohan Dev]

well because he has travelled all parts of Assam. I hope, he will also look into this problem because communication is a major problem. I have written to him about four or five bridges which were sanctioned by the previous Government. But now the progress is standstill. I urge upon him to take action in this regard.

[*Translation*]

SHRI YUVRAJ (Katihar): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Water Resources presented here but I would like to submit that Agriculture is the ministry of our country. The common farmers, that is, the marginal farmers lead a life similar to that of the labourers. In this House and other forums, discussions take place regularly for increasing the support prices of agricultural produce. Whenever the support price increases only a handful of farmers are benefited but the prices increase in the market. The well known lionheart, Shri G K Bhowmick has said that the prices should be consolidated instead of giving remunerative prices. All the people would be benefited as prices are controlled. Hence, if we talk only of increasing the support prices of agricultural produce, it would not only lead to inflation but it would also increase the difficulties of the people. In Bihar, cultivable land is available in plenty, but it remains uncultivated, because means of irrigation are not available, because it is not possible to provide irrigation facilities without electricity. How much electricity do you provide to us? The supply is twenty percent less than what is needed and in the rural areas, the situation is even worse. In those areas, there is a shortage of 40 percent. Few cities get the benefit at the expense of the rural areas. Therefore, if we wish to develop our agriculture, it is necessary for us to improve the power situation in the country. Electricity should be made available to the farmers by not only increasing the generation of electricity through thermal power but also by exploiting the immense water re-

sources available in our innumerable rivers, by developing the necessary technology. Apart from agriculture, billions of rupees have been spent on flood control, but even today, no significant improvement is in sight. For this, money is provided not only by the Central Government but even loans with interest are taken from the world bank. Despite all this, we are unable to implement even a single programme and it is the farmers who are at the losing end. There is 300-400 kilometre long embankment along the river Maharashtra in our area that embankment was built in 1974 to control the floods, but so far no provision has been made for the outflow of excess water. Heavy floods cause there in 1987 during which there was seepage and breaches at many places. As a result of which there were losses worth 1400 crore rupees in the Katihar district (of Bihar) alone. Thousands of cattle died and lakhs of people were rendered homeless. Despite the allocation of money by the lender and despite the construction of the embankments, the related work has not been completed due to the laxity by the officials of the irrigation department attached to the flood control embankments on the Maharashtra. This is the reason that the farmers are repeatedly demanding the construction of a culvert and a sluice gate at Sikkim Ghat. They have also repeatedly demanded for the construction of a sluice gate at the Boalmari dam, but it has fallen on deaf ears. Flood waters, not only from the Kosi and Mahananda rivers, but also from Nepal create havoc there, but the outlook of the Government department is so unscientific that it is difficult to explain it. There was a railway bridge in our area but even that has been closed for traffic. The Railways thought that they would be able to get rid of great difficulty if they close down that bridge. The farmers of North Bihar, especially those belonging to the Katihar district cut down the railway tracks and facilitated the outflow of the flood waters of Mahanawda into the Ganga during the 1987 floods. Due to the outflow of water in this way, they were able to get relief. Ours is the most backward district in the entire state. It is situated on the borders of Bengal. Embankments are built in Katihar and Purnia

districts, but no provision for sluices gates are made thus it is matter of great regret that these embankments are of not beneficial to the farmers. The farmers in the countryside are also greatly affected by it as even they do not get any facility. The Government has not made any arrangement has not made any arrangement for this convenience. Earlier new soil was brought by the rivers, but now even that has stopped. The Government did not pay attention towards making provision for the outflow of water by constructing channels. The Government should have provided channels so as to provide relief to the farmers of that area by making available water in order to facilitate better irrigation of their fields. Even though fourteen years have passed since the construction of the embankments on the Mahananda, the farmers have not been able to derive any benefit from it, I would like to tell you that it is not just a question of these difficulties, but under the present economy and social structure a handful of people have emerged prosperous, and it is this class which is dominating the politics of the entire country, including Punjab. The entire administrative set up is under their domination. Therefore, I would like to submit to you. That unless radical changes are brought about in the economic, social and developmental process, all your efforts to raise industries and to increase production would not in any way benefit our suffering masses, who constitute fifty percent of our population. Therefore, our basic outlook should be that changes should be brought about in the economic process, so that its benefits may reach the people in rural areas, who get less wages. Due to the low wages and unemployment, people are migrating to Punjab, Delhi and Haryana. Due to the low wages prevalent in Bihar, the farmers there do not get enough labourers as a result of which they are facing immense difficulties and problems. On the other hand lakhs of labourers are working in the various industrial units in Delhi because they get better wages and thus are in a position to maintain these families. Though you, I would also like to submit that till now we have not been able to formulate an agricultural policy. So far, we have been able to constitute only

a committee. My request to you is that you should formulate an agriculture policy on the lines of the industrial policy. That is, if you want to give agriculture the status an industry, then you will have to change your outlook. With these words, I thank you.

[English]

SHRI LAETA UMBREY (Arunachal East): Sir, I know that there is time constraint. So I will simply submit the points. Firstly, Arunachal Pradesh has less than 5% of its total land which is plain, fertile and cultivable land area compared to its total land area. So, the people in the hills tend to settle in those areas for cultivation. But fortunately or unfortunately, we have very heavy rains in the State every year. The collected rain waters which flows into a number of small and big tributaries of Brahmaputra River wash away the crops and cultivable land every year. Hence, I would request the Government to look into the matter and take necessary immediate measures for preventing the floods. The State Government has taken a number of measures for preventing the floods every year, but due to inadequate source of funds, the State Government could not take any big step. So, the Central Government should provide sufficient funds for executing the schemes for flood protection. In 1988, we had a very major flood in Arunachal Pradesh where hundreds of people had lost their houses, hundreds of villages had been washed away and thousands of acres of cultivable land under cultivation were affected. We have asked for money from the Central Government for flood protection works, but the fund provided to Arunachal Pradesh was meagre and we could not even pay the amount which is due to be paid to the contractors. We could not take up the flood protection work properly due to death of fund. So, I hope the present Government will take appropriate steps in this regard.

Secondly, in support of the previous speaker, I would like to say that the Brahmaputra river flows through the entire Assam region. If you see the flow of the river in Upper Assam, you will be very much fright-

[Sh Laeta Umbrey]

ened because the water level in Brahmaputra is at much higher level than the main land. So, every year hundreds of acres of tea gardens are washed away. Therefore, major flood protection schemes are to be taken up all along the river Brahmaputra. The performance of the Brahmaputra Flood Control Board is totally dissatisfactory not only in respect of its study on Brahmaputra but also in respect of its study on other tributaries.

Lastly, I would like to say that in Dibang Valley Dist of Arunachal Pradesh one of the very important medicinal herbs called *Coptis chinensis* which is popularly known as *mishmitta* is found in plenty. In Seventies our people used to sell this in the plains of Assam collecting the same from the mountainous jungles which are found at a height of above 5000 ft but suddenly at the end of 70s the market went down. All the same time in those days our State Government had taken up a number of schemes to encourage the villagers to cultivate this medicinal herb. Now many farms have been developed in the area, but there is no market to sell these products and our people are getting very much discouraged. We are told that in those days these *mishmitta* herbs were exported to Japan. I do not know how the Japanese people used it but we are told that they have plenty of *mishmitta* from China at comparatively cheaper rate and they have stopped buying *mishmitta* from India. So, why can't we engage our Research Institute to study the use of these medicinal herbs in India itself and set up some medicinal factories in the State where they are available? Also, our Government should take up this matter with Japan if they were really exported to Japan earlier. So, I request the Government to take up this matter quite seriously and ensure so that the economic condition of those poor farmers are improved once again.

MR CHAIRMAN Shri Ramjilal Yadava

SHRI RAM NAIK (Bombay North) Sir, I am on a point of information. Is the BJP list of Members with you there?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes, it is there.

SHRI RAM NAIK Normally, after Congress Party, we get our turn.

MR. CHAIRMAN It is left to the Chair. Let him speak.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMJILAL YADAVA (Awar) Mr Chairman, Sir, India is an agricultural country. During the year 1940-41 when I was in college, I read in the book that

[English]

Indian agriculture is a gamble in monsoon.

[Translation]

Unfortunately that situation still exists even today.

To improve the situation and give boost to the agriculture the Government did not provide irrigation facility during the last 40 years. In fact more efforts are needed for it. Special efforts are needed to pump out the underground water. This will make our farmers prosperous. I would like to submit that water particularly in Rajasthan is available neither for drinking purposes nor for irrigation purposes. During the last 40 years no effort was made by the Government to solve this problem. Therefore I would like to request the Government to make special effort to dig exploratory tubewells on experimental basis and efforts should be made to pump out water even if it is found at 400 to 500 or even at 1000 feet deep below the ground and the farmers should be advised as to whether water is suitable for agriculture purposes or not, after carrying out necessary tests of the water. Since the State Government does not have necessary resources to do all this, I would like to request the Central Government to install such tubewells in Rajasthan. Since soil in Rajasthan is extremely sandy and there is a lot of loss of water in conveyance, it is, therefore, imperative to irrigate fields with the help of

sprinkle system or laying underground pipes to take water from one place to other place to avoid loss of water and ensure maximum utilisation of it.

Besides, we have noticed that every year water level is going down by 10 to 15 feet. Something should be done in this regard. My constituency Alwar borders Haryana, Across the border in Haryana there is a net work of canals, while there is no canal in my area. I would like to submit that Rajasthan is also one of the States of India, like Haryana. I would like to request that if it is not possible to release water for irrigation for Rajasthan from the canals in Haryana, at least raw water may be released to our area from those canals so that underground water level could be raised in our area. This would enable us to irrigate our fields through tubewells and wells

Again there is soil problem in districts like Alwar and Bharatpur. The soil there has become saline and contains soda ash. I have read in the annual report of the Ministry that in states like Haryana, Bihar and Uttar Pradesh, a scheme has been started under which barren land has been made arable with special treatment method. I would like to request you to include Rajasthan also in this scheme so that people of Rajasthan are benefited.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, Government has constructed many big dams. There is no scope of such dams in Rajasthan. But in my area, smaller dams can be constructed at a nominal cost of Rs. 2 to 4 lakhs. Such dams would be very useful for irrigation through canals as well as by pumping the sub-soil water. The Central Government should help Rajasthan Government in this regard.

Apart from it, efforts should be made to supply seeds in adequate quantity and in time to the farmers. I would like to say that the foodgrains of hybrid seeds are not so tasty as compared to the foodgrains of conventional seeds.

In my area there are two villages named

Jhakhrana and Gwala which were once famous for the quality seeds of millet throughout Rajasthan and Haryana from where people used to come here to purchase seeds of millet whose average yields was also very good. When Panchayat committees were first formed people prefer this seed. Now the people are becoming dependent on hybrid seeds which resulted in degradation in quality and taste. I would like to request the Government to revive this variety of seeds which is on the verge of extinction.

Now a days plants are catching new diseases. Of course, insecticides are provided by the Government for this but they have become ineffective. Seeds imported from other countries contain weeds which cause new diseases to plants. In order to remove the possibility of plants catching diseases due to weeds in imported seeds, imported seeds should be checked through quarantine method.

I would like to invite your attention towards one more problem of Rajasthan. The Central assistance to states is given under Gadgil formula drawn in 1968. According to this formula, central assistance to states is given as follows: 60% on the basis of population, 10% on the basis of per-capita income, 10% for major irrigation and power projects and 10% for special problems. But this provision was amended in 1971 and the funds provided for major irrigation and power projects was discontinued and the fund provided on the basis of per capita income was increased from 10% to 20%. Thus the poorer states like Rajasthan were put to loss because of peculiar geographically situation where 4% of the population of the country lives and whose area is 11% of the total area of the country. Government should give more assistance to Rajasthan. Unless Rajasthan is given central assistance in proportion to its area, it can not get fair share in the central assistance. Therefore if Government wants to make development in Rajasthan, weightage should be given to its area while giving central assistance. As per the revised formula, many big power and irrigation projects of Rajasthan which were undertaken in 1968

[Sh. Ramjilal Yadava]

with the help of central government became ineligible for central assistance as a result of which the state could not be benefited from the projects like Chambal, Rajasthan canal, Mahi project in which huge investment was made by the state government. Thus while in the first plan Rajasthan's share in central assistance was 6.8% while in sixth plan it got only 5%. Among 18 most poorer states, Rajasthan stands at 5 place. Rajasthan is not getting adequate central assistance. On the contrary, the state is mobilising resources with its own efforts. The state mobilised 9.8% resources with its own efforts in the First Five Year Plan. This figure increased to 69.9% in the Sixth plan. Despite all these, Rajasthan is not getting due share in the central assistance. That is why the state is suffering. I therefore, request that Rajasthan is specially considered for central assistance taking into account its vast area. Former Chief Minister Shri Joshi and Shri Mathur had also taken up this matter with the Central Government but their requests were not heeded to by the then Central Government. The present Chief Minister of the state Shri Bhairo Singh Shekhawat took up this matter with the central government immediately after taking charge of his office. He has requested the Government to revise the formula for giving central assistance. He has requested to give weightage to the area also. I, therefore, through you, request the Government to revise the Gadgil formula and give weightage to the area also.

Besides, efforts should be made to supplement the income of farmers from sources other than farming. For this farmers have been resorting to animal husbandry in my state. But they have been doing it with conventional method which is not economical. I, therefore, request that farmers should be provided cross breed animals so that they could supplement their income. More and more veterinary hospitals should be opened. In my area of Jhakranan, she-goats are famous for their high yield in whole of the country. For the last 3 or 4 years they are securing first or second position in all India

competition. They give us much as six to eight kilograms of milk daily. I urge upon the Government to conduct research on she-goats in our area and send this breed of she-goats to other parts of the country so that more and more people could be benefited.

In the end I would like to thank you for providing me opportunity to speak and listening my points carefully. Now I resume my seat.

[English]

SHRI RAM NAIK: I would again appeal to you because BJP Members are not being called.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It does not mean they will never be called.

SHRI RAM NAIK (BOMBAY NORTH): Already a convention is there.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No. This has to be arranged in a certain way which is not strictly on the conventional lines. Shri A.K. Roy will now speak.

SHRI A.K. ROY (Dhanbad): Mr. Chairman, while discussing agriculture, we are practically forgetting that fertiliser is also a part of the Agriculture Ministry which used to be previously a part of the Petroleum and Chemicals Ministry.

When I heard the speeches of many Members, none of them, at least those Members whom I could hear, dealt with the problem of fertiliser in our country.

You know that for agriculture, three things are most important. One, land management which means, land reforms and other things.

Secondly, water management. That means irrigation and other water conservation devices.

Lastly, the input management which means the proper selection and proper use

of fertiliser and also the correct quality of seeds to augment or to increase agricultural production. Whatever we may say till today, agriculture is the main base of our economy contributing to about 30 per cent of our national income. And this time we have produced about 175 million tonnes of foodgrains. And at the end of the Eighth Five Year Plan if we are to maintain our present degree of nutrition, we are to produce about 206 million tonnes of foodgrains and up to 2000 A.D. we are to produce 222 million tonnes of foodgrains. Wherefrom would that extra foodgrains come because we cannot expand our area under cultivation to that extent? We have already exhausted it. That means, we are to go in for intensive cultivation which means, increase in the agricultural input. And in that, fertilizer is the main thing. We know that one tonne of fertilizer nutrient can produce ten tonnes of foodgrains. That means, if we are to produce some 30 million tonnes of more foodgrains, we have to create a capacity for three million tonnes of nutrients. And three million tonnes of nutrient means an expenditure of more than Rs. 10,000 crores in the Eighth Five Year Plan.

As we have seen and experts have calculated—I will take some time because this is the only subject which I have taken to deal with in the entire Budget—that today our capacity for nitrogenous fertilizer is about 8.1 million tonnes, and for phosphatic fertilizer, it is 2.7 million tonnes. If we total this up, it comes to 10.8 million tonnes. And of the on-going process, if something comes into production, then before entering the Eighth Five Year Plan, have 11.8 million tonnes of capacity for producing nutrients. But we will be needing a capacity of 16.5 million tonnes. That means, we are to put three to four million tonnes of additional capacity, which I have calculated earlier. Wherefrom would that capacity come? In which way, can we add that capacity? One way is to install new plants. That must be done. I am not objecting to that. Another way is, we must increase the capacity utilisation of each plant. We must rehabilitate our all the existing plants. I want to suggest that some action plan, some very

comprehensive plan is to be made by the new Ministry about making all those sick fertilizer units, ailing fertilizer units viable. And for that, I am like to stress on the Ministry about the two companies—one is FCI and the other is HFC—which are chronically ill children of fertilizer family. And this Ministry must come out with some comprehensive plan as to how to rehabilitate and how to make those plants run in a profitable basis. We have to go deep into all these aspects. Under HFC, there are factories like Durgapur, Baruni, Haldia and Namrup—I, II and III.; And under FCI, there are factories like Sindri, Gorakhpur, Ramagundam and Talchar. They are all sick and all are running at losses.

But if we go into it we will find that it is not the fault of the workers. People always talk that there is no work culture and all that. But if we go deep into it, we will find that it is not the fault of the workers but certain design defects, certain mismatch in equipment that are contributing to all these losses.

I have already said earlier that if we spend some Rs. 600 crores in HFC that will make the entire company viable within a period of two years and we will be saved of chronic loss of some Rs. 200 crores per year.

Similarly we have to make timely investments in FCI units. For example, in Sindri the entire Ammonium Sulphate Plant is lying idle. This and the Ammonium Nitrate Plants other modifications require some Rs. 50 crores. They will put Sindri again into the list of profit making companies.

Similarly in Ramagundam this plant is now lying idle because of lack of thermal plant. Already a proposal has been given to give 40 MW captive power plant. If that is installed in time, the Ramagundam Plant will also come out of the loss making spree.

In Gorakhpur area there is the oldest plant. It was giving profits. It has already passed twenty years. Gorakhpur Plant needs definitely a thorough renovation and replace-

[Sh. A.K. Roy]

ment by a new plant so that it can also make profits. In this way if each plant is examined and proper action is taken we can revive all the fertilizer plants and put them to profit making spree.

We discussed Haldia many times. If we go into the details of Haldia you will find that the entire plant became obsolete because the Fuel Oil Plant did not work. Why? Because of lack of a proper oxygen compressor. It required a timely investment of Rs. 20 crores which was not done. So ammonia could not be produced and in the entire downstream the whole plant went out of operation and now it is lying idle. That is why a comprehensive proposal was given to the Ministry by PDIL that they have to invest Rs. 227 crores which will make their Ammonia Plant, Urea Plant and Methanol Plant operative and also run it on a profit basis.

The Nitro Phosphate zone requires some Rs. 100 crores. FEDO gave a proposal to them. If that is accepted, that also can run. But what is disturbing in fertilizer industry is that they take such a long time in taking correct decisions that ultimately when the plant becomes redundant then only they come out and start working. That is why my proposal is that you have to add some three to four million tonnes of nutrient to meet the food demands in the 8th Five Year Plan. Instead of spending all the money for new plants, kindly rehabilitate all your ailing plants because that would give handle for them to run it at the optimum capacity. At least FCI will give you five lakh tonnes of extra nitrogen which you are not getting because the capacity utilisation is 37% because of defects in your machines. HFC can give you another four lakh tonnes of fertilizer without spending anything. You are not getting that also because the capacity utilisation is 25%.

My concrete proposal is that instead of going in for a new project, if you expand the capacity of the old projects and of the ailing ingredients which are hampering its proper

capacity utilisation, that would be cheaper and easier way to it. If you want to start a new project, it may require land acquisition and it involves a lot of complications. You can do that also and I do not prevent you from doing that. In Sindri, Barauni, Durgapur and Haldia, land is there; infra-structure is there; machine is there; only thing is that it requires correction, it requires proper scrutiny; it requires proper accountability which must be entrusted.

I would also like to suggest this. We are having our own Research Organisations like PDIL—Plan and Development Division of India, now called as Project and Development Division of India—and FEDO. They have developed a lot of expertise; you trust them and you entrust each plant to one of the research institutions. If they fail, then you catch hold of them; you make them responsible for that and dismiss the senior officers, in case of any lapse. And you do not make them sub-contractors to those multi-nationals and foreign powers like Kellogg, Haldortopse and Toye. What you are getting from them? You are making use of your own experts, just as an appendage to those concerns. They are coming, making a thing and going; but after that it does not work. The you are not able to catch anybody; and you are in difficulties because one part is made by one company and another part is made by another company by which we could not fix the responsibility on anyone, as it happened in Ramagundam and in Haldia. That is why, my request is that firstly, you come out with a concrete proposal for rehabilitating all the sick units. Secondly, you entrust some plants to the research institution. Like PDIL, FEDO. You give them complete responsibility of rehabilitating them. They may seek the cooperation of Kellogg, they may seek the cooperation of Haldortopso, they may seek the cooperation of Toye, they may seek the cooperation of Lurgi, and they may seek the cooperation of whatever internationally famous firms that are available. But the responsibility will be their in this case. Selection of equipments, treating the equipments, alignment of equipment, installation, for all these the research institutions should be

made responsible. So, give them the right to do it.

Another thing I would like to say is this. You are going to install in the Eighth Five Year Plan, three Naptha-based plants. You should install one of the Naptha plants at Sindri itself, because Sindri plant is becoming old. I think, the proposal has come to you already. Similarly one Naptha plant should be installed at Gorakhpur, where the plant has become old, after serving for more than 20 years. Another Napth plant, if not installed, the present capacity—600 tonne per day—of both Durgapur and Barouni should be increased.

In this way, by spending less and utilising our own expertise, you can develop it. I believe in this because the development of fertiliser technology is within our reach. For that, we need not go to Holland or England or America or we need not have Italian connections. We are not to develop Italian connection. We can develop our own connection with our own experts and expertise; and consult our experts for this.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have to conclude now.

SHRI A.K. ROY: I will conclude in just two minutes. I would like to give some suggestions. Sir

I do not subscribe to the theory that, always small is beautiful and the big is bad. Even if it is not true in other cases, it is true at least in fertiliser. What raw material, the fertiliser plant need? It is Nitrogen which you can get from air; raw material of fertiliser is Sulphur; raw material of fertiliser is Phosphorus; raw material of fertiliser is Carbon. It is the energy, which you can get everywhere. That is why, you do not have to go in for 1350 tonne per day capacity plant. You have some sort of fascination to go for big plants only, you should start small plants with one lakh tonnes capacity per year. You start initially with small plants with a capacity of 50000 tonnes per year. That means, instead of a capacity of 1350 tonnes, you can

have 50 tonnes or 100 tonnes capacity per day. This way will help you in making progress. ICI has made an analysis that even small plants can be run effectively and energy consumption is actually the Achilles' heel of the entire fertiliser industry. Instead of having a big plant in one place, you can have small plants with a capacity of 50 or 100 tonnes per day in each agricultural zone. There are zones in various parts of North Bihar and North Bengal where facilities like transportation are not available. But you can set up mini fertilizer plants there with whatever raw material available in the atmosphere. There are problems as far as supply and transportation of fertilizers are concerned. If mini fertilizer plants are constituted in agricultural areas, then the problem of transportation humidity, absorption of moisture, etc. will not arise. You can be saved from all these technical problems. So, kindly see that mini fertilizer plants are set up. I would also like to state that side by side, bio-chemical industry should also be given adequate attention. You should try to develop bio-chemical fertilizers as chemical laboratories are there working in this field. This field can also be attracted. We can cultivate leguminous plants which have the capacity of fixing nitrogen from the atmosphere. Similar types of bio-chemical experiments should be made and some mini bio-chemical fertilizer plants in small scale, if possible in the rural sector also, should be set up. Lastly my concrete appeal to the hon. Minister is that he should call a meeting of all the concerned MPs where the sick units are located, along with other experts and discuss about the ailing fertilizer plants so that some suggestions or some concrete proposals may come up which can be implemented to make the fertilizer plants free from loss and become viable units.

[Translation]

SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL (Kopargaon): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am thankful to you for having given me opportunity to speak on the Demands for Agriculture and Water Resources Ministries. I have given several cut-Motions on the two subjects. The Eighth Plan is about to be started very soon.

SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI (Kota): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am not challenging your ruling but I would like to know as to then my turn will come to speak (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is in my mind. When I am not on the Chair, I will satisfy you.

SHRI RAM NAIK (Bombay North). Sir, we are not asking you for any explanation..... (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am not giving you any explanation. When I am not on the Chair, you ask me

Please continue

[*Translation*]

SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL We are entering into the Eighth Plan and the Government is to formulate an Agricultural Policy very soon. I would like to know certain things in this regard.

[*English*]

SHRI RAM NAIK May I point out that there is no quorum in the House.

MR CHAIRMAN. The bell is being rung Now, there is quorum The hon Member may continue

[*Translation*]

SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL The Agriculture Policy should be formulated very shortly. Agriculture and Water are closely related to each other because irrigation cannot be done without water As a matter of fact, Water Resources Ministry is another name of Irrigation Ministry There is provision of marketing of agricultural produce such as rice and wheat etc I would like to request that arrangements should be made for marketing, godowns and warehousing facilities for perishable goods also. The warehouses and godowns are being con-

structed but not on scientific lines. Thus, these should be constructed on scientific line. As regards Agricultural Science Centre, the previous Government gave an assurance that Agricultural Science Centres would be set up in each district but they have not been set up so far. I, therefore, request that Agricultural Science Centre be set up in each district. An accord has been made for sharing the water of Krishna and Godavari rivers among Maharashtra, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh. The award is valid upto 2000 A.D. I request that the Chief Ministers of all the three states should sit together and evolve a permanent solution so that no such dispute again crops up in future. At present, an amount of Rs. 40 thousand is incurred on irrigation of one hectare of land by the Government. I would like to submit that expenditure to be incurred on construction of dams and canals should be borne by the Central Government Today, farmers have to make arrangements for irrigation to their land themselves and with own resources, even by mortgaging their belongings. Thus they are contributing to the development of the country The farmers should be given subsidy to the tune of 40 thousand rupees. Besides, I would also request to reduce the input cost of agricultural production as also inputs should be made available to them at an interest of four per cent. I would further request that the amount of Rs. 40 thousand at present being spent by the government from its exchequer on irrigation of one hectare of land should be given to the farmers for this purpose and the expenditure to be incurred beyond this amount of forty thousand should be borne by the farmer. The Government should make arrangements to provide water for irrigational purposes in the desert, drought prone and scarcity areas. The Egyptian system of drift irrigational purposes in the desert, drought prone and scarcity areas. The Egyptian system of drift irrigation should be adopted for the Parwara Canal in our area. Rajasthan is a desert area Maharashtra and Telangana area in Andhra Pradesh are also facing acute water crisis. In order to proper utilization of water, schemes should be formulated. As such, there should be some proper linkage for land and

water use. By the Eighth Five Year Plan or by 2000 A.D., if the production of food grains is to be taken to the level of 232 lakhs M.T.S. and more, apart from drift irrigation, water management technology and water use technology will have to be adopted. I have given cut motion also on this subject. The British Government had constructed a canal in Maharashtra under protective irrigation. Due to drought condition, more and more water is needed and agriculture production is decreasing. As such, I urge upon the Government to construct a canal on Egyptian pattern so that drift irrigation could be made possible. In India, only 3-4 canals are constructed on this pattern. The Government of India should provide financial assistance in drought prone areas, otherwise, farmers who are already debt ridden will not be able to do it with their own resources. You have promised to waive loans upto Rs. 10,000 of the farmers. Farmer have to take a loan of Rs. 50,000 to Rs. one lakh to bore a tube-well or to dig a well in drought area. If they manage to do it through taking loans, they are not in a position to repay the loan and thus their entire properties are attached in recovery of loans. So I want to say that in certain circumstances, for example in natural calamities, if these loans are not repaid, farmers properties should not be attached. As your Government is termed as the Government of farmer. I expect that you will not attach the utensils, land diesel engine or electric motor pump etc. of the farmer because compound interest is charged on the loan given to the farmer. That is why his condition has deteriorated and he has become defaulter. As such, I want what compound interest should not be charged on the loan given to the farmer for land development purposes and it should be given in the form of term loan. Simple interest at the rate of four per cent should be charged on it. I want to assure the Government that in case compound interest is not charge, banks will be in a position to recover loans very easily but compound interest is posing a great problem.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, with these words, I thank you for having given me time to speak.

I expect from the Government that they will ensure that the belongings of the farmer are not attached and that in the drought prone areas, the Government will bear the expenditure on construction of one or two canals for drift irrigation purposes. This is my demand.

DR. KHUSHAL PARASRAM BOPCHE (Bhandara): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Demand for Grant of Water Resources and Agriculture Ministries are being discussed and as I rise to speak for the first time on it, I hope that you will kindly give me some extra time.

3-4 days ago from now, a discussion was initiated in the newspapers and it would be appropriate if I start with the Department of Agriculture. There are some apprehensions in the minds of the people with regard to the policy of the loan waiver of the new Government and as such it is necessary to remove the doubt by clarifying the position. People in the urban areas have some grudge in this regard. They feel that the government is doing everything for the farmers only and people belonging to other professions are being ignored as if they are not the citizens of this country and the Government is doing nothing for them. I would like to submit that waiving of loans is a dire necessity. Has there been any instance in this country wherein even petty traders who spent an amount of Rs. 500 or for that matter an employee whose salary is Rs. 500 will ever accept Rs. 400. If the production cost of a product comes to 90 paise has it ever been sold for 80 paise? After all it is sold after adding adequate profit over the production cost and in this way, the whole trade goes on. In this country, the only group of citizens to whom the Government has paid 70 paise for the produce whose production cost was 90 paise was the group of farmer and even in this system, the farmers whose prime job was farming was rushed on account of this policy.

A discussion has been initiated through the newspapers that in case farming is not a profitable profession in this country, why people adopt farming as their profession?

[Dr. Khushal Parasram Bopche]

Through you, I wish to draw the attention of the Government towards the fact that if you go to the interior of the villages these days, you will find that the people belonging to higher class do resort to farming not because they earn something from it but they do so in order to conceal their black money so that they can show it as if it has been earned through farming. People want to transform their black money into white under the guise of farming. There are no two opinions in this regard that basically the farmer depending solely on farming is gradually trailing behind. In this context, I would like to quote an example of Maharashtra as I am not having knowledge of the entire country. In Maharashtra, farmers are given loans through cooperatives but at the time of giving loan, 5 to 10 of the amount are deducted from the total amount and deposited in that particular bank. For example, if a farmer is given a loan of Rs. 1000, he receives Rs. 900 in hand and the balance amount of Rs. 100 is deducted and deposited in the bank. But at the time of repayment, he has to return Rs. 1000 and also pay interest on the total amount whereas he was at no stage given Rs. 100. Around Rs. 750 crores of the farmers are kept in the District Central Cooperative banks or in the land development banks. If the interest on the said amount is calculated, it comes to Rs. 1500 crores and this amount will never be returned to any of the farmers and at the same time, it will not benefit him in any manner in the long run also.

An amount of Rs. 5 deposited in a bank becomes double after a period of 6 years. But the farmers are no way benefited from their money amounting to Rs. 750 crores lying deposited in the banks. As such the Government is not going to do any favour to the farmers by its loan waiver announcement. It is their fundamental right. Through you, I would like to tell the government that it will be a mistake on the part of the government if it claims that loan waiver scheme is a favour to the farmers.

If we see the condition of the farmer.

review the various facilities being provided to him and other facilities made available for agriculture purposes, we will come to know that so far we have been able to provide irrigation facilities to a very small percentage of land in the country. In the whole country assured irrigation facilities are available hardly to 12 per cent of land, out of this, the wells and ponds account for 6 per cent. It means that the Government has so far provided irrigational facilities to only 6 per cent of land. While it has not been possible on our part to provide full irrigation facilities, how can we think of uplifting the farmers. If electricity supply is interrupted for even one minute in the city, people make a lot of hue and cry, but in villages, supply of electricity remains suspended for 2-3 days together. Due to this, sometimes the farmers find himself helpless to save this crops. But nobody has paid attention to it. I feel that supply of electricity to rural areas should be the first and foremost duty of the Government. Not only that transporting facilities are not adequate in the villages. In some places roads have not been constructed to the required number and at some places, other facilities are not available. Apart from this, it is also necessary to effect suitable amendments in the Forest (Conservation) Act. I should not be misunderstood that I am opposed to preservation of environment. It is very essential to safeguard the environment. But it cannot be tolerated that on the pretext of environment, the development and progress of work in the backward areas of the country should be stalled. I would cite the case of Maharashtra to you. A major part of Maharashtra, particularly, the vast areas of Vidarbha region could not be developed due to the existence of reserved forests on a vast tract of land. Though abundant water flows through the area, it goes waste. It cannot be preserved. A number of projects in the region either lie incomplete for want of clearance from the forest department or have been held up under some other provisions of the Act. About 90 per cent projects of the Vidarbha region re-affected by the above problem—and due to operation of Forest Conservation Act, the farmers cannot enjoy the facilities of water from these projects. For

example, I would like to draw your attention to Umarjari Project in Bhandara district, 90 per cent work of which has since been completed. This project constructed at a cost of Rs. 1.12 crores is lying useless as it attracts the provision of Forest Conservation Act. The farmers are getting little benefit from this project. It is not only the lone case, but there are as many as 132 such projects in Bhandara district alone. Even now, we give much stress on forest conservation. But without preservation of water conservation of forest becomes meaningless. Man needs water first. Otherwise, it will be a kind of mummification of the country. As such, in order to provide all facilities, the agriculture policy should be evolved in such a way that the real benefits reach the villages. It is nice that the Government has decided to spend 50% of resources on agriculture. But as long as these projects are not completed, the villagers cannot receive the full benefits of this provision. There are reserved forest on 40 per cent land in the districts of Bhandara, Chandrapur Garchiroli. The hon. Minister of State for environment and forests, Shrimati Maneka Gandhi says that forests are necessary on 33 per cent of land. Then why clearance is not being given to projects in these districts? It is not known as to how Jurapi forest came in the way? The forests which were earmarked as grazing areas during the period of kings still come under the Revenue Department. If these forests are transferred to Forest Department, we will not be required to seek aid from others for these projects and all these projects will be completed automatically. I would, therefore, like to request you to initiate action to transfer these forests to the Forest Department.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, though various laws have been enacted to remove unemployment but mere enactment of laws would not serve any purpose. It is also not possible on the part of the Government to provide jobs to each and every person. It is, therefore, necessary today that the flow of people from villages to cities should be checked. The villages should be made self-reliant. Out of the total population, 80 per cent population lives in 5.76 lakh villages. Migration of village

people to cities continues unabated. This flow must be checked. Otherwise, they will migrate to cities and cause more problems for the Government.

14.42 hrs.

[SHRIMATI GEETA MUKEHRJEE *in the Chair*]

Madam, Chairman, it is very necessary to check the flow of people from village to the cities. For that, it is necessary to make the villages self-reliant. For self-reliance of the villages, agriculture should be made self-reliant. Agriculture can be made self-reliant when adequate provisions of electricity and water are made. When these facilities can be made, flow of people from rural areas to cities could be checked.

Madam Chairman, during the course of discussion, it was brought to the notice of the august House that farm workers working in agriculture fields have also started coming to cities in search of jobs. They are no way at fault for this. Since they get less wages in the villages and more in the cities, they come to cities. Why do they get less wages in the villages. It is because the farmers in the villages are poor. They cannot be provided modern equipments for their agriculture. That is why they give less wages. If people continue to migrate to cities in this way, whatever balanced Budget, the Government might make, there will be problems both in the villages and in the cities and there will be disorders at both the places.

Madam Chairman, I have already placed before you problems pertaining to electricity, water and environment. Now, I would like to say something about fertilizers. The prices of foodgrains hardly increase by Rs. 4-5 a quintal in a season whereas the prices of fertilizers increase manifold during the same period. A bag full of fertilizer costs Rs. 50. But due to artificial shortage caused during the season, the price of the same bag shoots upto Rs. 80. In this way, the farmers are being put to hardships. As such, there should be reasonable increase in the prices of fertil-

[Dr. Khushal Parasram Bopche]

izers. Due care should be taken in this regard.

Madam Chairman, though fruit is produced in abundant quantities in our country, the processing work is not done with that promptitude. It is therefore, necessary to develop the fruit processing industry. In order to have more cash crops grown by the farmers, adequate processing arrangements must be made. Due to shortage of processing units, the processing work costs more. As a result, the consumers will have to pay more price for the processed fruit products. Apart from that the farmers also suffer losses due to sickness in marketing. The Government should take this aspect into account. Similarly, fishery could be developed well in Maharashtra. Today, there is a need to encourage the farmers to undertake fishery. In Maharashtra, people are very fond of fishregard in potatele water. If the Government could make some arrangements for fishery, it will provide a source of good engagement for the farmers. There are some areas where no cultivation could be done. Canals also can be dug on this land. The quality of land in our country changes after every few kilometres—due to geographical factors. If tube-wells could be installed in this type of land with 50 percent subsidy, the farmers will definitely benefited. This will help the farmers in getting assured irrigation for the land through which canals cannot be taken. Through you, I am making all these points to the Government. I am hopeful that my points will definitely be considered. I would like to thank you for providing me a little more time with this, I conclude.

SHRI KIRPAL SINGH (Amritsar): I would like to lay more emphasis on the situation that continues in Punjab regarding distribution of water. So far as our country is concerned, all the water resources available in the country were not mobilised. Instead, the rulers in India created inter-state disputes and the whole water was wasted as it flowed unutilised. Till today no decision has been arrived at regarding utilisation of water. So

far as the question of Punjab in concerned, I would like to say a few words about it. The first thing is that people should get good quality fertilizer and insecticides on subsidies rates. Secondly, at least 30 sugar mills should be set up in Punjab. Thirdly keeping in view in injustice done to Punjab so far in regard to distribution of water, the principle of riparian rights' which is accepted the world over should be made applicable in the matter of distribution of water. More subsidy should be provided for cultivation of oil seeds and pulses and poultry farming as also for imparting training to the farmers in technical know-how. So far as the distribution of water is concerned, it is a dispute which is directly connected with the Punjab problem or we can say that it is a major issue but I would like to point out that a lot of injustice has been done in this matter. Punjab deserves to be allotted a major share in the agro-based industries. So far as fruits and vegetables are concerned their growers too should be given a reasonable price for their produce. I have stated earlier that the number of sugar mills should be increased to 30 in the State of Punjab at the earliest. At present this number is less than even 15. The construction work of Kanoi Canal was started very late and it is nowhere near completion. Since there is an acute problem of drinking water, efforts should be made to solve this problem. So far as the water resources in Punjab are concerned. I do have the figures relating to ground water resources and irrigated area. The Ministry is well aware of them and I do not want to take the time of the House to present these figures.

I would like to tell the Government that the number of tubewells in Punjab has increased so much that more than half of the crops depend on tubewells. Due to this, the ground water level has gone very down and the hand pumps are becoming useless. The other type of machines which can be used for this purpose are beyond the reach of farmers. Water resources are depleting. The result would be that the land of Punjab will be converted into a desert. I have with me the complete figures relating to share of water that was allotted to Punjab at the time of

partition as well as at the time of division of Punjab when a new State Haryana was carved out but I do not want to go into these figures. The base that was accepted in respect of sharing of waters between Punjab and Haryana has not been followed. The State of Punjab was provided two irrigation systems—Sarhind Canal and Yamuna Canal. When decision was taken regarding sharing of water between Punjab and Haryana, the water of Yamuna canal was not distributed and the rest of the water was distributed among them. The people of Punjab filed a suit in the Supreme Court about the distribution of water, praying that since the people of Punjab did not get their due share, justice should be done to them in the matter of distribution of water. That case was withdrawn by the Chief Minister of Punjab at the instance of the Central Government or at the instance of the then Prime Minister Shrimati Indra Gandhi, if I may say so, and accepted Centre's mediation in the matter. The decision taken by them was very harmful for the people of Punjab and in due course of time this dispute got linked with the Punjab problem.

"Har Charagar ko Charagari se gurej tha.

Varna Hamen jo dukh the koi ladawa na the."

It was accepted in the Rajiv Longowal Accord that sharing of water between the States of Rajasthan, Punjab and Haryana will continue in the ratio as existed in July 1985, but the remaining water will be distributed. The Commissions which were set up in connection with sharing of waters and similar other issues, have strange stories of their own. The people of the whole country were surprised that they did not work on the subject assigned to them. It is very wrong on the part of any judge to do so.

So far as the question of supply of irrigation water to Punjab is concerned, the major problem facing the state is that it has only 1.6 per cent of the total cultivable land in the country, yet it is producing 55 per cent of total food grains. The remaining land in Punjab

is not irrigated due to shortage of water as its sources of water are being snatched. If these sources of water are allowed to be utilised by the State, famine can never hit our country. The facilities which should be provided to them are not being given to them. On the contrary the resources provided to them by the nature are being snatched away from them. Thus injustice is being done to them. I would like to request the hon'ble Minister in this House that this issue is pending since long. Nothing has been done in this matter. Whosoever came forward to solve this tangle, complicated it further. There is no such disease which is incurable. But instead of solving this issue, they politicalised it and complicated it further. Every time they behaved in a manner as if Punjab was a country outside India and if water was made available to Punjab it would be going out of our country. They felt as if Punjab would no longer remain part of India if additional rights were given to them. I know those people who are laying emphasis on the unity and integrity of the country to whatever party they belong. It is they who had first of all raised the issue of Punjabi and said that it was not their language. They said that only those people lived in Punjab whose mother tongue was Punjabi. This resulted in a dispute. It was assumed that the water given to Punjab would go to the houses of Sikhs and that it would not go to the Hindus. Such mentality gave a big jolt to basic values and basic structure, as every decision on the issue was taken with a biased view. I would like to say that so far as the water resources are concerned, the Government should pay attention to the fact that most of the farmers have installed their own tubewells by spending a large amount as cost of tubewells. Apart from that they pay for the electricity consumed. At present one third of the total tubewells installed in Punjab are operating with diesel. This time the Government have increased the price of diesel, I had made a request in my first speech on Punjab Budget that the rate of diesel which is used for various agricultural operations and for running tubewells, threshers and tractors etc. should not be increased, rather subsidy should be given on it. The issue of drought in

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the country is raised in the House. The Hon. Members from Madhya Pradesh as well as other states talk of drought and scarcity of water of their respective States. When the nature has bestowed a state with such resources that it can produce 55 per cent of country's total foodgrains production in just 1.6 per cent of the total area, why the Government should not make efforts to provide irrigation facilities to rest of its land to solve this problem on a permanent basis. If this is done the people of Punjab will feel proud and they will not nurse a feeling of discrimination.

Besides traditional crops the farmer of Punjab should be provided more facilities for raising cash crops, because they have proved by their hard work that they have a capacity to accomplish such a big task.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Kirpal Singh, please do not take it ill. Your time is over.

SHRI KIRPAL SINGH: Their problems should be solved....

MR. CHAIRMAN: Your time is over.

SHRI KIRPAL SINGH: Am I speaking about an unnecessary issue?

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are speaking about a very important issue. But there are also other members to speak.

SHRI KIRPAL SINGH: There are also such members in the House who are not taking permission from the Chairperson. 10 members from this side and 20 from that side stand up and start speaking, whether anyone listens to them or not. They take pride in creating such a situation. Many seasoned and respectable Members are present in the House. They seldom respect the orders of the Chair, but you are very particular in pointing out this thing to me. If you want I will sit down. I would not mind.

I would like to make only two points and I want them to be recorded in the proceed-

ings, of the House. You think that I am snatching away anybody's right to speak. I would conclude by saying that injustice has been done to the people of Punjab in the matter of distribution of water which was even to them by nature. If the present Government is honest, due share should be given to them, and if the Government fails to do justice to them, then their name too will be added to the list of dishonest men. I sincerely wish that their name should not be included in that list and they would do justice to the people of Punjab. This justice will be in the interest of the common man, the country and the world as a whole. It will also be helpful in providing foodgrains to the people of our country.

With these words I thank you.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, the time has been fixed by the House. It has been extended by the House. The Chair is bound by that. A long list of Speakers is there. If I request any hon. member not to take long time, that is your own will and not mine. Kindly cooperate without any rancour in mind.

Now I call upon Shri Dasai Chowdhary to speak. After that, the Minister of State in the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation in the Ministry of Agriculture Shri Nitish Kumar will intervene.

[*Translation*]

SHRI DASAI CHOWDHARY (Rosera): Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is correct that if there is a class which is backward even after 42 years of independence, it is that of farmers. The condition of the farmer is deteriorating day by day, the main cause of which is wrong policies and wrong intentions of the government. I want to point out that seeds corporations of the Central and State governments do not have the production capacity to meet the requirement of farmers, as a result the corporations have to purchase sub-standard seeds produced by private agencies. The seed so procured is provided to farmers and the farmers lose entire crop. For ex-

ample, I want to tell you that the Chairman of the Vishkoman I do not want to mention his name—was the known mafia of co-operatives. The Minister of Bihar, Shri Nitish Kumar and Shri Upendra Nath Verma know that sub-standard seed was purchased from Vishkoman throughout the country and the same seed was supplied to the farmers during 1984-85. When farmers sowed it there was no production of wheat and they lost entire crop, I want to say that officials of the Seeds Corporations and Vishkoman should be punished. The politicians who are appointed as Chairmen of these corporations should also be penalised for accepting sub-standard seed. Only then the farmers will be benefited.

I want to tell you that whether there is drought, flood or any other natural calamity, it is the farmer who suffers. The Crop Insurance Scheme is there. But have the Government given compensation under Crop Insurance Scheme for losses incurred by the farmers due to floods, drought and natural calamities in the country? Lakhs of farmers had suffered heavy losses due to severe earthquake and floods in Bihar particularly in Ghanshyampur, Viral, Kachashwar Sthal, Rosera, Baheri, Sindia, Hassanpur Daon, Barinnagar blocks of the Darbhanga and Samastipur districts in 1987. Have the farmers of these blocks been given compensation under the Crop Insurance Scheme till now? The farmer of these regions have not been given compensation for the losses incurred by them. No loans have been provided to them. Therefore, I want to say that laws are enacted by every Government. The Congress Government also enacted laws for the welfare of farmers, the present Government also wants to do something for them but unless the people involved in their implementation are honest the benefits which the Government wants to extend to the farmers will not reach them. The Government provide loans to the poor, to the farmers under I.R.D.P. and many other schemes. I do not want to say about other States, but in Bihar where the loans are provided to the farmers even 50 per cent of them do not reach the farmers. The money remains in

banks and some officials swallow that money by way of bribe. As an hon. member was saying, the funds allocated for the farmers do not reach them. Therefore, I want to implore upon our National Front Government which has made promises in its manifesto to the people, and our hon. Prime Minister also talks of the value based politics, that if the programmes formulated for the upliftment of the farmers, for their benefits and development are implemented in the interests of the farmers in the country, then no class will face problems, no class will have any type of problems.

Madam Chairperson Darjina Phuiam Dam on the Kosi river was approved by Janata Party Government in 1977 and Bihar Government had started construction work on it. But when Congress Government came in to power in 1980, work on partially completed dam was abandoned. Half of this dam is still lying incomplete as a result of which nearby villages are submerged by floods and lakhs of people are rendered homeless and the people have to be shifted to some other places. I want to submit to the Government that the Darjina Phuiam Dam which was sanctioned in 1977, should be completed at the earliest. We had also made a request to our State Minister, Shri Kotadia in this regard. I have also raised this issue in this House many times. Therefore, I request that efforts should be made for the completion of this dam.

I also want to say that the officials charged with the responsibility of formulating schemes in the interests of the and for the development and upliftment of farmers are ignorant of the difficulties faced by the farmers. Therefore, at the time of formulating such schemes and programmes information should be collected from the representative of farmers and they should also be represented in the plan formulating committees so that the benefit of such schemes really percolates down to farmers.

There is a serious problem of drainage in North Bihar. Hon. Nitish Kumarji and Vermaji know about it. Some Schemes were

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sent for approval by the Government of Bihar in this regard but Congress Government here did not approve them. As a result, the people of North Bihar are suffering. No scheme in connection with drainage system has been approved so far by the Centre. It is my submission to the Government that the drainage schemes which were sent by the government of Bihar should be considered and approved so that people of Bihar can get relief.

In the last, I want to say that Bihar experienced severe hailstorm and snowfall on 29th March and Dharbhanga, Mujaffarpur, Samastipur and Vaishali districts were badly affected, but no assistance has been provided to the people of Bihar. I demand that a team to assess the losses should be sent there and compensation paid to the farmers under the Crop Insurance Scheme.

With these words I express my gratitude to you for giving me time to speak.

SHRI KAPIL DEV SHASTRI (Sonepat): Madam, please give me a few minutes to speak, I want to put forth my views.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Minister will reply later, let the Minister of State speak first.

SHRI CHHEDI PASWAN (Sasaram): Are you calling the members according to the order of the list of the speakers given to you by the parties or the order is being changed. We have been waiting for our turn, our turn is not coming due to change in the order of the list.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is the prerogative of the Chair, privilege of the Chair. But for your information all that I can say is that what I have been advised by the speaker and the previous Chairman I am going accordingly. For the information of the hon. Member, let me read out the concerned rule:

"The Speaker shall not be bound by the list or order in which names have been given by parties or groups or individuals directly. The list shall be for his guidance only and it shall also be always open to him to make change wherever necessary in order that debates are regulated in accordance with the general principles laid down by Speaker from time to time."

[Translation]

SHRI KAPIL DEV SHASTRI: We are not challenging your prerogative. You are in the Chair, we will obey your orders, but there is an issue which I want to raise before the hon. Minister replies.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have already told you that Shri Nitish Kumar will intervene in the debate and after that you will be allowed to speak.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am trying to give time to all those who want to speak. Please finish your speech within time.

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND CO-OPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI NITISH KUMAR): Madam Chairperson, First of all, I want to express regret for my absence during the proceedings of the House for the whole week, I could not listen the views of the Hon. Members. I was in Patna due to high fever for the whole week. After returning, I got opportunity to speak on the supplementary demands for grants of the Ministry of Agriculture. I want to thank you for this. About 76 per cent of our population still depends on agriculture in the country and its total contribution in indigenous production is about 40 per cent. The agricultural sector has to respond to absorption of our large manpower. This is the reason that poverty still haunts rural areas and there is great economic disparity

between urban and rural areas. The policy of the National Front Government is to develop the rural areas and agriculture. Therefore, it was announced that half of the Budget outlay would be earmarked for these sectors. According to the announcement allocations have been made and 49 per cent of the total Budget outlay is being spent on these sectors. Since Independence, we have made progress in the field of agriculture. It is a fact that we have not made the desired progress because agriculture was not given due importance in earlier plans. But agriculture is being given priority in the Eighth Five Year Plan. The monsoon was not good in 1989-90 in comparison to 1988-89, but even then it was quite sufficient in 1989-90. The growth rate of agricultural production is quite satisfactory in comparison to the year 1950-51. Though monsoon in 1989-90 was not very good, the production of foodgrains has been of the order of 173 M.T. as compared to 170.2 M.T. in 1988-89. It is estimated that 110 lakh of cotton bales, 210 M.T. of sugarcane is likely to be produced. Our target for the year 1990-91 for foodgrains production is 176.5 M.T., for oil seeds it is 17.5 M.T., for sugarcane, it is 220 M.T., and for cotton, our target is 105 lakh bales and for Jute it is 90 lakh bales. We hope that not only we will achieve the target, but we are also likely to cross it due to our agriculture policy. We will make more progress in the field of agriculture—in the Eighth Five Year Plan. Madam Chairperson, several Members have referred to many issues. Just now the hon. Member Shri Dasai Chowdhary had spoken about seeds. I would like to tell the august House that National Seed Project phase-III is going to start with the help of the World Bank. It would improve the functioning of the National and State level Seed Corporations and such Corporations would be developed. The Private Sector will also get certified seeds. The seeds of good quality will be developed which would naturally increase the production.

The second point raised by Shri Dasai Chowdhary was about crop insurance. Action is taken on the claims submitted in this regard and loanee farmers are covered under

this scheme. This scheme will continue in 1990-91 also. At present, there are some difficulties in including non-loanee farmers in this scheme, because sufficient funds and other administrative measures are required for this purpose. Under the present circumstances, it appears to be impossible. Provision is being made for loanee farmers under Comprehensive Crop Insurance Scheme in 1990-91. I would like to tell you that the claims of Rs. 580 crores have been cleared so far under the Crop Insurance Scheme whereas only Rs. 87 crore have been received as premium. It is true that there was a devastating flood in Bihar in 1987. The people did not get help due to various reasons. There is no time to go in details about it. I personally know that all claims have not been settled. Questions have been raised in this regard in Bihar also.

Madam Chairperson, loan waiver scheme is being implemented according to the manifesto of the National Front. The House is aware that the hon. Minister of Finance had mentioned in his Budget speech that all loans upto Rs. 10,000 of Commercial Banks or Regional Rural Banks will be waived. The State Governments have been asked to formulate loan relief schemes for writing off loans taken from the State Cooperative Banks and the Central Government will also provide requisite help. The Government is committed to fulfil the promises made by it.

Madam Chairperson, the issue of natural calamities has been discussed several times. It has been stated that affected people do not get the help. Seminars were held from time to time. There has not been any uniform policy to provide equal help to each State. Recently, the Hon. Prime Minister announced that separate calamity relief fund will be set up for each State. For this fund, 25 per cent share will be provided by the State Governments and 75 per cent by the Central Government. You must be knowing that recently the cyclone hit state of Andhra Pradesh and many other States have been sanctioned Rs. 32 crores from this proposal fund, which has almost been constituted and details of

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which have almost been finalised. Similarly a hailstorm occurred in Bihar, the Deputy Prime Minister and Central team had visited that State and I was also present there. The State Government wanted to provide immediate relief. Therefore, assistance was sought from the central Government. An amount of Rs. 54 lakhs has been provided to the Bihar Government from this fund. I want to tell the hon. Members that even though it is a state subject and the State Governments themselves formulate relief codes for calamities, and provide relief to the affected people, but setting up of a calamity relief fund is a revolutionary step.

Madam Chairperson, I would like to draw the attention of the house to the fact that this Government is conscious to the need of making the Co-operative institutions strong and dynamic. The co-operative institutions have made commendable contribution for strengthening the economy of rural areas in various states. The Planning Commission has constituted a committee under the Chairmanship of Choudhry Brahm Prakash to strengthen these institutions and to make them more effective and dynamic. The government is taking all these steps to fulfil its promises. A demand has been raised several times that agriculture should be treated at par with industry. A Committee has been constituted under the chairmanship Shri Bhanu Pratap Singh to look into the need for treating agriculture as an industry, to determine the nature of agriculture products to be reported as also the policy regarding their exports and the targets for export. The interim report of this Committee will also be submitted shortly. A Standing Advisory Committee has been constituted under the Chairmanship of popular farmer leader Shri Sharad Joshi to give practical and policy related suggestions in the matters of development of agriculture. The Committee gives suggestions on the matters referred to it from time to time regarding the policy and implementation. The Department of Agriculture is working as the Ministry of Farmers Welfare, whether it is a question of remunerative

prices; to provide inputs like seeds and fertilizers of good quality to the farmers, to provide better facilities or to protect farmers from the exploitation by middlemen, higher support prices have been announced in this regard. This year the rate of support prices have been increased for every agricultural item. The entire House knows that the support price of wheat has been fixed at Rs. 215 per quintal. Similarly the support prices of other items have also been increased. This Government is conscious to provide benefits and relief to the farmers through every scheme. On the one side various agencies are working in the market on the basis of support prices to protect the farmers from the exploitation of middlemen and to provide them relief and another side the Government intervenes in the market. Recently the government intervened in the matter of onion.

Madam Chairperson, the House is aware that the Central Government and the State governments have to bear the loss equally, but the Government of Maharashtra has refused to bear that loss. The Central Government has intervened in the matter of onion. Various Programmes are being implemented to provide relief to the farmers and we want to run them more effectively.

A lot of progress is likely to be made in the field of milk production under the Operation Flood Programme. The Operation Flood Programme Phase-III is going to start shortly. The 60 per cent population of the country will be covered under this scheme. There is a provision of Rs. 1342.55 crore in the Eighth Five Year Plan under this scheme as against Rs. 603.41 crore during the Seventh Five Year Plan. In this way we will make a lot of progress in the field of dairy products. We have made so much progress in the field of dairy products that we have asked the European Economic Community to give us help in cash and not in the terms of dairy products. We are making notable progress in this field. Keeping in view the requirements of Delhi, the Government has proposed to open third diary of the capacity of four lakh litres per day in Delhi. The Government wants to protect the interests of both—the producers and

consumers.

The contribution of research work of the I.C.A.R. for progress made in the field of agriculture is very laudable. So much of development was not possible without its contribution. The research is going on round-the-clock in the fields of food grains, oil seeds, fishing and dairy development.

I am very happy to announce that about 100 improved varieties of seeds have been successfully developed. About 35,000 quintal breeder seeds have been produced. These are the achievements of the I.C.A.R. Various steps are being taken to put technology into the practice and about 300 centres are doing research in 104 districts for providing help to the farmers. Various programmes like lab to land are running for providing up-to-date information to the farmer so that they can use advanced technology for agricultural production. The Agriculture Commission has recommended that agricultural Science centres should be opened in each district by the year 2000 AD and the steps are being taken in this direction. Priority is being given to rain fed areas for increasing production and productivity in those areas. The Plan outlay for development programmes under this sector is being substantially increased. There is a provision of Rs. 80 25 crore for the year 1990-91 whereas it was only Rs. 19 crore in the year 1989-90. There is more scope in plantation of fruit trees for the small farmers who can not earn profit by producing food grains and publicity is being given to this fact so that they can lead a better life. The contribution of the I.C.A.R., whether it is a question of good quality seeds or other fields is very commendable. I would like to appeal to the hon. Members in this regard that India is predominantly an agricultural country having various types of climate, land and caste land. There is a scheme to plant trees on 70 lakh hectare of land under the Waste Land Mission. It will help in the production of fodder and fire wood will also be available which would result in energy. All these schemes are being run by the Department of Agriculture for improving the economic conditions of the farmers and

production can be increased. The 76 per cent population of our country are dependent on the agriculture. If agricultural production will increase the economic condition of 76 per cent of our people will improve. Their purchasing power will also increase which would result in more demand and more production and job opportunities on a large scale will be created.

Therefore, the agricultural policy adopted by the National Front under the dynamic leadership of Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh and Ch. Devi Lal will prove beneficial to the farmers of the country and it would lead to agricultural development. With these words, I would request the hon. Members to withdraw their cut motions moved in regard to various issues and after the hon. Minister of State gives reply they should unanimously support the demands for grants.

SHRI RAMESHWAR PRASAD (Arrah): People have been waiting to get loans, but he is not making any mention in this regard. Agricultural land is there but no provision has been made for the de-centralisation and improvement of land programmes. About 10- acres of land possessed by a few people is being wasted by not utilising it for cultivation purposes.

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: Vermaji will speak

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Minister will reply and after that you can seek clarification, if need be.

SHRI N. SUNDARAJ (Pudukkottai): Madan Chairman, I would like to support the cut motions presented by my Party Members regarding Water Resources and Agriculture. As regards disputes, there are water disputes between the States throughout the country. Here, most of the Members spoke on the disputes between two States pertaining to water. These disputes have been there for the last 43 years, but we were not able to take any decision. It is high time that

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we do something to settle the disputes between the States. For this, we can either go in for Water Commission or Water Grid. Only then you will be able to settle the whole matter of disputes throughout the States in the country.

As far as Tamil Nadu is concerned, we are having water dispute with Karnataka for the past 20-25 years. Till 1971-72, the total water utilised by both the States was 560 TMC. We had at Mettur Dam, the quantum of 380 TMC till 1972-72. Today we are prepared to forego 100 TMC and we will be satisfied with getting 280 TMC but that is not possible since Karnataka is not able to release that quantum till 1971-72. Karnataka was using only 177 TMC. Now it demands 414 TMC. This is round about 2 1/2 times more than what they had used till 1971-72. The riparian right of the delta Government should be recognised as it is recognised throughout the world as far as water right is concerned. The demand of Tamil Nadu should be considered in the light of agriculturist who are having their farms there and utilising this water for irrigation throughout centuries. I am thankful to the Supreme Court for having taken this decision to send this matter to the Tribunal. But as far as Government is concerned, I understand that it is a weak government. Since the Prime Minister being represented by both the States—Karnataka and Tamil Nadu—he is not able to give direction or take a decision in this regard. He has simply said that the court will decide. This is not a way in which the Prime Minister of the country should deal with this matter. It is because he is afraid of antagonising some State or some people. But at the same time, Madam Chairperson, I would like the Karnataka Government to desist from going for the review petition in the Supreme Court on the verdict given by the Supreme Court for sending this matter to the Tribunal because it is a matter which could be settled as early as possible. I would request the Government to desist from going for the review petition in the Supreme Court on the verdict given by the Supreme Court

for sending this matter to the Tribunal because it is a matter which could be settled as early as possible. I would request that Government to appoint a Tribunal immediately and to see that this matter is settled within six months see that the agriculturists in Tamil Nadu are not affected henceforth.

As far as agriculture is concerned, the Minister has accepted that 76 per cent of the total population of India lives in rural areas and it is so. It is the backbone of the Indian economy. As the Deputy Prime Minister and Agriculture Minister has stated earlier, nearly 374 members of Parliament are elected from rural areas and they have the agricultural background. It is because the population lives in the rural areas. It is not a feather on a cap of the Government to have 374 Members of Parliament coming from agricultural background but it is the state of affairs in this country. Most of the people live in the rural areas and they send their representatives to parliament.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will request you to be brief. The total time is very little.

SHRI N. SUNDARARAJ: As a father, I am the competent person to name my child. But as a farmer, I am notable to fix the price of my product. That is the pathetic condition here. An industrialist who is able to produce Colgate tooth-powder and tooth-paste can put whatever price he may like. But a man producing rice or wheat or banana or any fruit, is not able to put a price on that. He has no discretion. The Government is more concerned with the consumers rather than with producers. We want to help those people who live in the towns, in the metropolitan cities but we do not care for the people who produce and at the same time who have no clothes and who have only one or two square meals a day and who lead a rotten way of living.

The Deputy Prime Minister is saying that there are 374 Members of Parliament from agriculture sector. What is the use of having 400 Members from agriculture background coming here? They are not able to do

justice to the people living in the rural areas. This year 50% of the total budget is allocated to the agriculture sector. We are only doing what we have already done. We have already allotted 50% in the Budget. We are implementing it. But there is no difference. There is no pride in saying that they have allocated 50% of the total budgetary provisions.

As far as fertiliser is concerned, subsidy does not help the rural agriculturist. It is being manipulated by the big factories, by the middlemen and those people who sell the fertiliser to the agriculturists.

Subsidy should reach the agriculturists themselves. Only then they will be helped.

As far as the programmes in the Agriculture Department are concerned, our respected Shri Rajiv Gandhi, when he was the Prime Minister said that only 20% of the total allotment reaches the population direct to whom it has been made. 80% of the allocation is swindled or pilfered by the middlemen or by the officers. Shri Rajiv Gandhi also said that when the Government wants to spend one rupee on a rural labourer, the Government, to have an administrative machinery like IAS Officers, Deputy Collectors, Tahsildars, and all those officials, will have to spend Rs. 5/-, to have the administrative set up. On one rupee, the Government has again to spend Rs. 5/- This is the pathetic condition of this Government hierarchy today, the Government set up today and the Government way of doing things today. This should be changed. There is no point in saying that 374 Members of Parliament are from the agriculture sector.

MR. CHAIRMAN: This should be your last point.

SHRI N. SUNDARARAJ: I would like to make some more points

MR. CHAIRMAN: You can make those points on another day. This is not the last day.

SHRI N. SUNDARARAJ: We have 374 Members from agricultural society.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You can speak only for two minutes more.

SHRI N. SUNDARARAJ: I am the last member to speak. As far agricultural policy is concerned, it should be based on the State policy. Every State should have its own policy. Only then it can be coordinated with the Centre. The Centre should not adopt policy in Delhi and see that it is implemented in a remote village in Tamil Nadu, Bihar and Rajasthan. That is not going to improve the status of the agriculturist. It should be implemented only from the lower level.

We should see to the needs of the local population. Wheat is grown in Punjab, rice in Tamil Nadu, sugarcane in Maharashtra. Different products are produced in different States and that should be coordinated by the Centre and the Centre should not have a policy of its own as far as agriculture is concerned.

As far as Jawahar Rozgar Yojna is concerned, I am thankful to the then Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi for implementing the scheme whereby the Panchayats are directly able to decide about what are the executive things like building schools, panchayats, making river beds etc. and implement it to the satisfaction of the local people.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI N. SUNDARARAJ: It will just take one minute. As far as waiving of loans is concerned, I am sorry for it and I ask the Government not to play gimmicks with the lives of farmers of this country. Just by saying about it in their manifesto that they will be able to waive loans up to Rs. 10,000 will not do. They have allocated only Rs. 1,000 crores for this whereas Rs. 24 crores is needed for waiving of this loan as far as agriculture is concerned. And moreover, States have been asked to identify the agriculturists as far as crop loans are concerned which will be reimbursed by the Centre to the States. When

[Sh. N. Sundararaj]

are you going to do it? How many years are you going to take to implement the scheme? The States are not going to implement the scheme because they fear that the burden will be more on them. I request the Government not to play gimmicks on this issue and kindly issue a White Paper on this waiving of loans to agriculturists. (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude. This is the last thing.

SHRI N. SUNDARARAJ: As far as this Government is concerned, they should have a clear cut policy as far as agriculture is concerned. Just by saying that we have 370 and odd elected Members in this House with the agricultural background is not going to satisfy 74 per cent of the total population of this country. This Government can do something only by implementing schemes which are true to the nature, true to the people, true to the agriculturists. Just by ordering things from Delhi Secretariat, it will not carry any good. Thank you.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, let me state the position so that everybody can cooperate. This Grant is to conclude by 6 O' clock. Ministers for Water Resources and Agriculture are to speak, and they have their time. They want to begin at 4.30 P.M. one after the other. There are 20 speakers. We have to conclude before 4.30 P.M. Therefore, I will call as many speakers as possible within this time and I request everybody to stick to five minutes and cooperate with me because this is the only way in which we can give the maximum time to the maximum number of Members.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI PIYARE LAL HANDOJA (Anantnag): Why don't you reduce it to two and a half minutes? (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is the Chair's prerogative. I am trying to do my level best to accommodate as many Members as pos-

sible. That is why, I am requesting the Members to stick to five minutes.

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM (Salem): I have no objection to your fixing anything. But I think, it is my duty to bring to the notice of the House that it was decided around 2 O' clock today and we would complete the Demands of Water Resources and Agriculture and then we would take up Demands of Labour and Welfare and tomorrow we would have guillotine. I would like just to go on record and say that then this guillotine will have to be postponed because you are reducing the time of the Demands on Labour and Welfare which will also not be fair. I am not objecting to your decision to conclude this Demand by 6 O' clock.

MR. CHAIRMAN: As I understand, guillotine is fixed for 3 O' clock tomorrow.

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: That is what I am saying. If this Demand is going to pull on, then our request is that guillotine should be delayed.

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is upto the Government to see; you can take it up with them. I also agree that Labour and Welfare are very important grants and they should get more time. This is my personal observation.

Let us now proceed. Shri Kapil Dev Shastri.

[*Translation*]

SHRI KAPIL DEV SHASTRI (Sonapat): The Ministry of Agriculture is the most important Ministry in the country and about 75 per cent of the total population is dependent on it. It had been promised in our election manifesto that the debt up to ten thousand rupees will be waived. As per my assessment not a single penny will be waived. I have made a detailed assessment of the matter. October 2, 1987 has been fixed as the back date. The Co-operative Banks have launched a campaign to haul up defaulter farmers and they are detained in the Banks

for about 10 days. The farmers were supposed to return the debt by October 2, 1987. They had to return the debt by January 31 or February 28, otherwise they were to be treated as defaulters. So far as I think not a single penny of the farmers will be waived off. The Government will have to modify their policy. Without imposing any condition, the persons who drew loans up till November, 26, 1989 should be included in the category and their loans should be waived off. I would like to give a proposal to the Government. Chowdhary Chhoturam got a law enacted according to which it was decided that if the interest exceeded the principle amount, the debt will be written off. All the assets of the farmer including his pair of bullocks, his tractor, land-crops, cattle, house, foodgrains and fodder for six months cannot cover the debt that he has to repay. The Government will have to think about all this. In order to uplift the farmers in the country, their debts will have to be waived off. The Government have earmarked about ten thousand crore rupees for agriculture. I have got the complete details. About twenty families in the country possess property worth Rs. 27,167 crores. They earn Rs. 10,000 crores as net profit. This is the situation prevailing in the country. On one side, there are 20 wealthy families while on the other innocent common masses lead miserable life in metropolitan cities like Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras. Our crops rot on the roads because Food Corporation of India is nothing more than a resort of corruption. Unless the concerned officials get their palms greased foodgrains cannot be sold.

I would also like to repeat what Sardar Kirpal Singh submitted. I would conclude after making submission in regard to water. An agreement with Pakistan was signed in 1955-56 in regard to the water of Sutlej, Beas and Ravi. Punjab does not object to the flowing of extra water to Pakistan but they are not ready to supply it to Haryana and Rajasthan. I have got copies of agreements. My submission to the Government is that the target period for the completion of Sutlej-Yamuna link canal should be constructed before the elections are held so that

Haryana may get water. About Rs. 385 crores have been sanctioned for this purpose.

AN HON. MEMBER: Which elections you taking of?

SHRI KAPIL DEV SHASTRI: I am referring to the elections proposed to be held in November in Punjab. 80 per cent work of the canal has been completed. In Centre, our Government rules and in Punjab President rule has been imposed. 20 per cent work is still left. It is being said that the entire work will be completed by December, 31, 1990. From 1984 till today, the target date has been changed time and again. My submission to you is that target date should be prebened to Oct. 31, 1990 and the canal should be complete by that period.

That is all. I had to say. I am thankful to you for giving me five minutes to speak.

SHRI LOKENDRA SINGH (Damoh): Mr. Chairman, Sir, today, people are running from rural areas to urban areas. Employment opportunities are not available in rural areas, and there is no development. All this happened because the Congress Government did not follow a good agricultural policy. We should give the same status to agriculture as to industry and our policy should be formulated on the basis of irrigation schemes. We should have a policy for electricity generation. In Punjab today 60 per cent area is irrigated whereas in Madhya Pradesh, only 20 per cent area is irrigated. In some areas like Panna, Damoh, Satna, 3 per cent irrigated land has been given by the Government. Unless the entire land is irrigated land the country cannot make progress. In Punjab, the irrigated land being 60 per cent, it produces more wheat. If the similar situation is created in Madhya Pradesh, it can produce considerable quantity of soyabean and oilseeds besides wheat. It would help in reducing the prices of edible oils which are rising high currently in the country. It is my submission that irrigation should be equal in all areas and at all places. Unless this situation is created prices of edible oils cannot come down. Irrigation can take place only

[Sh. Lokendra Singh]

when lift irrigation is there, small dams are constructed, tubewells are installed. These neither cover much area nor much money nor the forest area is submerged under it. Only a pump is installed there and the land is irrigated by supplying power to it. My submission is that the Government should take initiative in Madhya Pradesh so that water of canals that is being wasted there can be tapped and irrigation can be done without dams. In Madhya Pradesh, the land of a number of small dams is still in the possession of Harijans. Some dams cover about 10 acres of forest land but they are not given clearance by the Ministry of Water Resources and Ministry of Forest and Environment. The Government owns the responsibility to bear 90 per cent expenditure. In view of the failure of these schemes, I would urge to implement this at the earliest

Rural areas face acute problem of power supply. If power supply in rural areas is as good as that in urban areas, there will be no need to give incentives. 10 per cent production of food-grains will automatically increase. Maximum power should be supplied for irrigation purposes. Unless agriculture is given the status of industry, development will not take place. My submission is that the good farmers who are efficient should be given ample opportunities for cultivation and they should be exempted from Land Ceiling Act. I am not talking of big farmers. They will be the first to sell their loans as soon as the status of industry is given to agriculture. The farmer who shows his efficiency will have to be given wages as per the Labour Act and in this way, efficient farmers will be benefited. I submit to you that a small exemption should be given to such farmers as per Land Ceiling Act.

Today, agricultural forestry has become essential. Population explosion in India has affected forests so much that not even 10 per cent of the total area remain covered under forests. My submission to you is that social forestry and agricultural forestry should also be exempted under Land Ceiling Act. Poul-

try farming fish farming and vegetable farming will be done in a quite intensive way because this work will be accomplished by small farmers as it requires intensive labour and when there would be intensive labour, educated unemployed people and labour class would get more opportunities to make progress in rural areas. In order to encourage horticulture, the Government should encourage road side plantation and lend the land of destroyed forests and rivers on lease. Then 50 per cent profit should go to the Government and 45 per cent should be given to the farmers.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think this is your last point.

SHRI LOKENDRA SINGH: My only submission to you is that attention should be paid to these things. The Congress Government had distributed considerable land to grow fruit trees, and the matter should be investigated. If fruit trees, have not been grown, the land should be got back and given to someone else so that the aim is fulfilled.

Till now cultivation of aromatic plants and medicinal plants has been negligible in our country.

16.00 hrs.

More capital is needed for it. Due to this reason, the farmers cannot cultivate them in small fields. The aromatic plants for menthol and scents, which are imported, can be produced here also. There is a great demand of Indian herbs in the foreign countries. We should promote large scale cultivation of herbs in our country, which will open more avenues for export and import.

The solar energy is not being used for agricultural purposes. Subsidies are not being given to the big farmers for setting up a gas plant. Until they are given the subsidies, the animal dung cannot be fully utilised. As in the oil refineries, the gas is not being utilised, here also, the gas will not be utilised. With those words, I conclude.

SHRIDHARAMPALSHARMA(Udhampur): Madam Chairman, more than 85 per cent of the population of this country depends on agriculture. It is ironical that only small scale sector is provided subsidy. Not only this, they are exempted from sales-tax for first five years. Agriculture should also be declared as an industry.

During the Congress regime the country was divided into 15 zones and developmental schemes were prepared according to the climatic conditions of every zone. You are aware that in 1988, there was acute drought in the country. But due to our well-planned agricultural policy, not a single person starved to death in the country. In 1989-90, the foodgrain target was of 170 million tonnes and we achieved it. Besides this, a Land Estate Act was formulated under the leadership of Sheikh Mohammad Abdullah, under which the size of the land holdings of the big landowners was restricted to 182 kanals. The most important thing is that the Government acquired the surplus land without any compensation. In 1976, Agrarian Reforms Act was framed, according to which any landowner could keep only 100 standardised kanals of land. No one could own more than this and only the tiller were given the land. In other parts of the country, whether it is Bihar, Uttar Pradesh or Madhya Pradesh, Ceiling Acts were framed, but they were misutilised. There are thousand acres of Kulaks in Bihar and Uttar Pradesh. Every other day, there are cases of killing landless labourers, their hutments are burnt and they are not even paid the compensation. Those who work on the fields of big landowners are not given the full compensation and are exploited. The co-operative sector should be strengthened for promoting agriculture, so that quality seeds and fertilizers are made available to the farmers and besides, the major and medium irrigation schemes can also be promoted. I have no hesitation in saying that there is only 20 per cent irrigated land in Jammu-Kashmir and the rest 80 per cent depends upon the monsoons. Several times, we had to ask the centre for foodgrains. There is very little production in Kandi and hill areas. Under this plan, more funds should

be allotted to the Government of Jammu-Kashmir, so that they can start and complete medium and major irrigation projects.

Same is true of horticulture also. The production of fruits like apple, pear etc. is near about 5 lakh tonnes. But the whole production perishes. I would like to demand that as a Pepsi Cola project has been approved in Punjab, the same may be approved for Kashmir also. A survey had also been conducted there in this regard. There is lot of scope and the farmers will be benefited a lot from it. The Centre should formulate a scheme in this regard. The subsidy provided for transport has also been stopped. As a result the fruit rots there. So they should be provided with transport subsidy, so that they can transport their produce and can earn their livelihood also. The land records in Kashmir are up-to-date. The number of large holdings are decreasing in the country. Therefore, an Act should be framed which will increase the number of large holdings in the country and there can be more production. There will be more production, if the land holdings are large and quality seeds and fertilizers are used.

The Gobar Gas Plant Scheme has proved to be very effective. It has been started in the rural areas of Kashmir also. It is a very good scheme. It should be extended to more areas, because it will benefit the farmers a lot.

The present Government makes a lot of promises to the farmers. But, what is actually happening is that there is increase in prices of tractor tyres, and diesel. This has thrown extra burden on the farmers. But in comparison to this, the support price for their produce has only been increased to Rs. 30/- per quintal. This is very less. Before the elections and in the election manifesto also, it was promised that the loans upto Rs. 10,000 of the farmers will be waived. The Reserve Bank had asked for Rs. 14,000 crore to meet this expense. But Shri Madhu Dandavate has made an allocation of Rs. 2800 crore only. Now, it is being said that 50 per cent of the amount waived, will be met by the State

[Sh. Dharam Pal Sharma]

Governments and the rest 50 per cent will be provided by the Centre. Earlier, it was not like this. First, the Government misled them by making false promises and won their votes. Now by increasing the prices of tyre and diesel, they have increased the cost of production also.

Earlier, the prices of produce used to be fixed even before the sowing of the crop, but this time, the prices were fixed after the crops were harvested and were transported to the markets. This Government is always harping upon the measures that have been taken for the welfare of farmers but it is not so in actual practice

"Guftar ke gazi buyn to gaye, lekin
kirdar ke gazi bun na sake "

Whether it is the issue of fixing prices for their produce, or waiving of loans, nothing has been done in actual practice

[English]

SHRIBHOGENDRAJHA (Madhubani):
I would like to emphasise only for a few minutes the policy being followed with regard to Floods, drought and power generation—I mean hydel power. Ever since independence, a very wrong policy has been followed with regard to flood control, particularly in North Bihar. The entire policy has failed. Embankments on both sides of the river have caused growingly more and more drought and flood. Whenever there is heavy rain, the embankment cannot contain the entire water as a result water spread out on both sides of the embankment and everything is submerged. If there is less water, rivers take water to sea as a result no water is left for irrigation purposes. So, I would say that this policy should be given up. The only advantage that one can draw from this policy is that some politicians or some contractors and some officers and engineers can loot the people at the cost of the national exchequer. Kamla, Kosi, Bagmati and Mahananda are fluctuating rivers. They bring silt from the

Himalayas because of which very often they are changing their course. They bring in mud with them and as a result block their own route because of which they have to change their course. Therefore, this policy should be given up.

In 1981 for the construction of multi purpose high dam at Bada Kshetra over river Kosi the Government of India had sent a report to HMG Nepal. But that is still pending there. Now, we have a viable climate. I wish the Government of India must pursue it with the Government of Nepal. It is in the interest of both the countries because the people of Nepal are also suffering

Secondly, Madam, I would like to say that ever since the new Government has come in power, during the Question Hour we do not get specific answers. They are all evasive answers. I would request the Minister of Water Resources to streamline his Ministry from it so that the officers do some home work. I have records with me. I cannot supply the Minister, the records. The answers are being evaded. Some times, even known facts are being denied there.

I want to emphasise something regarding agriculture. Self-cultivating tenancy for our country has become the need of the hour. Absentee ownership is growing. Particularly, the owners, who are far away from the places where their lands are there, there the lands are not being cultivated

So, the basic with regard to land should be studied and the State Governments should be geared up to implement those policies, i.e. regarding amendment of the existing laws and enforcement machinery, etc. The Revenue Ministers of the whole country sat in this regard in 1985, 1986 and also in 1987. I think, they will go a long way in streamlining the land reforms

Now, I would like particularly to emphasise on the question of power generation. There have been long delays in the construction of Tehri Garhwal (Narmada Sagar) Project, Pancheshwar Dam and Karnal Dam

of Uttar Pradesh, which was finalised after a comprise with the Government of Nepal. I believe, due to our fault, the Karnali and Panchewar Projects had been delayed. It is because of the official resistance and neglect and also I think because of indifference treatment to Nepal that we and also Nepal are suffering. So, such things have got to be expedited. In Bihar, Koel Project had been delayed for long to the detriment of the tribal people of Chotta Nagpur and because of that, they have been suffering.

So, for the present, the Government should gear up its machinery and also the policy.

Regarding rise in prices of agricultural goods, I would like to say this. Only one side of the agriculture price adds to inflation. More help should be provided to the peasants by way of cheaper electricity, cheaper water, cheaper fertilizers etc. That will be more helpful than increase or rise in prices. Otherwise, it will create a chain reaction

So, if we want to subsidise everything, every input for agriculture, then we have to contain inflation also.

With these few words I conclude.

MR. CHAIRMAN Now, I will call three Members more S/Shri Bal Gopal Mishra, P L Handoo and Chhedī Paswan. But all of you have to stick to five minutes/each only.

SHRI BALGOPAL MISHRA (Bolangir): Madam Chairperson, this subject concerns, 75 per cent people of the country. But unfortunately the time given to this subject shows—this Government and also the previous Government for the last forty years they are concerned about this community.

Agriculturists are a forgotten community in this country. They are being remembered only once in five years. Only during elections, people talk of agriculture and agricul-

ture and agriculturists. They make a very long list of promises and after the election is over, once the persons have occupied the chair, they forget all their commitments and also all their promises. It is because of the fact that this community is not organised. This is a disorganised community. This community does not know how to fight for its rights. This community does not have the strength to ask its friends to put down their plough as the trade union worker puts down his tool or the Army Jawan puts down his gun or the policeman puts down his rifle because they cannot simply afford to put down their plough. For the last forty years, this Government have been taking advantage of this situation and have been the exploiters of this community.

Due to shortage of time, I would like to touch only the land ceilings. One thing I would like to tell regarding land ceiling before I conclude. You are talking about land ceilings. You have to achieve a lot of things. In Punjab, you have given 18 standard acres and in Orissa you are giving only 10 standard acres. What is the result? Do you compare the land of Punjab with the land of Orissa? The pity, I think, is that we have been talking of the Left, but have always kept ourselves on the Right, for the last 40 years. That is why the result is that the assets of the 20 or 27 big Houses have increased from Rs. 2,000 crores to Rs. 27,000 crores.

Madam, regarding ceiling people are very much sincere. Why don't you bring in a ceiling on incomes? Why don't you bring in a ceiling on property? Do you think that the agriculturists and the farming community have committed a crime by taking to agriculture as their profession? If in a single profession somebody can earn any amount—and the sky is the limit for his income—what is the harm if somebody makes some money out of agriculture?

AN HON. MEMBER: What is your definition of a farmer?

SHRIBALGOPAL MISHRA: The farmer is a person who cultivates himself. (*Interruptions*)

You are talking of pensions. You are giving pension to everybody. In 1975, Mrs Indira Gandhi started a *namak haraam jagri* called pension for MLAs and MPs, because those sections were the vocal sections of the society. Though they fight against injustice in the society, just to gag them, Mrs Indira Gandhi started this scheme. We had expected that the Janata Government would stop it. But unfortunately they did do it. But a farmer, a landless labourer who toils in the land does not get any pension whatsoever. What is the sort of social justice that you are giving? What has the Central Government been doing for the last 40 years?

Today, I am afraid this Government is also going to bring in a Bill to give pension to MPs—even to a person who will be an MP even for one day. But I am asking you one question: An agricultural labourer, who is a landless labourer, when he becomes old, how much pension does he get?

There was a talk about subsidies also. We are giving Rs. 6,000 crores as subsidy every year. How long can we afford to give this?

I think I have consumed my time. I do not want to go on. Thank you very much.

SHRI PIYARE LAL HANDOO (Anantnag): I do not want to waste time. The first observation that I want to make is that Kashmir is in the news these days because of terrorism or subversion. I am making an effort to make a submission to indicate that Kashmir is much more than terrorism and subversion. And in that regard, I want to draw the attention of the Minister of Agriculture and the Minister of Water Resources to the fact that in Kashmir, the problem of agriculture and water resources needs special mention.

In that regard, I must say with regret the total silence maintained by the Ministry of

Agriculture in respect of the kidnapping of the learned professor of the Agriculture University, Prof. Ganjoo—who was kidnapped on Saturday last, and found dead three days after, I would not have even expressed this regret, but for one fact, viz. that his wife, along with Prof. Ganjoo, was kidnapped. Today is the tenth day of that lady being kidnapped, and nobody in the Agriculture Ministry is even conducting a search for her.

I am coming today from Srinagar. I was yesterday in the Sopore town from where the husband and wife were kidnapped. The husband was found three days after kidnapping. The wife is still to be found; and how sad it is to reflect and say that the State Government does not even have a clue. Some feeling is there, that she has been killed and thrown into the river, and the body might have flowed down to Pakistan. The way Shri Upendra as Minister of Information and Broadcasting behaved when Mr. Lassa Koul died—I wish that would be an example for the Ministry of Agriculture as well.

At least they should have gone to Jammu, to look up the two children left by this couple. One was the professor who had returned recently after getting the highest degree from Russia, and was setting up a plant which he had procured from Russia; and within four days of having put it up he was killed. His wife was a head-mistress with the highest degree in Education; and today is the eleventh day of her disappearance. Nobody knows what has happened to her.

Now the second point, about agriculture itself. I would like the Agriculture Minister to take notice, and if he has time, if he goes to Kashmir, he will understand the problem of irrigation in Kashmir. For 40% of the land there, there is assured irrigation; for 60% there is no assured irrigation. Eight canal projects are in hand there. All the eight are starving, for want of funds.

I would name eight projects of my constituency, Anantnag, where these things are happening these days. If the Minister of Irrigation has got time, he should go there

and see the things over there for himself. We will come to know how things have been allowed to go in respect of irrigation—This is directly connected with Kashmir and the floods protection scheme; how things have developed there. He can go over there after two weeks or three weeks and see how they are languishing. He will find that these are in hand for the last more than seven years and not yet completed. They are as follows:

1. Rajanbi
2. Rajal:
3. Dudar:
4. Kastigarh:
5. Lower Jhelum:
6. Kuel:
7. Tral: and
8. Rajpura

If you have a look at these eight irrigation canals, you will find that they are nearing completion but not yet operational. Then you try to put a question to yourself as well as to the authorities of the State Government regarding them. What is it that is happening to them?

I would again remind you that you were kind enough at a particular stage of our history to grant to one district in the State out of 14 districts the status of a drought prone area, and started digging a canal known as "Shiva Canal": kindly note the name was "Shiva Canal". You spent Rs. 2.50 crores on it. In spite of this, for the last 10 years, it does not have a drop of water flowing through this canal. Kindly go there and have a look at it. It was constructed in a drought prone area of Dora District. Then you ask the State Government what is going to happen to our irrigation system.

About agriculture, there is a difference between our sowing pattern and the sowing

pattern in the rest of the country due to the geographical seasons. We face some difficulty particularly in maize cultivation. The difficulty is with regard to seeds cultivation. Kindly help our State Government to gain self-sufficiency in seeds cultivation and seeds preservation.

There is a need for developing man-land relationship in the country. I insisted on it during the debate on the President's Address. I insist on it today again. If you really want Indian agriculture to prosper, to become more scientific, to become more egalitarian, to bring about social justice, you have to do a re-thinking about the development of total man-land relationship in the country. If it changes, then you have to take care of land revenue records prepared since Mughals's time and see the conditions today. If you go through the latest resolution passed in the Conference of the Revenue Ministers 1 1/2 years ago and implement 20 per cent of the resolution, if not 100 per cent, and see that we preserve these records in all the States and bring them upto date, it will help us a lot; It will help us if we use a valuable high technology guides or the present technology development so that we can bring upto date our revenue records correctly and preserve them.

[Translation]

SHRI CHHEDI PASWAN (Sasaram):
Madam Chairman, I will not take much time. I rise to support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Irrigation and Agriculture. I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards Bihar. The Government has always adopted a callous attitude towards Bihar. This has created regional imbalance and there is constant increase in the number of poor and unemployed. In 1950, Bihar occupied fourth position in the country in so far as per capita income was concerned. In 1970, it was at the 11th place, in 1980, it was at the 16th place and by the time 7th Five Year Plan was implemented, it was in the 18th place. The target of the Central Government is to reduce the number of people living below the poverty line upto 10

[Sh. Chhedi Paswan]

per cent by 1995. Before the implementation of the 6th plan in Bihar, the number of such people was 57.50 per cent and there was no change till the beginning of Seventh Plan.

Madam Chairman, by 1990, the number of unemployed in Bihar reached to 20 lakhs. I would like to request the Government, through you, that attention should be paid on the planned development of Bihar and while formulating the Eighth Five-Year Plan, radical changes should be made in the callous policies towards Bihar, so that we can get our due. Following projects should be immediately sanctioned for the development of Bihar and adequate funds should be allocated in the 8th Five Year Plan in this regard. Total cultivable land in Bihar is 117 lakh hectares. The major, medium and minor irrigation projects have a potential of irrigating 124 lakh hectares of land. 65 lakh hectare of land can be irrigated through major and medium irrigation projects and 58 lakh hectare of land can be irrigated through minor irrigation projects. But the picture at present is very dismal. So far we have been able to tap less than 40 per cent of irrigation potential. In Bihar, the percentage is even less than that. The position in regard to new irrigation projects is even more disappointing. Old irrigation schemes have lost their utility in the absence of proper maintenance and supervision. For example, Sone River Project is quite old and irrigates 23 lakh acres of land in 6 districts. One crore people are dependent on it for their livelihood. This well planned irrigation project is losing its utility in the absence of proper maintenance. In 1983, we had requested the World Bank to give aid for the Modernisation of this project but because of paucity of funds, this project is still pending. I would like to request the Central Government to take necessary steps for arranging the funds. The project of Kakkan Dam is also lying pending in our State. This dam can work as a reservoir for the water of River Sone and 430 Mws of electricity can also be generated through it. So I would request that this project should be included in the Eighth Five Year Plan. There is an

acute problem of water logging in 1063 square kilometer area in Patna, Nalanda and Mongher districts of Bihar.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Whatever you want to say, please give it in writing.

SHRI CHHEDI PASWAN: I am concluding. Through you, I would like to submit to the Government that in my constituency, the foundation stone for Durgavati Reservoir Project was laid in 1986 and its estimated expenditure was Rs. 25 to Rs. 30 crore. But, Rs. 67 crores has already been spent on it till now and the reservoir is yet not complete. So I would like to request the Government that rehabilitation schemes should be started for these displaced people and Durgavati Reservoir Project, on which lot of funds have been spent, should be immediately completed and the Centre should intervene in the matter.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Jagannath Singh, please conclude in two minutes. Shrimati Bimal Kaur, you also conclude in two minutes.

SHRI JAGANNATH SINGH (Sidhi): Madhya Pradesh is one of the most agriculturally backward state of the country. Although it abounds in natural resources, there is a wide network of rivers and canals in the State yet much progress has not been made in the field of agriculture. The rivers have not been harnessed properly. Unless irrigation facilities are extended, it is not possible to make much progress in this field. Therefore area under irrigation should be augmented. More irrigation facilities can be provided by sinking more tubewells, through lift irrigation schemes, and by constructing small dams and embankments etc. May minor irrigation projects of Madhya Pradesh, covering two and a half to three hectares tract of forest land, prone to submergence, are pending with the Central Government for approval. The Government has already spent more than half of the amount on these projects, but the work is still pending due to the non-availability of funds from the Central Government. Under the circumstance, it is essential

to make some amendments in the Forest Conservation Act, so as to facilitate the easy approval of the minor projects. The river Sone passes through my constituency Sidhi. Ban Sagar project was taken up some time back but it could not be completed due to paucity of funds. The Government should allocate adequate funds, so that this project could be completed and irrigation facilities extended. Similarly, the previous Government had formulated an irrigation scheme whereby a dam was to be built at Deosil in Lor Durga in Uttar Pradesh, but of about 35 or 36 villages of that area and 150 villages of the Sidhi district were submerged, had this project been undertaken. Building of big dams give rise to many problems such as submergence of vast areas etc. Therefore the Government should think in terms of constructing small dams instead of big ones for agricultural purposes.

Madam Chairperson, I would like to submit a few words about agricultural loans. Loans of farmers upto Rs 10,000 should be waived, but loans exceeding this amount should be recovered from all the farmers irrespective of the fact whether they are small, medium or big. About 1.25 crore people of Madhya Pradesh live in areas covered by forests and these areas are predominantly inhabited by adivasis. These adivasis have been living there for the last 30-40 years and these forest lands are occupied by the Adivasis, but they do not have any ownership rights over that land because of the Forest Conservation Act. Unless the deed of land is given to them, their economic condition cannot be ameliorated. Therefore, I urge the Government to give it a serious thought and speed up the process of developing these forest tracts so that the rough and rugged land could be irrigated by constructing small dams and the adivasis benefited from it. Therefore, I once again urge the Government to give a serious thought to it. Due to the paucity of time, I now conclude.

*SHRIMATI BIMAL KAUR KHALSA (Ropar): The Government had earlier said

that it would waive loans of the farmers upto ten thousand rupees, but it is a matter of great regret that not even a single paise loan of any farmer has been waived so far. Three meetings of the Bhartiya Kisan Union have been held; a joint meeting of the Bharatiya Kisan Union and Ex-Servicemen also took place in Delhi, on 31 December. The Hon'ble Prime Minister attended that meeting and he gave an assurance that the loans of the farmers would be waived. Later in another meeting held on 28 January the Prime Minister reiterated the assurance. In the month of January, the Bhartiya Kisan Union also organised a rally in Chandigarh and both the Prime Minister and the Deputy Prime Minister attended that rally. At that rally also, an assurance was given to the effect that loans to the extent of Rupees 10,000 would be waived. Farmers, whether they be big or small should benefit from this loan waiver scheme. The displaced Jhuggi-Jhopri dwellers of Uttar Pradesh have been provided with one or two room dwelling units. They are very poor people overburdened with debts, hence their loans should also be waived along with that of the farmer. As far as the distribution of water is concerned, according to the Riparian Law, the states, through which rivers or seas flow have a right over them. Those states, which are not touched by rivers or seas, do not have any right over them. During the recent spate of floods in Punjab, the State suffered immense loss. It had to suffer the loss of crops, cattle wealth and precious human life, but when it comes to deriving the benefits of that water, Rajasthan and Haryana are the beneficiaries. When Morarji Desai's Government was in power, Shri Desai said that this water dispute would be decided by the Supreme Court, in accordance with the Riparian Law. Later on, in 1980, when the Indira Gandhi Government assumed office, the case was withdrawn from the Supreme Court, because she knew it well that the decision of the Supreme Court will go in favour of Punjab and it would go against the interests of Haryana. Due to this reason, the case was withdrawn from the Supreme Court. Now, I urge upon the Gov-

[Shrimati Bimal Kaur Khalsa]

ernment to get this water dispute settled, through the Supreme Court in accordance with the Riparian Law

MR. CHAIRMAN: Bimalji, now conclude within one minute.....

*SHRIMATIBIMAL KAU RKHALSA: As regards the SYL (Sutlej), Yamuna link Canal) I would like to say that Haryana has no right over the waters of the SYL canal. Therefore, the people of Punjab including me do not want Haryana to get even a drop of water from the SYL canal. As per the Price Index of 1987, there has been a sharp increase in the prices of the articles of daily use, but the prices of cereals have fallen. Therefore, a balance between the price index and the prices of cereals should be maintained

MR. CHAIRMAN. Bimalji, please, your time is over. Now the Minister will reply

*SHRIMATIBIMAL KAU RKHALSA: As far as ex-servicemen are concerned, I urge that policy of 'one rank, one pension' should be followed, irrespective of the year of their retirement

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA) Madam, I am happy to note that about 55-56 Members took part in the debate on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Water Resources and the Ministry of Agriculture. Many suggestions were also put before the House particularly regarding water resources. Though many Members did not make any reference to the irrigation sector or the Water resources sector, but all told, it seems that we had the longest discussions on these subjects. This discussion went on for fifteen hours. Originally, four hours were fixed for discussion on Demands for Grants for Ministry, but later on the discussion on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Agriculture was also clubbed and time was extended with a view to pro-

vide opportunity to the maximum number of Members to express their opinion. I have noted down all the suggestions put before the House. Some complaints were made against my department, I have noted them down also. In view of these suggestions and grievances, I will try to explain the position in my reply. Madam, while looking at the previous figures, I feel that the irrigation sector has not been given due importance. We consider agriculture as our life line because about 80 per cent of our population earns its livelihood through agriculture either directly or indirectly. If agriculture is our lifeline, then water resource is the backbone of agriculture. The development of agriculture is impossible without irrigation facilities. We have to bear this simple fact in mind and have to work accordingly. As far as irrigation facilities are concerned, it has been neglected right from the first Five Year Plan in which 18.7% of the total budget was provided for it. From second Five Year Plan the declining trend began and it slid down to 11.2% in the Second Plan and 10.64% in the Third Plan. In the Fourth Plan, the situation improved a bit and 11.1% was provided but in the Fifth Plan, it was reduced to 8.1%. In the Sixth Plan, it was raised slightly and 11.3% was allotted for it. And in the Seventh Five Year Plan, it has been provided with 8.9% of the total budget

As a result, the employment generation in rural sector was not as much as it should have been and exodus of the people from villages to the cities began. The people started living in jhuggis

[English]

People were wandering in search of food.

[Translation]

Unless the irrigation sector is given an impetus, there can be no prosperity in the country. The states like Haryana and Punjab have made the country self-sufficient in food grains because maximum irrigated area of the

*Translation of the speech originally delivered in Punjabi.

country lies in these two states.

[English]

16.41 hrs.

[SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE in
the Chair]

Percentage wise we will see that due weightage is given to agriculture.

[Translation]

Had adequate attention been paid in the first four five year plans, we would not have faced the shortfall of 12 lakh tonnes of edible oil beside shortage of oilseeds, sugar and pulses and the consequent price rise. We face these problems due to shortfall in agricultural production. Though we have enough foodgrains, we face scarcity of other essential commodities. If irrigation facilities were provided by utilising the river-water which waste fully flows into the seas, we would have been in a much better position and there would not have been any shortage of agricultural commodities. It seems that the people who were associated with this work did not hail from villages and had no first hand knowledge of agriculture and irrigation. They were all intellectuals who planned for the villages while sitting in cities. They could not understand our rural economy and no one paid attention to it. Although irrigation sector needed full weightage yet it was neglected. The result is that we have been able to provide irrigation facilities to just 31% of the total area in all these 42 year. We must make up for this shortage of irrigation facilities. For this we will have to give greater emphasis on irrigation projects so as to bring more areas under irrigation.

However, the final document of the 8th Plan is not yet ready and hence I shall not go into statistics.

[English]

And you will see that irrigation sector is given due weightage.

[Translation]

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the earlier impression about India was that the country has enough water. As a result of it, the proper planning and management of water resources was not attempted. Today 70% of our population lives in rural areas.

[English]

I am coming from an area which is always under drought.

[Translation]

It lacks even drinking water.

[English]

A woman with an empty pot on her head wandering for water for miles and miles.

[Translation]

Why and how did it happen? Who is responsible for it? We have to think over it. It is so because no attention was paid to it. There are many countries in the world where the availability of water per capita is much higher than in India, e.g. US: 6200 cubic metre per head, Japan: 6500 and Russia: 17,536 cubic metre per head.

[English]

While in India it is just 3100 including floor

Mr. Chairman, Sir, by the end of the 7th plan, a total of Rs. 43155 crores have been spent under plan and non-plan expenditure. We hope that in the Eighth Plan.....

[English]

I will try to justify it. I have proposed accordingly.

[Translation]

Therefore the funds provided for it in the 8th Plan are many times more than those provided in the 7th Plan.

[Sh Manubhai Kotadia]

water of Ganga and Brahmaputra which is impossible to harness

[*Translation*]

This reveals that there is nothing like abundance of water. It should have been utilised well, but it was not done. Now that we are at the helm of affairs

[*English*]

We will see that it is done

[*Translation*]

We are unable to face just one drought even after 42 years. What does this indicate? Let us look at the plight of those who are called big farmers. When drought hits a village, sisters and daughters of even those farmers who own 20-25 hectares of land have to go to the site of relief work and toil there. They cannot face even one drought and have to sell even their cows and buffaloes. There is a proposal to waive the loans of farmers. I would like to ask as to what is the root cause of their indebtedness.

[*English*]

It was because of the faulty policy

[*Translation*]

They were given neither insurance facility nor water for their crops and hence they did not get reasonable prices for their crops. Whenever there was a good crop, he was forced for distress sale and when there was a drought, his fertilizer as well as the seed went waste. As a result, the loan amount went on increasing. Since the Government's policy was faulty, therefore, the decision to waive the ban is justified. I would like to say that there are a number of industries whose loans have turned into bad debts.

[*English*]

Crores of rupees have been invested in the

name of industrial development.

[*Translation*]

Presently many industries are sick and the money invested has been rendered useless. Who bothers to realise such loans. The loans were given by banks and the money went waste as the unit became sick. Whose money is it? It is the money of the banks and, therefore, of the Government. Therefore, the loans of farmers should be waived.

[*English*]

And we are committed for that

[*Translation*]

However the modalities can be explained by concerned Minister only. This loan waiving has to be done as a compensation to the farmers for non-availability of water for irrigation.

AN HON MEMBER: Would you waive the loans of cooperative sector too?

SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA: Only the concerned minister can tell about that. I have received many complaints about drinking water.

[*English*]

I am also worried

[*Translation*]

As far as the responsibility to provide drinking water is concerned

[*English*]

Particularly so far as rural sector is concerned, the Minister looking after the rural development will reply.

[*Translation*]

I also realise that it is very difficult to provide drinking water as there is very little water left 20 years earlier the level of under ground

water was 50-60 feet below the surface, now a days one does not strike water even after sinking bore wells as deep as 300-400 feet. The existing bore wells do not have recharging facilities and the small ponds have not been well constructed.

[English]

On paper, it is shown that potential is created but in fact there is no potential.

[Translation]

I admit that mistakes have been committed in the past which have resulted in the scarcity of drinking water. I am grateful to Rajmata for her valuable suggestions. I was impressed by her speech about rural areas. Other Members also have rendered their valuable suggestions but those given by Rajmata are particularly very good.

It is true that irrigation is a state subject. The Eighth Schedule of the Constitution mentions clearly that it is a State subject and the Centre's role is...

[English]

"to provide the guidance for external assistance and monitoring...."

PROF. N.G. RANGA: Arbitration and conciliation also.

[Translation]

SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA: The total allocation provided in the Seventh Plan was Rs. 17,000 crores and in addition to that a provision of Central assistance of Rs. 884 crores was also there. Of this, 70 per cent was to be passed on to the States. Its objective was to provide funds for Command Area Development, Minor Irrigation, SYL Canal and Rajasthan Canal. The Central sector has not got enough money to allot the desired amount to the States. Many hon. Members have requested to enhance the financial assistance to the States as much as possible. The amount which is given to States.

[English]

It is in the form of grant. It cannot be tied with any sector or any scheme or project.

[Translation]

SHRI SYED MASUDAL HOSSAIN (Murshidabad): What about the rivers adjoining border areas? Would it fall under the State Subject or some other subject?

[English]

SHRIMANUBHAI KOTADIA: I will come to that point later.

[Translation]

It may well be advised that it should be included in central sector. But it would surely involve the distribution of power.

[English]

We are not for Central legislation. We are for decentralisation of power.

[Translation]

It would involve the States as well. There are MLAs in our State Assemblies, they should be requested to raise this issue in Assemblies. The Centre would willingly do all that is considered needful. I will discuss the issue with Chief Ministers also.

[English]

During my visit to the States, I will have discussion with the concerned chief ministers, particularly the Chief Minister of West Bengal and Assam.

[Translation]

AN HON. MEMBER: Rajasthan should also be included in it (*Interruptions*)

SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA: I would like to do it for all. Wherever the big rivers are there would talk to the concerned Chief

[Sh. Manubhai Kotadia]

[English]

Ministers (*Interruptions*)

After Deepavali they are facing a drought situation.

Bihar alone has 26% of the total flood prone area. The State is hit by floods every year and massive devastation is caused.

[Translation]

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA (Madhubani): I want to clarify the matter. We hail from a flood affected area and thus suffer a lot. This area is affected by floods for three months and by drought for the rest of the nine months and thereby we are adversely affected by both the calamities

I expect that a solution to this problem will certainly be found and I shall make my best efforts to find a solution.

[English]

Now in recent days

SHRI SAYEED MASUDAL HOSSAIN (Murshidabad): In this connection I have to say that Bihar is a flood hit State and later on the flood water flows to Bengal also

[Translation]

SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA: There is only one solution to this problem is that the talks we had with Nepal in this regard should yield some fruitful solution

Our relations with Nepal are improving fast and it is hoped that there will improve further. Thus I can say that it may be done because Nepal is also in need of it. If a big dam is constructed in the territory of Nepal, 35 Meghawatts of power can be generated which is approximately 35 percent of the total requirement of India and once this power is generated it will help that country to prosper further and we will get water. It will also help in flood control and will provide water for irrigational purpose to Bihar, U.P. and will fulfil the demands put forth by Rajasthan but how can this be done and when can it be done

[English]

Unless we construct big dams near Nepal there is no solution

[English]

It is very difficult for me to say anything at this stage Rajasthan has made this demand.

[Translation]

That is the only solution As such, after having assumed the charge of this Ministry I have written a letter in this regard on the 16th of March but my problem is.

[English]

I have to deal through the Ministry of External Affairs The Ministry of External Affairs has already taken this up

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: An agreement has been reached twelve years ago with Nepal in Panchreshwar and Girava.

SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI (Kota): You should take steps to provide water to Rajasthan. We are not getting water, we are in great distress.

[Translation]

I will talk to the Ministry of External Affairs also and will request them to find a solution to this problem because river Ganga is in spate every year and the rivers flowing from Bihar are causing havoc. Mr. Jha has said that devastating floods occur but it is not so.

SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA: All right.

SHRI CHHAVIRAM ARGAL (Morena): The land of Madhya Pradesh will turn rugged and barren owing to scarcity of water. As

such what plan are you making in this direction?

[English]

SHRIMANUBHAI KOTADIA: The main constraints in irrigation or providing much of the irrigation facilities is lack of funds.

[Translation]

There is no fund, I have given a suggestion.

[English]

for setting up of a corporation which can finance these nationally important projects.

[Translation]

I am coming to the point of discussion. A proposal is under consideration to set up a corporation so that funds can be made available through it to the projects of national importance whether it is Ganga or Narmada or Brahmaputra or Tista and

[English]

It is under the active consideration of the Government.

[Translation]

The agricultural sector can get funds through NABARD even today.

[English]

IDBI is for financing industrial sector. There is no financial institution which can finance this irrigation sector. I have proposed it, and I am intending to set up this if it is agreed. (Interruptions)

SHRIP.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: Why did you not refer the Cauvery issue to the Tribunal.

[Translation]

SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA: I am

coming to it. I will cover everything. As regards finance and resources in the matter of creating irrigation potential, foreign loans and assistance are also received.

[English]

At present mainly we are getting from World Bank and we are getting very good cooperation from the World Bank.

[Translation]

Many Hon. Members have declared water as a national property and have demanded its nationalisation. This is true and it has been mentioned in the National Water Policy but the important thing is whether the States will agree to it. Nobody is going to give up his claim.

[English]

Since when I have taken charge of the Ministry of Water Resources, formally and informally I have started dialogues with the concerned

State Governments for resolving inter-State disputes like Cauvery water dispute. Including Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Kerala, Gujarat and Rajasthan nobody is prepared to sacrifice anything. Now the Supreme Court has ordered to set up a tribunal. So, I will not say anything about that because it will be prejudicial.

[Translation]

I will not say anything regarding the Cauvery issue.

[English]

So far as the Water Grid is concerned, there are two proposals, one made by Mr. K. L. Rao and another by Capt. Dastur for inter-State linking of major rivers like Ganga and Cauvery and transferring water for irrigation and other purposes. These were considered by the Government and found technically unsound.

[Sh. Manubhai Kotadia]

[Translation]

[Translation]

Nobody is going to give up his share of water. Everyone knows the important of water. As regards nationalisation of water, it is to be seen as to whether the State Governments are agreeable to it. Thereafter, I shall initiate a dialogue on this topic.

As far as the development of Himalayan rivers is concerned, it is very difficult to make any progress in this direction unless we come to an agreement or understanding with Nepal or Bangladesh.

[English]

[English]

For these two proposals, the Ministry of Water Resources has formulated a national perspective for water resources development which comprises of two components, namely Himalayan river development and peninsular river development

The National Water Development Agency was set up to give concrete shape to the peninsular river development of the national perspective for water resources development

[Translation]

[Translation]

A suggestion has been given that the water of the Ganga should be diverted to this region. In order to implement this, the water is to be lifted to a height of 16 00 mts. and for carrying out this work 7000 Megawatt of power will be required. For this funds will be required and it will be difficult to arrange for it. I have studied this issue to some extent. Thus we are not going to give it up.

SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI: I would like to ask the Hon. Minister as to whether he has a time bound programme or some action plan in this regard.

SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA: I am coming to that. I shall not leave anything. I shall come to action plan also. Only those people who have nothing to do with the Agricultural Department oppose the construction of big dams. Some people talk of rehabilitation. There are some who talk about the issue of caste benefit ratio. Those people are not aware of the situation in rural sector.

[English]

[English]

Peninsular river development comprises four parts -

They do not know how the farmer is depending on the rainfed agriculture.

- (i) Inter-linking of Mahanadhi, Godavari, Krishna, Pennar and Cauvery.
- (ii) Inter-linking of west-flowing rivers north of Bombay and South of Tapti.
- (iii) Inter-linking of Ken with Chambal, and
- (iv) diversion of the water of Sone and the west-flowing rivers of Kerala to the east.

[Translation]

They are not aware of it. Irrigation facilities will be provided in 18 lakh 67 thousand hectares of land through Narmada Sagar, Sardar Sarovar. 1450 Mega Watt of power will be generated thereby. Some forest land will be acquired, but it has been decided to double the forest land there. In place of unplanned and rainfed forests, there will be planned forests and during the next 6 years 18 lakh hectares of land will be brought under greenery. It will improve the environ-

ment and farmers will get water. At present only firewood is available in jungles, but in future various types of fruit trees like mango, banana, etc. will be grown there.

As regards rehabilitation, I agree with you that rehabilitation should be in proper manner.

[English]

Those who are sacrificing for the projects should not be troubled. They should be given importance in respect of their rehabilitation.

[Translation]

People living in the submerged areas will be rehabilitated. Our aim is to improve their living conditions. This scheme will be implemented. No compromise can be made in this respect. Whether it is in Gujarat or in any other place for that matter. (Interruptions)

As regards allotment of land to farmers, it has been decided to allot two acres of land in Command area to a farmer who has one acre of land in his possession.

[English]

If in a family there are three brothers—every major son is treated as separate unit.

[Translation]

We will allot land in such a manner that they will get more than what they are getting at present. I went to the site on the 29th. I had visited the village also. I observed that some people have 2 1/2 acres of land and some have a little more than this. Some have three children and their land is inadequate and dry.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD SHASTRI:
When will this work be completed?

PROF. PREM KUMAR DHUMAL: You said the people who were displaced have been re-settled there. Did the hon. Minister personally visit the oustees to find out whether they were satisfied there? Did he visit the site in Rajasthan where the people displaced from Pong Dam area in Himachal Pradesh have been rehabilitated?(Interruptions)

SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA: The schemes which were launched at that time should be implemented. I agree to that (Interruptions)

[English]

Let me finish my reply. I am talking about minor irrigation. That will be looked into. I will instruct my officers to visit and ask the concerned State Governments. The Scheme must be implemented.

[Translation]

As far as the ground water resources are concerned, I have already said that it is the responsibility of the States, However, the Central Ground Water Board is assisting the State Boards.

[English]

Central Ground Water Board is assisting the State Government in supplementing information on plan and drawal of water from underground. We are trying our best. No doubt it is a State subject.

[Translation]

Minor irrigation is a State subject. It does not come under central list, but these are good projects. These projects can be completed within a hour span of one or two years and its benefits become available very soon. We must undertake minor irrigation projects wherever and in whatever number it is possible. In fact, we are doing the same.(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let us follow the pro-

cedure. Let the hon. Minister continue. Then we shall see.

[Translation]

Several of the hon. Members made a point for sprinklers and lift irrigation. An action plan has since been drawn for this purpose, but it has not yet been approved. Most probably, it will be approved soon. As per the plan prospects sprinklers and lift irrigation facilities will be provided to 8 lakh hectares of land during the Eighth Plan. We are hopeful that it will be done

Many hon. Members pointed out about under utilisation of irrigation potential. There are also some hurdles in it. It is a fact that it is not possible to make full utilisation of the potential. But one thing I have noticed is that at the time of formulation of the plan over-reporting was done. When they send the proposal, they also prepare the plans. In many cases, second system is not completed. Suppose that the dam is completed today but canal work is not completed for the next 5 years. The second drawback is that of non-maintenance of the system. The system is not being maintained fully, as a result of which full benefits cannot be availed of. The development work of the command area is not being done as effectively as it ought to be. We will do our best to see that irrigation potential is utilised to the maximum extent. Out of the total agricultural potential, we are utilising 84 per cent and we shall make every effort to utilise the remaining 16 per cent.

References were also made to the delay in project completion. Several of the hon. Members endorsed this view. The State Governments do not take up as much work as they ought to take up in proportion to resources available with them. New projects are being started without planning, which results in delay in completion. A number of Schemes are undergoing like this for the last 10-15-20 years. Against the requirement of Rs. 50 crores in a particular year, only Rs. 5 crores are being allocated. We have since rejected further proposals from the States and issued directions to them that they should

first complete the on going schemes and not to take up new schemes till those in hand are completed. (Interruptions)

The projects should be completed within a definite time-frame. As on date, a number of projects are lying incomplete for the last 15-20 years. We have issued strict directions to States to complete these schemes during the 8th plan period.

SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD SHASTRI: Please say something about the Sutlej-Yamuna link canal.

SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA: The Sutlej-Yamuna link canal is under construction. I shall come to that later.

There was a query about the clearance of the projects. I reply to that I have already said,

[English]

Not more than 14 months for major irrigation projects and not more than ten months for minor irrigation projects.

[Translation]

This will be the maximum time limit. We have since issued directions in this regard and also told them that whenever they feel it necessary they can depute their officers to Delhi. Similarly, if necessary, a team could also be sent from the Centre to the States. In this way queries, if any, could be sorted out by sitting across the table. Generally, much time is wasted in resolving queries and in unnecessary correspondence. Now that would not happen and there will be no delay in getting the projects cleared.

Shri Santosh Mohan Dev made a point about the Tipaimukh project.

[English]

For this Project, agreement among Mizoram, Manipur and Assam is required. Special studies are going on so that project

could be techno-economically sanctioned.

[Translation]

Thus, the issue is still lingering. Something in this regard could be done only after this action is over. Similarly, Shri Santosh Mohan Dev pointed out that there is no Chairman in the Brahmaputra Board. I would like to tell him that now a Chairman has been appointed.

SHRISANTOSH MOHANDEV (Tripura West): Who is he?

SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA: You are asking about it today only. Had you asked me yesterday, I would have given you his name. It is not possible to give the name at such a short notice.

[Translation]

There was a point about the anti sea-erosion.

[English]

Beach Erosion Board is in existence and all the concerned States are its members.

[Translation]

An hon. Member from Andhra Pradesh had made this suggestion, but it is the duty of the State Governments to take action about anti sea-erosion. It comes under their jurisdiction.

Similarly, a point was raised about the Upper Sikri Projects. It is pending with the Ministry of Forest and Environment. There was also a reference to forest land in this regard, but forest land does not come under my jurisdiction. (Interruptions)

Earlier, the State Governments enjoyed this power, but after the Forest Conservation Act came into being in 1980, it ceased to be a State subject. The Ministry of Forest and Environment should consider this subject. I

can say this much that as compared to forest land that is likely to be submerged, or trees likely to be cut, many more trees would grow to offset the loss.

Suggestions made about system improvement of canal lining were also taken into consideration. It is hoped that with the improvement in the system, there will be an increase of at least 8 lakh million hectares of land during a period of 5 years.

There was a point about the Indira Gandhi Canal. It is being financed by the Central Government.

[English]

We would like to see that it is completed as early as possible. Its functioning part is lying with the State Government.

[Translation]

I would like to request the hon. Member to make a request to the State Government so that the work could be completed at the earliest.

AN HON. MEMBER: The matter relating to control of its head works has been decided over the years and you have all along been writing about that. But the management of this canal should be with the Bhakra Beas Management Board and not with the Government of Punjab as is the case at present. Though the share of water to be given to Rajasthan has been decided, yet it is not getting its due share. What are you going to do in this regard?

[English]

SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA: Let us meet all the M.Ps. concerned.

[Translation]

A complaint about Bihar was received here. I have since told about 54 M.Ps. from the Lok Sabha and 22 M. Ps. from the Rajya Sabha.

[Sh. Manubhai Kotadia]

[English]

[English]

On 16th I have invited them and we are holding a meeting wherein we are thoroughly discussing all this.

[Translation]

[Translation]

I shall also invite the hon. Members from Rajasthan.

[English]

[English]

We will discuss and finalise. I will try to resolve it. I don't say that I will resolve it; but I will try to resolve it.

[Translation]

[Translation]

There have been some complaints about the Ganga Flood Control Commission. Only the flood control scheme comes under the above Commission and its role is to supplement the State functions. It is not an executive body like the C.W.C.

About 60,000 cusecs of water flow during the rainy season. If we work out its 40 per cent, it will come to 24,000 cusecs.

[English]

[English]

I have tried to satisfy Bengal.

[Translation]

The formation of all these schemes etc. is meant for supplementing the State functions.

As far as the Teesta Project is concerned, it was said that it should get central aid.

[English]

[Translation]

There was a reference to Farakka also. Shri Amar Roypradhan made a point in this regard. I would not like to say much in this regard, but I will say this much that we have tried to supply more water this year than the water supplied during the earlier years.

The Government of West Bengal has already proposed that they should get 50% aid.

[Translation]

[English]

Last year it has gone down upto 26000 cusecs.

It is difficult because there are no funds. There is no money with the Central Government. (Interruptions) Even then, I shall discuss your suggestion with the concerned Ministry and the Planning Commission and I shall permit the amount whatever is sanctioned from here. (Interruptions) So far as Bansagar Project is concerned, I would like to tell Mr. Shastri that work in the project is in progress. This project is going to be sliced by

[Translation]

This year, on no occasion, the water supplied was less than 30,000 cusecs.

75 per cent, but work on the project is still in progress.

[English]

It is with the State Government. The State Government has to implement it; they are trying their best. But they are also facing the financial constraint.

[Translation]

SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD SHASTRI (Rewa): I would like to request you to get it completed within three years.

SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA: I will take up this issue with the State Government. I had spoken to the Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh about it. Therefore, I will tell you, whatever is possible....(Interruptions)

SHRI K. D. SULTANPURI (Shimla): You have planned it very well but it is related to Assam alone. You have ignored Himachal Pradesh, which is a hilly area. What are you doing about lift irrigation schemes there?

SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA: We are reviewing the schemes in Himachal Pradesh.

[English]

I have tried to satisfy the hon. Members and I have tried to cover almost all the points, which are raised by the hon. Members.

[Translation]

I know that there are several members who still want to participate in the discussion, but due to paucity of time could not get an opportunity to speak. I request those members that if they have any suggestions.

[English]

If they write to me, definitely it will be attended to as it is suggested here, in the House, and I will give the same treatment.

[Translation]

I urge the hon. Members who have put their Cut Motions to withdraw them and support and pass the Demand for Grants regarding the Ministry of Water Resources.....(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Minister has said that he has covered almost all the points. The crucial word is 'almost'. The water resource is very limited, which he has indicated. But the subject is unlimited as everyone knows. Therefore the discussion can continue indefinitely. So, as the Minister suggested, the residual points after it has been almost covered-should be addressed to him and he will reply to them. There is absolutely no time for further questioning. We have so many other things to take up. I will now come to the voting.

(Interruptions)

RAO BIRENDER SINGH (Mahendragarh): Sir, he has not dealt with the important point.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are an Ex-Minister, You know how important points are dealt with.

RAO BIRENDER SINGH: I want some information and assurance from him.

MR. CHAIRMAN: If you want to get some information, the easiest thing is to write to him. If the Minister is willing now, then it is okay.

[Translation]

RAO BIRENDER SINGH: The Satluj Yamuna Link Canal Project was to be completed in 1983, The dead line fixed for this

[Rao Birender Singh]

project has been extended six times and all the expenses have to be borne by the Central Government. Project estimate has been raised from Rs. 176 crores to Rs. 548 crores. Can the Hon'ble Minister give an assurance about the dead line that has been fixed for completion of this project and when this project would be completed and whether this project would benefit some or all the amount spent on this project would be wasted?

SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA: The work on this project is going on very well. I hope that it will be completed by February' 1991. (Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will not allow any more clarifications.

I shall now put the Cut Motion Nos. 85 and 86 moved by Shri Palai K. M. Mathew in respect of the Demands for Grants of the

Ministry of Water Resources to the vote of the House.

Cut Motions Nos. 85 and 86 were put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put the Demands for Grants regarding the Ministry of Water Resources to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"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 ending the 31st day of March, 1991, in respect of the heads of Demands entered in the second column thereof against Demand No. 78, relating to the Ministry of Water Resources."

The motion was adopted

Demands for grants in rest of the Ministry of Water Resources for the year 1990-91 voted by Lok Sabha

No. and name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on Account, voted by the House on 28th March, 1990		Amount of Demand for Grant voted by the House	
	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
1	2	3	4	5
78. Ministry of Water Resources	66,36,00,000	4,55,00,000	199,06,00,000	13,65,00,000

MR. CHAIRMAN: Before I call upon the Minister of Agriculture to reply, I would like to call upon Mr. Kumaramangalam to make his point.

SHRI P. R. KUMARAMANGALAM: Mr. Chairman Sir, originally as per schedule, these two Demands for Grants for the two Ministries were supposed to be put to the vote of the House around 2 PM. Now, it has changed and it has become 6 PM nearly for these two Demands for Grants to be passed. By the time, I think, the day will be over when they will be passed. Therefore, my request to this House, through you Chairman Sir, is that the Demands may be guillotined day after tomorrow at 3 PM instead of tomorrow so that we can have atleast five to six hours debate on Demands for Grants regarding the Ministry of Labour and Ministry of Welfare.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Would the leaders of any party or others would like to make any comment on this point?

(Interruptions)

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: We agree to this point.

MR. CHAIRMAN: So, the guillotine will not take place tomorrow. It will take place day after tomorrow. The Minister may clarify as to whether the time will be 3 PM or not.

(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SATYA PAL MALIK): So far as the time is concerned, the Business Advisory Committee will decide tomorrow.

MR. CHAIRMAN: So, the exact time of the guillotine will be decided by the BAC tomorrow. Now, the Minister for Agriculture may reply. I would like to draw the attention of the Minister to one point, namely, Half-an-hour Discussion is scheduled to be taken up

by the House at 6 PM. So, you try to be brief and complete before 6 PM.

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI UPENDRA NATH VERMA): Sir, I was listening very carefully to the suggestions given by the hon. Members, particularly because I am a new member of the Lok Sabha and I had a great desire to listen to the speeches of the experienced members of Lok Sabha, former Ministers of Lok Sabha, who were previously in the Government and now have been elected as members of the Lok Sabha. I was also very much eager to listen to the views of young members of the Lok Sabha and during the discussion I paid full attention to them. I think that whenever the Government changed at the Centre, the new Government in power, has all the merits and demerits of the previous Government before them. It is the responsibility of the new Government to carry on the good deeds of the previous Government. Besides, the new Government also pays its attention the demerits, raw backs in the modus operandi of the previous Government and the tries to improve upon it. All the experienced Members have given their suggestions in the House and criticised the Government. It is true that criticism is not done only for the sake criticism, criticism is done to make suggestion, criticism is done to create anything, criticism is done to make progress in appropriate manner, and it gives strength to the Government. The criticism made and the suggestions made by the hon. Members during the discussion held on the Ministry of Agriculture has benefited me a lot. I hope that I will be benefited by the suggestions made by the Members in future also. The Members of the opposition were saying that a lot of progress had been made in the field of agriculture, during their regime. I think that if not lot of progress but there has been some progress positively in this field and we should not hesitate to accept it. Soon after Independence, the production of foodgrains in the country was 5 crore 50 lakh

tonnes but last year i. e. during 1989-90 our production has been gone upto 17 crore 30 lakhs tonnes. It is not an ordinary achievement and I would give this assurance that we would make further progress in the field of agricultural production in the country, in future also. During the discussion several Members pointed out that China has made a lot of progress in this matter and that too in a short span of time. In this connection, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Members to the fact that China imported one crore 58 lakh tonnes foodgrains during 1987, while India imported only 46,000 tonnes foodgrains from foreign countries. Even today, China is importing foodgrains from other countries. About the figures that we have got in this regard, we consider rice as a foodgrain they consider paddy as a foodgrain. We do not include the production of and potato sweet-potata as foodgrains but in China all these are included in the foodgrains. That is what I want to say. So there is no need to feel sorry in this regard. But, it is necessary to learn a lesson from their achievements. The most intricate issue before us about agriculture is which even Shri Rai referred in his speech, that the population of India is much more than the area. In Russia and America, population is less than their area. In India, we have 32 lakh square K. Ms land, in America the land is 94 lakh Square K. Ms and in Russia there is 224 lakh Square K. Ms of land. The population of our country is 80 crore 50 lakh, the population of America is 25 crore and in that of Russia is 29 crores. You should understand this basic difference. You already know this difference that population is more than area in our country. In those countries population is less than their area. Manual skill is cheaper than machines in our country and in those countries machine is cheaper than the manual skill. So you see what is the problem before us. We have to see how best we can utilise our land so that we can feed our entire population. All of you also know the India is an agricultural country and 67.1 percent people of our country depend on agriculture. In America, 2.5 percent people depend on agriculture and in Russia 14 percent people depends on agriculture. In the countries,

where less people depend on agriculture, they produce so much that they eat themselves and also export it. In our country, where more people are engaged in agriculture, we can not produce even to meet our requirement. It is a matter of concern that being an agricultural country, even today our country depends on other countries for pulses, oilseeds and sugar, and we have to beg from other countries—for pulses, oilseeds or sugar and sometimes we have to import rice and wheat also, though we import rice and wheat very rarely. Therefore, our Government have now decided to make efforts to become self-reliant in next five years in respect of the items which are not sufficient to meet our requirement so as to avoid dependence on others for these items. The government have decided to spend Rs. 24 crores for producing pulses and Rs. 54 crores for oil seeds in the year 1990-91. Besides, we have also decided to spend Rs. 80 crores 50 lakhs in respect of dry and rain fed farming whereas in 1989-90 only Rs. 19 crores were spent on it. Similarly, the previous Government had spent Rs. 63.2 crores in 1989-90 to boost the rice production whereas we have decided to spend Rs. 87 crores in 1990-91 for the same. Similarly we want to encourage other things such as horticulture, dairy etc. So far as agricultural production is concerned, it is true that farmers do not get remunerative prices for their produce and sometime do not get even production cost of their produce. I belong to a village and have been connected with agriculture for the last 40-45 years, I know that sugarcane crop is burnt in the field itself due to extreme fall in the price. Under such circumstances, farmers prefer to burn their crop rather than harvesting and selling it in market which is unprofitable to them. Similarly they suffer losses in vegetables. Many time I asked farmers as to why they were not harvesting and selling their vegetables. They replied that they do not get back even transportation charges of the vegetables. As a result of it, farmers do not get even production cost of their produce and they suffer losses. The Government have paid attention towards it and have said that the farmer should atleast be paid that much price of

[Sh. Upendra Nath Verma]

their produce which may avoid loss to him. The entire agricultural produce has not yet been taken into consideration. It is under consideration and different committees have been constituted for this purpose. But in respect of certain items, we have taken decision such as—in case of wheat, we have decided to increase the support price by Rs. 15 which means an increase of Rs. 32 per quintal from the last years procurement price. Similarly we have decided to increase the procurement price of mustard by Rs. 65 per quintal. Earlier the price of coconut was Rs. 1500 per quintal which has now been increased to Rs. 1600 per quintal. I would like to say that the steps taken by the Government point towards the direction in which it wants to go ahead and in this regard we seek your assistance and cooperation. When harvesting season starts, the price of agricultural products go down and as soon as the farmer sells his produce, the prices go up again. The farmers do not get benefit. He has to sell his produce at a cheap rate for marriage ceremony, repayment of loan etc. I have seen in Bihar particularly in Purniya and Katihar that even standing crop of paddy is sold by the farmers. In this way the farmers suffer losses. The Government have taken steps in this direction and have increased the procurement prices of certain items which will definitely benefit the farmers and they will be able to produce more.

There are many hurdles in the way of farmers. Just now it has been stated that water is essential for agriculture and without that nothing can be grown. In our country, 70 percent farmers have not been provided with irrigation facility and they have to depend on rain. Even today, in many parts of the country, God Inder is worshipped for rain but that is also of no use. In this scientific age, when man is landing on moon and many wonderful inventions of science are taking place, our land and human beings are crying for water. We could not provide drinking water during the last 40-42 years of independence. We, all have to think over it as to why we could not

do it. Only then some solution to the problem would come out.

I was telling that the prices of certain commodities have increased. We have fixed the support prices of certain commodities. Whenever prices of any commodity starts falling, the Government will procure that commodity so that the farmers do not incur losses. The entire expenditure will be borne by the Government. We have taken one more step and that is intervention in market in case of potatoes, onion and grapes. Their prices go very down. The loss in regard to these crops will be borne on 50-50 basis by the Central Government and the State Government. Grapes are being produced in Punjab and Haryana. Our hon. Member, Shri Bhajan Lal has full knowledge and experience of these things. Its price go down to Rs. 2 or Rs. 2.50 per kg. which causes anxiety among the growers and they repent as to why they had grown it. They do not get encouragement. Our Government have said that under such circumstances we shall intervene in the market. I do not say that we have solved all the problems or we are giving remunerative prices to the farmers but we are determined to do so. For that purpose, we need your assistance and cooperation so that we may go ahead in this direction. We want that even one farmer in this country should not say that he is not getting remunerative prices of his produce.

17.53 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Shortage of water and power is also adversely affecting the farmers. Just now an hon. Member has said that electricity is provided for 4-5 hours only. I think that power supply for 4-5 hours is not adequate. In Bihar, not to say of weeks and days, farmers are not getting power supply for two hours in a month and some are not getting even that. They continue to wait for electric supply. Farmers and labourers continue to sit near the pump waiting for electricity and the crops are dried up. That is why the Government

have decided in favour of crop insurance. This decision was taken earlier. We have already paid many times of the amount we have received in the form of insurance money and we will continue to do so. I would like to say particularly to Shri Bhajan Lal that whatever they have done in this regard, we shall continue with that and whatever remains to be done, will be done by us.

SHRI K. D. SULTANPURI (Shimla): Sir, I would like to know about the apples. You have told about the support prices of grapes and other commodities. In Himachal Pradesh, there is problem of apples. Will the Government reconsider the support price of apple?

SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI (Kota): Sir I would like to know from the Minister that in case the Government procures the grapes, what would be its utility. You can keep apples in cold storage for two months but grapes cannot be kept there for more than 4-6 days. You will destroy the country.... (Interruptions) The hon. Minister will never admit the fact of selling wine.

SHRI UPENDRA NATH VERMA: If grapes become cheap, they are sold immediately. If it is purchased at Rs. 2.50 it can be sold easily at Rs. 5 per kg. because at present it is being sold at the rate of Rs. 14/- There is no problem of selling it and even if there is any problem in it even then Government have to do it to encourage the farmers. Just now the hon. Member from Himachal Pradesh has rightly pointed out about apples. We have discussed about it and talked to the officers also. Himachal Pradesh is known as an Apple State. We are thinking over: it also but till now no final decision has been in this regard. I have said it at the outset that it is our beginning.

[English]

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur): As far as crop insurance is concerned it used to be there upto Mandals. Has it been extended right upto the villages.?

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI NITISH KUMAR): Sir it is still the same as earlier.

SHRI UPENDRA NATH VERMA: I have already told that the earlier scheme is being continued and we shall continue with that. If any improvement in the scheme is required, we shall think over that but we consider it a useful scheme and that is why we are continuing with it.

DR. KHUSHAL PARASRAM BOPCHE (Bhandara): Mr. Speaker Sir, just now the hon. Minister has said that they would continue the existing crop insurance scheme. But that is a defective scheme because it does not provide insurance of the crop but merely covers the amount of loan. In that case also, the crop average of three years is calculated and then insurance amount on loan is paid. The insurance company does not say that it would pay the insurance amount only when a person dies thrice. The existing insurance scheme is very defective and requires to be changed completely and the Government have to pay full compensation to the farmers.

SHRI UPENDRA NATH VERMA: I have already said that if some improvements are required in it we shall do that also. It was also pointed out that there is shortage of fertilizer. It is right because many fertilizer plants are lying closed and many plants are running in loss. Just now an hon. Member said that Government should take over these plants and should run them. It is right but I would like to tell him that we have received reports about three plants and we are thinking of renovating them. We are considering that report. During Eighth Five Year Plan we shall renovate only these three plants. We shall not take any other plant for renovation except these three.

Shri Bhajan Lal has said one thing that

[Sh Upendra Nath Verma]

the Government have not made any allocation for National Rural Employment Programme and Rural Landless Guarantee Programme. It is true that I have not done it. When Shri Bhajan Lal was the Agriculture Minister, he had merged both the programmes into Jawahar Rozgar Yojana. I would like to say that whatever he has done, I am continuing that only. If you are forgetting that now, how are we at fault? You have yourself merged both the programmes. I would also like to say about Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (*Interruptions*). It has appeared in the newspapers about the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana that only 50 per cent of the target has been achieved but it is not true. Under Jawahar Rozgar Yojana 85 per cent of the amount has been spent and 93 per cent achievement is there. Reports from many states are still awaited. I also would like to say that there is an increase of 10 per cent in mandays. So far as the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana is concerned, no major change has been made in it. There are two-three minor changes in it. Earlier funds were sent directly to the districts whereas now they are sent through State Governments. We cannot ignore the State Governments. Secondly, earlier under this scheme money spent on labour and material was at the ratio of 50:50 and now we have made slight change in it. We have now decided to spend 60 per cent on labour and 40 per cent on material. These are the minor changes which we have made in it. We shall increase it further. We shall go ahead in this direction. We are also thinking about Rural Employment Guarantee Programme and shall reintroduce it in 1990-91 itself. But it cannot be implemented all over the country because it needs a large sum of money. We want to implement it at selected places such as in drought affected areas where people are facing employment problem. We want to do it in consultation with State Governments as Adarsh Gramin Yojana is going on in Maharashtra. Employment Guarantee Scheme is in existence. On similar pattern we want to introduce such a scheme in some selected districts in the entire country. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI: The unemployment position in Rajasthan is worst and (*Interruptions*)

SHRI UPENDRA NATH VERMA: I want to tell you that the problem of drinking water is also very critical. There are about more than 6000-7000 problem villages in the country where water is neither available under the land nor it is available within a radius of 1 K.M. We want to solve the problem of such problem villages within two years. We want that even partially drinking water may reach in every village. It is our aim.

A lot of discussion took place here about inequality and disparity. It is true that disparity is prevailing in all over the country but what is the use of giving figures. Our colleagues and friends sitting here know very well about it. There is great disparity in the matter pertaining to drinking water. In Delhi, 240 litres of water is available per capita per day, whereas in villages only 10-15 litres of water is available and in certain villages even that much is not available. We are trying to reduce this disparity. It is my humble request to all the hon. Members that they may cooperate with us and help us and kindly withdraw their cut motion in this regard. We will always consider the suggestions of the Hon. Members and will take advantage of them.

In the end, I would like to say that there is less land in comparison to the population in our country. We want that there should be surplus production of foodgrains in our country so that it can enter the international market.

With these works, I would request that these demands may kindly be accepted.

[*English*]

SHRI P. R. KUMARAMANGALAM (Salem) Sir, the hon. Minister while replying had mentioned about the problem that all agriculturists have with regard to water for irrigation purposes. They have also another problem, which, I think he should have referred to, but he did not with sufficient seri-

ousness. Irrigation is a very far-off dream. What about the drinking water? In fact, in my District, they not only have the problem of irrigation water, which, of course, has become dearer than gold, but the problem today is that there is not even drinking water. Under the Mini Mission for drinking water, Rs. 7 crores was allotted. But only Rs. 1.30 crores has reached the Salem District. I request you to look into it. I had mentioned about this while I was speaking. I would like to know your reaction.

Secondly, I understand that Mr. Devi Lalji, when he went to China, appreciated the small tractor-one engine, 12 HP tractor, etc. for the small folding. Is the Minister aware that in India, the designs of small tractor have been pending for manufacturing for over twenty years? You go to China and appreciate it. Why do you not try and find out whether it is developed in India? And if you really appreciate it, why not give these small entrepreneurs an opportunity to manufacture it?

PROF. P. J. KURIEN (Mavelikara): I have to ask only two clarifications. The first one has been asked by my friend Shri Kumaramangalam, about the small tractors. Mr. Devi Lal went to China and appreciated the small tractor of 12 HP. It is a fact that the small tractors have already been manufactured in our country also. It was manufactured in Calcutta. It has to be tested. It has already been in existence in India. So, I would like to know from the Minister, whether he will consider this tractor, which is indigenously manufactured and to be tested.

Secondly, more than one Member here mentioned about the support price of coconut, which you did not mention anything about in your reply. Coconut is grown in Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh-almost in all the coastal States. The support price is very low. Some Members have mentioned about that also. The support price, which you have declared, is very low. The price is not remunerative and the farmers are giving it at a throw-away price. There is a demand for increasing the

support price. I want to know your reaction on this also... (Interruptions)

18.08 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

[*Translation*]

SHRI BABUBHAI MEGHJI SHAH (Kutch): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, just now the hon. Minister has said that the products like onion, grapes and potato, prices of which go down, are purchased through market intervention. As regards market intervention in the matter of edible oils, oilseeds have not been purchased directly from farmers. Kindly clear the policy of the Government in this regard and tell us as to whether oilseed, and oilseed products will be purchased directly from the farmers.

SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI: It is reported in the news papers almost daily that spurious pesticides are sold in abundance. Secondly, spurious and sub-standard seeds are available in abundance. Secondly, spurious and sub-standard seeds are available in abundance in the whole country as a result to which farmers are suffering a lot. Hon. Minister should clarify as to whether Government is considering to enact a new law to make provision of stringent punishment to those who are selling spurious medicines and sub-standard seeds in the country.

SHRI RATILAL KALIDAS VERMA (Dhandhuka): Mr. Deputy Speaker, I belong to Ahmedabad district. Besides drought, salinity of soil affects the agriculture in this area as a result of which seeds sown by the farmers get rotten. Crop Insurance Scheme has been implemented for a few crops in that area. It is my submission that keeping in view the situation there all the crops should be brought under Crop Insurance Scheme.

Farmers get some compensation under Crop Insurance Scheme. If a poor labourer who sows the crops, dies as a result of biting by poisonous insects or dies while sprinkling poisonous pesticides, there is no such provi-

[Sh. Ratilal Kalidas Verma]

sion for giving compensation to him. It is my submission that Crop Insurance Scheme should also be implemented in respect thereof.

SHRI KAPIL DEV SHASTRI (Sonapat): Deputy Speaker, Sir, 104 year old Act of 1887 is deforce in Haryana-Punjab. Under articles 67-68-69 of this Act lands are acquired. These are acquired in lieu of non-payment of loans by the farmers. According to rules, lands should not be auctioned and acquired against the loans of the farmers. Talks are going on about waiving off loans of the farmers. Talks are going on about waiving off loans upto Rs. 10,000 but if it is made effective from 2nd October, 1987, farmers will not get any benefit what to talk of Rs. 10,000. What is Governments proposal in this regard?

SHRIK. D. SULTANPURI (Shimla): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am thankful to the Hon. Minister for discussing the issues like irrigation schemes and drinking water. While discussing the issues hon. Minister talked about the distance of one mile. It is my submission in this regard that a distance of one mile is a great distance in hilly areas because of height. Whether hon. Minister will get conducted any survey about Himachal Pradesh so that irrigation facilities can be provided in hilly areas? Will hon. Minister be able to State as to whether any lift irrigation scheme will also be considered or not?

Similarly, hon. Minister talked about the support prices for all the products. Support prices are being provided for the grapes and coconut, but support prices are not being provided to apple growers in Himachal Pradesh and other areas. I want to submit to hon. Minister in his regard whether Government is considering to provide support prices for grapes and other fruits like plums.

KUMARI UMA BHARATI (Khajuraho): I want to ask two questions from hon Minister. Firstly, compensation which is granted for the crops spoiled due to hailstorm, is only for

namesake, it has not been increased for years together. I think it is same for the last 30-40 years. Whether there is any proposal to increase this amount or not? Secondly, while mentioning the name of ex-Minister of Congress Party, Hon. Minister has said that we will go ahead with the works initiated by him. the hon. Minister should clarify as to whether corruption will also be allowed to increase because this statement of the hon. Minister has arisen an apprehension in our minds.

[English]

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur): I wish to express my appreciation of the fine gesture shown by this Government by entrusting agriculture to the second most important Minister in the Cabinet i.e. Deputy Prime Minister. I have expressed this earlier. Now I want to make it definite today. I would have been happier if he could have been present today. Unfortunately, he seems to be still unwell. I would like to express on behalf of my colleagues, our good wishes for his speedy recovery so that he would be able to give effective leadership to all his colleagues in the Ministry, more especially in the Government. I would like my hon. friends, the Minister concerned to consider just one point that this crop insurance should be extended to all the growers, whatever crops they may take up, and not merely to those who borrow money from cooperative societies, and also on the basis of village at least, not as it is now in Maharashtra, that is, only on the basis of a Mandal or half a Mandal.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM KRISAN YADAV (Azamgarh): Mr, Deputy Speaker, Sir, Hon. Minister has delivered very good speech in connection with agriculture. But he has not said a single word about the main problem. I would like to point out that the tillers are without land. Only 10 per cent farmers are having sufficient land for agriculture, Whether Government propose to bring land reforms and acquire land from those people who do not cultivate it themselves? As far as I know

barren land is double then agriculture land. Whether there is any scheme to provide land to the agriculturists? If lands are not provided to the farmers under the co-operative system, I believe development of agriculture is not possible. Nothing has been said by the hon. Minister in this regard. Please say some thing about it.

SHRI PYARELAL KHANDELWAL (Rajgarh): I would like to draw the attention of the Hon. Minister towards a basic problem. Due to continuous division of agriculture land, agriculture has been becoming un-economic for the past few years. I would like to know from the Hon. Minister as to whether Government has any scheme under which agriculture can be made profitable instead of its being un-economic.

SHRI JORAWAR RAM (Palamau): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, there has been erratic power supply in Bihar for the past 3-4 years and power is made available for very little time. I would like know as to what action is proposed to be taken by Government in this regard.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You cannot say like this.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI UPENDRA NATH VERMA): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, earlier I had mentioned about Crop Insurance Scheme. My colleagues had clarified in this regard that at present this scheme is applicable to only those who have taken loans. Mr. Kumaramangalam raised a question, to which he will get a reply very soon may be today itself. We have already released whatever has been demanded by you but the problem is that the State Government has not furnished the details of what has been provided to it earlier. Details have not been received from many States. That is why problems are coming.

So far as problem of drinking water is

concerned, we are taking expeditious action in this regard. If any hon. Member comes across any problem, he may please write to me and I will take immediate action. Another hon. Member has said that the tillers are landless. The owners of land are those people who think it a sin to touch the plough. The slogan of 'Land to the Tiller' is in vogue since the time of Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru, but nothing can be said confidently as to what extent we have achieved success in it. But it is clear that success is for from it. Only some awareness can be seen in this regard. The slogan of 'land to tiller' is correct but what is the use of a look for an illiterate man. It is absolutely true that if land is allotted to the labourers who have got the capacity to cultivate it, production can increase many fold. But we have to take steps in this regard. It is clear that our aim is not only to increase production but to give social justice also. In this regard we can achieve success by giving social justice as well as by increasing production. In the end, I would like to submit that I am grateful to the Hon. Members for the suggestions made by them and I would also like to say that their suggestions are always welcome and I would certainly give reply to them.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall now put the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Agriculture to the vote of the House. The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue, Contingent 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, 1991, in respect of the heads of Demands entered in the second column thereof against Demand Nos. 1 to 5 relating to Ministry of Agriculture."

The motion was adopted.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS IN RESPECT OF THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE 1990-91 VOTED BY LOK SABHA.

No. and name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on Account, voted by the House on 28th March, 1990		Amount of Demand for Grant voted by the House	
	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
1	2	3	4	5

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE

1.	Agriculture	376,74,00,000	3,11,00,000	1130,21,00,000	9,33,00,000
2.	Other Services of Department of Agriculture & Cooperation	96,22,00,000	47,63,00,000	288,68,00,000	142,90,00,000
3.	Department of Research and Education	81,75,00,000	—	245,25,00,000	—
4.	Department of				

No. and name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on Account, voted by the House on 28th March, 1990		Amount of Demand for Grant voted by the House	
	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
1	2	3	4	5
Rural Development	1898,45,00,000	7,00,000	1244,16,00,000	23,00,000
5. Department of Fertilizers.	1320,78,00,000	33,86,00,000	3962,34,00,000	101,58,00,000

18.22 hrs.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

[English]

**Droughtprone districts in Bundelkhand
region**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We shall now take up Half-an-hour discussion. Kumari Uma Bharati is to initiate the discussion. Kumari Uma Bharati is to initiate the discussion on the points arising out of the answer given on 29th March, 1990 to unstarred question No-2807 regarding drought prone districts in Bundelkhand region.

[Translation]

KUMARI UMA BHARATI (Khajuraho): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I had to demand Half-an-hour discussion because I have raised several times the problem of drought in Bundelkhand during zero hour but the Hon. Minister has not given any reply to me till date. I had also given notice of a question in this regard which was admitted as unstarred question. In this regard I have a complaint to make against the Hon. Minister of Agriculture and his Ministry that the answer that I received was very strange. I have asked as to how many districts of Bundelkhand were drought affected. I would like to draw the attention of the Hon. Minister of Agriculture towards the answer that I received. I was surprised to read that answer because according to the information of Minister of Agriculture, Bundelkhand includes only the districts of Uttar Pradesh whereas the districts of Madhya Pradesh are also the part of this region and the centre of Bundelkhand is Tikamgarh, which is in Madhya Pradesh. But it was not mentioned. Then only I decided to raise this matter in the House through Half-an-hour discussion to apprise the House of drought condition prevailing in Bundelkhand. Presently several States of the country and many parts of Madhya Pradesh are affected by drought. I would like to point out that the Government of Madhya Pradesh had asked for Rs. 80 crore for drought relief but only a

sum of Rs. 37 crore was been given to it. Almost all the areas of Madhya Pradesh drought affected but our region is more affected.

Some districts of Madhya Pradesh also form part of Bundelkhand region in addition to the districts of Uttar Pradesh. I would like to point out that drought conditions are worsening there because of local circumstances. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to tell the Hon. Minister of Agriculture about the tragedy of that region before raising the issue of the drought condition. Bundelkhand is one of the most prosperous regions. In a way, there is no dearth of anything. The region has produced poets like Tulsidas, Chetak, Mathilisharan Gupta, warriors like Chhatsal and Laxshmibai and litterateurs like Virndavan Lal Verma. Several rivers like Vor and Ken flow through this region. The mineral resources are in abundance there. The diamonds are still found in mines of Panna and these are being extracted from mines of Mhow also. There is no dearth of anything. But still this area remains neglected because it has had no representation in the Central Cabinet and nor did any person of this area get a chance to become the Chief Minister. There is no industry despite availability in abundance of mineral resources. Dams have never been constructed there. The drought conditions are so bad there that a couplet recur to my mind.

"Pandit tu to bola tha pashan badal
jayego,
Aur Mulla tu bji bola tha Rehman badal
jayega,
Ab bhi avsar hai samjh le, Varna tere Ish
aur
Allah ko bhukha insaan nigal jayega."

This region is going to face similar situation. As I have said, almost every part of Madhya Pradesh and of other states are facing drought conditions about the condition of that area is worst because of peculiar circumstances. I feel that the Ministry of Agriculture has no information about drought affected districts of Bundelkhand region. Jhansi, Hamirpur, Band, Jalon and Lalitpur

districts of Uttar Pradesh and Tikamgarh, Chhatarpur, Panna, Damoh and Sagar districts of Madhya Pradesh from part of Bundelkhand region. The number of persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is very large in these districts. These are the landless people, who did not get land under land reform laws due to corruption. The big landlords and Zamindars had transferred the title of the land in the names of their sons, daughter in-laws and grandchildren. That is why this situation is continuing. The persons belonging to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and backward classes did not get land and they are illiterate also. Therefore they have to work in fields. They do the work of sowing, irrigation or harvesting but they do not get sufficient remuneration for their labour. They do not get sufficient remuneration for their labour. They are not able to make their both ends meet. When they do not get work in fields because of recurrence of drought, they begin to migrate to Punjab, Calcutta and Delhi. I met some persons in Punjab and asked them, whether there was a risk to their life? They replied even if they die there it would not be due to starvation. Migration shows upward trend.

Reports appear in the newspapers regularly that the dacoity menace is likely to reemerge. On this region because of recurrence of drought. The youth of that region is frustrated. That is why they are forced to adopt the part of crime. Those persons who could not migrate due to family circumstances, are going on the path of crime and it is happening in the entire Bundelkhand. The situation of drought is more severe there than in any other area. Therefore, a large number of people have no alternative but to work in the fields to make their both ends meet. When people do not get other means they will be forced to flee their villages. The drought has been occurring there for four years successively. Those people, who left their villages have not come back so far. Therefore, the villages of this region are becoming ruins. The situation will deteriorate further. We had tried to draw the atten-

tion of the previous state Government and the Central Government and we are trying to draw the attention of the present Government also towards it, but it seems that nobody has given any importance to this problem because this region has gone unrepresented in the Government. The people have been facing hardships but they were not able to raise their voice. Sometime ago, a foreigner came to India and while going back after touring the country he commented "India is a rich country where poor people live." It is due to economic disparities. This is the situation of that region.

There are former princes and zamindars in each village who have 300-400 acres of land. They are holding land by violating every rule and law. They have benami land in the names of their servants and slaves. The lease deeds are with them so that the servants or slaves may not claim their ownership on that land at any point of time. So, the persons belonging to Scheduled caste, Scheduled Tribe and Backward classes are being exploited. Actually Bundelkhand region has not got real independence so far and it will take time. Some people ask me why I have joined politics because I am more interested in religious discourses. I would like to say that I have joined politics to raise the voice of my region in the House because this area has been discriminated. The people like me attach more importance to the poor farmers, and those persons who have been ruined due to drought than to Ram Janam Bhoomi Temple to be constructed in Ayodhya. We feel something must be done for them. It is our duty to draw the attention of the Government towards their problems. There is a river named (Ken) which flows between the districts of Chhatarpur and Banda. Had the proposed Greater ken multipurpose project been completed, that area would not have faced such a severe drought. But this project was thrown in cold-storage due to adverse report from Environment department. It is also in the air that this project was stalled due to some conflict between the Governments and Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh. Thus, this project which would have been beneficial for many

[Kumari Uma Bharati]

districts like Chhattarpur, Banda, Panna, and Haripur is lying in the cold storage. Had this project been completed. Lalitpur district would have faced no drought. Similarly the work on orchha project is also incomplete in the absence of conveyance of Uttar Pradesh Government. This project would have surely saved the districts like Chhattarpur Tikamgarh, Lalitpur and Jhansi from the problem and drought as indicated in the survey which was already undertaken. Again the Sujara bridge project which could have rescued the districts like Tikamgarh Chhattarpur etc. from the problem of drought was kept in cold-storage.

Therefore, I hold that the droughts is not simply a natural calamity and cause of its genesis lies on going neglect by central and state Governments also. This situation is the result of neglect on the part of the people's representative from that area. I have returned from there yesterday. Thousands of animals are dying there due to starvation. Though, human death has not been reported, as yet, but animals have died. While on a tour to Japan to have a review of situation of Nagasaki and Hiroshima, I saw that death of person was registered and the cause mentioned was the bomb explosion while the person in question was at that time in natal position. Therefore, I would like to say that though the people are not dying as yet, but they will die later due to scarcity of food and milk and malnutrition caused thereby. Same people have said that it could not attract the Governments attention as no one has died so far. How is it so? Why nothing less than human death attracts Governments attention? Why the Government is unconcerned about the death of animals? I would like to say that the main reason of labourers migration from there to Punjab, is chronic drought. Many people of Bundelkhand have been killed there by the terrorists. Had there been no drought in Bundelkhand region they would of have been forced to leave their homes and families to serve in a place so distant.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, through you I

would like to ask as to how long would it take for the Government to rise to meet the situation and to take care of the drought-hit region? The fund of Rs. 37 crores provided region to meet the drought situation is not sufficient. The drought-hit areas of Bundelkhand would require at best an amount of Rs. 20 crores. There must be a permanent solution to this drought problem. In 1964, while I was just a child of 4 or 5 years age, there was a severe drought which had forced my own family members to eat the bark of the trees. I am afraid that the same situation may repeat itself once again. Whenever there is a drought, the condition of that area becomes pitiable, Mr. Speaker, Sir, its main reason is massive and indiscriminate deforestation which, reduces the respect, of rain. The people have been contesting elections for the last 40 years with the help of the money received illegally from the half of the money received illegally from the fellgard selling the frees of teak-wood in Connivance with the corrupt officials. For fear of getting caught, they put those tress in the names of the poor people, so that while poor people are convicted, they may go set free. As a result even those paths have become unshaded which used to remain dark in daylight due to over arching frees. Therefore the free plantation and afforestation is a must for that area. This would remain a drought prove area till the projects like larger ken multipurpose projects, sujara bridge projects over Dhasan river and Orachha bridge over river Betwa are restarted and completed. otherwise, the people of Bundelkhand would be the worst victims. due to recovering droughts.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, most of the people of Bundelkhand are either landless labourers or marginal farmers and they find it difficult to eke out their living. The drought of just one year is enough to starve them as they donot grow enough food to save for emergency. Thus the plight of the people of Bundalkhand is the creation of the earlier Congress Governments at the Centre, in Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh as they did not care for this region and did no planning for it. These people are facing the bad situation created by these Governments. In

addition, the economy is unbalanced and bankrupt. I would like to convey to you that the people of that region have resolved to press their demands and they are determined to get their demands fulfilled. I had mentioned this problem to the Minister of Agriculture and Deputy Prime Minister and I had met him about it I also asked about the action being taken as the problem in those districts was very serious. I told him that hand pumps are not going to solve the problem. All the projects for that region end up as paper-projects and hand pumps cannot be seen there. While the statistics mention the number of hand pumps but actually no hand pump has been installed in any village. In this region there is a district like Tikamgarh which, you would be surprised to know, has as many as 7 thousand wells and 6 hundred ponds. I think that no district in India has so many wells and ponds. Despite all this, this district was the worst victim of drought. The reason is that neither the ponds nor wells have been repaired properly. Had this work been done, Tikamgarh would not have been affected by drought.

Chhattarpur district has been adversely affected as the majority population in the district consists of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe people. The unbroken feudalism has brought about such a degeneration amongst them that they do not think of themselves as human beings. They think of themselves as animals. Their conscience has been suppressed too much. If the water is available in some wells there, then that well falls in the area of Upper Caste people and they cannot draw water from it. As a result they are forced to drink muddy water full of worms. We have often exhorted them to give up this wretched form of life devoid of any self-respect or realisation of their entity but it would take time to make them conscious of their true work. As these people are suffering these days I had to highlight the problems which they face. Many people have questioned the need for special treatment to this region where as the entire country is suffering from drought. I would like to say that this is so because this region is in worst condition in entire nation. It has perhaps

been most neglected and ill-treated region. No Chief Minister hailed from this region and this has added to the woes of this region as the Chief Minister and other Minister give more attention to their respective constituencies. Unfortunately, most of the people's representatives from here proved to be dumb and were unable to plead for the cause of the region. As a result it was entirely neglected and has not got even a railway-line. It appears that this is causing discomfort to some of my colleagues. They should feel the discomfort after all who has raised a voice about that area till date. Had anybody supported their cause, definitely there would have been an industry today in that mineral rich area, at least a dam would have been built in that area where so many rivers are flowing. There is no dearth of land had there been a proper distribution of the land. The people should not have been rendered landless there. I would like to submit that to do away with the injustice done to this area first of all a study team should be sent there. It should link into the problems of the people facing severe drought conditions. As far as possible maximum fund should be provided to the State Governments of Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh for undertaking relief works in Bundelkhand as certain districts of Bundelkhand fall in the territories of both the States. As regards building of dams for that area I submit that in order to tackle the problem of recurring drought situation Sujara Dam Project and Vetuwa Project should be undertaken.

Since I am not at all satisfied with the ridiculous reply given I am forced to raise this matter. I was wondering how the Ministry of Agriculture has become so ignorant as not to include the names of five districts in the Bundelkhand. I was at a loss what to do next.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, disgracing a little I would like to mention that if this injustice continues unabated, the day is not very far when the people of Bundelkhand will make a demand for separate Bundelkhand. How long they will remain annexed with Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh. They are bound to raise their voice for separate State

[Kumari Uma Bharati]

so that they could shape it is their own style and are able to solve their problems by themselves. I am sure that in views of my humble submission something will be done for that area and I shall not have to raise this matter time and again during Zero Hour. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I feel as if the matters raised in the Zero Hour get vanished in vacuum. A number of times I have raised the question about the drought conditions prevailing there and have asked to pay attention towards this. Thousands of cattle are dying and lakhs of people are migrating from there but neither any appropriate reply was given to me nor any solution to this problem was suggested.

With these words, I conclude and hope that very soon certain measures would be adopted to solve this problem on permanent basis and sufficient funds will be provided for immediate relief and a study team will also be sent there to assess the situation.

[English]

SHRI P. R. KUMARAMANGALAM (Salem): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, drought, as mentioned by Kumari Umabhartiji, is actually not limited either to one State or one area, unfortunately, in our country. And I must endorse her observation about some foreigner to the effect that we are a rich country where poor people live. This situation is unfortunately becoming from bad to worse. She has very strongly brought forth the fact that one of the major reasons for drought and continuous drought in Bundelkhand area is the fact that deforestation took place. I think, it would be my duty also to bring to the notice of this House, thought you and to the Mover of this Half-an-Hour Discussion Kumari Umabhartiji that not only is deforestation nowadays done for the purpose of immediate gains, but it has also become part of a political payment for political pay offs. In other words, in certain areas in Madhya Pradesh, I do not think I need to mention it-which areas-we have seen heavy deforestation by local population. Unfortu-

nately, they themselves, not understanding what is the impact of it, are being encouraged by people in authority today to do this deforestation in order that they can survive economically and those who are in authority today can rise to more power.

Let me make it clear that this became the trend only in this election. Before this, it was never thought an election technique. It was the contractor who used to indulge in it. Now it has become election technique. Anyway, I do not want to go into the dispute

Who does it, is irrelevant. The fact that it has been done in a place, in an area in Madhya Pradesh which not only gives emeralds and diamonds, not only gives valuable minerals, but has rivers today which are having drought for over four years. I would like to know thought you, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, from the hon. Minister whether there is any method by which he can reclassify heavily drought-prone areas. My own district has this problem. We are called drought prone. That is, we are constantly looked upon as an area which will be in continuous drought. Are they going to declare as desert after we become full of sand only? Or would they give us a secondary status as desert at least so that the allocation that is given is increased?

I can see from the answer that was given in writing to the Unstarred Question by the hon. Minister that funds ranging from Rs. 15 lakhs to Rs. 18.5 lakhs per year per block was all that was allotted for these drought prone area programmes. One thing is very clear. The amount of money that is allotted, if one looks at it from the per capita point of views, is a party sum. Paltry is not the only word, if is insignificant. Will it really contribute in either alleviating the immediate sufferings or will it even contribute in terms of long term rejuvenation of the area? I have sincere doubts. I think we must have a good relook at this programme not only from the point of view of adding additional areas, but also whether the allocations will do.

I agree with the mover of the discussion

that it should come to a state of affairs where we have millions dying and drying due to drought and then you say it is no longer drought, it is famine and therefore from Rs. 15 lakhs you will increase it to Rs. 20 lakhs and think that you have brought a great revolution about. Let us not make a mockery of natural calamities.

Let me make one thing clear. Many a natural calamity is man-made. It is not immediate man-made; but it is historically man-made. One of the reasons for this, as I have stated, is that it is an admitted fact that most of the areas which are today drought prone, have become so because of heavy deforestation, excessive exploitation, lack of proper irrigation facilities and lack of proper planning, whether Ministers visit or do not visit. I am sure at least in the State of Madhya Pradesh the mover of this discussion can ensure that a Minister come into being in the State Government because after all her party is in power there and she should have no difficulty in ensuring that. If she needs any additional support from outside, we are willing to give it to her.

[Translation]

KUMARI UMA BHARATI: Ministers visit time and again. The Chief Minister paid visits too. But the Central Government is showing reluctance.

SHRI PAYRELAL KHANDELWAL (Rajgarh): Sufficient deforestation with your cooperation took place in the last few years.

SHRI P. R. KUMARAMANGALAM: What your Minister did is published in the newspaper. You may read it. Don't think we are unaware of what you do or what your Ministers do... (Interruptions)... I know Hindi, I have read it.

[English]

I will briefly try to bring to the notice of the Minister that the issue really is not whether X did it or Y did it. The issue is that the existing system, for either drought prone

area programme or for desert area programme, of allocation that you do not on a per capita basis is not giving sufficient amount. Essentially from the point of view of the value of real money, if one looks at what was the value in 1960 and what is the value today, even now the Finance Minister would inform you that it has gone down by ten times. That is, today's ten paise has the purchasing power of one paise of 1960.

I think it is relevant and important that the Minister should reconsider changing the norms firstly; secondly changing the amount of allocation on a per capita basis. Thirdly please do consider regularly-drought-prone areas. There are many which will come within that classification. Please give them a higher allocation and ensure that at least employment potential is created locally. Otherwise migration of labour which is a major problem would become a problem that is unmanageable and one of the causes for extremism would come into being. (Interruptions)

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI UPENDRA NATH VERMA): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, this half an hour discussion relates to the unstarred question No. 2807 of 29th March, 1990. The hon lady Member, Kumari Uma Bharati had asked as to why Chhatarpur and Tikamgarh were not included in the drought prone area programme? The fact is that since the time this drought prone area programme has been launched these two districts have never been included in it. The reason being that both the districts do not fulfil the conditions for being included in the drought prone area. The criterion set for the purpose is the areas receiving less than 750 millimeter rain and having less than 20 per cent irrigated land, secondly, the areas receiving a rainfall between 750 and 1125 m.m. rainfall and having less than 10 per cent irrigated land neither of the districts fulfil these criterion nor the Government of Madhya Pradesh has so far

535 *Half-An-Hour
Discussion*

MAY 14, 1990

Droughtprone districts 536
in Bundelkhand

[Sh. Upendra Nath Verma]

[English]

recommended the names of these two districts for inclusion in the said programme.

KUMARI UMA BHARATI: A part of it lies in Uttar Pradesh as well, hon. Minister

SHRI UPENDRA NATH VERMA: Expenditure and allotment for districts Chhatarpur and Teekamgarh for drinking water supply is as follows:-

(in lakhs)	Expenditure from October 1989 to March 1990		Alotment April 1990 to July 1990
	1	2	3
C hatarpur		64.79	58.87
Teekamgarh		31.03	48.99
Expenditure on drought relief for the two Districts are as follows:			
			(in lakhs)
		1989-90	1990-91
Chhatarpur		27.94	23.14
Teekamgarh		22.92	16.89
Expenditure on deepening of wells			In addition to the above expenditure (in lakhs)

Expenditure from October 1989 to March 1990	Allotment April 1990 to July 1990
1	2
3	
1990-91	
Chhatarpur	12.00
Teekamgath	1.50

[*Translation*]

So far as Bundelkand is concerned, it is not an administrative unit either in Uttar Pradesh or in Madhya Pradesh. The administrative unit of is the sagar division in Madhya Pradesh and Jhansi division in Uttar Pradesh. But on the whole the culture thereof is akin to what of Bundelkhand as stated by Kumari Uma Bharati. That they are analogues is true. I would like to inform the hon. Member that a national Committee for reviews of the drought prone area programme has been reconstituted. On the basis of the recommendation of this committee which of course will be made in consultation with the State Government concerned the areas will be included in the programme. This committee was set up in April, 1990 and Shri L. C. Jain, a member of the Planning commission is its Chairman. The committee has not submitted its report as yet. This committee has just started touring, it has visited two State so far and will visit the rest of the states. We are awaiting the report of the committee. Once the report is received and the State Governments are consulted, the matter will be decided accordingly.

As regards drought, earlier the State Governments used to write to the Central Government for help in case of drought or any other natural calamity and thereafter Central Government use to send study team there to assess the situation. The funds were allotted after the team returned with a clear picture of situation prevailing in that area. But since April 1, 1990 we have changed this system. We have created separate relief fund for every State. The State Governments can approach the Central Government for additional funds in case they have exhausted the funds already allotted for the purpose to face natural calamities. Rs. 37 crores are still left in the relief fund there and they have to pay it in four instalments. No proposal for its inclusion in the drought prone area programme has come from the State Government. This area will be included as drought prone if it fulfils the criterion recommended by the Committee constituted for the whole country.

SHRI PYARELAL KHANDELWAL: I have a point of order.

SHRI DEPUTY SPEAKER: There should be no point of order in it.

SHRI PYARELAL KHANDELWAL: My point of order is that the hon. Minister has said that the Government of Madhya Pradesh had made a demand for Rs. 38 crore but the fact is that Rs. 80 crores were demanded. The Chief Minister made this demand to the Prime Minister. The hon. Minister should correct this information regarding the demand of Rs. 80 crores.

SHRI UPENDRA NATH VERMA: I said that there is still an amount of Rs. 37 crore in their relief fund which will be paid in four instalments. With regard to the inclusion of these districts in the drought prone area programme as demanded by the hon. Lady Member, I have stated that this can be done only if the two districts fulfil the criteria set by the committee constituted for this purpose after its countrywise tour and the subsequent consultation with the State Government.

KUMARI UMA BHARATI: Would the set criterion undergo any change after the report of the committee is received. Tikamgarh and Chhatarpur are experiencing less rainfall continuously for the last three years. May be that there was an adequate rainfall for some year as per your figures for which these districts could not be declared as drought prone areas. But in view of the lack of rain fall for the last three years there these areas should be declared as drought prone areas now. (Interruptions)

SHRI UPENDRA NATH VERMA: With regard to the construction of dam, I may add that this work does not fall in the purview of my department. The Government of India cannot declare an area as drought prone at its sweet will. This is decided as per the criteria set for the purpose. The inclusion of these two districts can be worked out as per the criterion set by the Committee... (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: No, not as yet. You may discuss it with the Minister later. The Minister has stated that a committee has been constituted to change the criterion. If I permit you, I will have to permit others too and this will set a precedent. It will be difficult to refuse others when they ask for it later. The Minister has already state that if required a discussion will be held.

[English]

The House now stands adjourned to re-assemble at 11 AM on Tuesday, the 15th of May, 1990.

19.05 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till
Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday,
May 15, 1990/Vaisakha 25,
1912 (Saka)*

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**Published under Rules 379 and 382 of the Rules of Procedure and
Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha (Seventh Edition) and printed
by S. Narayan & Sons, Delhi-6**
