



# CONTENTS

[Tenth Series, Vol. IV, First Session, 1991/1913 (Saka)]

No. 35, Thursday, August 29, 1991/Bhadra 7, 1913 (Saka)

	COLUMNS
Oral Answers to Questions:	1-54
*Starred Question Nos. 610 to 613	
Written Answers to Questions:	55-562
Starred Question Nos. 614 to 629	55-134
Unstarred Question Nos. 4968 to 5070, 5072 to 5094, 5096 to 5103, 5105 to 5124, 5126 to 5136, 5138 to 5144, and 5146 to 5151	135-529
Papers laid on the table	563-565
Message from Rajya Sabha	565-566
Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order (Second Amendment) Bill As amended by Rajya Sabha— <i>laid</i>	566
Election to Committee Court of the University of Delhi	566-567
Matters under Rule 377	567-573

---

\*The Sign+ marked above the name of a Member indicates that the question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

- (i) **Need to accord clearance to 'Pachaiyaru Reservoir Scheme' in Kamraj district, Tamil Nadu** 567-568
- Shri R. Dhanuskodi Athithan**
- (ii) **Need to give adequate recognition to the people of Chimur on the 50th anniversary of freedom movement** 568-569
- Shri Vilas Muttemwar**
- (iii) **Need to give more concessions to small newspapers** 569-570
- Shri Shravan Kumar Patel**
- (iv) **Need to ensure proper functioning of telephones in Hamirpur, Uttar Pradesh** 570-571
- Shri V. N. Sharma**
- (v) **Need to convert Sitapur-Burhwal meter gauge line into broad gauge line** 571
- Shri Janardan Misra**
- (vi) **Need for early sanction of the plan for setting up a sugar mill in Dhanaha, Bihar** 571-572
- Shri Mahendra Baitha**
- (vii) **Need to start manufacturing railway wagons and coaches in Jamalpur Railway Workshop** 572-573
- Shri Brahmanand Mandal**
- (viii) **Need to re-open the closed Katihar Jute Mill in Bihar** 573
- Shri Ram Sagar**

<b>Demands for Grants (General), 1991-92</b>	<b>573-632</b>
<b>Ministry of Agriculture</b>	<b>633-664</b>
<b>Ministry of Food</b>	
<b>and</b>	
<b>Ministry of Rural Development</b>	
<b>Shrimati Kesharbai Sonaji Kshirsagar</b>	<b>574-578</b>
<b>Shri K.V. Thangkabalu</b>	<b>578-587</b>
<b>Shri Piush Tirkey</b>	<b>587-592</b>
<b>Shri V.S. Vijayaraghavan</b>	<b>592-597</b>
<b>Shri Brishin Patel</b>	<b>597-605</b>
<b>Shrimati Pratibha Devisingh Patil</b>	<b>605-612</b>
<b>Shri Uttambhai Harjibhai Patel</b>	<b>613-617</b>
<b>Shri Amar Roypradhan</b>	<b>617-621</b>
	<b>633</b>
<b>Shri K.C. Lenka</b>	<b>621-632</b>
	<b>635-642</b>
<b>Shri Surya Narayan Yadav</b>	<b>642-648</b>
<b>Shri Ayub Khan</b>	<b>649-654</b>
<b>Dr. P.R. Gangwar</b>	<b>654-657</b>
<b>Shri Tarun Gogoi</b>	<b>658-662</b>
<b>Shri Sobhanadreeswara Rao Vadde</b>	<b>662-663</b>
<b>Statement by Prime Minister</b>	<b>632-633</b>
<b>Launch of Second Indian Remote Sensing Satellite, IRS—1B</b>	
<b>Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao</b>	<b>632-633</b>
<b>Half-An-Hour Discussion</b>	<b>664-690</b>
<b>Clearance of Tehri Dam Project</b>	



(iv)

COLUMNS

Shri Bhuwan Chandra Khanduri	664-668
Shri Kamal Nath	669-676
Shri Rabi Ray	678-680
Shri Santosh Kumar Gangwar	681
Shri Manabendra Shah	682
Shrimati Vasundhara Raje	687-688

## LOK SABHA DEBATES

### LOK SABHA

Thursday, August 29, 1991/Bhadra 7,  
1913 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at  
Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

#### ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

#### Smuggling on Indo-Pak Border

\*610. SHRI DATTATRAYA BAN-  
DARU:  
SHRI MAHESH KUMAR  
KANODIA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be  
pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Govern-  
ment has been drawn to the news item  
captioned, "Terrorist threat back in focus in  
Rajasthan" appearing in the Indian Express  
dated July 26, 1991;

(b) if so, the details of the smuggling  
activities on Indo-Pak border in Rajasthan  
during the last four months till date, the  
number of terrorists apprehended and the  
details of the arms seized; and

(c) the measures taken by the Union  
Government to check smuggling of arms  
along Indo-Pak border in Rajasthan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS  
AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIM. M.  
JACOB): (a) Yes Sir, Government is aware  
of this News Item.

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

#### STATEMENT

Apprehensions of Intruders etc. and seizure of Arms & Ammunition and other Articles by  
BSF on Indo-Pak Border in Rajasthan during the last Four Months (Till 31st July, 1991)

i) Apprehensions of intruders etc.	563
ii) Arms seized	Nos.
AK-56 Rifle	58
GPMG	03
Pistol Revolver	26

Guns	02
------	----

Rifle	01
-------	----

Total:	90
--------	----

iii) Ammunitions	22350 Rds
------------------	-----------

iv) Gold	58.566 Kgs
----------	------------

v) Silver	551.875 Kgs
-----------	-------------

vi) Charas	320
------------	-----

II. Measures taken by the Union Government to check smuggling of Arms along Indo-Pak border in Rajasthan.

Border forces have been strengthened both in force, in equipment and weapoery, Vigil has been increased. Border fencing and lighting is being in done specified areas.

*[Translation]*

SHRI DATTATRAYA BANDARU: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know whether the government propose to formulate an action plan to solve the problem of extremism in Rajasthan similar to that of Punjab as also in Kashmir? If so, the time by which that plan will be executed?

*[English]*

SHRI M.M. JACOB: Various measures have been taken by the Government, through our forces, to prevent this at the Rajasthan border. One such measure is posting of more BSF. The gap between BOPs have been reduced by deployment of additional BSF battalions under the action plan.

SHRI RAM NAIK: What is meant by BOP?

SHRI M. M. JACOB: Border Out-Posts. The number of patrols and vigils have been increased. Observation towers have been erected all along the international border for better observation. Forces deployed on the border, have been issued with night vision

binoculars, search-lights. Mobile patrolling had been introduced by having special border patrols on Jeeps, Motor-Bicycles etc. Border fencing has been erected and flood-lighting has been provided to cover the sensitive structures on our international border alongwith Pakistan in Bikaner sector. The details of the area are a separate issue.

*[Translation]*

SHRI DATTATRAYA BANDARU: You have said that work regarding fencing of border has been undertaken on Rajasthan border in Ganganagar, Bikaner, Barmer and Jaisalmer district just like that on the Punjab border. But, how long would it take to complete this job?

*[English]*

SHRI M.M. JACOB: Sir, sanction has been given for border fencing upto 202.87 Kms, out of which fencing on 58.80 Kms has been completed. As per the schedule of the C.P.W.D., the remaining of the work will be completed by 30th of September, 1991.

SHRI PAWANKUMAR BANSAL: There is a clear nexus between the terrorists oper-

ating from across the border and the smugglers indulging in smuggling of narcotics etc. We have in the statement that 320 Kgs of Charas was recovered during this period. I would like to know from the hon. Minister, as to what was the number of people who were apprehended while crossing the border and carrying narcotics?

SHRI M.M. JACOB: The total number of people who were found crossing the Rajasthan border during this year 1991 is 185.

*[Translation]*

SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, many a times a suggestion has been put forward by the Government and people of Rajasthan for the formation of a 5 k.m. wide belt between Rajasthan and Pakistan border where only ex-servicemen should be rehabilitated so that border problem, problem of smuggling and the terrorist problem could be solved once for all. Is the Central Government considering any proposal to create a zone of 5 sq. miles between India and Pakistan border where no civilian should be allowed to live but it would be handed over to army alone, and only exservicemen should be rehabilitated there so that there is permanent security arrangement?

*[English]*

SHRI M.M. JACOB: At present there is no scheme of making a five kilometre belt separately. But at the same time in the five kilometre area, identity cards are being issued in Rajasthan for this purpose.

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI: I would like to know from the hon. Minister what is the length of the Indo-Pakistan border, what are the number of villages existing on the border and whether villagers have been contacted to organise them to resist the smugglers?

SHRI M.M. JACOB: I want a separate notice on the question of the number of villages on the Indo-Pakistan border.

*[Translation]*

SHRI HARIN PATHAK: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has said that work relating to border fencing and lighting has been completed in some specified area. The people engaged in smuggling and other undesirable activities find out new places on borders for such activities. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government is thinking to undertake the work regarding fencing of border and lighting on the entire Western border?

*[English]*

SHRI M.M. JACOB: The intention of the Government is to provide as much as possible border fencing and lighting. The question relates to the Rajasthan border and I have got the exact figures for Rajasthan border fencing and lighting.

SHRI S. B. SIDNAL: It has been noticed all these days that a continuous infiltration is going on on the border of Rajasthan. We also know that terrorists-cum-smugglers are indulging in all these things. But it has never been reduced. In the Press we see regularly all these news items. What is the Government's thinking for curbing this? It is not just flood lighting or catching somebody. Even yesterday THE HINDUSTAN TIMES reported that half-a-dozen Pakistani trained Kashmiris have been killed. To tackle such matters, is the Home Ministry having any master plan on a permanent basis? Will the hon. Minister enlighten us on this?

SHRI M.M. JACOB: Intensifying the activities along the border by our forces are the only available means, apart from getting more information through our intelligence sources. Other than that, we don't have any foolproof method by closing the entire border, etc.

*[Translation]*

SHRI DAUDAYAL JOSHI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know whether it is a fact that heroin is smuggled into entire country

through Rajasthan border and due to the threat of being caught, the smugglers leave the consignment of heroin at the border, but the main culprit, the gang leader manages to escape? Will the hon. Minister be pleased to state the quantity of unclaimed heroin confiscated and the number of people who crossed over to Pakistan because of the protection provided by Pakistani forces?

[English]

SHRIM.M. JACOB: I have already given the number of people who have been caught this year as 185. I don't know the exact quantity of the heroin seized.

**Public Telephone Facility in Post Offices of Uttar Pradesh**

+

\*611. SHRI BHAGWAN SHANKAR RAWAT:  
SHRI VIRENDRA SINGH:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of post offices/sub post offices in Uttar Pradesh which do not have public telephone facility;

(b) whether the Government propose to provide such facility in all post offices sub postoffied in Uttar Pradesh; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P. V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) As on 31.7.1991 the number of branch post offices/sub post offices in Uttar Pradesh not having public telephone facilities is 15296.

(b) and (c). There is no Plan to provide telephone facility in all post offices in Uttar Pradesh. The Department of Telecom has, however, planned to provide public telephones in Panchayat villages which can be installed in post offices, Panchayat Head Quarters, Grocer's shop or any other suitable place with public access.

[Translation]

SHRI BHAGWAN SHANKAR RAWAT: Mr. Speaker, Sir, first of all I would like to know the number of post offices and sub post offices to be provided with the Public Telephone facility during the current financial year. Secondly, I would like to know the number of post offices where these facilities have been provided so far. Thirdly, why is the Government not making a scheme for providing Public telephone facility in all the post offices of the State? Fourthly.....(Interruptions) ....

MR. SPEAKER: Not like this, the question will become very lengthy.

(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): Mr. Speaker, Sir, Post Office is simply a part in the scheme of providing Public Telephones. When we provide telephone in villages, we give priority for its installation in a post office if there is any. But the post office does not remain open for 24 hours. The purpose of providing telephone is that if some message is to be conveyed to a Police Station or to a nearby place at 2.00 o'clock in the night, telephone facility should be available to the people. The facility should reach the people. If postman, or the staff of the Post Office or the Extra Departmental employees live in or near the premises of the Post Office, who work for certain fixed hours, the facility of telephone should be provided there, because Extra-Departmental employees are not employed in the Department and they work for certain fixed hours. But provision of a telephone is of no use at a place where the Post Office remains open only for 4 hours. So another place to which the people of the village may agree is chosen, or it is provided at a shop whose owner may be awakened even at late hours in the night. Or it is provided at the residence of Sarpanch or that of a reputed person who might be ready to provide this facility to the people. The scheme has been framed in such a way that the facility could be

provided to the people. The hon. Member would not be able to achieve the target for which this scheme is framed, if both these things are linked together. So far as part "B" of the question is concerned, the number of sub-post offices where telephone facilities are available is 1587, and the number where such facilities are not available is 1687. The number of Branch Post Offices where such facilities are available is 2620 and the number of Branch Post Offices where the telephone facility is not available in U.P. is 13,609. In part "C" of the question you have asked regarding dacoit or terrorist infested area. Our Department has organised a separate Task Force for these areas, which include Punjab, Kashmir and Assam and other parts of such States where such activities are frequently taking place. We give top priority to such areas, so that communication facility is available there. The Government has announced that telephone would be provided to every Panchayat headquarters by March 1995. It is on that basis that we are giving priority to these areas so that these facilities reach there at the earliest.

**SHRI BHAGWAN SHANKAR RAWAT:**

Mr. Speaker, Sir, as the hon. Minister has said that telephone connections are being provided not only in Post Offices but in Panchayats and retail shops for providing the facility to the customers. My next question is also related to the same. May I know the number of village Panchayats, Panchayat head quarters or Retail dealers in the whole state where Public Telephones are proposed to be provided? What is the process of selection of Waces for installation of telephone and the time by which the scheme of providing Public Telephones would be implemented in the villages of all the States?

**SHRI RAJESH PILOT:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, as I said that our scheme aims to cover all the Panchayats of the country by 1995. Today there are nearly 2,17,000 Panchayats in our country. Till now this facility has been made available to 40,000 Panchayats. There is an amendment also in our scheme. We will find out in February, 1995 as to how many village Panchayats have been linked by tele-

phone and how many Panchayats have not been linked. We have decided that from 1st September onwards 100 Panchayats would be provided telephone every day so that we could achieve our target. Because if we wait upto December, 1994 and then enquire to find out as to how many Panchayats have been linked with telephones, we will not be able to achieve our target. We have fixed a target for every circle to provide connections to 100 panchayats every day so that we could achieve our target. Second question asked by the hon. Member is about such Panchayats Panchayats differ from State to State. If the hon. Member wants information with regard to any particular state, I would be able to supply the necessary information.

**SHRI BHAGWAN SHANKAR RAWAT:**

I have asked about Uttar Pradesh.

**SHRI RAJESH PILOT:** The number of

such village Panchayats is 3517.

**SHRI VIRENDRASINGH:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has given the reply quite efficiently and told that the number of Post Offices where Telephone facility has not been provided is 15296. But I would ask the hon. Minister whether there are some efficient technicians also where such telephones have been provided so that these telephones could function properly.

**SHRI RAJESH PILOT:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is a fact that in certain cases there are some difficulties. But the House will agree to the fact that the task we have undertaken involves some minor teething problems, and if due to these problems we do not go ahead to implement this scheme it would not be good. In certain cases we give a telephone connection to certain individuals e.g., if we have given telephone connection to Sarpanch, the group opposed to the Sarpanch is not prepared to go there. Such practical problems are faced. Therefore, we have decided to go there and have a meeting of the people of the village, and we will give new telephone connections at the place agreed to by the villagers. Next comes the question of maintenance. Although the performance

of the telephone manufactured by C-Dot has been very good and people say that any other phone may function properly or may not function at all, but the RAX phone functions properly in all the conditions. Even then we will make efforts to have proper maintenance and will try to have periodical check after every 2-3 months to see that telephone functions properly. When all these Panchayats are connected and the communication is improved; we will be able to find out very quickly as to which telephone is not working properly. It is not that we are connecting one Panchayat with the other, but we are connecting Panchayats with the District Head-quarters. We should give such telephone connections which may link Panchayats to District head-quarters and from district to every nook and corner of the country through district STD.

**SHRI ARVIND NETAM:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has just now said that all the Panchayats would be provided with telephone connections by 1995. Sir, the hon. Minister has also said that Government is making efforts to improve the functioning of telephones. I would like to submit that telephone connection is not functioning at all in many forest areas and even at Block Head-quarters, since the day it was installed there. It is not functioning at least in my district. Will you make some special efforts so that these could function at least for some time. If telephones have been installed five years back, but these phones did not function for a day during these 5 years?

**SHRI RAJESH PILOT:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, the problem is on both sides. My problem is something else. I want that pillar should at least be spared and one may take away the instrument, but at least the box may be left there. Problem is on both the sides. What the hon. Member has said is also true. At certain places telephones are not functioning properly and there are a few cases where these are not functioning at all. I would get these particular cases examined, but where these telephones have been installed, people do not allow these phones to work properly. We are trying to maintain the telephones at these

places by involving the people in these areas. Although we may have to bear some losses in the beginning, but we are trying to improve the functioning of telephones. There is tremendous need of communications in the country. Therefore, we are ready to bear any loss to the department, but we shall definitely try to bring communication system closer to the people.

**SHRI CHHEDI PASWAN:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, in reply to the question the hon. Minister stated that telephones would be installed in all the panchayats within a period of five years. He proposes to install the telephones by 1995, but I would like him first to install the telephones at sub-division level within a year. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would also like to ask whether, keeping in view the unemployment problem among the youth, there is a proposal to give the contract of installing public telephone booths to unemployed youth?

**SHRI RAJESH PILOT:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I agree with hon. Member. We have taken a decision to give priority to handicapped, unemployed people and ex-servicemen and also to people belonging to S.C./S.T. who fall in this category for operating the P.C.Os.

**SHRI ARVIND TRIVEDI:** I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to when that auspicious day would come when all the panchayats would be linked with the telecommunication system by installing 100 telephones a day, as has been said by the hon. Minister.

**SHRI RAJESH PILOT:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have already said earlier that it will start from 1st September and we will monitor it.

In this connection, I would like to state that I have received a letter from an elderly person from Kerala. In the letter he has made a reference to my statement regarding the linking of panchayats with telecommunication system by March 1995. In his letter he has written that while taking over charge every new Minister makes this kind of state-

ments. He has enclosed the statements of ex-ministers, Shri Janeshwar Mishra and Shri Sanjay Singh. In this letter he has further stated that if the Almighty permits him live till 1995, he would either congratulate me or send a copy of my statement to the next Minister who takes charge of the department from me. As such, we have decided to set up every day's target so that it could be fulfilled on daily basis. If on a particular day the work is not completed we shall make efforts to complete the work by the end of the week and in this way we have set every day's target.

**SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA:** This shows the capability of the Ministers.

**SHRI RAJESH PILOT:** You had supported that capable Government.

**SHRIMADAN LAL KHURANA:** You had also supported them later on but this is a matter of last forty years.

**SHRIMANIKRAO HODLYAGAVIT:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, while fixing poles in ground for taking telephone lines, cement concrete is not done properly, with the result, these poles fall down during rains. Will the hon. Minister be pleased to make some improvements in it.

**SHRI RAJESH PILOT:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, this has been a general complaint. We will see that the material used for fixing poles is changed so that the lines are in order during the rains, the poles do not fall and the lines are maintained properly. The serviceability should also be maintained so that the lines function with same efficiency as they function in other seasons.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Shrimati Girija Devi, you please ask your question.

**AN HON. MEMBER:** Mr Speaker, Sir, should we go back?(Interruptions)

**SHRIMATI GIRIJA DEVI:** Mr. Speaker, Sir the hon. Minister said that every day 100 telephone's will be installed in the rural areas.

In this connection I would like to know whether priority will be given to those areas where there is not a single telephone connection and the names of areas which fall under this category and whether Maharajanj comes under it or not and whether priority will be given to Maharajanj?

**SHRI RAJESH PILOT:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, this matter concerns the entire country. As I have already said, priority will be given to terrorist affected and disturbed areas. Telephone connections will be given speedily in backward and rural areas.

**KUMARI VIMLA VERMA:** Mr Speaker Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether factories manufacturing telephone equipments are adequate to meet the requirement of installing telephones in every Panchayat by the end of 1995. If not, whether any new factories would be set up for manufacturing required equipments and whether attention would be paid to backward areas for opening such factories.

**SHRI RAJESH PILOT:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, we have seriously considered this aspect. When we do not have sufficient number of equipments how the lines would be given? The Government has taken new measures under the new industrial policy to speed up the development of the country and increase production. With this we will succeed in fulfilling the aspirations of all people.

**SHRI RAM NIHOR RAI:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to ask the hon. Minister whether Mirzapur and Sonebhadra districts which are backward areas, will also be connected with telephones as it is proposed to be done in Punjab. Secondly, whether there is a proposal to connect Kachchwa, Adalpur and Jamua with U.H.F. electronic technology so that with the implementation of this system we could connect Northern parts of Mirzapur with Varanasi. I am an M.P. from that area and despite being an M.P. I do not have a telephone. Will this be done?



**SHRI RAJESH PILOT:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I understand that his telephone is out of order and he is unable to talk to anyone with the help of this telephone.

**SHRI RAM NIHOR RAI:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, will Kachchwa, Adalpur and Jamua be connected with U.H.F. electronic technology. (*Interruptions*)

**MR. SPEAKER:** Neither you listen nor do you allow others to speak.

**SHRI RAJESH PILOT:** Mr. Speaker, sir, as I said earlier that communication has now become a bare necessity of life and the pace of development cannot be accelerated unless the communication system is streamlined. I have myself said that there are certain shortcomings and efforts are being made to rectify the system. I would request the hon. Members to give us some time. I will not be proper if I go on saying 'yes' for everything. Our efforts would be to see that the system is streamlined and shortcomings removed.

**SHRI SURAJ MANDAL:** Mr. Speaker, sir, I would like to point out to the hon. Minister that the number of telephones provided to Post Offices by March 1991 was much lower in Bihar than other States in the country. I would like to know as to how the Government proposes to fill up the backlog and by what time?

**MR. SPEAKER:** Hon. Member, this question relates to Uttar Pradesh and you are asking about Bihar.

**MOHAMMAD YUNUS SALEEM:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, it has been our experience that in big cities if telephones go out of order, they are not repaired despite making several complaints the same day. I would, therefore, request the hon. Minister to employ a worker for repairing the telephonic instruments in all the villages, offices of Panchayats, post offices and in all other places where telephones will be installed so that the telephones are immediately repaired. Otherwise, even after installation of telephones

their services cannot be availed for months together in the Panchayats. Nobody will be there to lodge a complaint about it. I want the hon. Minister to specify the measures to be taken in this regard?

**SHRI RAJESH PILOT:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Member is very right, Telephones are not repaired promptly in the cities. In this connection the decision of the Department which was published in the newspapers also is that complaints should be made as and when the telephones go out of order. The department will have it repaired within 24 hours. If the repair is not done, the department will inform the subscriber that due to such and such faults the repair work could not be done. They will also intimate the time by which it will be repaired. This will enable the subscriber know for how long he will not be able to avail the telephone services.

**SHRI MOHAMMAD YUNUS SALEEM:** You have not said anything about the action proposed to be taken in respect of the villages.

**SHRI RAJESH PILOT:** The hon. Members should get annoyed only when I am not agreed to their views. I agree that there is scope for improvement, Why are you annoyed when I am telling you the efforts we are making to streamline the system. If the efforts do not bear fruit you have every right to tell me that I was not successful in this endeavour. Now, if you say that the telephone was out of order a year back, I cannot reply to that... (*Interruptions*) The hon. member just said that even after the installation of telephones they will continue to remain out of order for two to three months. He was absolutely right in pointing this out. We have made arrangements for this also. A maintenance task force set up for this purpose has been entrusted with the job of keeping the survivability intact. We have taken measures after taking this aspect into consideration. (*Interruptions*)

**SHRI BRISHIN PATEL:** The hon. Minister said that the Government is seriously

considering over linking 100 Panchayats with telephones every day from 1st September. Through you, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether telephone connections for which recommendations have been made earlier by the hon. Members would be sanctioned and whether the number of telephone connections sanctioned on recommendations of M.Ps would be increased in view of increased demand of telephones. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAJESH PILOT: I would like to put my problem before the august House. When hon. Members place their demands for telephones and we issue sanctions for the same from here it takes about one and a half months to reach them and thereafter OB is issued. Telephone connections are not given as quickly as it is expected on the recommendation of the hon. Members (as employees are very scared of the hon. Members). If the entire House unanimously agrees my submission will be that we can give written instructions to all the C.G. Ms that hon. Members who can recommend for 15 telephone connections on priority basis may issue sanctions for such number of telephones directly...(*Interruptions*) In this way they will be able to get help from the C.G.M. in respect of their own constituencies. Besides, the hon. Members place their requisition for 5 connections at other CGM. If the august House agrees to my proposal the CGMs will have their co-ordination internally and I will also get some relief. When I step into and leave the House I feel inconvenient. They ask me of the progress, I am unable to give a quick reply. When thousands of people come to Khurana Sahab. 15 is very small a number. The hon. Member whispers in the ears of his friends to keep quiet and assures them to let them know later on. In the process, I am put in an embarrassing position. (*Interruptions*) Mr. Speaker, Sir, if you kindly take a decision in this regard I will issue necessary orders to C.G.Ms...(*Interruptions*)

#### Support Price of Agricultural Produce

+

\*612. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA:

SHRIDHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to increase the support prices of agricultural produce in view of the increase in the prices of fertilizers and farm machinery; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b). The recommendations of the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices on Price Policy for Kharif Crops of 1991-92 taking into account the hike in fertilizer prices are under the consideration of the Government.

[*Translation*]

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA: Mr. Speaker, sir, I did not get a correct reply to my question. In my question I have pointed out that prices of fertilizers and farm machineries have gone up. The reply given by the hon. Minister was restricted to fertilizer prices only. I want to point out that my question remains unanswered. Please let me know why it is so. Secondly, at the time of fixing the prices of agriculture produces, all the farmers i.e. the marginal, small and big, are put on an equal footing.

The support price of agriculture produces is increased by 2 to 5 per cent only. When the prices of fertiliser have been increased by 40 to 50 per cent, will the Government issue necessary instructions to Agriculture Prices Commission to fix the support price keeping view the overall situation instead of big farmers only.

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BAL RAM JAKHAR): All these aspects are taken into consideration. Please rest assured that we will take into account all these things. Perhaps you have overlooked the fact that for the medium and small farm-

ers the prices remain the same and there has been no hike.

**DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA:** Apart from fertilizers, I have also said about farm machineries in my question. The small farmers have also been affected. You have given them concession in fertilizers only but no concession has been given to them in farm machineries. The price of farm machineries have increased.

**SHRI BAL RAM JAKHAR:** It is decided on the basis of commodities reaching the market.

**DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to point out that while fixing prices of agriculture produces, the Agriculture Prices Commission should take into accounts the market price of farm machineries and other agriculture inputs like pesticides etc. which go up by 30-40 per cent. The commission makes only 2 to 5 per cent increase in support price. The Government should take into account the differences between various prices and ensure that the farmer, at least, gets the production cost of his produces if not remunerative prices. The support price of wheat is Rs. 125 per quintal whereas its market price is Rs. 315 per quintal. Even then wheat is not available in market at this rate. It can never be said a justifiable thing.

**SHRI BAL RAM JAKHAR:** If you want to have the details, let me tell you the things we take into consideration.

*[English]*

Cost of production. Changes in input prices. Input/output price parity. Trends in market prices. Demand and supply Situation Inter-crop price parity. Effect on industrial cost structure. Effect on general price level. Effect on cost of living. International market price situation. Parity between prices received and paid by the farmers.

The cost of cultivation/production taken into account includes all paid-out costs, such

as, those incurred on account of hired human labour, bullock labour/machine labour (both hired and owned) and rent paid for leased-in land besides cash and kind expenses on use of material inputs like seeds, fertilisers, manures, irrigation charges including cost of diesel/electricity for operation of pump sets, etc. Besides, cost of production includes imputed value of family labour. The costs also cover depreciation of farm machinery and buildings. As such, the cost of production covers not only paid-out costs but also imputed value of owned assets including land and family labour for which the farmers do not incur cash expenses.

The Government revised the methodology for estimation of cost of production, after considering the recommendations of the Expert Committee; and in that the revised methodology also says valuation of labour at statutory minimum wage rate or actual wage rate whichever is higher; evaluation of managerial input as an item of cost at 10 per cent of total costs; and adjustment of support prices announced before the sowing season at the time of arrival of crops in the market in case the observed rise in input costs turns out to be higher than the anticipated rise. So, all these factors are taken into account and then we get the price.

*[Translation]*

**DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA:** My question is specific as to whether they would maintain a sort of balance in the market-prices or not as the farmers are very much distressed over this great imbalance.

**SHRIDHARAMPAL SINGH MALIK:** Mr. Speaker, sir, the hon. Minister has stated that the Government takes all the factors into account while fixing the support price. I would like to know about two-three things. Generally, the announcement of support price is made very late. But the small farmers who are always in need of money do not wait for the announcement and sell out their produce. They are not in a position to keep the stock. Thus they purchase the goods at higher costs but are compelled to sell their

produce at lower prices to because announcement of support price is made very late. So I would like to request the Government to make such a policy that the prices of agriculture produce may increase automatically in the ratio in which increase in the prices of other essential commodities takes place. They may get those crops....

MR. SPEAKER: Ask your question in brief it is becoming lengthy.

SHRIDHARAMPAL SINGH MALIK: My question is very specific as to whether the Government would like to announce the support price before the onset of harvesting season as the Government wants to link the support price with price index.

SHRIBAL RAM JAKHAR: I would like to assure the hon. Member that everything will be done in the manner it should be done. I think the very reason of this delay in the announcement of support price is known to him as well as to the House. First there was a change in the Government, then in the prices and lastly in the time. Now we shall take a decision beforehand. Do not worry, please. It will be announced before the onset of harvesting season. I have requested the Minister of Food also to make his announcement so that the farmers are not distressed.

*[English]*

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Punjab contributes over 60 per cent to the national food kitty. At a time when the coal producing States are given more royalty on coal. I would like to know from the Government whether they would consider giving bonus to the Punjab farmers for produce sent out of the State, in view of the disturbed conditions in Punjab and the difficult times that the farmers there are passing through.

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR: I can follow up the suggestion.

DR. K.S. SOUNDARAM: In fixing the support price the actual producers, namely the farmers should be consulted. Will the

Government come forward to do so? Comparing the inputs like fertilizer, the cost of producing paddy is much higher than wheat. So, the support price for paddy should be more than that for wheat. Will the Government consider it?

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR: Everything relevant is considered and every factor is valued after talking into consideration each aspect of it.

*[Translation]*

SHRIMATI BHAVNA CHIKHLIA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has stated that the Government would decide the support prices of agriculture produce taking the rise in the prices of fertilizers and the recommendations of the Agriculture-Price Commission into its consideration. Would he be pleased to state the time limit for that so that the farmers may know the future price of their produce?

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR: This should have been done earlier as I have already told you.

SHRIMATI BHAVNA CHIKHLIA: The farmers are already distressed as they did not get the remunerative price of their produce.

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR: The hon. Member must know as I have urged earlier that first there was a change in Government, subsequently in the prices and then in the time.

SHRIMATI BHAVNA CHIKHLIA: Farmers have not got yet the amount of compensation of crop-insurances. They are very much distressed.

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR: I have already stated that this time all it happened because of very special circumstances. Otherwise, prices would have been announced before the month of March. I am saying the same thing. It must have been done and it has always been done. This

delay has occurred due to some special circumstances. Earlier it is done after September. So I hope that I will be able to announce the prices before 3rd September.

*[English]*

**SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether it is a fact that the element of risk due to floods, drought and cyclone is not covered in the scheme and while computing the cost, average consumption of fertiliser is computed and not the optimum dose of fertilisers recommended by the Department. I also want to know from the Minister whether it is a fact that transport charges for bringing the produce from the field to the market is not computed in that and the profit of margin is not being considered. I think, in the case of fertilisers, you are giving 12 per cent post tax profit. I want know as to why the profit of margin is not computed while the farmer has to work day in and day out. And because of this fact, in 1988-89, the producers of wheat or paddy had to part with nearly twice as much as they produce; as they did in 1970-71 to buy the same mix of goods. In view of this fact, will the Government take all these factors into consideration while computing the cost of production and giving a remunerative price to the farmers?

**SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR:** I must assure my hon. Member, Shri V.S. Rao, that we will take into consideration all these factors and also the profit because if it is not remunerative, it is not profitable. We must compensate the farmer. That will be kept in view at the time of fixing it. I think, I gave you the full implications and the facts and also the via media by which we arrive at a decision. I assure the hon. Member that we will do whatever best possible for the farmer.

**SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESWARI:** Before fixing the support price of agricultural produce, is it not necessary to find out the price of fertiliser which has been produced by the factory. There is a lot of discrepancy from factory to factory. One factory shows

profit and another factory shows loss. I want to know from the hon. Minister whether an expert committee can be constituted to find out the actual cost of fertiliser produced in this country...*(Interruptions)*

**MR. SPEAKER:** In this question, we are considering the price of agricultural produce and not fertilisers.

**SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESWARI:** Now, I am coming to the question.

Before fixing the support price of agricultural produce, will the hon. Minister assure me that an expert committee will be set up to find out the actual cost of fertiliser produced...*(Interruptions)*

**MR. SPEAKER:** This does not come under this question.

**SHRI SRIKANTA JENA:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has already said that the support price will be announced sufficiently ahead before the procurement. Jute has already started coming to the market in Orissa, Bengal and in other States. But the support price for jute has not yet been announced. May I know from the hon. Minister when the support price for jute will be announced?

**SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR:** It has already been announced...*(Interruptions)*

**SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA:** Last year it was announced. For this year, it was not yet announced...*(Interruptions)*

**SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR:** It has been announced. But I will like it to be revised in view of the new fertiliser price increase...*(Interruptions)*

**SHRI CHITTA BASU:** You want to revise it...*(Interruptions)*

**PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU:** Mr. Speaker, sir, while computing the cost for determining the support price for agricultural products, several factors are

being considered. In recent times, it is the economics of the alternative cropping pattern that have been influencing the price fixation of a particular crop. For example, in most of cane growing zones, where sugarcane is being grown, the sugarcane is thrown out of the cropping pattern since the economics of paddy followed by first crop is better. So, while fixing the support price for one crop, the economics of the other cropping pattern should also be taken into consideration. In most of the cases, this is lacking. I want to know from the hon. Minister whether the economics of the alternative cropping pattern will also be taken into consideration.

Sir, the representation of farmers of all the regions on the Agricultural Price Commission is not proper. Will the Government consider having more representations from the agricultural community representing all the regions in the country?

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR: Sir, there are already representatives of the farming community.

*[Translation]*

SHRI UPENDRA NATH VERMA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know whether it is a fact that the farmers do not get the remunerative prices of their produce. Even the cost is not recovered. Whatever they get, they do not get in time. For example, they have not got the prices of their sugar-cane for many years. They are in arrears. Will the Government consider this question and help them get their arrears immediately? Besides this, would it issue instructions to the effect that the prices of the produce purchased from farmers be paid immediately.

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR: We shall try our best to give the remunerative prices to the farmers. As far as the arrears against the Sugar Mills are concerned, we shall ask these Mills to pay their arrears at the earliest. Except the prices of sugar cane farmers get prices of their other produce in time.

SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has just referred to the price fixation. Sir, it has been often observed that the traders do not purchase grains from the farmers at the very rates fixed by Government. Would the Government make an arrangement to purchase their produce at every district and block head quarters level at the rates fixed by Government?

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR: We shall do it certainly. We have had a talk with the Ministry of Food also that they should make all arrangements for purchasing the produce of the farmers.

SHRI RAJENDRA KUMAR SHARMA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to tell the hon. Minister that the prices of all the commodities except those of the agricultural produce rise through out the year, yet the farmers are given low prices. Take the example of cement or any other item.

MR. SPEAKER: Come to the question please.

SHRI RAJENDRA KUMAR SHARMA: I am coming to that, Sir. The farmers do not have any union or organisation and the whole House is unanimous so far as their cause is concerned.

MR. SPEAKER: No, not this way. Put your question directly.

SHRI RAJENDRA KUMAR SHARMA: I would like to know from the Minister of Agriculture as to whether he would assure the House that Prices of the different commodities would not be raised this year in the ratio they were increased last year as there is drought in the country and the prices of the fertilizer as well as of the other commodities have already gone up.

MR. SPEAKER: I have disallowed your question. This does not form any question. You please put the question.

SHRI RAJENDRA KUMAR SHARMA: I

would like to suggest to the Hon. Minister of Agriculture that this year Price Commission's formula of raising the prices by Rs. 10-12 to 15 should not be implemented this year. The Agriculture Minister should give a serious consideration to all the aspects before taking any decision. But the decision should be in the favour of the farmers. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Digvijay Singh.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Since you did not ask any question.

SHRI RAJENDRA KUMAR SHARMA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know the extent to which prices are proposed to be enhanced this year.

MR. SPEAKER: No, they do not fix any price.

*[English]*

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, I would like to tell the hon. Minister, through you, that because of the wide differences in the Agro-Climatic Zones in this country and between the productivity of Punjab and productivity of Orissa and Eastern Regions and also the wide range in the minimum wages paid in Punjab and in those areas, he cannot put them altogether at one level. Would the hon. Minister consider that while fixing the price of any produce, he should take the lower productivity of the lower regions and the higher minimum wages of those regions?

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR: Will it be practicable?

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, the productivity of Punjab is three times more than of Orissa.

*[Translation]*

SHRI RAM NAGINA MISHRA: Mr.

Speaker, Sir, I have an important question regarding sugar-cane.

MR. SPEAKER: No, this question pertains to good grains and not to sugar-cane.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SATYNARAYAN JATIYA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Government has been assuring time and again that we would make suitable arrangement for purchasing foodgrains at support prices announced by Government. But this assurance is not fulfilled because of paucity of funds. Therefore, through you Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to whether the Government has made any scheme to provide funds in a particular period to purchase foodgrains as the F.C.I. does not have adequate funds to purchase foodgrains? Would the Government make any provision for providing funds to it?

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to tell to hon. Jatiyaji that I have urged the Minister of Food to keep his paraphernalia ready for purchasing foodgrains.

*[English]*

#### Languages Recognised by Sahitya Akademi

\*613. SHRIMATI DIL KUMARI BHANDARI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the languages spoken in the country;

(b) whether some of those languages have been recognised by the Sahitya Akademi;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the criteria followed for such recognition;

(d) whether any criteria have been laid

down for inclusion of languages in the Eight Schedule of the Constitution; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB):  
(a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

(d) No such criteria have been laid down in the Constitution.

(e) Does not arise.

### Statement

The Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities in India in his 27th report has listed 105 languages in appendix V of this report. A copy of this is annexed.

The Sahitya Akademi has recognised 22 languages which are:- Assamese, Bengali, Hindi, Gujrati, Kannada, Kashmiri, Malayalam, Dogri, Marathi, Oriya, Punjabi, Sanskrit, Tamil, Telugu, Urdu, English, Sindhi, Maithili, Manipuri, Rajasthani, Konkani and Nepali.

The criteria for recognition of languages by Sahitya Akademi, as decided by the Executive Board of the Akademi in 1984 on the recommendations of Gokak Committee, are as follows:

#### I. Socio-linguistic Aspect

Under this, the following matters should be considered:

1. Whether structurally a language is an independent language or is part of a system of a given language;

2. Whether it has a standardised form, to distinguish it from a dialect;

3. Whether it has had a continuous literary tradition and history;

4. Whether a sufficiently large number of people use it today as a vehicle of literary and cultural expression.

#### II. Literary Aspect

Under this, the following matters should be considered:

1. Whether the language has attained the stage of literary development which entitles it to recognition. The stage of literary development can be ascertained from the literature under various genres such as fiction, poetry, drama, biography, literary criticism, history of literature, journals, etc., which have developed a tradition of their own and in which literature gets produced currently in an adequate manner. On an average how many books in the language have been produced during the last three years.

2. Literary institutions, if any, working actively in the field of literature for the language concerned.

#### III. Educational, Administrative and Political Aspect

Under this, the following matters should be considered:

1. Whether it is recognised by the State concerned and by some Universities as a medium of instruction and as a separate subject of study;

2. The administrative aspects of granting recognition to a new language, including availability of adequate resources.



## STATEMENT

Sl. No.	Name of Languages	Total Speakers	(1991 Census) Percentage to total population (excluding Institutional Population)
1	2	3	4
A languages in the VIII Schedule			
1.	Assamese	70,525*	0.01*
2.	Bengali	5,15,03,085	7.79
3.	Gujarati	3,31,89,039	5.02
4.	Hindi	26,41,89,057	39.94
5.	Kannada	2,68,87,837	4.06
6.	Kashmiri	31,74,684	0.48
7.	Malayalam	2,59,52,966	3.92
8.	Marathi	4,96,24,847	7.50

(1991 Census)

Sl. No.	Name of Languages	Total Speakers	Percentage to total population (excluding Institutional Population)
1	2	3	4
9.	Oriya	2,28,81,053	3.46
10.	Punjabi	1,89,88,400	2.81
11.	Sanskrit	2,946	Negligible
12.	Sindhi	19,46,278	0.29
13.	Tamil	4,47,30,389	6.76
14.	Telugu	5,42,26,227	8.20
15.	Urdu	3,53,23,282	5.34
	A. Total percentage		<u>95.58</u>

\* See Note at the end of the table

B identifiable Languages (other than those mentioned in 'A' above) having 10,000 or more speakers at all India level.

16. Adi 1,19,833

17. Anal 10,780

Sl. No.	Name of Languages	Total Speakers	Percentage to total population (excluding Institutional Population)
1	2	3	4
18.	Angami	78,398	
19.	Ao	1,05,610	
20.	Arabic/Arbi	18,840	
21.	Balti	47,718	
22.	Bhili Bhillodi	44,50,771	
23.	Bhotia	30,545	
24.	Bhumij	46,680	
25.	Bodo/Boro	27,887	
26.	Chang	23,133	
27.	Coorgi/Kodagu	93,116	

Sl. No.	Name of Languages	Total Speakers	Percentage to total population (excluding Institutional Population)
1	2	3	4
28.	Dogri	15,20,889	
29.	English	2,32,875	
30.	Gadaba	27,567	
31.	Garo	4,08,111	
32.	Gondi	19,54,693	
33.	Gorkhali/Nepali	12,52,444	
34.	Halabi	5,24,758	
35.	Halam	18,953	
36.	Hmar	34,170	
37.	Ho	8,02,434	

Sl. No.	Name of Languages	2	3	4
			Total Speakers	Percentage to total population (excluding Institutional Population)
1				
38.	Jatapu		23,375	
39.	Juang		18,469	
40.	Kabul		53,142	
41.	Kacha Naga		16,033	
42.	Khandeshi		11,86,921	
43.	Kharia		1,97,840	
44.	Khasi		6,32,443	
45.	Khezha		15,908	
46.	Khiemnungan		17,044	
47.	Khond/Kondh		2,04,501	

(1991 Census)

Sl. No.	Name of Languages	Total Speakers	Percentage to total population (excluding Institutional Population)
1	2	3	4
48.	Kinnauri	52,336	
49.	Kisan	1,55,283	
50.	Koch	16,682	
51.	Koda/Kora	21,983	
52.	Kolami	78,500	
53.	Konda	11,062	
54.	Konkani	15,84,063	
55.	Konyak	83,261	
56.	Korku	3,63,148	
57.	Korwa	28,386	

(1991 Census)

Sl. No.	Name of Languages	Total Speakers	Percentage to total population (excluding Institutional Population)
1	2	3	4
58.	Koya	2,42,534	
59.	Kui	5,07,639	
60.	Kuki	46,271	
61.	Kurukh/Oraon	12,64,590	
62.	Ladakhi	72,587	
63.	Lahauli	20,110	
64.	Lahnda	41,183	
65.	Lakher	15,733	
66.	Kepcha	26,078	
67.	Limbu	18,320	

Sl. No.	Name of Languages	Total Speakers	Percentage to total population (excluding Institutional Population)
1	2	3	4
68.	Lotha	57,913	
69.	Lushai/Mizo	3,84,747	
70.	Malto	94,614	
71.	Manipuri/Meithei	9,04,353	
72.	Mao	57,345	
73.	Maring	11,532	
74.	Mikir	11,206	
75.	Mishmi	24,059	
76.	Mogh	17,116	
77.	Monpa	33,187	



Sl. No.	Name of Languages	Total Speakers	Percentage to total population (excluding Institutional Population)
1	2	3	4
78.	Munda	3,48,839	
79.	Mundari	7,52,683	
80.	Naga	17,569	
81.	Nicobarese	21,424	
82.	Nissi, Dalla	1,39,867	
83.	Nocte	27,569	
84.	Paite	32,670	
85.	Parji	33,091	
86.	Phom	24,265	
87.	Rabha	19,270	

(1991 Census)

Sl. No.	Name of Languages	Total Speakers	Percentage to total population (excluding Institutional Population)
1	2	3	4
88.	Rengma	15,036	
89.	Sangtam	28,838	
90.	Santali	42,08,304	
91.	Savara	2,34,811	
92.	Sema	93,869	
93.	Sherpa	12,607	
94.	Stina	15,032	
95.	Ta'ingkhul	79,058	
96.	Tangsa	16,396	
97.	Thado	59,274	

(1991 Census)

Sl. No.	Name of Languages	Total Speakers	Percentage to total population (excluding Institutional Population)
1	2	3	4
98.	Tibetan	55,138	
99.	Tripuri	4,90,464	
100.	Tulu	13,76,306	
101.	Vaiphei	16,311	
102.	Wancho	32,169	
103.	Yimchungre	27,360	
104.	Zemi Naga	11,414	
105.	Zou	12,466	
C.	Uni identifiable Languages whose Speaker are less than 10,000 at All India level.		
	Total-C	5,45,883	
	Total Percentage (B + C)		4.42

Note:

- (i) This table includes houseless households but excludes institutional households
- (ii) This table excludes Assam State as no census was taken there due to disturbed conditions prevailing at the time of census.
- (iii) This table excludes populations of areas of Jammu & Kashmir, under unlawful occupation of Pakistan and China, where census could not be taken.
- (iv) Pending a decision on nomenclature, figures in regard to those who returned Bishnupuriya/Bishnupuriya-Manipuri as their language have not been included.

**SHRIMATI DIL KUMARI BHANDARI:** Sir, the statement shows that seven more languages other than the languages which are listed in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution have been recognised by the Sahitya Akademi. It shows that these languages have fulfilled the criteria laid down by the Sahitya Akademi and this shows that these languages are fully developed languages. Replying to my Unstarred Question No. 637 on 25th July, 1991, the hon. Home Minister had said that the Legislative Assembly of Sikkim on 21st September, 1982, the Tripura Legislative Assembly on 23rd July, 1977 had passed Resolutions recommending the recognition of Nepali language by including it in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution. Many a time in this august House also discussions have taken place... (*Interruptions*)

**MR. SPEAKER:** You have to ask the question.

**SHRIMATI DIL KUMARI BHANDARI:** Yes, I am asking the question, Sir. In this Parliament session only, Shri, Chitta Basu, Shri Satyagopal Misra and Shri Bhogendra Jha have introduced three Private Members Bills seeking the recognition of Nepali and Manipuri languages by including them in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution. I would like to know whether in view of the persistent and long-standing demand of the people who speak these languages, the Home Minister will be kind enough to consider this.

**SHRI M.M. JACOB:** Sir, it is true that the Sahitya Akademi has fixed the criteria for certain languages, seven languages particularly as the hon. Member mentioned, and one of the languages is Nepali. The criteria adopted shows that it is a language in form, in structure, in literature and in administrative mechanism. The Government of India is doing everything for the development of that language as best as possible and at present there is no other consideration because the constitution does not lay down any criteria for inclusion in the Eighth Schedule.

**SHRIMATI DIL KUMARI BHANDARI:** Sir, during 1979, even the Congress Work-

ing Committee had passed a Resolution that they would include Nepali And Manipuri languages in the Eighth Schedule, and madam Indira Gandhi had sent a written message signed in her own handwriting, saying that they would include Nepali and Manipuri languages in the Eighth Schedule. This, I think, is in their notice also. I am glad that all national parties like BJP and Janata Dal also have realised the need of including these languages in the Eighth Schedule and mentioned these languages in their manifestoes during the last elections... (*Interruptions*)

**MR. SPEAKER:** What steps Government is going to take, that is the question.

**SHRIMATI DIL KUMARI BHANDARI:** Keeping this in view, we think that all the parties are also ready to consider this demand and they are in support of inclusion of these languages in the Eighth Schedule. So, may I know the reaction of the Home Minister? If the criteria is not laid down in the Constitution, is he ready to lay down the criteria to include this language in the Constitution?

**SHRI M.M. JACOB:** There is no proposal at present to change the criteria.

[*Translation*]

**SHRI MOHAMMAD YUNUS SALEEM:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, twenty years ago, Government of Smt. Indira Gandhi had constituted the Gujral committee to give its recommendations regarding the Urdu language. An expenditure of lakhs of rupees was incurred on it but the recommendations have been thrown into dustbin. The National Front Government had also constituted a committee to suggest way and means to implement this report. This committee was to give its report after visiting different cities. So, I would like to know about the steps being taken by the Government to implement the recommendations of the Gujral Committee.

**SHRI M.M. JACOB:** All the aspects of the cultural and structural development of the language and being followed up.

## WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

**Improvement In Postal Services**

\*614. SHRI TARA CHAND KHANDELWAL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether any measures have been contemplated recently to improve the postal services in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether a cell consisting of eminent persons is proposed to be set up to monitor the postal efficiency; and
- (d) if so, the likely composition thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The following are some of the contemplated measures to improve the postal services:

- (i) To motivate the postal employees, it is proposed to give the best postman award on quarterly basis for each postal division in the country.
- (ii) To take steps to improve the stamp impressions on articles of mail.
- (iii) To monitor the punctuality and efficiency of the service periodically.
- (iv) To instal the multi-purpose computerised counter machines at 4000 post office counters.

(v) Monitoring the delivery in the rural areas.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Question does not arise.

**Visit of Official Delegation to Nepal**

\*615. SHRI GANGADHARA SANIPALLI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether a high level official delegation led by the Cabinet Secretary visited Nepal recently;
- (b) if so, the objectives of the visit; and
- (c) the outcome of the talks held between the delegation and the Nepalese leaders?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMADHAVSINH SOLANKI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) This meeting of the Indo-Nepal High Level Task Force was pursuant to a decision taken during the visit of the Prime Minister of India to Nepal in February 1991. The High Level Task Force is to prepare a comprehensive programme of bilateral economic cooperation between India and Nepal.

(c) A wide range of issues of mutual interest relating to bilateral economic cooperation were discussed including trade, transit, control of unauthorised trade, water resources development and industrial cooperation. The talks will continue at the subsequent meetings.

**Expenditure on Publicity by Delhi Police**

\*616. DR. C. SILVERA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Police has spent a heavy amount on publicity to improve its image;

(b) if so, the details of such expenditure incurred during the last three years;

(c) whether any positive result has been achieved by this publicity;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps being taken to reduce this expenditure?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) and (b). The year-wise details of expenditure incurred by the Delhi Police on publicity during the last three financial years are as follows:

1988-89	Rs. 57,02,683.00
1989-90	Rs. 95,75,501.60
1990-91	Rs. 1,11,58,049.00

(c) and (d). The Delhi Police has informed that publicity helps in educating people to protect themselves against crime, enlisting public cooperation in collection of intelligence and detection of crime and in promoting police-public relations.

The Delhi Police is being asked to spend only that much which is essential for the purpose it achieves.

[Translation]

### Production of Milk

\*617. SHRI HARI KEWAL PRASAD: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total production of milk during the last three years State-wise;

(b) the efforts made by the Government during the above period to increase the production of milk under Operation Flood-III Programme; and

(c) the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (DR. BALRAM JAKHAR): (a) A statement showing State-wise milk production during 1988-89, 1989-90 and 1990-91 is enclosed.

(b) The milk production enhancement programme forms an integral part of the Operation Flood Programme. The key components of the programme include:-

- 1) Provision of facilities for artificial insemination and natural service for genetic improvement.
- 2) Provision of animal health services including prophylactic measures.
- 3) Provision of balanced cattle feed, feed supplement and fodder development for improved nutrition.

(c) The total estimated milk production in the country has risen from 48.4 million tonnes in 1988-89 to 54.9 million tonnes in 1990-91.

## STATEMENT

S. No.	State	Production of Milk ( '000. tonnes)		
		1988-89	1989-90	1990-91 (Anticipated Achievement)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2814	3030	3500
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	38	40	41
3.	Assam	603	617	640
4.	Bihar	2826	3000	3450
5.	Goa	27	25	27
6.	Gujarat	3041	3351	3350
7.	Haryana	2785	3151	3240
8.	Himachal Pradesh	500	529	550
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	450	487	• 500

S. No.	State	Production of Milk ( '000. tonnes)		
		1988-89	1989-90	1990-91 (Anticipated Achievement)
1	2	3	4	5
10.	Karnataka	2248	2291	2812
11.	Kerala	1513	1600	1734
12.	Madhya Pradesh	4382	4529	4700
13.	Maharashtra	2800	3266	3460
14.	Manipur	80	82	88
15.	Meghalaya	47	47	51
16.	Mizoram	8	9	10
17.	Nagaland	33	32	32
18.	Orissa	434	455	470



S. No.	State	Production of Milk ('000. tonnes)		
		1988-89	1989-90	1990-91 (Anticipated Achievement)
1	2	3	4	5
19.	Punjab	4626	4972	5170
20.	Rajasthan	4036	4217	4245
21.	Tamil Nadu	3238	3410	3500
22.	Tripura	27	27	30
23.	Uttar Pradesh	8824	9145	9720
24.	West Bengal	2704	2805	3240
25.	Sikkim	25	27	29

*[English]*

### Booking of Telegrams by Private Individuals

\*618. SHRIMATISUSEELAGOPALAN:  
Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have decided to authorise private individuals provided with public telephones to book telegrams by charging an extra amount on each telegram;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the Department of Telecommunications propose to give adequate training to all those individuals in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) Yes Sir. A decision has been taken recently to allow telegraph facility from Long Distance Public Telephones located at private premises, subject to feasibility. The scheme is not yet implemented.

(b) Details of the scheme are given in the statement attached.

(c) Yes Sir, All such individuals will be acquainted with the procedure for handling telegrams before the facility is provided.

### STATEMENT

Guidelines of the policy for providing phonocom services from Long Distance Public Telephones located in private premises.

Agents/individuals licensed to operate Long Distance Public Telephones installed at private premises may be permitted to provide telegraph services on

commission basis wherever feasible.

2. Each Long Distance Public Telephone agent may be paid the following commission for the present for telegraph traffic handled by him:

Each telegram booked - Rs. 1/-

Each telegram received and delivered - Rs. 1-50p

This will be addition to any payment he is entitled to for handling telephone traffic.

These commission charges to Long Distance Public Telephone Agent can be added in the payment to be made by the persons sending the telegram.

3. Outgoing telegram should be passed on to telegraph offices immediately after booking by the Long Distance Public Telephone agents and received telegram should be delivered urgently on their receipt during working hours.
4. For handling telephone, telegraph etc. outside the working hours, Long Distance Public Telephone agent may be entitled to charge late fee as prescribed from time to time by the Government.

### Cruelty against Women

\*619. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI:  
Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of cases of cruelty against

women registered with the Women Cell of the Delhi Police during the last three years;

(b) the number of cases settled during the above period; and

(c) the steps taken to settle the pending cases?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) to (c). A Statement enclosed.

Complaints by aggrieved women are made to the central crime (Women) Cell of Delhi Police at Nanakpura and also with the Crime (women) Cells at each of the 9 districts.

The Delhi Police have reported that whenever the complainants request for reconciliation, the Cells try to bring about an amicable settlement. Failing that the Cells recommends registration of cases. This work is continuous in nature.

## STATEMENT

Year	Complaints made	Complaints settled amicably	Complaints in which prosecution recommended	Complaints sent to other States for appropriate action
1	2	3	4	5
1988	4923	1758	681	290
1989	6164	2372	729	295
1990	6182	2124	636	255

In other complaints, no substantive criminal offence was made out.

### **Anti-India Tirade on Kashmir by Pakistan Diplomatic Missions**

\*620. SHRI J. CHOKKA RAO: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the reported statement by a top aide of the Prime Minister of Pakistan that Pakistan Diplomatic Missions were asked to step-up anti-India tirade on Kashmir, and

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government to counter the above move?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMADHAVSINH SOLANKI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government have and will continue to take appropriate measures to project the correct picture regarding the situation in Jammu and Kashmir. The international community has been apprised of the fact of Pakistan's assistance to terrorism and subversion in the State, which is an integral part of India.

Government have also on several occasions asked Pakistan to desist from hostile propaganda and its unwarranted interference in our internal affairs which violate the Simla Agreement and universally accepted norms of inter-state conduct.

### **Expenditure on Bargi Dam Project**

\*621. SHRISHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the expenditure incurred on the Bargi Dam Project in Madhya Pradesh during the Seventh Five Year Plan; and

(b) the steps taken to secure World Bank assistance for the project?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): (a) The expenditure incurred on the Bargi Dam Project in Madhya Pradesh during the VII Plan is Rs. 117.24 crores.

(b) Distribution system for Bargi Project alongwith Rajghat Canal Project of Madhya Pradesh has been recommended as a composite project under the name of Madhya Pradesh Irrigation Project for possible World Bank assistance.

### **Calcutta Mahanagar Telephone Nigam**

\*622. SHRISATYAGOPAL MISRA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state the steps taken by the Government to set up the Calcutta Mahanagar Telephone Nigam?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): The recommendations of the High Level Committee (Athreya Committee) set up by the Government for recommending the most appropriate structure for Telecom Department are under active consideration. Since Calcutta Telephones is a part of the telecom structure of the country, any decision regarding setting up of the Calcutta Mahanagar Telephone Nigam will be taken as a part of the decisions on the recommendations of the Committee.

[Translation]

### **Ispat Dolomite Quarry of Rourkela Steel Plant**

\*623. SHRI BHAWANI LAL VERMA: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ispat Dolomite Quarry of Rourkela Steel Plant at Baradwar is lying closed;

(b) if so, since when and the reasons therefor;

(c) the action taken/being taken by the Government for its revival;

(d) whether R.S.P. authorities have submitted any proposal to the Union Government for resumption of work at this quarry; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the time by which the work at this quarry is likely to be resumed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The mining operations at Ispat Dolomite Quarry (IDQ), Baradwar were stopped in June, 1983 because of constant inter-union rivalry leading to frequently disturbed industrial relations.

(c) to (e). A number of rounds of conciliations and discussions were held by Central Labour Directorate as well as Regional Labour Directorate for reopening the mines. In accordance with the minutes agreed to by the Unions dated 28.6.1988, the Rourkela Steel Plant management had taken initiative to award contract on 2.6.1989 but soon, thereafter, on the issue of employment of former contractor's labour, the work could not proceed. The Deputy Chief Labour Commissioner (Central), New Delhi has recently held discussions with the Unions and the RSP management to resolve the dispute for reopening of Ispat Dolomite Quarry, Baradwar, wherein RSP mines management and the operating Unions have been asked to discuss the issue bilaterally for an amicable settlement. Date for further discussions will be fixed by Deputy Chief Labour Commissioner (Central) on this issue. It is expected that the Rourkela mines' management will discuss the issue with the

Unions some time in September, 1991 and will communicate to Deputy Chief Labour Commissioner (Central) the outcome of the discussions.

### Security in Banks

\*624. SHRI RAJVEER SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a meeting of the senior officials of banks and police has been held recently for strengthening security in the banks;

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

(c) the outcome of the meeting with regard to strengthening of the security in the banks?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) to (c). On August 23, 1991 the issue of security measures of banks located in Punjab was reviewed with the officers of the Government of Punjab and representatives of a few banks. It was decided that Banks and the Government of Punjab will take all steps necessary to strengthen the security in the Banks.

### Re-Constitution on Inter-State Council

\*625. SHRI KASHIRAM RANA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to re-constitute the Inter-State Council for disposal of Inter-State and Centre-State disputes; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) Yes, Sir. the Inter-

State Council has since been re-constituted vide Government Notification dated 23.8.91.

(b) The re-constituted Inter-State Council consists of the following:-

- (a) Prime Minister Chairman
- (b) Minister of Home Affairs
- (c) Minister of Finance
- (d) Minister of Human Resource Development
- (e) Minister of Agriculture
- (f) Minister of Welfare
- (g) Minister of Petroleum & Natural Gas
- (h) Chief Ministers of all States
- (i) Chief Ministers of UTs having a Legislative Assembly.
- (j) Administrators of UTs not having a Legislative Assembly.
- (k) The Governor of a State, in the case of a State under President's Rule under Article 356 of the Constitution of India.
- (l) The Governor of the State of Jammu & Kashmir in the case of the State of Jammu & Kashmir being under the Governor's Rule,

under Section 92 of the State Constitution of Jammu & Kashmir.

#### Rural Telephone Exchanges in Haryana

\*626. SHRI RAM PRAKASH CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the places in Haryana where rural telephone exchanges have been installed during 1990-91, district-wise;

(b) whether these telephone exchanges have started functioning;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the proposals for setting up of rural telephone exchanges during 1991-92 along with their locations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) The names of places where rural exchanges were installed during 1990-91 are given in the attached statement - I (district-wise).

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The names of places where rural telephone exchanges are tentatively planned to be installed during 1991-92 on the basis of existing/anticipated 10 or more paid demands are given in the attached statement-II (district-wise).

## STATEMENT-I

Rural Telephone exchanges commissioned in Haryana during 1990-91

Sl. No.	Name of Station	Name of District
1	2	3
1.	Dheen	Ambala
2.	Tandwal	"
3.	Sahibpur	"
4.	Kot	"
1.	Mehlanwali	Yamunanagar
2.	Ishapur	"
3.	Bherthal	"
4.	Fatehgarh	"
5.	Mallah	"



Sl. No.	Name of Station	Name of District
1	2	3
6.	Bhoorkalan	Yamunagar
1.	Ramana Ramani	Karnal
2.	Daha	"
3.	Bhainikhurd	"
1.	Kirmich	Kurukshehra
2.	Chironi	"
1.	Mehlana	Sonapat
2.	Riwara	"
3.	Farmana	"

Sl. No.	Name of Station	Name of District
1	2	3
4.	Khubru	Sonepat
5.	Rohat	"
1.	Sirsa	Kaithal
2.	Mundri	"
3.	Karoda	Kaithal
4.	Batta	"
5.	Rasina	"
6.	Geong	"
1.	Karanwas	Rewari
2.	Mojabad	"

Name of District

Name of Station

Sl. No.

3

2

1

Mohindergarh

Chitleng

1.

"

Palli

2.

Jind

Uzhana

1.

"

Khatkar

2.

Faridabad

Dhatir

1.

"

Mandkaula

2.

"

Bichore

3.

"

Alwalpur

4.

Hissar

Hindanwala

1.

Sl. No.	Name of Station	Name of District
1	2	3
2.	Kheribarki	Hissar
3.	Bighar	•
4.	Saisai	•
5.	Ayalki	•
1.	Dingroad	Sirsa
2.	Kirarkot	•
3.	Masita	Sirsa
4.	Kaluhan	•
5.	Tejakhara	•
6.	Chautala	•

## Name of District

## Name of Station

3

Sirsa

Rohtak

"

"

"

"

"

Bhiwani

"

"

2

Sikanderpur

Jahangirpur

Dhakla

Saman

Jahajgarh

Silani

Kharawar

Isharwal

Bhirikalan

Kalyana

1

7.

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

1.

2.

3.

Sl. No.	Name of Station	Name of District
1	2	3
4.	Sangarpur	Bhiwani
5.	Hatampura	.

## STATEMENT-II

## Rural Telephone Exchanges Planned for Commissioning during 1991-92 in Haryana Telecom circle

Sl. No.	Name of Station	Name of district	Remarks
1	2	3	4
1.	Dhmarkalan	Jind	Already commissioned from April 1991 to July 1991.
2.	Khurian	Sirsa	
3.	Shahpur	Ambala	
4.	Nahra	Sonepat	
5.	Milakpur	Sirsa	
6.	(i) Sahuwalan	Sirsa	
7.	(ii) Sahuwalan	Sirsa	
8.	Ottu	Sirsa	
9.	Jamal	Sirsa	

Sl. No.	Name of Station	Name of district	Remarks
1	2	3	4
10.	Durjanpur	Jind	
11.	Ghameraj	Gurgaon	
12.	Mojgarh	Sirsa	
13.	Ganga	Sirsa	
14.	Meahrajra	Ambala	



[English]

**Microwave Communication Links**

\*627. SHRI BHAGEY GOBARDHAN:  
Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the new projects of micro-wave communication links under implementation during 1991-92 and those scheduled for 1992-93;

(b) whether the Government propose to provide more such facilities in areas comprising of hilly and difficult terrains; and

(c) if not, the alternative arrangement proposed for maintaining uninterrupted telecommunication services?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) The names of new projects to provide microwave communication links (including UHF schemes), under implementation during 1991-92 and those scheduled for 1992-93 are given in statement - I and II respectively.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

**STATEMENT***Microwave Schemes for Commissioning During 1991-92*

S.No.	Route
1	2
1.	Bhadewan—Alambagh
2.	Bhadewan—Kesarbagh
3.	Kaisarbagh—Mahanagar

S.No.	Route
1	2
4.	Calcutta—Sambalpur
5.	Bargarh—Bolangir
6.	Bolanagir—Sambalpur
7.	Darjeeling—Gangtok
8.	Deoria—Gorakhpur
9.	Varanasi—Mau
10.	Jaipur—Kota—Indore
11.	Dehradun—Sarkanda
12.	Jallundur—Kapurthala
13.	Moradabad—Landsdown
14.	Nainital—Bareilly
15.	Simla—Chandigarh
16.	Kohir - MW—KOH.XGE
17.	Ernakulam—Aroor
18.	Ernakulam—Cochin
19.	Ernakulam—Kalamasseri
20.	Ernakulam—Panampalinagar
21.	Ernakulam—Tripunitura
22.	Mangalore—Ullai
23.	Saifabad—Nacharam
24.	Coimbatore—Polachi
25.	Madurai—Polachi

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Route</i>	<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Route</i>
1	2	1	2
26.	Calicut—Mangalore	32.	Panjim—Madgaon
27.	Khammam—Kodad	33.	Panjim-Mapusa
28.	Kurnool—Nandyal	34.	Pune—Mahabaleshwar
29.	Madras Telephones	35.	Raipur—Bilaspur
30.	Dhulia—Nagpur	36.	Rajkot—Junagarh
31.	Indore—Ujjain		

*60 & 120 Channel UHF System During 1991-92*

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Route</i>	<i>Circle</i>
1.	Mehboobnagar—Nagar Kurnool	Andhra Pradesh
2.	Warangal—Jangaon	—do—
3.	Hyderabad—Bolangir	—do—
4.	Chilakalurpet—Sethapalli	—do—
5.	Hyderabad—Madchal	—do—
6.	Vikarabad—Vedaranyam	—do—
7.	Nalgonda—Maryalgonda	—do—
8.	Golaghat—Sarupathar	Assam
9.	Jorhat—Kamalbari	—do—
10.	Jorhat—Tuli	—do—
11.	Digboi—Margharetta	—do—
12.	Dibrugarh—Dimaji	—do—
13.	Oninam—Thoubal	—do—

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Route</i>	<i>Circle</i>
1	2	3
14.	Baroda—Kawadi Coloney	Gujarat
15.	Udhampur—Batote	Jammu & Kashmir
16.	Pandharpur—Sholapur	Maharashtra
17.	Akola—Buldana	—do—
18.	Jabalpur—Mandla	—do—
19.	Akola—Karanja	—do—
20.	Jabalpur—Narsingpur	Madhya Pradesh
21.	Indore-Pithampur	—do—
22.	Katni—Shahdol	—do—
23.	Beora—Rajgarh	—do—
24.	Narsigpur—Piparia	—do—
25.	Shillong Eac—Mawklot—Shillong	North East
26.	Shillong—Garhikhana	—do—
27.	Shillong—Umpling	—do—
28.	Bolangir—Titlagarh	Orissa
29.	Titlagarh—Bhaeanipatna	—do—
30.	Malkangiri—Balimela	—do—
31.	Cutt-ach—Jagatsingpur	—do—
32.	Chandigarh—Nangal	Punjab
33.	Chandigarh—Chandimandir	—do—
34.	Ludhiana—Halwara (R&G)	—do—

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Route</i>	<i>Circle</i>
1	2	3
35.	Theni—Kumbum	Tamil Nadu
36.	Madurai—Usilupatti	—do—
37.	Khurja—Dibai	Uttar Pradesh
38.	Bareilly—Aonla (R&G)	—do—
39.	Surkanda—New Tehri	—do—
40.	Surkanda—Uttarkashi	—do—
41.	Champadanga—Chandranagar	West Bental
42.	Canning—Narendrapur	—do—
43.	Raiganj—Balurghat	—do—

*30 Channel Digital UHF System During 1991-92*

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Route</i>	<i>Circle</i>
1	2	3
1.	Tenali-Repalli	Andhra Pradesh
2.	Palakole-Razole	Andhra Pradesh
3.	Godhra-Halol	Gujarat
4.	Surat-Mandvi	Gujarat
5.	Surat-Sachin	Gujarat
6.	Rewari-Dharuhera	Haryana
7.	Perla-Kasargode	Karnataka
8.	Bangalore-Naa-BG DOT	Karnataka
9.	Idukki-Nedumgadem	Kerala

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Route</i>	<i>Circle</i>
1	2	3
10.	Chinchwad-Pirangut	Maharashtra
11.	Mahul-Thane	Maharashtra
12.	Achalpur-Amrauti	Maharashtra
13.	NagpurM/W-Sonegaon A/F	Maharashtra
14.	Madgaon-Canacona	Maharashtra
15.	Mobor-Verca	Maharashtra
16.	Khadagvasla-Pune	Maharashtra
17.	Loni-Pune	Maharashtra
18.	Chirawa-Khetrinagar	Rajasthan
19.	Salem-Yarchand	Tamil Nadu
20.	Loni-Noida	Uttar Pradesh
21.	Coochbehar-Dinahata	West Bengal

**STATEMENT - II**

*Microwave Schemes for Commissioning  
During 1992-93*

*Annexure II*

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Route</i>
1	2
1.	Guwahati-Drgasarobar
2.	Cuttack-Chowdar
3.	Cuttack-Sambalpur
4.	Cuttack-Naltigiri

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Route</i>
1	2
5.	Darjeeling-Kalimpong
6.	Faizabad-Gonda
7.	Mau-Azamgarh
8.	Raigarh-Bargarh
9.	Taktichu-Phuntsholin
10.	New Delhi-Ambala
11.	Agra-Itawah

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Route</i>	<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Route</i>
1	2	1	2
12.	Jallundhur-Hosiarpur	19.	Thiruvella-Kottayam
13.	Shimla-Mandi	20.	Bangalore Telephones
14.	Silchar-Aizwal	21.	Bombay-Dhulia
15.	Guntakal-Hubli	22.	Nagpur-R.Pur-Sbl.Pur
16.	Ernakulam-Iddukki	23.	Manavdwar-Porbundar
17.	Kottiyam-Pallai	24.	Baramati-Palton
18.	Mysore-Ooty		

*120 Channel Digital UHF Systems During 1992-93*

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Route</i>	<i>Circle</i>
1	2	3
1.	Hyderabad-Medchal	Andhra Pradesh
2.	Hyderabad-Vikrabad	Andhra Pradesh
3.	Jagttal-Nachpali-Karim Nagar	Andhra Pradesh
4.	Dhemaji-Dibrugarh	Assam
5.	Dispur-Durgasrobar	Assam
6.	Hojai-Nowgaon	Assam
7.	Nalbari-Barpetta	Assam
8.	Shillong-Mawpat-Gorikhana	Assam
9.	Dhanbad-K'Garh-Sinidhi	Bihar
10.	Dhanbad-Loyabad	Bihar
11.	Hzaribag-Barhi-J.Talaiya	Bihar
12.	Ranchi-Baragaon-Ramgarh	Bihar

---

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Route</i>	<i>Circle</i>
1	2	3
13.	Bulsar-Dharampur	Gujarat
14.	Dhoraji-Upleta	Gujarat
15.	Una-Jafrabad	Gujarat
16.	Charkhidadri-Bhiwani	Haryana
17.	Hissar-Uklana-Tohana	Haryana
18.	Kundli-Sonipat	Haryana
19.	Kurukshetra-Ladwa	Haryana
20.	Dharamsala-R-Nurpur	Himachal Pradesh
21.	Shimla-Nihri-Sunder Nagar	Himachal Pradesh
22.	Udhampur-Narota-Batot	Jammu & Kashmir
23.	Hubli-Lalhatti-Dandeli	Karnataka
24.	Hubli-Nandikatta-Sirsi	Karnataka
25.	Puttur-Ballipadi-Suriya	Karnataka
26.	Cannanore-Matanore	Kerala
27.	Ernakullam-Narakal	Kerala
28.	Sagar-Tikamgarh	Madhya Pradesh
29.	Daund-Yawat-Pune	Maharashtra
30.	Fountain-Sewa	Maharashtra
31.	Fountain-Uran	Maharashtra
32.	Karmala-Madha-Mhol-Solapur	Maharashtra
33.	Latur-Udgir-Ahmdpur	Maharashtra
34.	Nava-Fountain	Maharashtra

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Route</i>	<i>Circle</i>
1	2	3
35.	Nava-Turbe	Maharashtra
36.	Pune-Chakan-Rajgurunagar	Maharashtra
37.	Pune-Loni-Urlikanchan	Maharashtra
38.	Pune-R-R-R-Junar	Maharashtra
39.	Garikhana-Shillong	North East
40.	Shillong (Tax)-Umpling (RLU)	North East
41.	Govindapalli-R-R-Joypore	Orissa
42.	Rajgangpur-Rourkela	Orissa
43.	Bhatinda-R-Mansa	Punjab
44.	Chandigarh-R-Nangal	Punjab
45.	Ludhiana-Samrala	Punjab
46.	Alwar-Khairtal	Punjab
47.	Kuchawan City-Makrana-JP	Rajasthan
48.	Mount Abu-Abu Road	Rajasthan
49.	Neem Ka Thana-Srimadhapur	Rajasthan
50.	Arkonam-Kancheepuram	Tamil Nadu
51.	Madurai-Premakudi	Tamil Nadu
52.	Madurai-Usilampatti	Tamil Nadu
53.	Tiruthiraipundi-Tiruvarur	Tamil Nadu
54.	Amroha-Moradabad	Uttar Pradesh
55.	Anandnagar-Maharaj Nagar	Uttar Pradesh



<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Route</i>	<i>Circle</i>
1	2	3
56.	Dibai-Khurja	Uttar Pradesh
57.	Gorakhpur-Anand Nagar	Uttar Pradesh
58.	Hatta-Deoria	Uttar Pradesh
59.	Jhansi-Jhansi Bhel	Uttar Pradesh
60.	Mughalsarai-Varanasi	Uttar Pradesh
61.	Bankura-Gangajalhati	West Bengal
62.	Bankura-Khatara	West Bengal
63.	Canning-Narendrapur	West Bengal
64.	J' Talaiya-Hazaribagh	West Bengal

*30 Channel Digital UHG Systems During 1992-93*

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Route</i>	<i>Circle</i>
1	2	3
1.	Hyderabad-Ibrahimpattam	Andhra Pradesh
2.	Kammam-Yallandu	Andhra Pradesh
3.	Kothagudam-Polancha	Andhra Pradesh
4.	N.K. Srisailam	Andhra Pradesh
5.	Tandur-Vikarabad	Andhra Pradesh
6.	Marigaon-R/R-Nagaon	Assam
7.	Silchar-Virangte	Assam
8.	Bagaha-Inglishia-Bettia	Bihar
9.	Bengari-D-Ngr-Sasaram	Bihar
10.	Biharsharief-Nalanda	Bihar

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Route</i>	<i>Circle</i>
1	2	3
11.	Danapur KLY-Patna DOT	Bihar
12.	Dipatoli MLY-Ranchi DOT	Bihar
13.	Gaya-Rajgir	Bihar
14.	Hajipur-Vaishali	Bihar
15.	Jadugoda-Kishanganj	Bihar
16.	Jamshedpur-Jadugoda	Bihar
17.	Hazira-Surat	Gujarat
18.	Jamnagar-Samona	Gujarat
19.	Adampur-Hissar	Haryana
20.	Asandh-Karnal	Haryana
21.	Chikka-Kaithal	Haryana
22.	Ellenabad-Sirsa	Haryana
23.	Gurgaon-NUH	Haryana
24.	Jind-Safaidon	Haryana
25.	Kaithal-Pundri	Haryana
26.	Kalanwali-Sirsa	Haryana
27.	Kurukshetra-Nilokheri	Haryana
28.	Ratia-Fatehabad	Haryana
29.	Siwani-Tosham	Haryana
30.	Hiranagar-Kathua	Himachal Pradesh
31.	Nahan-Baraban-Pontasahib	Himachal Pradesh
32.	Ganderbal-Zarikhhan-Kangan	Jammu & Kashmir

---

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Route</i>	<i>Circle</i>
1	2	3
33.	Athni-Jamkhandi	Karnataka
34.	Bangalore DOT-Bangalore A/P	Karnataka
35.	Bellary-Seruguppa	Karnataka
36.	Beltangadi-Puttur	Karnataka
37.	BG DOT-Bangalore HAL ATC	Karnataka
38.	Bijapur-Indi	Karnataka
39.	Chamrajnrg-Mysore	Karnataka
40.	Merc-ara-Somwarpet	Karnataka
41.	Raichur-Hirebodur-SH.Pur	Karnataka
42.	Raichur-Shaktinagar	Karnataka
43.	Adimalli-Iddukki	Kerala
44.	Idukki-Nedumgundam	Kerala
45.	Mannanlhodi-S'Battery	Kerala
46.	Amiliya-Gajrahi	Madhya Pradesh
47.	Gajrahi-Hanumana	Madhya Pradesh
48.	Jiawan-Sajhar	Madhya Pradesh
49.	Mahasamund-Raipur	Madhya Pradesh
50.	Sajahar-Waidhawan	Madhya Pradesh
51.	Sajhar-Singrauli	Madhya Pradesh
52.	Chakan-Pune	Maharashtra
53.	Damod-Palasmal	Maharashtra
54.	Dehu RD-Pune S/C	Maharashtra

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Route</i>	<i>Circle</i>
1	2	3
55.	Dhamod-Palasmal	Maharashtra
56.	Gorai-Kandivili	Maharashtra
57.	INS Shivaji-Lonawala	Maharashtra
58.	Mahul-Thane	Maharashtra
59.	Mahul-Thane Defence/Navy	Maharashtra
60.	Nagpur DOT-Nagpur Airport	Maharashtra
61.	Nagpour-Kelod-Pondoorna	Maharashtra
62.	Panjim-Sanquilim	Maharashtra
63.	Pulgaon-Wardha	Maharashtra
64.	Agartala DOT-Agartala A/P	Maharashtra
65.	Agartala-Teliamura	North East
66.	Aizwal-Bualpuri Sairany	North East
67.	Aizwal-Dartlong	North East
68.	Aizwal/Kolasib-Bairabi	North East
69.	Agartala-A 'M' Bari-Kamalpur	North East
70.	Dadengiri-Barakul-Tura	North East
71.	Abohar-Malaut	Punjab
72.	Kurukshetra-Nilokheri	Punjab
73.	Moga-Talwandibhai	Punjab
74.	Sangrur-Sunam	Punjab
75.	Churu-Baleri-Sardarshehr	Rajasthan
76.	Fathepur-Sikar	Rajasthan

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Route</i>	<i>Circle</i>
1	2	3
77.	Kotputli-Shahpura	Rajasthan
78.	Annur-Coimbatore	Tamil Nadu
79.	Chengam-Tiruvanmallai	Tamil Nadu
80.	Madurai-N 'Kottai-B' Gundu	Tamil Nadu
81.	Neyveli-Virdachalam	Tamil Nadu
82.	Pariyakulam-Theni	Tamil Nadu
83.	Pattukottai-Piravurani	Tamil Nadu
84.	Almora-Kalimata-Ranikhet	Uttar Pradesh
85.	Anandnagar-Nautanwan	Uttar Pradesh
86.	Anandnagar-Sidharthnagar	Uttar Pradesh
87.	Anoopshehr-Dibai	Uttar Pradesh
88.	Bagpat-Baraut	Uttar Pradesh
89.	Bishalpur-Pilibhit	Uttar Pradesh
90.	Dibai-Narora	Uttar Pradesh
91.	Gorakhpur 17WNG-Gorakhpur DOT	Uttar Pradesh
92.	Gorakhpur-Hata-Pidrona	Uttar Pradesh
93.	Hapur-Pilakhua	Uttar Pradesh
94.	Jaunpur-Kanpur	Uttar Pradesh
95.	Jhansi-Parichha	Uttar Pradesh
96.	Lucknow DOT-Lucknow Airport	Uttar Pradesh
97.	Mawana-Meerut	Uttar Pradesh
98.	Meerut-Sardhana Army	Uttar Pradesh

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Route</i>	<i>Circle</i>
1	2	3
99.	Muradnagar-Noida	Uttar Pradesh
100.	New Tehri-Tehri	Uttar Pradesh
101.	Pilibhit-Puranpur	Uttar Pradesh
102.	Sikndrabad XGE-Skdrabad SAT.	Uttar Pradesh
103.	Varanasi DOT-Varanasi A/P	Uttar Pradesh
104.	Berampur-Raghunathaganj	West Bengal
105.	Bangaon-Habra	West Bengal
106.	Burdwan-Galsi	West Bengal
107.	Burdwan-Guskara	West Bengal
108.	Burdwan-Jamalpur	West Bengal
109.	Burdwan-Satgachia	West Bengal
110.	Burdwan-Sehrabazar	West Bengal
111.	Coochbehar-Tufanganj	West Bengal
112.	Faraka-Malda	West Bengal
113.	Kakdweep-Kulpi	West Bengal
114.	Krishannagar-Mayapur	West Bengal
115.	Purulia-Raghunathapuraram	West Bengal
116.	Tarajeshwar-Champadanga	West Bengal

### Dryland Farming

\*628. KUMARI UMABHARTI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to encourage dryland farming in the country; and

(b) the Central assistance provided to

each State for the above purpose during 1990-91?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE  
(SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR): (a) Government

have been implementing various Area and Commodity Development Schemes to encourage dryland farming in the country.

(b) A Statement is enclosed.

## STATEMENT

Sl. No.	Name of the State	NWDPRA	DPAP	DDP	OPP	NPDP
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	441.127	602.07	—	542.30	45.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	8.00	—	—	—	1.00
3.	Assam	171.387	—	—	140.36	5.875
4.	Bihar	345.175	379.64	—	147.34	60.00
5.	Goa	8.200	—	—	—	0.25
6.	Gujarat	528.502	362.78	222.13	529.27	60.00
7.	Haryana	84.100	67.50	425.00	183.69	18.81
8.	Himachal Pradesh	26.400	—	200.00	24.01	1.55
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	34.112	142.25	300.00	39.40	0.50
10.	Karnataka	751.825	575.05	—	403.21	74.19
11.	Kerala	153.900	—	—	—	0.75



<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the State</i>	<i>NWDPRA</i>	<i>DPAP</i>	<i>DDP</i>	<i>OPP</i>	<i>NPDP</i>
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
12.	Madhya Pradesh	1237.168	341.20	—	352.45	119.40
13.	Maharashtra	988.450	654.81	—	477.01	110.00
14.	Manipur	5.900	—	—	—	0.25
15.	Meghalaya	10.550	—	—	—	0.97
16.	Mizoram	4.900	—	—	—	—
17.	Nagaland	9.900	—	—	—	0.75
18.	Orissa	379.908	270.18	—	271.39	31.48
19.	Punjab	43.293	—	—	157.34	18.00
20.	Rajasthan	845.080	242.74	3702.46	492.28	115.00
21.	Sikkim	4.950	—	—	40.45	1.00
22.	Tamil Nadu	209.212	284.84	—	481.98	29.00
23.	Tripura	17.800	—	—	6.30	0.25

Sl. No.	Name of the State	NWDPR	DPAP	DDP	OPP	NPDP
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
24.	Uttar Pradesh	550.877	587.98	—	372.40	224.00
25.	West Bengal	273.731	255.37	—	202.60	10.58
26.	Dadra Nagar Haveli	1.350	—	—	—	—
27.	Daman and Diu	1.350	—	—	—	—
28.	Andaman Nicobar Islands	—	—	—	—	0.25
29.	Delhi	—	—	—	—	0.25
	Total	7137.147	4766.41	4849.59	4863.78	929.105

NWDPR — National Watershed Development Project for Rainfed Areas.

DPAP — Drought Prone Area Programme.

DDP — Desert Development Programme.

OPP — Oilseed Production Programme.

NPDP — National Pulses Development Programme.

[Translation]

**Crimes Detected by Border Security Force**

\*629. PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT:  
Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(b) the number of cases of smuggling, robbery, dacoity and infiltration unearthed/ detected by the Border Security Force during each of the last three years in Western and Eastern regions, region-wise;

(b) whether the Border Security Force

has been equipped with new techniques, equipments and provided training for the purpose; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS  
(SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) A statement is attached.

(b) and (c). Government keeps on reviewing the latest techniques to combat various problems. Equipment provided to BSF includes night vision devices, binoculars, hand held torches etc. The troops have been properly trained to use the equipment.

## STATEMENT

	1	2	Western Region				Eastern Region			
			1989	1990	1991 (upto July)	1989	1990	1991 (upto July)	8	
I. No. of cases of smuggling detected	345	339	239	26651	31721	19221				
II. No. of rrbbery cases as reported to BSF by the State Government	—	—	—	6	13	7				
III. No. of Dacoity cases as reported to BSF by the State Government	—	—	—	23	38	16				
IV. No. of infiltrators detected	2714	988	1076	33331	47556	37729				

*[English]*

(b) if so, the details thereof?

**Development of New Varieties of Seeds**

4968. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI K.C. LENKA): (a) Yes Sir.

(a) whether ICAR have developed new varieties of seeds which can grow in alkaline and water logged soil; and

(b) The varieties and hybrids which can grow in alkaline and water logged soils are given in the attached statement.

**STATEMENT***Varieties and Hybrids Developed for Alkaline Soils*

<i>Crop</i>	<i>Varieties/Hybrids</i>
Wheat	: KRL 1-4, WH 157, PBW 65, Raj 1972, Raj 3077, Lok 1
Rice	: Vikas, Narendra-1 Mohan, Patnai-23
Sorghum	: CSH 10, CSV 10, CSV 11
Finger Millet	: TRI-1
Sugarcane	: Co 455, Co 7314, Co 7717, Cos 767
Sugarbeet	: IISR Comp-1, Ramonskaya-06
Safflower	: HUS-305 (Malavya Kusum)
Rapeseed	: NDR-8501

*Varieties and Hybrids Developed for Water Logged Soils*

Rice	: Suresh (CN 540), Biraj (CNM), Jalmagna, Jogan (CN 505-5-32-9), Sabita (NC-492), Jaladhi-1, Jaladhi-2, Janaki, UTKAL Prabha
Jute	: Resma, Padma
Cotton	: Laxmi
Sugarcane	: Co 62175, CoS 8118, CoS 8119, CoS 8009, BC 91, CoS 7918, CoS 837, CoS 767, Co 740.

**Indo-Pak Joint Action Plan for SAARC Meet**

4969. PROF. ASHOK ANANDRAO DESHMUKH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Foreign Secretaries of India and Pakistan met on June 30, 1991 to prepare a joint plan of action to be pursued at the ensuing SAARC Standing Committee of Foreign Secretaries Meet at Maldives;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken in pursuance thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMADHAVSINH SOLANKI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

**Upgradation of Post Offices in Rajasthan**

4970. SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have a proposal to upgrade some branch and sub-post offices in Rajasthan during 1991-92; and

(b) if so, the district-wise details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P. V. RANGAYYANAIDU): (a) and (b). There are proposals for Upgradation of Baran LSG Sub Post Office into Head Post Office, Mandafia Extra Departmental Branch Post Office into Departmental Sub Post Office and Rawla Extra Departmental Branch Post

Office into Departmental Sub Post Office in districts Baran Chittorgarh and Sriganganagar respectively.

[Translation]

**Electric and Cess Dues from BALCO**

4971. SHRI SUSHIL CHANDRA VERMA: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of electricity duty and Cess due for payment by the Bharat Aluminium Company (BALCO), Korba to the Government of Madhya Pradesh; and

(b) the reasons for not clearing the dues and the time by which these are likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI BALRAM SINGH YADAV): (a) All due arrear amount for electricity duty and Cess has been paid by BALCO to Government of Madhya Pradesh and BALCO also regularly paying the current dues.

(b) Does not arise.

[English]

**Violence Against Women In Tripura**

4972. DR. SUDHIR RAY:  
SHRI PIUS TIRKEY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there were incidents of violence against women, especially tribal women in Tripura on June 23, 1991;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken against the persons

found guilty in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): (a) to (c). Although no complaint was made to the State police about the alleged violence, reports appeared in a section of the press that a group of tribal women had been raped by police personnel. The Tripura bench of the Guwahati High Court, which received a petition from five tribal women, who were allegedly raped by police personnel at Gachhirampara in North Tripura on 23rd June, 1991, ordered the matter to be enquired into. Accordingly, the inquiry was conducted and report submitted to the Court. The allegation has not been substantiated.

For misbehavior during the investigation of an offence of dacoity cum murder, an Assistant Sub-Inspector of Police has been suspended.

#### **Complaints Against Police Officials**

4973. DR. LAL BHADUR RAWAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the newsitem captioned 'Vadhu Ko Jalakar Marane Main Panch Girftar' appearing in 'Hindustan' dated July 23, 1991;

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

(c) whether some complaints about the collusion of police with guilty persons and tempering of records by the police have been received by the Government; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and action

taken against the guilty officials?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): (a) A news-item captioned 'Vadhu Ko Jalakar Marane Main Panch Girftar' appeared in 'Hindustan' in its issue of July 23, 1991.

(b) Five persons were arrested and case under sections 304-B and 498-A IPC registered against them.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

#### **Publicity Campaign by Kashmiri Secessionists**

4974. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kashmiri secessionists have begun a concerted publicity campaign through audio visual and print media to canvass support for their cause in Kashmir and outside India; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Action to expose dis-information & misleading campaign of the Kashmiri terrorists and to project the "Sufi" traditions of the people in the Kashmir Valley has already been taken, both inside and outside the country.

**Production by HINDALCO**

4975. SHRI RAM NIHOR RAI: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of aluminium produced by the Hindustan Aluminium Company (HINDALCO), item-wise;

(b) the quantity for which production

licence has been issued to HINDALCO, item-wise; and

(c) the raw materials imported by HINDALCO?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI BALRAM SINGH YADAV): (a) and (b). The itemwise details of licensed capacity and production of HINDALCO are given below:-



<i>Item</i>	<i>Licensed capacity (tonnes)</i>	<i>Production 1990-91 (tonnes)</i>	<i>Production April-July 1991-92 (tonnes)</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>
Aluminium metal	1,50,000	1,39,762	55,456
Rolled Products	25,200	27,762	10,304
Extruded Products	8,500	8,652	3,199
Redraw Wire Rods (Properzi)	22,000	39,954	13,743

As per the new Industrial Policy Statement, the above products are exempted from licensing.

(c) The raw materials imported by HINDALCO are;

1. Anthracite Coal
2. Coal Tar Pitch
3. Cathods Blocks
4. Alloying Metals viz. Magnesium, Silicon, Titanium Boron Rod.
5. Silicon Bricks for Lining.

**Expansion, Modernisation and provision of S.T.D. Facility in Kerala**

4976. SHRI P.C. THOMAS: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to expand, modernise and provide S.T.D. facility in the various telephone exchanges in Kottayam District of Kerala; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) All the 57 exchanges in Kottayam district are proposed to be expanded during the 8th plan period (1990-91 to 1994-95).

14 exchanges in Kottayam district are having STD facility and 13 more are likely to be provided with STD facility during 1991-92. The remaining exchanges are proposed to be provided with STD facility progressively during the 8th plan period.

In Kottayam district, 9 exchanges are electronic and the remaining are planned to be converted into electronic exchanges during 8th plan.

**Bomb Blasts in Jammu and Kashmir**

4977. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of bomb blasts that took place in Jammu & Kashmir during the last one year; and

(b) the number of such cases solved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): (a) and (b). In the year 1990 and upto 30th June 1991, 1833 explosions took place in J&K. These explosions were caused by the terrorists. Government has taken stern action against the terrorists and during this period, 553 terrorists were killed on the border and 293 elsewhere in the State. Of the persons arrested during this period, 1610 continue to be under detention.

**Haj Pilgrims**

4978. SHRI N. K. BALIYAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Haj Pilgrims during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) the foreign exchange spent on these pilgrims, year-wise; and

(c) the details of pilgrims' share and the contribution made by the Government towards this expenditure?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MADHAVSINH SOLANKI): (a) The number of Haj pilgrims who have gone under arrangements made by Haj Committee, Bombay, year-wise is as follows:

1989-24695

1990-24227

1991-23318

In addition to the above over 10,000 a year go on their own; their precise number is not available.

(b) 1989 Rs. 43,27,83,786

1990 Rs. 50,68,02,155

1991 Rs. 54,46,79,278

(Provisional)

(c) The Government provides only the exchange facility.

*[Translation]***Telephone Connections to Journalists**

4979. SHRI GOVINDA CHANDRA MUNDA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to provide telephone connections to journalists on priority basis or through some special quota;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) and (b). At present accredited journalists can register themselves under Non-OYT-Special Category which is a priority allotment category.

(c) Does not arise.

**Excavation of Mica in Gazipur**

4980. SHRI VISHWANATH SHASTRI: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether mica was discovered during excavation operation between 1978 and 1980 near Gazipur district of Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Government for further exploration and excavation of the said mineral there?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI BALRAM SINGH YADAV): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Since there is no indication of presence of mica in the area on the basis of electrical resistivity study and other geophysical survey conducted, there is no plan for any exploration work.

*[English]***Telecom Centres with S.T.D. and Telex Facilities**

4981. SHRISYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Telecom Centers with S.T.D. and Telex facilities in the country, circle-wise as on April 1, 1991;

(b) the number of such centres proposed to be opened, circle-wise during 1991-92; and

(c) the location of such centres proposed to be opened in Bihar?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) and (b). The information is given in the attached Statement.

(c) Ason 1.4.1991, One Telecom Centre having both STD and Telex facilities was functioning at Arrah Court Compound, District Bhojpur in Bihar.

During 1991-92 four such Telecom Centres are proposed to be opened at the following locations:

1. Bokaro
2. Telco, Jamshedpur
3. Bhagwanpur, Muzaffarpur
4. Tower Chowk, Darbhanga.

## STATEMENT

S. No.	Telecom Circle	No. of Telecom Centres with both STD & Telex facilities	No. of Telecom Centres with STD & Telex facility, proposed to be opened during 1991-92
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra	33	8
2.	North East	1	4
3.	Assam	2	3
4.	Bihar	1	4
5.	Gujarat	2	5
6.	Haryana	—	—
7.	Himachal	1	1
8.	J & K	1	1
9.	Karnataka	6	11
10.	Kerala	28	12

S. No.	Telecom Circle	No. of Telecom Centres with both STD & Telex facilities	No. of Telecom Centres with STD & Telex facility, proposed to be opened during 1991-92
1	2	3	4
11.	Maharashtra	38	5
12.	Madhya Pradesh	5	—
13.	Orissa	8	—
14.	Punjab	6	10
15.	Rajasthan	9	10
16.	Tamil Nadu	6	—
17.	Uttar Pradesh	6	—
18.	West Bengal	4	4
19.	Delhi Telecom District	5	75
20.	Bombay Telecom District	22	50

S. No.	Telecom Circle	No. of Telecom Centres with both STD & Telex facilities	No. of Telecom Centres with STD & Telex facility, proposed to be opened during 1991-92
1	2	3	4
21.	Madras Telecom District	11	4
22.	Calcutta Telecom District	For Calcutta City, this work is under taken by West Bengal Circle.	

**Overtime Allowance to Employees in  
Andaman and Nicobar Islands**

4982. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA:  
Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be  
pleased to state:

(a) whether OM No. 15012/8/86 ESTT.  
(Allowance) dated March, 19, 1991 issued  
by the Ministry of personnel, public Grievances  
and pensions regarding enhanced  
rates of overtime allowance for the employ-  
ees of various departments has been imple-  
mented by the Andaman and Nicobar Is-  
lands Administration;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS  
AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINIS-  
TRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M.  
JACOB): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

*[Translation]*

**Opening of Head Post Offices in Orissa**

4983. SHRI MRUTYUNJAYA NAYAK:  
Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be  
pleased to state:

(a) the districts in Orissa having no head  
post offices;

(b) whether the Government propose to  
open at least one post office in each district,  
especially at the district head-quarters; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE  
MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI  
P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) All the 13  
revenue districts in Orissa are having Head  
Post Offices including at District Headquar-  
ters.

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

*[English]*

**Granite Mines in the Country**

4984. SHRI RAMNARESH SINGH: Will  
the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of granite mines func-  
tioning, the quantity of granite excavated,  
and the amount earned therefrom from the  
various mines in the country during the last  
three years, year-wise and State-wise; and

(b) the steps being taken by the Govern-  
ment for exploration of new granite mines,  
State-wise?

THE-MINISTER OF STATE OF THE  
MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI BALRAM  
SINGH YADAV): (a) According to informa-  
tion available the number of granite produc-  
ers in India in the year 1988 was 196.

State-wise figures of production and  
value of granite during 1987 to 1989 are  
given in the statement below.

(b) Since granite is a minor mineral the  
responsibility for exploration and develop-  
ment of granite rests with the respective  
State Governments.



## STATEMENT

*Production and Value of Granite 1987-1989*

Sl. No.	State	1987		1988		1989		(Qty. in '000 tonne) (Value in Rs. '000)
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
	INDIA	902	9,19,92	1207	20,18,39	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
1.	Andhra Pradesh	69	3,17,30	69 (e)	3,17,30	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
2.	Goa	121	13,77	334	33,49	49	4,882	
3.	Gujarat	2	37	38	6,40	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
4.	Haryana	++	15	++	2	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
5.	Karnataka	78	3,46,95	133	14,18,39	139	10,00,61	
6.	Kerala	290 (e)	43,51	290 (e)	43,51	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

(Qty. in '000 tonne)  
(Value in Rs. '000)

Sl. No.	State	1987		1988		1989	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
7.	Rajasthan	2	5,12	3	6,53	5	10,47
8.	Tamil Nadu	340	1,92,75	340 (e)	1,92,75	N.A.	N.A.

1/: Relates to ornamental stones

(e): Previous years figure have been repeated due to non-receipt of data.

++: Negligible.

N.A.: Not available.

**Import of Chikory Seeds from Brazil**

4985. DR. K.D. JESWANI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Chikory Seeds were imported from Brazil last year;

(b) if so, the quantity of such seeds imported;

(c) whether the Government propose to import the same during the current year also; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b). Government imported 60 quintals of Rexor variety of Chikory Seed from Holland through National Seeds Corporation, during 1990-91.

(c) and (d). Government propose to import approximately 3200 kgs. of Rexor variety from Holland and 225 kgs. of Orchies variety from France, during 1991-92, through National Seeds Corporation Limited.

**Dhansiri and Champawati Irrigation Projects in Assam**

4986. SHRI PROBIN DEKA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the present position of the Dhansiri and Champawati Irrigation Projects in Assam;

(b) the amount earmarked for those Projects during 1991-92; and

(c) the time by which those are likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): (a) The Dhansiri Irrigation Project was approved by the Planning Commission in June, 1975 at an estimated cost of Rs. 15.83 crores. The latest estimated cost of the project is assessed to be about Rs. 92 crores. An expenditure of Rs. 66 crores has been incurred upto end of VII Plan and the anticipated expenditure during 1990-91 is Rs. 8 crores. No irrigation benefit is made available from the project.

The Champavati Irrigation Project was approved by the Planning Commission in July, 1980 at an estimated cost of Rs. 15.32 crores. The latest estimated cost of the project is assessed to be about Rs. 47.5 crores. An expenditure of Rs. 17.47 crores has been incurred upto and of VII Plan and the anticipated expenditure during 1990-91 is Rs. 3 crores. No Irrigation benefit is made available from the project.

(b) The Working Group of the Planning Commission has recommended Rs. 12.80 crores for Dhansiri and Rs. 11.00 crores for Champamati irrigation Projects during the year 1991-92.

(c) Both the projects are scheduled for completion during VIII Plan.

*[Translation]*

**Smuggling of Cows from Jammu**

4987. SHRI ARVIND TRIVEDI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of smuggling of cows from Jammu to neighbouring countries; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): (a) No case of smuggling of cows from Jammu to the neighbouring country through the International border has come to the notice of the government.

(b) Does not arise.

[English]

**S.T.D. Facility to Telephone Exchanges in Chittoor District of Andhra Pradesh**

4988. SHRI M. GNANENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any time bound programme has been drawn up to provide S.T.D. facility in various telephone exchanges of Chittoor District in Andhra Pradesh during 1991-92; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It is planned to provide STD at Chandragiri during 1991-92.

[Translation]

**Direct Telephone Service from Lokaha Bazar and Basapatti under Madhubani District of Bihar**

4989. SHRI BHOGEN德拉 JHA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the time by which the direct telephone service from Lokaha Bazar and Basapatti under Madhubani district of Bihar is

proposed to be started;

(b) whether the P.C.O. telephone service from Barwana in Darbhanga district of Bihar has been started and if not, the reasons therefore; and

(c) when the P.C.O. telephone service is proposed to be started from Khirhar Bazar (Omgaon Division) under Madhubani district of Bihar?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) Direct Telephone Service is planned to be provided during 1992-93.

(b) According to available information there is no Barwana village in Darbhanga Distt. One Barwana village exists in Sitamarhi Distt. No P.C.O. Telephone service has been started from this village so far.

According to Departmental Policy Panchayat villages are planned to be provided with telephone facility during 1991-95 and the remaining villages during 1995-2000.

(c) P.C.O. Telephone service from Khirhar Bazar has already been started.

[English]

**Activities of Inspectors of Crime Against Women CELL**

4990. SHRI KARIA MUNDA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that life of large number of girls and women are being spoiled by Inspectors of Crime Against Women Cell of East District, Delhi Police and a number of women have been sent to brothels in J & K and even girls are being turned stage dancers; and

(b) if not, whether the Government propose to conduct an Inquiry in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The Government has no such proposal under consideration.

#### **Bomb Blast In Delhi**

4991. SHRI RAMESHWAR PATIDAR:  
SHRI BALRAJ PASSI:  
SHRI MAHESH KUMAR KANODIA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news items captioned 'Blast blows up rail track' and 'police force fails again' appearing in Hindustan Times dated July 16, 1991; and

(b) if so, the efforts made to find out the culprits and to improve law and order situation in Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): (a) Two news-items captioned "Blast blows up rail track" and 'police force fails again' appeared in 'Hindustan Times' in its issue of 16th July, 1991.

(b) Despite best efforts, the culprits could not be apprehended by the police so far. Among the measures taken by the police to improve law and order situation are intensification of patrolling on railway tracks; stationing of police Control Room Vans at strategic

points; increased surveillance; increased mobile and foot patrolling; coordination meetings with the officials of the neighbouring States; modernisation of communication network, etc.

#### **Attempt to Blow UP Secretariat Building In Madras**

4992. SHRI MUKUL BAL KRISHNA WASNIK: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether an attempt was made on September 22, 1990 in Madras to blow up the ten-storeyed Secretariat building the venue of the National Integration Council Meeting;

(b) whether the Government have instituted any inquiry in this regard; and

(c) if so, the outcome thereof and the number of persons arrested so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): (a) to (c). The facts are being ascertained from the Government of Tamil Nadu and will be laid on the Table of the House.

#### **Proposal to Include New Bombay Telephones Into Bombay Telephone Circle**

4993. PROF. RAM KAPSE:  
SHRIGOVINDRAONIKAM:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the subscribers have to use S.T.D. for conversation between Bombay and New Bombay;

(b) if so, whether the Government propose to include the New Bombay telephones into Bombay Telephone Circle;

(c) if so, the details in this regard; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) Yes Sir. However a Linked Numbering Scheme has been introduced recently for Bombay and New Bombay.

(b) No Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The present status of Bombay and New Bombay as two distinct local exchange systems with their own local areas is in conformity with the existing policy of the Department.

#### **Anti-Indian Utterances by the Chief of Army Staff of Pakistan**

4994. SHRI CHANDRAJEET YADAV: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of certain anti-Indian utterances by the Chief of the Army Staff of Pakistan; and

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

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMADHAVSINH SOLANKI): (a) The former Chief of Army Staff of Pakistan had from time to time, made statements suggesting, inter-alia, that India might start a conflict with Pakistan.

(b) Government have made it clear to Pakistan that such baseless and hostile

statements, designed to meet extraneous propaganda purposes only serve to increase tensions and are not conducive to creating an environment in which meaningful steps can be taken for normalising relations between the two countries.

#### **Sharing of Expenses by States on Army Deployment**

4995. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI:  
SHRI YASHWANTRAO PATIL:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to formulate a scheme providing for the sharing of the expenses incurred on the deployment of Army by the concerned States;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which a decision is likely to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): (a) There is no such proposal under consideration at present.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

#### **Pak Spy Ring in Kutch**

SHRI YASHWANTRAO PATIL:  
SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI:  
SHRI JANARDAN MISRA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Govern-

ment has been drawn to the news item captioned, "Pakistani spy ring in Kutch busted" appearing in the Times of India' dated July 24, 1991;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether some instances of spying involving officials of the Pak High Commission have come to the notice of the Government recently;

(d) if so, the details thereof and action taken in this regard; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to check such activities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) One Junas Dasal resident of District Kutch was apprehended on 5th May, 1991 while trying to cross over to India. A case under official Secrets Act was registered against him. The case is at the stage of investigation.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) It will not be in public interest to disclose the details in this regard.

(e) In order to check such activities, vigilance on the borders has been intensified by way of effective border patrolling in addition to issue of photo identity cards to residents along the border belt in some areas. Security around vital installations has also been strengthened.

#### Male and Female Population

4997. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the proportion of male and female population in the country as a whole and in different States and Union Territories as per the latest census, State-wise and Union Territory-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): A statement giving the sex ratio i.e. number of females per thousand males for India, States and Union Territories according to the provisional figures of the 1991 Census is enclosed.

#### STATEMENT

*Sex Ratio (Females per 1000 Males) based on the provisional figures of 1991 Census*

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>India/State/Union Territory</i>	<i>Sex Ratio</i>
1	2	3
	India*	929
	STATES	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	973
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	861
3.	Assam	925

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>India/State/Union Territory</i>	<i>Sex Ratio</i>
1	2	3
4.	Bihar	912
5.	Goa	969
6.	Gujarat	936
7.	Haryana	874
8.	Himachal Pradesh	996
9.	Jammu & Kashmir*	923
10.	Karnataka	961
11.	Kerala	1040
12.	Madhya Pradesh	932
13.	Maharashtra	935
14.	Manipur	961
15.	Meghalaya	947
16.	Mizoram	924
17.	Nagaland	890
18.	Orissa	972
19.	Punjab	888
20.	Rajasthan	913
21.	Sikkim	878
22.	Tamil Nadu	972
23.	Tripura	946
24.	Uttar Pradesh	881
25.	West Bengal	917



<i>Sl. No. India/State/Union Territory</i>		<i>Sex Ratio</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
<b>Union Territories</b>		
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	820
2.	Chandigarh	793
3.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	953
4.	Daman & Diu	972
5.	Delhi	830
6.	Lakshadweep	944
7.	Pondicherry	980

\*The 1991 Census has not been held in Jammu & Kashmir State. The sex ratios for India and Jammu & Kashmir have been worked out taking into account the population projections for Jammu & Kashmir State as on 1.3.1991 made by the Standing Committee of Experts on Population Projections (October 1989).

**Socio-Economic Development Programme for Upliftment of Fishermen**

4998. DR. KARTIKESWARPATRA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to extend the socio-economic development programme to the fishermen community in Kasafal area of Balasore District in Orissa with the assistance from Norway;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c). A socio-economic development pro-

gramme for fishermen community with Norwegian assistance was under implementation from 1985 to March, 1991. Since the project is located in a sensitive area from the Defence angle, the project was not extended by the Government beyond March, 1991.

**Alleged Irregularities by AWARE, Hyderabad**

4999. SHRI J. CHOKKA RAO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the AWARE, (Action for Welfare and Awakening in Rural Environment, Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh) has indulged in some irregularities in the matter of utilisation of the foreign contributions;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government propose to conduct an inquiry in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): (a) No instances of irregularities in the matter of utilisation of foreign contribution have come to notice so far.

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

#### **Soyabean Production**

5000. SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of soyabean produced during the last two years in the country, State-wise and particularly in the Kota region of Rajasthan;

(b) whether the Union Government propose to provide high-yielding and good quality soyabean seeds to the farmers in Rajasthan;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government are aware of the worldwide consumption of soyabean; and

(e) if so, the steps taken to encourage its export?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a).

The Statement giving estimates of production of Soyabean State-wise and districtwise in Rajasthan during 1989-90 and 1990-91 is attached.

(b) and (c). The production and distribution of seeds to the farmers is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments. However, the efforts of the State Governments are supplemented by the Central Agencies like National Seeds Corporation (NSC) and State Farms Corporation of India (SFCI). As discussed in the Kharif Zonal Conference held in March, 1991, the requirement of soyabean seeds for Rajasthan was 7000 quintals against its availability of 6500 quintals. The State Government was advised to make its own arrangement for the shortage or adjust the programme according to the availability of seeds.

(d) and (e). Total production of soyabean in the world is estimated at about 107 million tonnes and estimated demand for export market is about 26 million tonnes. But, export of soyabean from India is banned. Production of soyameal in the world is estimated at about 65 million tonnes whereas demand for export market of this is estimated at about 26 to 27 million tonnes. The Government has been making efforts to encourage the export of soyameal the export of which has gone up from 0.50 million tonnes valued at Rs. 100 crores in 1985-86 to 1.30 million tonnes valued at Rs. 459 crores in 1991. Prior to new policy, 10 per cent Cash Compensatory Support was provided as incentive for export of soyameal. Under the new Ex-Imp Policy, Government is providing 30 per cent of export value of soyameal as scrips for import of commodities.

## STATEMENT

## Statewise Estimates of Production of Soyabean during 1989-90 and 1990-91 (Likely)

		('000 Tonnes)		
Sl. No.	State	1989-90	1990-91 (likely)	
1	2	3	4	
1.	Gujarat	19	13	
2.	Madhya Pradesh	1408	2003	
3.	Maharashtra	100	189	
4.	Rajasthan	135	160	
5.	Uttar Pradesh	28	32	
6.	Others	25	43	
	All India	1715	2440	

*Districtwise Estimates of Production of Soyabean in Rajasthan during 1989-90 and 1990-91*

Sl. No.	State	1989-90		1990-91 (likely)
		1	2	
	DISTRICT			
1.	Kota		87	75
2.	Bundi		8	21
3.	Jhalawar		19	29
4.	Chittor		20	34
5.	Banswara		1	1
State Total			135	160

**Marketing of Rich in Packets by NAFED**

5001. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether NAFED are marketing rice in packets without date of packing and maximum selling price on it; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) Yes, Sir. NAFED is marketing rice in 5 Kgs. packet to the consumers. To save the consumers of the inconvenience during the lunch hours, packets are prepared in advance.

(b) NAFED has been advised to indicate the date of packing and maximum selling price on the packets.

[*Translation*]

**Survey of Flood and Drought Affected Areas in U.P.**

5002. SHRI ANAND RATNA MAURYA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a survey of drought and flood affected areas of Uttar Pradesh has been conducted through satellite during the last three years; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b). An Agricultural Drought Assessment and Monitoring System has been evolved as one of the major remote sensing applications projects. The drought assessment is based on the analysis of satellite

data on the extent of green vegetation cover as well as the vigour of this cover and presently being conducted for 240 districts in 10 States. Comparison of vegetation status and development trend in any biweekly period when compared with the trends of previous years helps in the assessment of drought conditions. The results of this assessment are published in biweekly drought bulletins for facilitating contingency action. Under this project, monitoring of drought in Uttar Pradesh was undertaken during 1989 and 1990 which also continues during 1991.

Survey of areas affected by floods in Ganga and its tributaries in parts of Uttar Pradesh was conducted in 1988 and 1990 seasons.

[*English*]

**DMS and Mother Dairy Booths**

5003. SHRI RAM BADAN:  
SHRI SHIV SHARAN VERMA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the existing number of booths of DMS and Mother Dairy in Delhi;

(b) whether the Government propose to open more booths in Delhi during 1991; and

(c) if so, the places where these booths are proposed to be opened?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI K.C. LENKA): (a) The existing No. of booths of DMS and Mother Dairy are as follows:-

(i)	D.M.S.	
	Morning	829
	Evening	522
		1351

(ii) Mother Dairy	
No. of Bulk Vending booths	350
No. of insulated containers	241
	591

(Both Bulk Vending booths and insulated containers operate morning & evening)

(b) There are no proposals to open any DMS booths. The Mother Dairy proposes to set up more booths during 1991. Out of these, 17 are under construction. For the remaining 8 booths, Mother Dairy has applied to local authorities for allotment of land.

(c) The locations of 17 new booths of Mother Dairy are:-

1. Sarita Vihar (Pocket C)
2. Pushpa Vihar (Sector. III)
3. Panchsheel Park
4. Kalkaji Extension
5. Alkananda
6. Vasant Kunj (Sector B)
7. Shalimar Bagh (Pocket S)
8. Vikas Puri (Block A)
9. Vikas Puri (Block D)
10. Rajouri Garden (G-8)
11. Paschim Puri (GH-9)
12. Paschim Puri (GH-14)
13. Indira Enclave

14. Mayur Vihar (Phase. II)
15. Mayur Vihar Extn. (Phase. II)
16. Pandav Nagar
17. Lakshmi Nagar

[*Translation*]

#### Setting up of Post and Telegraph Offices in Gujarat

5004. SHRI CHANDUBHAI DESHMUKH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the target fixed for setting up of post and telegraph offices in Bharuch, Baroda and Surat districts of Gujarat during 1990-91;

(b) whether the target has been achieved;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the number of post and telegraph offices proposed to be set up during 1991-92?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) The target for opening of post Offices and Telegraph Offices in districts of Bharuch, Baroda and Surat are given in the attached statement-I.

(b) The target for opening of Post Offices has been achieved only in respect of Surat district. There has been a shortfall of 1 and 5 in the case of Bharuch and Baroda districts respectively. In respect of Telegraph Offices, the target could not be achieved in any of the district. However, in the case of Bharuch district the shortfall has been to the extent of 5 in this respect.

(c) The shortfall in opening of post offices in Baroda district has been mainly due to late receipt of proposals and in the case of Bharuch district, the proposal did not meet the requirements of the departmental norms. The target in respect of Telegraph Offices

could not be achieved fully due to shortage/non-availability of equipment.

(d) The target fixed for opening of Post Offices and Telegraph Offices during 1991-92 are given in the attached statement-II.

#### STATEMENT-I

##### *Districtwise Targets for Opening of Post Offices and Telegraph Offices in 1990-91*

<i>District</i>	<i>Post Offices</i>	<i>Telegraph Offices</i>
Bharuch	4	8
Baroda	10	2
Surat	8	10

#### STATEMENT - II

##### *Districtwise Targets for Opening of Post Offices and Telegraph Offices in 1991-92*

<i>District</i>	<i>Post Offices</i>	<i>Telegraph Offices</i>
Bharuch	4	6
Baroda	9	4
Surat	9	7

[English]

#### **Cultivation of Sabai Grass**

5005. SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI:  
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to grow Sabai grass on commercial scale in Orissa under Central scheme;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI K.C.  
LENKA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Sabai grass has no fodder value. There is also no such proposal received from the Government of Orissa.

[Translation]

#### **Opening of Rural Telephone Exchanges in Madhya Pradesh**

5006. SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA:  
Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of rural telephone exchanges opened in Madhya Pradesh during 1990-91, district-wise details thereof;

(b) whether the rural telephone exchanges opened during 1990-91 have not yet started functioning; if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the details of the scheme formulated by the Government to open rural telephone exchanges during 1991-92 and the names of the places where these exchanges are likely to be opened?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE

MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) 167 Rural Telephone Exchanges as per details given in the attached statement - I (district-wise) were opened during 1990-91.

(b) No Sir. All Exchanges opened during 1990-91 have started functioning.

(c) 152 Rural Telephone Exchanges as per details given in the attached statement-II are tentatively Planned to be opened in Madhya Pradesh during 1991-92 on the basis of existing anticipated 10 and above paid demands.

### STATEMENT - I

#### *New Exchanges Opened During 1990-91*

<i>Sl. No</i>	<i>Name of District</i>	<i>No. of exchanges opened</i>
1	2	3
1.	Balaghat	5
2.	Bastar	6
3.	Betul	1
4.	Bhind	2
5.	Bhopal	2
6.	Bilaspur	7
7.	Chhattarpur	4
8.	Chhindwara	4
9.	Damoh	3
10.	Datia	2
11.	Dewas	5
12.	Dhar	6



<i>Sl. No</i>	<i>Name of District</i>	<i>No. of exchanges opened</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
13.	Durg	1
14.	Guna	5
15.	Gwalior	1
16.	Hoshingabad	3
17.	Indore	5
18.	Jabalpur	3
19.	Khandwa	7
20.	Khargone	10
21.	Mandla	2
22.	Mandsaur	12
23.	Morena	4
24.	Narsinghpur	4
25.	Panna	2
26.	Raigarh	5
27.	Raipur	3
28.	Rajgarh	2
29.	Rajnandgaon	1
30.	Rattlam	5
31.	Rewa	4
32.	Sagar	4
33.	Surguja-2-	2

<i>Sl. No</i>	<i>Name of District</i>	<i>No. of exchanges opened</i>
1	2	3
34.	Satna	2
35.	Sehore	3
36.	Seoni	4
37.	Shahdol	2
38.	Shajapur	8
39.	Shivpuri	4
40.	Sidhi	1
41.	Tikamgarh	2
42.	Ujjain	6
43.	Vidisha	4
44.	Raisen	1
Total:		167 Nos.

**STATEMENT - II**

*List of Telephone Exchanges Proposed to be Opened During 1991-92*

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of Place</i>	<i>District</i>
1	2	3
1.	Jamli	Indore
2.	Ambachandan	Indore
3.	Bargonda	Indore
4.	Panod	Indore
5.	Baghrajji	Jabalpur
6.	Kundam	Jabalpur

---

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of Place</i>	<i>District</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
7.	Pindrai	Jabalpur
8.	Ghana	Jabalpur
9.	Jawa	Rewa
10.	Dabhora	Rewa
11.	Kakar	Rewa
12.	Borai	Durg
13.	Utai	Durg
14.	Mushra	Rajnandgaon
15.	Arjuni	Rajnandgaon
16.	Mohalla	Rajanandgaon
17.	Kapsi	Bastar
18.	Durge	Baster
19.	Kendal	Baster
20.	Sarola	Baster
21.	Bareli	Raipur
22.	Bhakhra	Raipur
23.	Sirpur	Raipur
24.	Arjuni	Raipur
25.	Sonadhi	Raipur
26.	Kothari	Bilaspur
27.	Podi-Uprora	Bilaspur
28.	Kartala	Bilaspur

---

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of Place</i>	<i>District</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
29.	Khami	Bilaspur
30.	Ghutku	Bilaspur
31.	Dhurkot	Bilaspur
32.	Sakarra	Bilaspur
33.	Solar	Raigarh
34.	Togi	Raigarh
35.	Ludek	Raigarh
36.	Manora	Raigarh
37.	Patna	Surguja
38.	Nagpur	Surguja
39.	Tala	Shahdol
40.	Khanondi	Shahdol
41.	Sigmi	Satna
42.	Sirpura	Satna
43.	Tripalpur	Satna
44.	Suhawal	Satna
45.	Jasso	Satna
46.	Gaisabad	Damoh
47.	Madiadoh	Damoh
48.	Hinota	Damoh
49.	Bardha	Sagar

---

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of Place</i>	<i>District</i>
1	2	3
50.	Parodia Nonagir	Sagar
51.	Tada	Sagar
52.	Sahajpur	Sagar
53.	Baritha	Sagar
54.	Gulganj	Chhatarpur
55.	Ganj	Chhatarpur
56.	Kari	Tikamgarh
57.	Palera	Tikamgarh
58.	Barah	Bhind
59.	Chanokhar	Bhind
60.	Dimni	Morena
61.	Dudhera	Morena
62.	S hampur	Morena
63.	Premsar	Merena
64.	Madwasa	Shivpuri
65.	Bira	Shivpuri
66.	Bamori	Guna
67.	Odher	Guna
68.	Binodora	Guna
69.	Sirsi	Guna
70.	Bahadurpur	Guna

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of Place</i>	<i>District</i>
1	2	3
71.	Rajpur	Guna
72.	Achalgarh	Guna
73.	Utila	Gwalior
74.	Dariapur	Datia
75.	Jam	Balaghat
76.	Kanaki	Balaghat
77.	Dhanora	Seoni
78.	Sehora	Seoni
79.	Narainganj	Mandla
80.	Khatia	Mandla
81.	Ghaghari	Mandla
82.	Khajuri	Bhopal
83.	Janpur	Sehore
84.	Fundra	Sehore
85.	Siras	Chhindwara
86.	Sawri	Chhindwara
87.	Badgaon	Chhindwara
88.	Pandrikheda	Chhindwara
89.	Sukhakhedi	Narsinghpur
90.	Deonagar	Narsinghpur
91.	Lathgaon	Narsinghpur
92.	Nandner	Narsinghpur

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of Place</i>	<i>District</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
93.	Ramgarh	Ujjain
94.	Dongarkheda	Ujjain
95.	Akasoda	Ujjain
96.	Gunawad	Ujjain
97.	Kanwas	Ujjain
98.	Khaparia	Hoshangabad
99.	Appagaon	Hoshangabad
100.	Gatona	Hoshangabad
101.	Tenegaon	Hoshangabad
102.	Simri	Hoshangabad
103.	Khelibazar	Betul
104.	Khoradi	Betul
105.	Gorgala	Khandwa
106.	Charwa	Khandwa
107.	Ambada	Khandwa
108.	Bori	Khandwa
109.	Jainbad	Khandwa
110.	Pataliya	Dhar
111.	Ahu	Dhar
112.	Kadatkala	Dhar
113.	Chainpur	Dhar
114.	Mohanpur	Dhar

---

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of Place</i>	<i>District</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
115.	Taloon	Khargone
116.	Chachoriya Patli	Khargone
117.	Nagalwadi	Khargone
118.	Rangaon	Khargone
119.	Desgaon	Khargone
120.	Umarkhed	Khargone
121.	Keli	Khargone
122.	Kanapur	Khargone
123.	Bamandi	Khargone
124.	Hanspalia	Ratlam
125.	Dhanasuta	Ratlam
126.	Bori	Ratlam
127.	Kandanpur	Ratlam
128.	Chardo	Ratlam
129.	Jat	Ratlam
130.	Parseda	Ratlam
131.	Mandwi	Ratlam
132.	Tankher	Ratlam
133.	Khurwa	Ratlam
134.	Harkiya Khor	Mandsour
135.	Choukadi	Mandsour
136.	Athana	Mandsour



<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of Place</i>	<i>District</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
137.	Minbod	Mandsour
138.	Khedora	Jhabua
139.	Nawii	Jhabua
140.	Mahua	Jhabua
141.	Piplia Sarak	Dewas
142.	Godta	Dewas
143.	Pipla Kota	Dewas
144.	Agrod	Dewas
145.	Bowi	Dewas
146.	Lahori	Shajapur
147.	Gopipur	Shajapur
148.	Choli Palai	Shajapur
149.	Polai Khurd	Shajapur
150.	Gulwada	Rajgarh
151.	Karedi	Shajapur

[English]

**Inner Line Permit System**

5007. SHRI SHANKARSINH  
VAGHELA:  
DR. A.K. PATEL:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Inner Line permit is required for persons desiring to visit Mizoram, Nagaland or Meghalaya;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government propose to review the existing orders regarding Inner Line Permit System;

(d) if so, by when it is likely to be re-

viewed; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIM. M. JACOB): (a) Mizoram and Nagaland are protected Areas so declared under the Foreigners (Protected Areas) Order 1958, and Meghalaya is a Restricted area under the Foreigners (Restricted Areas) Order, 1963. All foreigners, other than citizens of Bhutan, require permits to enter these areas. Under the Bengal Eastern Frontier Regulation, 1873, even Indian citizens, not normally resident in certain parts of Nagaland and Mizoram, require permission to visit these areas.

(b) Various factors like proximity to the International border, general law and order situation, sensitivity of the areas and presence of insurgent elements etc. are the reasons.

(c) to (e). The orders pertaining to Inner Line Permit System are reviewed from time to time keeping in view the needs and exigencies of the situation.

[Translation]

#### Closure of Mines

5008. SHRI MANJAY LAL: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of mines in the country are lying closed;

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

(c) whether the Government have for-

mulated any scheme for their revival by adopting new technology; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the time by which these mines are likely to be reopened, State-Wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI BALRAM SINGH YADAV): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

#### Looting of Cash of R.M.S. Department, Varanasi

5009. SHRIRAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether about three lakhs of rupees meant for payment to the employees of RMS department, Varanasi had been looted in the broad day light;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) and (b). On 1.7.89 at about 1210 hours, a sum of Rs. 2,95,325-11 was looted by three armed robbers when it was being conveyed in a cycle-rickshaw from Varanasi Mail Office to Varanasi Sub-record Office at a distance of about one K.M. This amount also included a sum of Rs. 78,415-65 recovered as Cooperative Society dues from the employees.

(c) The case was immediately reported to the police. The police investigation is in progress. Departmental proceedings against the officials responsible for the various lapses noticed during investigation are also in progress.

[English]

**Horse Breeding Centres**

5010. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of horse breeding centres in the country; State-wise;
- (b) whether any Central assistance to given to these centres; and
- (c) the details of the breed that are

reared at these centres?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI K.C. LENKA): (a) and (c). A statement showing the number of Government and registered private horse breeding centres alongwith the breeds reared is enclosed at statement I & II respectively.

(b) Central assistance was given to some of the State Government horse breeding farms during the 7th Plan Period.

## STATEMENT-I

Statement showing number of Government Horse Breeding Centres and Name of Breeds Reared (State-wise)

S. No.	Name of States	Number of Horse Breeding Centre						Name of breeds
		Farms	Units	Service centres				
1	2	3	4	5	6			
1.	Gujarat	1	—	10			Kathiawari	
2.	Haryana	1*	1*	1			Thoroughbred	
3.	Himachal Pradesh	1	—	—			Spiti	
4.	Jammu & Kashmir	1	—	—			Zanskari	
5.	Manipur	1	—	25			Manipur	
6.	Punjab	—	1*	6			Thoroughbred/ Halfbred	
7.	Rajasthan	—	—	7			Marwari	
8.	Uttar Pradesh	1*	2 + 1*	30			Kathiawari	
9.	Maharashtra	—	—	11			Thoroughbreds	
		6	5	90				

\*Belong to Remount Veterinary Crops, Ministry of Defence. they are maintaining Thoroughbred (Indian), Trooper Horse (Halfbred) Arab, *Halflinger*, *Pack Ponies & mules*.

*Private Stud Farms Registered with Ministry of Agriculture Government of India.*

<i>States</i>	<i>Number of Stud Farms</i>	<i>Breed</i>
1. Bihar	1	
2. Delhi	6	
3. Gujarat	2	
4. Haryana	23	
5. Karnataka	19	
6. Madhya Pradesh	2	THOROUGHBREDS
7. Maharashtra	21	
8. Punjab	24	
9. Tamil Nadu	4	
10. Rajasthan	24	
11. Uttar Pradesh	8	
<b>Total:</b>	<b>134</b>	

**Opening of New Telephone Exchanges, P.C.Os. in Himachal Pradesh**

5011. PROF. PREM DHUMAL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the new telephone exchanges and Public Call Offices opened in Himachal Pradesh during 1990-91; and

(b) the details of new telephone exchanges likely to be opened during 1991-92?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) Twenty one new Telephone Exchanges were opened in Himachal Pradesh during 1990-91. The details are given in Statement-I

Sixty six Public Telephones (Public Call Offices) were opened during this period. The details thereof are given in Statement-II

(b) The following 11 new telephone exchanges are likely to be opened during 1991-92:-

<i>S.NO.</i>	<i>Station</i>	<i>District</i>
1.	Karlosti-Makra	Bilaspur
2.	Kashmir	Hamirpur
3.	Lagroo	Kangra
4.	Ghanari	Una
5.	Shergaon	Sirmour
6.	Chandesh	Mandi
7.	Darang	Mandi
8.	Thal Tukhor	Mandi
9.	Hurla	Kullu
10.	Bhutti	Kullu
11.	Shimla	Shimla

**New Telephone Exchanges Opened During 1990-91 in Himachal Pradesh**

<i>S.NO.</i>	<i>Name of Exchange</i>	<i>New Capacity (Lines)</i>
1.	Babhaneer	25
2.	Bhararu	25
3.	Chabuttra	25
4.	Chakloo	25
5.	Charkhari	25
6.	Dalash	45
7.	Daulatpur	25
8.	Dhameta	25
9.	Dhuhdan	25
10.	Gaupa	56

<i>S.NO.</i>	<i>Name of Exchange</i>	<i>New Capacity (Lines)</i>
11.	Jwalapur	25
12.	Khajjar	25
13.	Kodbehza	56
14.	Mandhawani	45
15.	Malti	25
16.	Nerwa	45
17.	Panjehra	88
18.	Piplughat	25
19.	Ropa	25
20.	Sapog	45
21.	Thathal	25

## STATEMENT-II

*Public Telephones opened during 1990-91 in Himachal Pradesh*

<i>TYPE</i>	<i>STATION</i>	<i>NUMBER</i>
<i>LOCAL</i>	Hamirpur (Bus Stand)	01
	Palampur (Maranda Rly Stn.)	01
	Palampur (Civil Hospital)	01
	Palampur (Noogal Cafe)	01
	Palampur (Taxi Stand)	01
	Palampur (HPO)	01
	Shimla	13
	Solan	04

---

<i>TYPE</i>	<i>STATION</i>	<i>NUMBER</i>
	Amarpur	01
	Badori	01
	Barog	01
	Bhararoo	01
	Chhamoh	01
	Dehra	01
	Harod	01
	Hinner	01
	Jethladevi	01
	Kafota	01
	Kandral	01
	Kasauli	02
	Kohla	01
	Kotbeja	01
	Mashobra	02
	Mera-Masit	01
	Mohal	01
	Mahgra	01
	Parwanoo	02
	Rakh	01
	Sairi	01
	Shimla	03
	Tihra (Sujanpur)	01

---



	<i>TYPE</i>	<i>STATION</i>	<i>NUMBER</i>
1.	<i>Long Distance</i>	Arlu	01
2.		Grahan	01
3.		Jamtah	01
4.		Lagroo	01
5.		Talell	01
6.	<i>STD</i>	Meloodganj	01
7.		Shimla	02
8.		Kullu	01
9.		Manali	01
10.		Mandi	01
11.		Hamirpur	02
12.		Bilaspur	01
		Una	01
			66

**Modernisation of Rourkela Steel Plant**

5012. KUMARI FARIDA TCPNO:  
SHRI SRIBALLAV PANI-  
GRAHI:

Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) the amount earned by Rourkela Steel Plant from export of pipes during the last two years, year-wise;

(b) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to increase the

production in the Plant to boost exports;

(c) the time by which the first phase of modernisation of the plant is likely to be completed and the expenditure incurred thereon so far; and

(d) the number of persons employed during the last two years and are likely to be employed, category-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) There have been no exports of pipes from Rourkela Steel Plant

during the last two years.

(b) While the exports at the Company (SAIL) level are planned and undertaken keeping in view the international market and product requirement in mind, steps taken to improve the general production and productivity of the steel plant include:

- i) Change in work culture conducive to higher productivity and quality coupled with strict adherence to technological norms;
- ii) Modernisation and technological upgradation of the plant alongwith ensuring adequate availability of

inputs of right quality and quantity;

- iii) Special drive to increase awareness to reduce energy consumption and improved maintenance of plant and equipment.

(c) Phase-I of modernisation of Rourkela Steel Plant is expected to be completed by July, 1993.

The expenditure of Phase-I of RSP modernisation incurred upto July, 1991 is Rs. 196.43 crores.

(d) The number of persons employed at Rourkela Steel Plant during the past two years are as follows:

	<i>Executives</i>	<i>Non-executives</i>	<i>Total</i>
1989-90	107	271	378
1990-91	93	701	794
Persons likely to be employed in			
1991-92	50	521	571

The actual recruitment will depend upon the requirement.

The manpower budgeting is done on a yearly basis, where the manpower for different units is worked out. The above recruitment plan of RSP is based on the manpower budget for 1991-92.

#### **Winding up of Post Offices in Guntur District of Andhra Pradesh**

5013. PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria fixed for opening of post offices;

(b) Whether some sub-post offices in Guntur District of Andhra Pradesh are likely to be wound up; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P. V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) The norms for opening of Post Offices are given in the Statement attached.

(b) No Post Office in Guntur District of Andhra Pradesh is likely to be wound up.

(c) Does not arise.

**STATEMENT*****Norms for Opening of Post Offices:  
Effective From 1.4.1991. Branch Post  
Office:***

In normal Rural Areas.

***i) Population:-***

3000 population in a group of villages.

***ii) Distance:***

The minimum distance from the nearest existing post office will be 3 Kmts.

***iii) Anticipated income:***

The minimum anticipated revenue will be 33-1/3% of the cost.

i) In Hilly, Tribal, Desert and in accessible Rural Areas;

***Population:***

500 population in an individual village or 1000 population in a group of villages.

***ii) Distance:-***

The distance limit will be the same as above except that in hilly areas, the minimum distance limit can be relaxed by the Directorate.

***iii) Anticipated income:-***

The minimum anticipated income will be 15% of the cost.

***SUB POST OFFICES:***

In so far as Urban areas are concerned the norms for opening Post Offices are as follows:-

i) The anticipated income should not be

less than the anticipated cost. At the first review, the actual income should be 5% more than the actual cost.

ii) No new post offices should be opened within 2 Kmts. of an existing Post Office (1.5 Kmts. in the case of metropolitan and other cities with a population of 20 lakh and above.

**Irrigation Potential**

5014. SHRI SUDHIR GIRI : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the irrigation potential created upto the end of the Sixth Five-Year-Plan;

(b) the target fixed for the creation of additional irrigation potential in the Seventh Five-Year-Plan;

(c) the extent to which this target has been achieved; and

(d) the target fixed for 1991-92 in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): (a) 675.3 lakh hectares.

(b) and (c) Against the target of 129.1 lakh hectares for Seventh Five Year Plan, the anticipated achievement is reported to be 122.1 lakh hectares.

(d) 26.23 lakh hectares.

[Translation]

**Opening of Post Offices and Telegraph Offices in Rural Areas**

5015. SHRI RAJENDRA KUMAR SHARMA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of post and telegraph offices proposed to be opened in rural areas of the country during Eighth Five Year Plan;

(b) the criteria fixed for opening new post and telegraph offices in rural areas; and

(c) the number of post telegraph offices proposed to be opened in Rampur district of Uttar Pradesh?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P. V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) While the department proposes to set up about 6000 post offices in the rural areas during 8th plans, the final picture will emerge only when the 8th plan is finalised. Department of Telecommunication has planned to provide Public Telephone at village Panchayat Headquarters during 1991-95. Phonocom Telegraph service at selected Public Telephones will be opened depending upon Public demand.

(b) The criteria fixed for opening new post offices is given in the attached Statement. Demand and feasibility are both taken into consideration for opening a Telegraph Office in rural areas.

(c) No request for opening post office in Rampur district is pending at present. However, the target for opening of post offices for Moradabad Postal Division which also includes Rampur district has been fixed at 6 (six) for 1991-92 subject to justification.

Phonocom Telegraph Service at 53 places is planned to be opened in Rampur district in 1991-92.

#### STATEMENT

Criteria/Norms fixed for opening new post offices in rural areas effective from 1.4.1991.

The following norms for opening branch post offices effective from 1-4-1991 have been adopted.

(i) *Population:*

a) In Normal areas:

3000 population in a group of villages (including the PPO villages).

(b) In the Hilly, Tribal, Desert and Inaccessible areas:

500 population in an individual village or 1000 population in a group of villages.

ii) *Distance:*

a) In normal areas:-

The minimum distance from the nearest existing post office will be 3 kms.

b) In Hilly, Tribal, Desert and Inaccessible areas:

The distance limit will be the same as above except that in hilly areas, the minimum distance limit can be relaxed by the Directorate in cases where such relaxation is warranted by special circumstances which should be clearly explained while submitting a proposal.

(iii) *Anticipated income:*

(a) In normal areas:

The minimum anticipated revenue will be 33-1/2% of cost.

(b) *In hilly, tribal, desert and Inaccessible areas:*

The minimum anticipated income will be 15% of the cost.

*Departmental sub post offices (Plan)*

Since November, 1987 Departmental sub post offices are also sanctioned under the Plan scheme subject to the following

conditions:-

(i) The scheme covers departmental sub-offices to be set up on project areas, new industrial estates/townships/satellite colonies developed in the periphery of cities/urban agglomerations and other similar developments which have come up in new areas in pursuance of the plan activities of State and Central Government departments and agencies. In other words, the concept of Postal sector plan to be enlarged to cover the postal infrastructure required for the overall National Plan.

(ii) The proposed sub office should have a minimum anticipated work-load of 5 hours per day.

(iii) While departmental sub offices are expected to be financially self-supporting, rural areas a loss up to Rs. 2400 per annum is allowed (Rs. 4800/- in hilly/ backward/ tribal areas).

[English]

#### Telecommunications System in Goa

5016. SHRI HARISH NARAYAN PRABHU ZANTYE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether telecommunications system in Goa is not working satisfactorily;

(b) if so, the steps the Government propose to take to improve the telecommunication system there;

(c) whether Government have any plan to convert all exchanges in Goa into the electronic exchanges; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI

P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) The performance of telecom network in Goa is generally satisfactory.

(b) However, to further improve the telecommunication system in Goa, the following steps have been taken:

(i) All the 48 exchanges have been made automatic

(ii) STD facility is being introduced in more areas progressively.

(iii) Upgradation of the internal and the external plants has been undertaken.

(c) Yes Sir.

(d) It is proposed to convert all the exchanges except Panjim and Vasco into electronic by the end of 8th Plan.

#### Employment to Next of Kin of Communal Riot Victims

5017. SHRI DHARMANNA MONDAYA SADUL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scheme has been formulated by the Union/State Government to provide employment to the next-of-kin of those killed in communal riots in U.P. and other parts of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the jobs are likely to be provided to them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): (a) to (c). The information is being collected from State Govts. and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Arrests Under TADA**

5018. SHRI BALRAJ PASSI:  
SHRIMATI MAHENDRA  
KUMARI:  
SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons detained under the Terrorists and Disruptive Activities (Prevention) Act as on April 1, 1990 State-wise;

(b) the number of those included in above whose detention was revoked or who were released on bail or were convicted on substantial charges during 1991, separately, State-wise;

(c) the number of additional detainees during 1990-91, State-wise;

(d) the total number of detainees as on March 31, 1991, State-wise;

(e) the number of review cases referred by the State Governments/U.T administrations to the Union Government pending as on April 1, 1991;

(f) whether any complaints regarding misuse of the Act have been received by the Government; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): (a), (c) and (d). A statement regarding available information regarding persons arrested under the Terrorist and Disruptive Activities (Prevention) Act is attached.

(b) Details are not readily available. They are being collected from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(e) Under TADA, the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations are not required to refer cases for review to the Union Government.

(f) and (g). Yes, Sir. Some complaints regarding alleged misuse of the Act have been received. Appropriate guidelines have been issued to ensure that there is no mis-carriage of justice

## STATEMENT

Ser. No.	Name of State	No. of persons detained under TADA as on 31.3.90 (Part (a))	No. of Addl. deteneues during 1990-91 (Part (c))	Total No. of deteneues as on 31.3.91 (Part (d))
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2389	542	2931
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	29	9	38
3.	Assam	4593	2505	7098
4.	Bihar	15	17	32*
5.	Gujarat	6449	6077	1256
6.	Haryana	366	159	525
7.	Himachal Pradesh	21	20	41
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	983	230	1213
9.	Maharashtra	426	167	593
10.	Manipur	766	91	857

Ser. No.	Name of State	No. of persons detained under TADA as on 31.3.90 (Part (a))	No. of Addl. detenues during 1990-91 Part (c))	Total No. of detenues as on 31.3.91 Part (d))
1	2	3	4	5
11.	Punjab	9552	2628	12180
12.	Rajasthan	90	210	300
13.	Uttar Pradesh	157	73	230
14.	West Bengal	525	—	525
		26361	12728	39089

\*Fig as on 31.12.90



### Working of Traffic Lights During Night In Delhi

5019. SHRI V. SREENIVASA  
PRASAD:  
SHRI M.V. CHAN-  
DRASHEKARA MUR-  
THY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of accidents have taken place in Delhi due to the failure of traffic lights during the last few months;

(b) whether most of the traffic lights in Delhi are kept off during the night; and

(c) if so, whether the Government propose to keep those lights in working condition during the night to check accidents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). No, Sir. The traffic lights are not kept off during night time. However, depending upon the volume of traffic at an intersection during night, the usual cycle length of most traffic signals are revised and put on blinker mode.

[*Translation*]

### S.T.D. Facility in Alwar District of Rajasthan

5020. SHRIMATI KRISHNENDRA KAUR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the time by which S.T.D. facility is likely to be provided at Lakshman Garh, Kherali and Kathmoor in Alwar district of Rajasthan; and

(b) the time by which electronic system is likely to be introduced in telephone network of Bharatpur and Deeg?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P. V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) Kherali is proposed to be provided with S.T.D. facility during 1992-93; S.T.D. facility at Lakshman Garh and Kathmoor has not been proposed as per present plan.

(b) Electronic exchanges at Bharatpur and Deeg are proposed to be opened during 1992-93 and 1991-92 respectively.

[*English*]

### Development of Aralam Farm in Kerala

5021. SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have any proposal for the development of Aralam farm in Kerala; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b). No, Sir. However, State Farms Corporation of India (SFCEI) who manage Aralam Farm have a programme for its development with National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) financing.

[*Translation*]

### Setting up of Electronic Telephone Exchanges in Bihar

5022. SHRI SHIVA SHARAN SINHA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to

set up electronic exchanges in Vaishali, Lalganj, Sarai, Goraul, Sahebganj, Deoria and Saraiya in Muzaffara and Vaishali District of Bihar; and

(b) if so, the time by which these are likely to be setup?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P. V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) Yes, Sir. Except Vaishali where there is no telephone exchange at present due to non availability of requisite paid demands.

(b) Sarai, Electronic Exchange is already set up. Lalganj: Planned to be replaced by electronic exchange during 1991-92.;

Goraul	Planned to be replaced
Sahebganj	by Electronic Exchanges
Deoria	
Saraiya	progressively during
	1991-95

[English]

#### Norms for Opening of New Post Offices

5023. SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the places where new post offices are proposed to be opened during 1991-92 in Krishna District of Andhra Pradesh;

(b) the norms fixed for opening of different categories of Post Offices in the country;

(c) whether the Government propose to relax the norms in respect of rural areas to cover every village in the country; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P. V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) It is proposed to open, subject to justification, Post Offices at Mustikunta, Ogirala and Ayurupudi Villages of Krishna District, Andhra Pradesh during 1991-92.

(b) Norms for opening of Post Offices have been given in the Statement attached.

(c) and (d). The Government have recently revised the norms which are effective from 1.4.91.

#### STATEMENT

*Norms for opening of Post Offices; Effective From 1.4.1991. Branchpost Offices:-*

In normal Rural Areas.

*i) Population:-*

3000 population in group of villages.

*ii) Distance:*

The minimum distance from the nearest existing post office will be 3 Kmts.

*iii) Anticipated income:*

The minimum anticipated revenue will be 33-1/3% of the cost.

*i) In Hilly, Tribal, Desert and in accessible Rural Areas;*

*Population:*

500 population in an individual village or 1000 population in a group of villages.

*ii) Distance:-*

The distance limit will be the same as above except that in hilly areas, the minimum distance limit can be relaxed by the Directorate.

*iii) Anticipated income:-*

The minimum anticipated income will be 15% of the cost.

**SUB POST OFFICES:**

In so far as Urban areas are concerned the norms for opening Post Offices are as follows:-

i) The anticipated income should not be less than the anticipated cost. At the first review, the actual income should be 5% more than the actual cost.

ii) No new post offices should be opened within 2 Kmts. of an existing Post Office (1.5 Kmts. in the cost of metropolitan and other cities with a population of 20 lakh and above.

*[Translation]***Central Assistance for Improvement of Jail System in Maharashtra**

5024. SHRI VILASRAO NAGNATHRAO GUNDEWAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether that Government of Maharashtra has submitted any scheme to the Union Government for financial assistance to improve the existing system of jails in the State; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS

AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIM.M. JACOB): (a) and (b). The Government of India is implementing a Scheme for Modernisation of Prison Administration under which funds are released to the various State Governments, including the State Government of Maharashtra. The Central Government have released a sum of Rs. 120.41 lakhs over the period 1987 to 1991 for modernisation of the jails in Maharashtra on the bases of proposal received from the State Government.

*[English]***Demands of Andaman and Nicobar Motor Vehicles Drivers' Union**

5025. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any charter of demands in March 1991 from the Andaman and Nicobar Motor Vehicles Drivers Union, Saidpur, Portblair;

(b) if so, the details of their demands and the action taken thereon;

(c) whether the Motor Vehicle drivers in Andaman and Nicobar Islands have been on strike since July 15, 1991;

(d) whether the Government have received complaints regarding atrocities on them by the police;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIM.M.

JACOB): (a) and (b). The A & N Administration received a letter dated 15.3.91 from the Andaman and Nicobar Motor Vehicles Drivers Union containing the following demands:-

i) Immediate release of all withheld licenses.

ii) Changing of licensing authority to civil officer.

iii) Harassment of drivers by Traffic Police Personnel who are doing quite a number of challans, may be stopped.

These demands were considered by the A & N Administration and the same were not found to be justifiable.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) No, Sir.

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

#### **Adoption of Advance Technology by SAIL**

5026. SHRI VIJAY NAVAL PATIL: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether any new technology in production of steel is proposed to be adopted by the Steel Authority of India;

(b) if so, whether SAIL is seeking interaction with the Technology, Information, Forecasting and Assessment Council for advance technology; and

(c) if so, the progress made so far in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) Introduction of upto date technology is a continuous process in the

Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) and therefore it is inevitable that new technologies in steel production would continue to be adopted thereat.

(b) and (c). Though SAIL are not seeking any assistance from the Technology, Information, Forecasting and Assessment Council (TIFAC) for selection and introduction of new technology, interactions do take place. SAIL has been selected by TIFAC for creating a data base for iron and steel technologies, and have also prepared reports at the request of TIFAC.

[*Translation*]

#### **Free Ration Facility For Police Personnel In Union Territories**

5027. SHRI B.L. SHARMA PREM:  
SHRI SAJJAN KUMAR:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the police personnel are provided with free ration facility in some Union Territories;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether this facility has been provided to Delhi Police personnel; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): (a) and (b). Only 45 police personnel, who are posted at look out posts situated in uninhabited islands of Andaman & Nicobar Administration are being paid free ration facility or Rs. 183/- per month in lieu thereof. No such facility is available to the Police Personnel of other Union Territories.

(c) and (d). No proposal to provide free ration facility to Delhi Police personnel is under consideration of the Government.

[English]

#### **Irrigation Projects In Tamil Nadu**

5028. SHRI R. RAMASWAMY: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the irrigation projects

in Tamil Nadu pending with the Union Government; and

(b) the time by which those are likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). A statement giving the details of new major and medium irrigation projects in Tamil Nadu with Union Government and their status of techno-economic appraisal is attached.

## STATEMENT

*Status of New Major and Medium Irrigation Projects*

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of Project</i>	<i>Estimated Cost (Rs. Crores)</i>	<i>Benefits (Thousand Hectares)</i>	<i>Present Status</i>
1	2	3	4	5

## MAJOR SCHEME

- |    |  |       |       |  |
|----|--|-------|-------|--|
| 1. | Modernisation of Cauvery Delta Phase-I | 78.80 | 70.00 | The project has been recommended by the Advisory Committee for approval by the Planning Commission in May, 1989 for Rs. 7800 lakhs (S. R. 87) subject to the clearance from the inter-state angle. The State Government have been requested to supply a copy of the Project Report to the State Government of Karnataka and obtain their concurrence as they objected to the project proposal. Meanwhile Cauvery Water Disputes Tribunal has been constituted to adjudicate, sharing of Cauvery Water. |
|----|--|-------|-------|--|

## MEDIUM SCHEME

- |    |                             |       |       |  |
|----|-----------------------------|-------|-------|--|
| 2. | Anaimaduvu Reservoir Scheme | 11.46 | 2.821 | The project for estimated cost of Rs. 1146 |
|----|-----------------------------|-------|-------|--|

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Estimated Cost (Rs. Crores)	Benefits (Thousand Hectares)	Present Status
1	2	3	4	5
<p>lakhs has been considered acceptable by Advisory Committee in the meeting held on 18.5.1989. The Planning Commission in 4/90 has sought clarification regarding forest clearance.</p>				

**Food Control Projects In Orissa**

5029. SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the details including the estimated cost of the flood control projects in Orissa pending with the Union Government;

(b) the time by which those are likely to be cleared; and

(c) the details of Central assistance provided to Orissa for control of floods in the State during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): (a) There is no flood control projects from Orissa pending with the Central Government for clearance.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Government of India is providing Central loan assistance to the Government of Orissa towards the flood control component of Rengali Multipurpose Project on the Brahmani river at the rate of 30% of the cost of the dam and appurtenant works. So far, a loan assistance of Rs. 42.95 crores has been provided to the State Government for this project. The Central loan assistance provided during the last three years is as under:-

1988-89	—	Rs. 0.5 crore
1989-90	—	NIL
1990-91	—	NIL

**Increase in Telephone Lines During Eighth Plan**

5030. SHRI PRATAPRAO B. BHONSLE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to increase the telephone lines in the Eighth Plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the States likely to be benefited therefrom; and

(c) the total amount earmarked for this scheme?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P. V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The draft plan proposals for the period 1990-95 envisage addition of 59 lakh lines of Local Switching capacity to provide 52 lakh new telephone connections. This also includes opening of at least one public telephone at all Gram Panchayats. All the States including Union Territories will benefit from these proposals.

(c) An estimated outlay of Rs. 19,700 crores at 1989 prices is required for these proposals.

**Representation From Kashmiri Migrants**

5031. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any representation from representatives of the Kashmiri Migrants regarding non-full-filment of assurances by the Delhi Administration in the matter of rehabilitation of the migrants;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M.



JACOB): (a) to (c). Delhi Administration has advised that they have not given any assurance to Kashmiri migrants in the matter of rehabilitation of Kashmiri migrants in Delhi.

[*Translation*]

### SAARC Summit in Sri Lanka

5032. SHRI SIMON MARANDI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the SAARC Summit is proposed to be held in Sri Lanka by the end of this year;

(b) if so, the issues proposed to be raised by the Government therein;

(c) the details of the discussions initiated by the Government with other member countries in this regard;

(d) the number of Indian representatives going to participate in the SAARC Programme Committee meeting and the names of the like minded member countries participating therein; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government so far to promote the regional co-operation through the SAARC?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMADHAV SINGH SOLANKI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The agenda for SAARC meetings is fixed by unanimous agreement of all Member States and not by any particular member. The agenda covers all the subjects dealt with by the Technical Committees and SAARC Expert Groups/Committees set up outside the framework of the Technical Committees. Discussions with member countries take place in the meet-

ings of the Technical Committees, Standing Committee and Council of Minister.

(d) The number of Indian representatives who will participate in the SAARC Programming Committee meeting is not yet decided. All SAARC Member States are expected to participate in this meeting.

(e) India as a member of SAARC, has from time to time suggested initiatives to promote regional cooperation through SAARC. These are reflected in the SAARC Calender of Activities and in other projects and programmes implemented under the aegis of SAARC.

[*English*]

### Autonomous State in Assam

5033. DR. JAYANTA RONGPI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the demand in the two hill districts of Assam-Karbianglong and North Cachar Hills for the creation of an autonomous State within the State of Assam under Article 244(A) of the Constitution; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIM. M. JACOB): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government of Assam have been advised to hold discussions with the representatives of the Hills Tribals and find mutually acceptable solution to their genuine grievances.

### Exploitation of Minerals in Himachal Pradesh

5034. SHRI KRISHAN DUTT SULTANPURI: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have received any proposal from the Government of Himachal Pradesh for the exploitation of various minerals in the State; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI BALRAM SINGH YADAV): (a) and (b). To enable exploration and mining of minerals the State Government grant Prospecting Licences and Mining Leases in accordance with the provisions of Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1957 and rules made thereunder. In respect of minerals listed in the First Schedule of the Act prior approval of Central Government is required before such licences and leases can be granted. A number of such proposals from Himachal Pradesh Government for grant of Prospecting Licences and Mining Leases have been approved.

### Tackling of Naxalism

5035. SHRI RABIRAY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a meeting of the Chief Ministers of Naxalite affected States was recently convened by the Union Government to tackle the problem of Naxalism in the country; and

(b) if so, the details alongwith the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIM.M. JACOB): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Chief Ministers of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Maharashtra Madhya Pradesh and Orissa gave detailed account of various aspects relating to the problem of Left Wing Extremism in their States. In the discussions that followed, it was agreed that the State Governments would prepare Action Plans incorporating maintenance of law and order as also of developmental measures which are necessary to tackle the root cause of the problem. The consensus that emerged was that the Ministry of Home Affairs should act as the Nodal Agency in this regard. The Home Minister assured all possible help to the State Governments in the matter.

### Barak Dam Project

5036. SHRI KABINDRA PURKAYASTH: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the present position of the Barak Dam Project in Assam;

(b) the estimated cost of the Project and the expenditure incurred thereon so far; and

(c) the time by which it is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). The estimated cost of the Barak Dam project at 1988 price level is Rs. 1316 crores. The Project is yet to be sanctioned. However preconstruction activities are proposed to be taken up after the current monsoon. So far Rs. 182 lakhs has been incurred on surveys and investigations for project formulation.

(c) About 11 years after starting the execution of project works.

**Opening of Post Offices and Telegraph Offices in Kangra District of Himachal Pradesh**

5037. SHRI D.D. KHANORIA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the villages in Kangra district of Himachal Pradesh without a subpost office or a telegraph office at present; and

(b) the number of villages identified for opening of such post offices/sub-post offices or telegraph offices during 1991-92?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) 3656 villages of Kangra district of Himachal Pradesh are without a sub post office and 3593 villages are without a telegraph office.

(b) During 1991-92 five villages have been identified for opening telegraph offices and no villages has been identified for opening a sub post office in Kangra district of Himachal Pradesh. However as on 1-4-1991, the number of extra departmental branch post offices in Kangra district was 497.

**Student-Police Patrol Scheme**

5038. SHRI RAM NARAIN BERWA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a new scheme of "Student-Police Patrol" has been introduced by the Delhi Police;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the progress made under the Scheme so far; and

(d) whether the Union Government propose to issue directives to State Governments and Union Territory Administrations to implement this Scheme there?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): (a) Yes, Sir. A scheme 'Student on Patrol' has been introduced in South District of Delhi Police from April, 1991.

(b) The scheme aims at fostering closer public-police relations, making students security conscious and involving them in collection of intelligence and detection of certain crimes.

(c) One hundred seventy four students have been enrolled under the scheme.

(d) The Government has no such proposal under consideration.

*[Translation]*

**INDO-USSR Co-Operation In the Field of Agriculture**

5039. SHRI RAM SARAN YADAV: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indo-Soviet Working Group on Agriculture have identified new areas of co-operation in the field of agriculture; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The third Meeting of the Indo-Soviet Working Group for Cooperation in the field of Agriculture was held in Moscow from May 24-31, 1990. The Working Group laid emphasis on developing new forms of

economic and technical cooperation in the field of agro-industry, expansion of cooperation for seeds development under India's New Seed Policy particularly for oilseeds, coarse grains, pulses and forage and for establishment of direct tie between agricultural research establishment of the two countries for undertaking joint research and for exchange of young scientists for furtherance of cooperation among scientists and research organisations of both the countries.

[English]

#### Electronic Telephone Exchanges in Medak District of Andhra Pradesh

5040. SHRI M. BAGA REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Zaheerabad, Sadasivpet and other Taluq Headquarters in Medak district of Andhra Pradesh have been included in the programme for setting up of electronic telephone exchanges with STD facilities during 1991; and

(b) if so, when the work is likely to be taken up and completed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) and (b). Electronic exchanges have already been commissioned at Narayankhed and Narasapur Taluk Headquarters.

—STD facility is planned during 1991 for Narasapur only.

—There is no Programme to instal electronic exchanges with STD facility at Zaheerabad, Sadasivpet and other Taluk Headquarters in Medak district during 1991.

[Translation]

#### Public Telephone in Every Village

5041. SHRI RAM TAHAL CH-  
 OUDHARY:  
 SHRI TEJ NARAYAN SINGH:  
 SHRI VISHWESHWAR  
 BHAGAT:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to provide atleast one public telephone (PCO) in every village of the country during Eighth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) No, Sir. The Department has planned to provide telephone facility progressively in all the village Panchayats during 1991-95.

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

(c) Being a massive work Panchayat villages are planned to be covered during 1991-95. The remaining villages are proposed to be covered during the 9th Five Year Plan.

[English]

#### Diversion of West Flowing Rivers in Kerala

5042. SHRI M.R. KADAMBUR JAN-  
 ARTHANAN: Will the Minister of WATER  
 RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to

make east-ward diversion of the west flowing rivers in Kerala in order to maintain diversion of the west flowing rivers in Kerala in order to maintain the ground water level and check the salinity of water in the State; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): (a) National Water Development Agency has prepared prefeasibility report for diverting a part of surplus waters available in Pamba and Achankovil rivers in Kerala to irrigate about one lakh hectare of land in the drought prone areas of Tamil Nadu. Indirect benefits like maintaining the ground water level and salinity control in Tamil Nadu could also accrue from this proposal.

(b) The proposal envisages the construction of one dam each of Pamba and Achankovil in Kerala. The two dams will be interlinked by a tunnel. It is proposed to transfer surplus water to Vaippar and Vaigai basins for providing irrigation and meeting drinking water requirements in the drought prone districts of Tamil Nadu.

[*Translation*]

#### Opening of Post Offices and Public Telephones in Patna (Bihar)

5043. SHRI TEJ NARAYAN SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of public telephones and post offices in Patna (Bihar) at present; and

(b) the steps being taken by the Government to increase the number of public telephones and post offices there?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) The number

of Public Telephones in Patna (Bihar) at present is 182. At present there are 77 Post Offices in Patna of which 2 are Head Post Offices, 72 Sub Post Offices, 2 Extra Departmental Sub Post Offices and 1 Extra Departmental Branch Post Office.

(b) About 375 more Public Telephones are planned to be opened in Bihar (including Patna) during 1991-92. Opening of 3 Sub Post Offices in urban area of Patna Postal Region is also planned.

[*English*]

#### Marine Products Processing Units

5044. SHRI SUDHIR SAWANT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of marine products processing units in the country and their annual output at present;

(b) the total area available in the country for aquaculture and the area being utilised, State-wise; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to promote aquaculture, development of marine products processing units and also to boost the export of marine products?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) As on 31.7.1991 there were 246 freezing units and 320 cold storages with an installed capacity of 2715.90 M.T. per day and 49,000 M.T. respectively. During 1990-91, 1,39,419 tonnes of marine products valued at Rs. 893.37 crore were exported.

(b) The area available for brackishwater aquaculture and the area utilised, so far, State-wise is furnished in the Statement attached.

(c) Some of the steps taken by the Government to promote aquaculture, development of marine products processing units and boosting of export of marine products include:—

- (i) Establishment of pilot and demonstration prawn farms and prawn seed hatcheries in all the maritime States and in the Union Territory of Pondicherry.
- (ii) Upgradation of the indigenous technology for semi-intensive prawn farming, prawn seed production etc. through implementation of internationally funded programme.
- (iii) Establishment of Brakishwater Fish Farmers' Development Agencies in the coastal districts having potential for aquaculture development

- (iv) Undertaking macro and micro-level survey of the brakish-water areas for development of aquaculture.
- (v) Provision of requisite financial, technical and extension support to different categories of prawn farmers including small and marginal farmers, their cooperatives, technocrats and private entrepreneurs.
- (vi) Encouraging joint venture and foreign collaboration in aquaculture development.
- (vii) Induction of new technology and value addition in marine products; and
- (viii) Modernisation of processing facilities, quality upgradation and reduction in waste.

('000 ha)

STATEMENT		Area under extensive culture			
S. No.	Name of the State/U.T.	*Estimated Culture area			
1	2	3	4		
1.	West Bengal	210.0	33.82		
2.	Orissa	8.0	7.08		
3.	Andhra Pradesh	124.0	6.00		
4.	Tamil Nadu	72.0	0.25		
5.	Pondicherry	0.5	Neg		
6.	Kerala	142.0	13.00		
7.	Karnataka	85.0	2.53		
8.	Goa	4.5	0.50		
9.	Maharashtra	70.0	1.80		

S. No.	Name of the State/U.T.	*Estimated Culture area	Area under extensive culture
1	2	3	4
10.	Gujarat	187.0	0.12
	Total	903.0	65.10

\*Assessment made by the Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad.



### **Expansion of Telecommunication System in the Country**

5045. SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have a proposal to expand the telecommunication system during the Eighth Plan period;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the specific schemes drawn up for the expansion of telecommunication system in Rajasthan during the Eighth Plan?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P. V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The draft plan proposals for the period (1990-95) of the Department of Telecommunication envisage: Additional of 59 lakh lines of switching Capacity to provide 52 lakh new Telephone connections. Addition of 37000 Telex lines to provide telex on demand. provision of phone facility in each Gram panchayat. Extension of STD facility to all Sub-Divisional Growth Centres.

(c) Expansion programme of Telecommunication in Rajasthan during the period 1990-95 envisages: Addition of over 2 lakh lines of switching capacity to provide over 1.75 telephone connections. Addition of around 490 Telex lines.

Provision of telephone facility in each Gram Panchayat in Rajasthan.

Around 126 stations to be provided on STD facility during this period.

### **Setting up of Electronic Telephone Exchanges In Amroha District**

5046. SHRI CHETAN P.S. CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for installation of electronic exchanges at Sivara, Kaath, Hassanpur, Dhanora and Dhampur in Amroha district of U.P.;

(b) whether there is any proposal for providing STD facility in these exchanges; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P. V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) Amroha is a Tehsil Headquarter and not a District. There is no telephone exchange by name Sivara in Amroha Tehsil. Telephone Exchange exists at Seohara in Bijnor district.

(ii) Telephone exchanges at Kanth (not Kaath) and Seohara are planned for replacement during 1992-93.

(iii) Telephone Exchanges at Hassanpur and Dhampur are planned for replacement during 1992-93.

(iv) An Electronic Exchange is already working at Dhanora (Moradabad District).

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir, from Hassanpur only during 1994-95 being Tehsil Headquarter as per Departmental Policy.

[*Translation*]

### **Strength of Delhi Police**

5047. SHRI SAJJAN KUMAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the strength of the Delhi Police is adequate to look after the law and order situation; and

(b) if not, the steps being taken increase their strength?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): (a) and (b). The strength of Delhi Police has been increased from approximately 30,700 in 1985 to approximately 51,000 upto July, 1991. There is no proposal under consideration for general upward revision in the strength of Delhi Police. The requirements of law and order, as and when the exigencies so warrant, are being met by deployment from Central Police Organisations as in the case of other States/Union Territories.

[English]

**Newsitem Captioned "Non-Tribals Grab Chakma Land"**

5048. SHRI S.B. SIDNAL: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news item captioned "Non-Tribals grab Chakma Land" appearing in Hindustan Times dated August 3, 1991;

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto; and

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

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMADHAVSINH SOLANKI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Chakma issue in Bangladesh is an internal matter of Bangladesh. However, insofar as the Chakma refugees in India are concerned the Government have repeatedly taken up at various levels with the Government of Bangladesh the question of their early return to Bangladesh. We hope

that the Bangladesh Government will take necessary and effective steps which give the refugees the confidence to return to their homes in the Chittagong Hill Tracts voluntarily and that the earliest.

[Translation]

**Study Team to Australia to Gather Information on Sugar Production**

5049. DR. G.L. KANAUIA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have deputed a study team to Australia to gain more information on the production of Sugarcane in that country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

[English]

**Cordless Telephones**

5050. SHRI C.P. MUDALAGIRIYAPPA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the cordless telephones are being produced in the country, if so, since when;

(b) whether there is a growing demand for such telephones in the country; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P. V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) Yes Sir.

Cordless telephones are being produced in India since 1990:

(b) Yes Sir.

(c) 34 parties have been earlier licensed to manufacture cordless telephones in the country. No licensing is required hereafter for manufacturing cordless telephones according to New Industrial Policy recently announced.

[Translation]

#### Reserve of Gold Mixed Sulphite Pyrites In Bihar

5051. SHRI BRAHMANAND MANDAL: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether huge reserve of gold mixed sulphite pyrites have discovered in village Karmatiya in district Munger (Bihar);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the time by which the excavation work is likely to be started there;

(d) whether the Government propose to set up the industries based on the said mineral in Munger; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI BALRAM SINGH YADAV): (a) No, Sir.

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

[English]

#### Sri Ramsagar Dam Project Stage I

5052. SHRI DHARMABHIKSHAM: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the expenditure incurred on the Sri Ramsagar Dam Project Stage I in Andhra Pradesh so far; and

(b) the details of land brought under irrigation through the Project so far?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): (a) An expenditure of Rs. 589.47 crores has been incurred upto the end of March, 1990 on the Sri Ramsagar Project Stage-I. The anticipated expenditure during 1990-91 is Rs. 44.29 crores.

(b) An irrigation potential of 253420 hectares has been created upto the end of 3/90. The anticipated achievement during 1990-91 is 10,000 hectares.

#### Privatisation of Indian Telephone Industries

5053. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to privatise the Indian Telephone Industries; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P. V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

#### Losses Incurred by IISCO, Burnpur

5054. DR. S.P. YADAV:

SHRI PARTAP SINGH:

Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) the expenditure incurred on IISCO, Burnpur during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) whether the said Plant continues to be in the red; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) The capital expenditure and cash losses incurred at IISCO for the last Three years are as under:

	<i>Capital Expenditure</i>	<i>Cash Loss</i>
	<i>(Rs. /Cr.)</i>	<i>(Rs./Cr.)</i>
1987-88	48	98.69
1988-89	99	97.59
1989-90	106	115.49

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) IISCO suffered a loss of Rs. 138.08 crores in 1989-90. In 1990-91 also IISCO suffered a loss but exact figures are not available as the accounts are under audit.

Some of the major reasons for incurring loss are:

(i) Poor quality of raw materials and input constraints;

(ii) Energy intensive and obsolete technology; and

(iii) Old and outdated plant and equipment.

#### **Arms Supply to CRPF in Punjab and J & K**

5055. SHRI ARJUN SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news item captioned "Less arms supply gripped CRPF in J & K, Punjab" appearing in the Indian Express of August 13, 1991;

(b) if so, the reasons for making inadequate supplies of arms, ammunition and explosives to the CRPF in Punjab and J&K; and

(c) the steps taken to meet the requirement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Government has equipped CRPF with necessary arms ammunition and explosives to meet any kind of eventuality in Punjab and J&K.

#### **Distribution of Water Amongst Haryana Punjab and Rajasthan**

5056. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any representation has been made to the Government requesting for the reference of the issue of distribution of water amongst Haryana, Punjab and Rajasthan to the Supreme Court; and

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

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

#### Development of Horticulture

5057. SHRI BHAGEY GOBARDHAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the potential for the development of horticulture in each State and Union Territory;

(b) the progress of development and the list of horticultural produces in each State and Union Territory;

(c) the steps taken/programmes launched to increase the production of these crops; and

(d) the export potential of horticultural produces?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b). The statement showing the potential horticultural crops and major horticultural crops grown for commercial purposes in all the States and Union Territories of India, is enclosed.

(c) The following assistance is provided by the Government:-

- (i) The Government is providing inputs to the growers such as planting material, fertiliser, pesticides, plant protection equipments, irrigation facilities etc. at subsidised rates;

(ii) Rendering technical advice through various extension agencies and imparting training to the growers;

(iii) Post-harvest handling infrastructure is being strengthened;

(iv) Financial assistance is being provided through commercial institutions for development of horticulture.

(v) Laying out demonstrations to educate the farmers on improved technology of crop production;

(vi) Research support is strengthened through ICAR Institute and State Agricultural Universities;

(vii) The following schemes have been approved by the Central Government:-

(a) Schemes of National Horticulture Board;

(b) Schemes of Coconut Development Board;

(c) Scheme for assistance to SFCI for Establishment of Elite Progeny Orchards;

(d) Scheme for production of Fruits & Vegetables and augmenting vegetable Seed Production;

(e) Scheme for Integrated Development of Tropical & Arid Zone Fruits;

(f) Scheme for Integrated Programme for Development of Spices; and

(g) Scheme for Development of Cashewnut.

(d) As per the report of the Working

Group on Plantation Crops and Agricultural Exports for formulation of 8th Five Year Plan, the following crops have been identified as having export potential—Fresh Mangoes,

Okra, Bitter-gourd, Walnut, Litchi, Sapota, Table grape, Apple, other Vegetables, Apricot, Hybrid Seeds, All cut flowers and foliage plants.

STATEMENT			
S. No.	State/Union Territory	Potential Crops	Important Commercial crops
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Mango, Grape, Guava, Citrus, Sapota, Banana, Ber, Papaya, Custard Apple, Coconut, Arecanut, Cashew, Brinjal, Tomato, Chillies, Cucumber, Peas Cabbage, Cauliflower, Beans, Potato, Mushroom Tuber crops-Cassava, Sweet Potato, Colocasia, Dioscorea, Amorphophyllus, Bitter Gourd, Cowpeas, Dolichos Beans, French Bean, Seed Spices, Turmeric, Rose, Chrysanthemum, Orchids.	Mango, Grape, Guava, Sapota, Banana, Citrus, Papaya, Custard apple, Coconut, Cashew, Brinjal, Tomato, Chillies, Cucumber, Cabbage, Beans, Potato, Cassava, Sweet Potato, Colocasia, Bitter Gourd, Cowpea, Dolichos Beans, French beans, Seed Spices, Turmeric, Rose, Chrysanthemum.
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	Citrus, Pineapple, Banana, Apple, Arecanut, Brinjal, Dolichos bean, Potato, Cassava, Sweet Potato, Colocasia, Amorphophyllus, Large Cardamom, Saffron, Orchid.	Citrus, Pineapple, Banana, Brinjal, Dolichos, Beans, Sweet Potato, Colocasia.
3.	Assam	Citrus, Pineapple, Banana, Arecanut, Coconut, Cashew, Brinjal, Dolichos bean, Potato, Cassava, Sweet Potato, Colocasia, Amorphophyllus, Large Cardamom, Orchids.	Citrus, Pineapple, Banana, Arecanut, Brinjal, Dolichos bean, Sweet Potato, Colocasia.
4.	Bihar	Mango, Guava, Litchi, Bael, Banana, Papaya, Aonla, Coconut, Brinjal, Cauliflower, Tomato, Bottle-gourd, Cowpea, Dolichos bean, French	Mango, Guava, Litchi, Banana, Papaya, Brinjal, Cauliflower, Tomato, Bottle-gourd, Cowpea, Dolichos bean, French bean,

*Important Commercial crops**Potential Crops**S. No. State/Union Territory*

1 2

3

4

bean, Garden pea, Muskmelon, Watermelon, Pumpkin, Sponge gourd, Potato, Colocasia, Dioscorea, Amorphophyllus, Turmeric.

Garden pea, Muskmelon, Watermelon, Pumpkin, Sponge gourd, Potato, Colocasia, Dioscorea, Amorphophyllus, Ginger, Turmeric.

5. Goa

Mango, Banana, Pineapple, Tomato, Cucumber, Cauliflower, Cabbage, Brinjal, Cashewnut, Coconut, Ginger.

Mango, Cashewnut, Coconut.

6. Gujarat

Mango, Banana, Sapota, Date-Palm, Ber, Citrus, Pomegranate, Aonla, Coconut, Garlic, Onion, Potato, Brinjal, Cauliflower, Tomato, Seed spices.

Mango, Banana, Sapota, Citrus, Coconut, Garlic, Onion, Potato, Brinjal, Cauliflower, Tomato, Seed spices.

7. Haryana

Mango, Grape, Citrus, Ber, Date-Palm, Pomegranate, Brinjal, Bitter-gourd, Bottle-gourd, Carrot, Cauliflower, Cowpea, Dolichos bean, French bean, Musk-melon, Onion, Garden pea, Garlic, Tomato, Cucumber, Pumpkin, Watermelon, Sponge gourd, Potato, Mushroom, Rose, Carnation, Chrysanthemum.

Mango, Grape, Citrus, Brinjal, Bitter-gourd, Bottle-gourd, Carrot, Cauliflower, Cowpea, Dolichos bean, Musk-melon, Onion, Garden pea, Tomato, Cucumber, Pumpkin, Watermelon, Sponge gourd, Potato, Rose.

8. Himachal Pradesh

Apple, Peach, Pear, Plum, Almond, Walnut, Litchi,

Apple, Peach, Pear, Plum, Citrus,



S. No.	State/Union Territory	Potential Crops	Important Commercial crops
1	2	3	4
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	Citrus, Capsicum, Tomato, Cabbage, Carrot, Cauliflower, Chillies, Potato, Mushroom, Ginger, Rose, Gladiolus, Chrysanthemum, Orchids.	Capsicum, Tomato, Cabbage, Carrot, Cauliflower, Potato, Mushroom, Ginger, Gladiolus, Chrysanthemum.
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	Apple, Peach, Pear, Plum, Almond, Walnut, Citrus, Capsicum, Tomato, Cabbage, Carrot, Cauliflower, Chillies, Mushroom, Rose, Gladiolus, Chrysanthemum.	Apple, Peach, Pear, Almond, Walnut, Citrus, Capsicum, Tomato, Cabbage, Carrot, Cauliflower, Gladiolus.
10.	Karnataka	Mango, Grape, Gauva, Citrus, sapota, Banana, Papaya, Custard apple, Coconut, Arecanut, Cashew, Brinjal, Tomato, Chillies, Cucumber, Peas, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Beans, Potato, Mushroom, Cassava, Sweet Potato, Colocasia, Dioscorea, Amorphophyllus, Bitter Gourd, Cowpea, Dolichos beans, French bean, Seed spices, Turmeric, Gladiolus, Tuberose.	Mango, Grape, Gauva, Sapota, Banana, Citrus, Papaya, Custard apple, Coconut, Cashew, Brinjal, Tomato, Chillies, Cucumber, Cabbage, Beans, French beans, Seed spices, Turmeric, Gladiolus, Tuberose.
11.	Kerala	Mango, Citrus, Banana, Pineapple, Jackfruit, Coconut, Arecanut, Cashew, Cocoa, Brinjal, Cauliflower, Garlic, Potato, Pepper, Cardamom, Cinnamon, Clove, Nutmeg, Orchids, Anthuriums.	Banana, Pineapple, Coconut, Arecanut, Cashew, Cocoa, Brinjal, Cauliflower, Garlic, Pepper, Cardamom, Cinnamon, Clove.
12.	Madhya Pradesh	Mango, Guava, Citrus, Papaya, Banana, Custard apple, Ber, Pomegranate, Coconut, Brinjal,	Mango, Guava, Citrus, Papaya, Brinjal, Chillies, Dolichos bean, French bean,

S. No.	State/Union Territory	Potential Crops	Important Commercial crops
1	2	3	4
13.	Maharashtra	Carrot, Cauliflower, Cowpea, Dolichos bean, French bean, Muskmelon, Onion, Garden pea, Tomato, Watermelon, Potato, Mushroom, seed spices.	Muskmelon, Garden pea, Tomato, Watermelon, Potato, Seed spices.
14.	Manipur	Grape, Citrus, Papaya, Aonla, Banana, Custard apple, Ber, Pomegranate, Coconut, Cashew, Brinjal, Carrot, Cauliflower, Cowpea, Dolichos bean, French bean, Muskmelon, Onion, Garden pea, Garlic, Tomato, Cucumber, Pumpkin, Watermelon, Potato, Mushroom, Bitter-gourd, Seed spice, Gladiolus, Rose, Chrysanthemum, Orchids.	Grape, Citrus, Papaya, Aonla, Banana, Custard apple, Brinjal, Carrot, Cauliflower, Cowpea, Dolichos bean, French bean, Muskmelon, Onion, Garden pea, Garlic, Tomato, Cucumber, Pumpkin, Watermelon, Potato, Bitter-gourd, Seed spice, Gladiolus, Rose, Chrysanthemum.
15.	Meghalaya	Citrus, Pineapple, Banana, Brinjal, Dolichos bean, Potato, Cassava, Sweet Potato, Colocasia, Amorphophyllus, Orchids.	Citrus, Pineapple, Banana, Brinjal, Dolichos bean, Sweet Potato, Colocasia.
16.	Mizoram	Citrus, Pineapple, Banana, Apple, Brinjal, Dolichos bean, Potato, Cassava, Sweet Potato, Colocasia, Amorphophyllus, Ginger, Gladiolus, Orchids.	Citrus, Pineapple, Banana, Brinjal, Dolichos bean, Sweet Potato, Colocasia Ginger.
16.	Mizoram	Citrus, Pineapple, Banana, Brinjal, Dolichos bean,	Citrus, Pineapple, Banana, Brinjal,

S. No.	State/Union Territory	Potential Crops	Important Commercial crops
1	2	3	4
17.	Nagaland	<p>Potato, Cassava, Sweet Potato, Colocasia, Amorphophyllus, Orchids, Gladiolus.</p> <p>Citrus, Pineapple, Banana, Arecanut, Brinjal, Tomato, Cabbage, Chillies, Okra, Watermelon, Potato, Ginger, Large Cardamom, Rose, Gladiolus, Orchids.</p>	<p>Dolichos bean, Sweet Potato, Colocasia.</p> <p>Citrus, Pineapple, Banana, Brinjal, Tomato, Cabbage, Chillies, Okra, Watermelon, Arecanut, Ginger.</p>
18.	Orissa	<p>Mango, Guava, Citrus, Papaya, Litchi, Arecanut, Coconut, Brinjal, Bitter Gourd, Cucurbits, Chillies, Cowpea, Dolichos bean, French bean, Tomato, Potato, Seed spices, Turmeric.</p>	<p>Mango, Guava, Citrus, Papaya, Litchi, Arecanut, Brinjal, Bitter Gourd, Cucurbits, Chillies, Cowpea, Dolichos bean, French bean, Tomato, Potato.</p>
19.	Punjab	<p>Peach, Pear, Plum, Litchi, Citrus, Papaya, Grape, Guava, Brinjal, Bitter-gourd, Bottle gourd, Carrot, Cauliflower, Cowpea, Dolichos bean, French bean, Muskmelon, Onion, Garden pea, Garlic, Tomato, Cucumber, Pumpkin, Watermelon, Sponge gourd, Potato, Mushroom, Rose, Carnation, Chrysanthemum, Gladiolus.</p>	<p>Peach, Pear, Plum, Citrus, Grapes, Guava, Brinjal, Bitter-gourd, Bottle-gourd, Carrot, Cauliflower, Cowpea, Dolichos bean, Muskmelon, Onion, Garden pea, Tomato, Cucumber, Pumpkin, Watermelon, Sponge gourd, Potato, Rose, Carnation, Gladiolus.</p>
20.	Rajasthan	<p>Date-palm, Ber, Pomegranate, Aonla, Brinjal, Chillies,</p>	<p>Ber, Brinjal, Chillies, Dolichos bean,</p>

S. No. State/Union Territory

Potential Crops

Important Commercial crops

1 2

3

4

- |     |               |  |  |
|-----|---------------|--|--|
|     |               | Dolichos bean, French bean, Muskmelon, Garden pea, Tomato, Watermelon, Potato, Rose, Carnation, Chrysanthemum.   | French bean, Muskmelon, Garden pea, Tomato, Watermelon, Potato, Rose.  |
| 21. | Sikkim        | Apple, Peach, Pear, Plum, Citrus, Pineapple, Brinjal, Dolichos bean, Potato, Cassava, Sweet Potato, Colocasia, Amorphophyllus, Ginger, Large Cardamom, Orchids.  | Citrus, Pineapple, Brinjal, Dolichos bean, Sweet Potato, Colocasia, Ginger, Large cardamom, Orchids.   |
| 22. | Tamil Nadu    | Banana, Mango, Coconut, Cashew, Brinjal, Cauliflower, Garlic, Potato, Seed spices, Turmeric, Rose, Jasmine, Gladiolus, Cinnamon, Pepper.   | Banana, Mango, Coconut, Cashew, Brinjal, Cauliflower, Garlic, Potato, Pepper, Cinnamon, Jasmine, Gladiolus.  |
| 23. | Tripura       | Citrus, Pineapple, Banana, Arecanut, Coconut, Cashew, Brinjal, Dolichos bean, Potato, Cassava, Sweet Potato, Colocasia, Amorphophyllus, Large Cardamom, Orchids.   | Citrus, Pineapple, Banana, Arecanut, Brinjal, Dolichos bean, Sweet Potato, Colocasia.  |
| 24. | Uttar Pradesh | Apple, Peach, Pear, Plum, Almond, Walnut, Litchi, Citrus, Ber, Pomegranate, Brinjal, Bittergourd, Bottle gourd, Carrot, Cauliflower, Cowpea, Dolichos bean, French bean, Muskmelon, Onion, Garden pea, Garlic, Tomato, Cucumber, Pumpkin, Water melon, Sponge gourd, Potato, Mushroom, | Apple, Peach, Pear, Plum, Citrus, Brinjal, Bitter gourd, Bottle gourd, Carrot, Cauliflower, Cowpea, Dolichos bean, French bean, Muskmelon, Onion, Garden pea, Garlic, Tomato, Cucumber, Pumpkin, |

S. No.	State/Union Territory	Potential Crops	Important Commercial crops
1	2	3	4
25.	West Bengal	Ginger, Rose, Gladiolus, Chrysanthemum. Mango, Litchi, Cocunut, Tomato, Cabbage, Chillies, Okra, Watermelon, Potato, Mushroom Cassava, Sweet Potato, Colocasia, Dioscorea, Amorphophyllus, Arecanut, Large cardamom, Tuberoase, Jasmine, Rose, Dahlia, Orchids.	Water melon, Sponge gourd, Potato, Ginger, Rose, Gladiolus, Chrysanthemum. Mango, Litchi, Coconut, Arecanut, Tomato, Cabbage, Chillies, Okra, Watermelon, Potato, Mushroom, Cassava, Sweet Potato, Calocasia, Large cardamom, Tuberoase, Jasmine, Rose, Dahlia, Orchid.
26.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	Banana, Pineapple, Coconut, arecanut.	—
27.	Chandigarh	Peach, Pear, Plum, Litchi, Citrus, Papaya, Grape, Guava, Brinjal, Bitter gourd, Bottle gourd, Carrot, Cauliflower, Cowpea, Dolichos bean, French Bean, Mushroom, Onion, Gardenpea, Garlic, Tomato, Cucumber, Pumpkin, Water melon, Sponge gourd, Carnation, Chrysanthemum, Gladiolus.	—
28.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	Mango, Banana, Pineapple, Tomato, Cucumber, Cauliflower, Cabbage, Brinjal, Cashewnut, Coconut, Ginger.	—
29.	Daman & Diu	Mango, Banana, Pineapple, Tomato, Cucumber Cauliflower,	—

*Important Commercial crops**Potential Crops*

4

3

1 2

Cabbage, Brinjal, Cashewnut, Coconut, Ginger.

Mango, Grape, Citrus, Ber, Date palm, Pomegranate, Brinjal, Bitter gourd, Bottle, gourd, Carrot, Cauliflower, Cowpea, Dolichos bean, French bean, Muskmelon, Onion, Garden pea, Garlic, Tomato, Cucumber, Pumpkin, Watermelon, Sponge gourd, Potato, Mushroom, Rose, Carnation, Chrysanthemum.

Areca nut

Banana, Mango, Coconut, Cashew, Brinjal, Cauliflower, Garlic, Potato, Seed spices, Turmeric, Rose, Jasmine, Gladiolus, Cinnaomon, Pepper.

Data is not being collected on production of many horticultural crops. However, about 91 million tonnes of products of horticulture are produced in the country including 26.6 million tonnes of fruits, 52.76 million tonnes of vegetables (1988-89), 9,283.4 million nuts of coconut (1989-90) and other plantation crops.

**Travel Agents Licensed or Registered  
by Cochin R.P.O.**

5058. SHRI P. C. THOMAS: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of travel agents licensed or registered by the Cochin Regional passport Office;

(b) their names and location;

(c) the controls of the Passport office over them

(d) whether some of these agents were found unsatisfactory;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) the total number of applications from travel agents pending for registration or licence;

(g) the period of pendency of such applications; and

(h) the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMADHAVASINH SOLANKI): (a) 37.

(b) Statement enclosed.

(d) Passport Office exercises control through monthly reports submitted by travel agencies and inspection.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) Does not arise.

(g) One

(h) Since 11.07.1991

(i) Passport Office has called for requisite reports from State Police, CID, Reserve Bank and Enforcement Directorate which are awaited.

**STATEMENT**

*Recognised Travel Agencies-R.P.O.  
Cochin*

1. Ajanta Travels  
Opp. Cochin Shipyard,  
M.G. Road, Cochin-15
2. Associated Air Travels  
T.K. Road, Tiruvalla,  
Pathanamthitta.
3. Air Travel Enterprises (K) P. Ltd.  
Near Air India, Sreekanadath  
Road,  
Ravipuram, Cochin-16.
4. Air Travee Enterprises (K) P. Ltd  
Ground Floor, New Dorporation  
Bldg, Palayam, Trivandrum.
5. Abbees Al Arab Travee Service  
No. 9, G.C.D.A. Stadium Com-  
plex,  
Near KSRTC Bus Stand, Co-  
chin.
6. Aspin Travels  
Municipal Complex,  
Kodungallur, Trichur Dt.
7. Centuary Travels  
Manorama Jn, G.S.Road,  
Kottayam-1.
8. De-luxe International Travels  
Enamavu Rd, Chavakkad,  
Trichur.
9. Erinjeri Travels  
Prestige Bldg, Kuruppam Rd,  
Trichur-1

- |     |  |  |
|-----|--|--|
| 10. | Govan Travels<br>31/1078 A, Hospital Rd,<br>Ernakulam, Cochin.                     | Bakery Jn<br>Trivandrum-695001   |
| 11. | Gulf India Tours & Travels<br>Mullassery Canal Rd,<br>Cochin-11.                   | 23. Shah Travels<br>P.V. Bldg, North Nooda,<br>Kodungalur, Trichur Dt                            |
| 12. | Harrison Malayalam Ltd.<br>Bristow Rd, Cochin-3.                                   | 24. Sita World Travels<br>Tharakan Bldg,<br>M. G. Road, Cochin-16                                |
| 13. | Hansa Travels (P) Ltd.<br>Sahodaran Ayyappan Rd,<br>Pallimukku, Cochin-16          | 25. Sherief Travel & Cargo Service<br>(P) Ltd.<br>'Suparabha', Pattom Palace Rd,<br>Trivandrum-4 |
| 14. | International Travels<br>Hotel Airlines Bld,<br>M.G. Road, Cochin-11               | 26. Sujitha Travel Corporation<br>Parishat Bldg, Hospital Rd.<br>Cochin-11                       |
| 15. | Jai Hind Travels<br>Ravipuram, M.G. Road,<br>Cochin-16.                            | 27. Trade Wings<br>XXXVI/321 (1),<br>M. G. Road, Cochin-16                                       |
| 16. | Kerala Travels<br>L.M.S. Bldg, Musoum Jn,<br>Trivandrum.                           | 28. Travancore Travels<br>Rajadhani Bldg,<br>Trivandrum-23                                       |
| 17. | C. I. Mathew & Co.<br>Mullassery Canal Rd,<br>Cochin-11                            | 29. Travel India<br>Opp. Secretariat,<br>M.G. Raod,<br>Trivandrum.                               |
| 18. | Marvel Travel Service (P) Ltd.<br>Pottekat Bldgs, Swaraj Round<br>Trichur-1.       | 30. Travel World<br>9, Parthasarathy Bldg,<br>D.H. Road, Cochin-16                               |
| 19. | Omega Travel and Tourist<br>Agency<br>Warriam Rd, Ernakulam, Cochin.               | 31. Travel Corporation (I) Pvt. Ltd,<br>Telstar Bldg, M.G. Road,<br>Cochin-16                    |
| 20. | Overseas Air Travel & Tour<br>Operators<br>Chenchery Bld, M.G. Road,<br>Cochin-11. | 32. United Tours (India) P. Ltd.<br>Pallimukku, M.G. Road,<br>Cochin-11                          |
| 21. | P. L. World Ways Ltd.<br>M.G. Road, Cochin-16.                                     | 33. United Tours (India) P. Ltd.   |
| 22. | Revel Tours and Travel   |  |



M.G. Road, Trivandrum-1.

34. P.L. Worldways (P) Ltd.  
M.G. Road,  
Trivandrum.

#### LITE Activities

5059. SHRI P.C. THOMAS:  
SHRI KODIKKUNIL  
SURESH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the LTTE militants have spread their network to Kerala;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the steps taken to check their activities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): (a) to (c). It has not come to notice that LTTE militants have spread their network in Kerala. However, a strict vigil is being maintained by the Government of Kerala in this regard.

#### Telephone Connections In Anantapur District of Andhra Pradesh

5060. SHRI GANGADHARA SANIPALLI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

- (a) the total number of applications for telephone connections pending in Anantapur District of Andhra Pradesh; and
- (b) the time by which the applicants are likely to be provided with telephone connections?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P. V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) Waiting list for telephone connections in Anantapur District of Andhra Pradesh as on 31.7.1991 is 1237.

(b) 750 telephone connections are planned to be provided during 1991-92. Balance waiting list is expected to be cleared progressively by 1993.

#### Attempt by Mohajirs to Enter Into India

5061. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Mohajirs of Pakistan had made an attempt to enter into Indian Territory recently;
- (b) if so, the number of such Mohajirs;
- (c) whether some of them have been arrested; and
- (d) if so, the number thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): (a) to (c). Between 24th June and 12th August, 1991 several attempts were made by the Pakistani Rangers to forcibly push about 370 Mohajirs into India. However, due to the resolute posture adopted by the BSF troops, none was allowed to infiltrate. Hence, none was arrested.

#### Running of Telecom Services by Private Firms

5062. SHRIMATI SUSEELAGOPALAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Telecom Commission has decided to authorise private firms to install and run telecom services in certain areas;

(b) if so, the areas identified for installation of new network/exchanges by private firms;

(c) the firms proposed to be authorised to develop the telecom services; and

(d) whether the telegraph service is also proposed to be included in this proposal?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P. V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). In view of (a) above, not applicable.

(c) No such proposal is under consideration.

#### National Integration Council

5063. SHRISYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the present composition of the National Integration Council;

(b) whether the Government propose to reconstitute the Council; and

(c) whether the Government propose to convene a meeting of the national Integration Council at an early date in order to consider the present situation in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): (a) A Statement regarding mem-

bers of the National Integration Council last reconstituted in 1990 is enclosed.

(b) and (c). The matter is engaging the attention of the Government.

### STATEMENT

Prime Minister

#### I. Union Ministers and Chief Ministers

1. The Union Home Minister
2. The Union Finance Minister
3. The Union Minister for Human Resources Development
4. The Union Minister of Welfare
5. The Union Minister of Information & Broadcasting
6. Chief Ministers of all the States to and Union Territories which have 31 Legislatures as per list attached.

#### II. Leaders of National Parties recognised by the Election Commission

32. Shri Rajiv Gandhi, President, Indian National Congress
33. Shri S.R. Bommai, President, Janata Dal
34. Shri L.K. Advani, President, Bharatiya Janta Party
35. Shri E.M.S. Namboodripad, General Secretary, Communist Party of India, (Marxist)
36. Shri C. Rajeshwara Rao, General Secretary, Communist Party of India,

37. Shri Sarat Chandra Sinha, President, Indian Congress (Socialist-Sarat Chandra Sinha) All India Congress Committee (S)
38. Shri Indubhai Patel, President, Janata Party (JP)
39. Shri R.N. Kushwaha, President, Lok Dal (B)
- III. Leaders of Regional Parties recognised by the Election Commission and having at least one representative in either House of Parliament.
40. Selvi J. Jayalalitha, General Secretary, All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam.
41. Shri P. D. Paliwal, President, All India Forward Bloc.
42. \*Shri Prafulla Kumar Mahanta, President, Asom Gana Parishad.
43. Dr. M. Karunanidhi, President, Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam.
44. Dr. Farooq Abdullah, President, Jammu & Kashmir National Conference.
45. Shri Tridib Choudhury, General Secretary, Revolutionary Socialist Party.
46. Shri N.B. Bhandari, President, Sikkim Sangram Parishad.
47. Shri N.T. Rama Rao, President, Telugu Desam Party.
48. Shri P.J. Joseph, Chairman, Kerala Congress.
49. Shri Kanshi Ram, President, Bahujan Samaj Party.
50. President, Shiromani Akali Dal.
51. Syed Mohammed Ali Shihab Thangal, President, Muslim League.
52. Sardar Simranjit Singh Mann, President, Shiromani Akali Dal (Simranjit Singh Mann).
53. Shri Balasaheb Thackeray, President, Shivsena.
54. Shri Baban Naik, President, Maharashtrawadi Gomantak Party.
55. Shri K.M. Mani, Chairman, Kerala Congress (M).
56. Shri Shibu Soren, President, Jhardhand Mukti Morcha.
- These names will also figure in the list of Chief Ministers of States.
- IV. EMINENT PUBLIC FIGURES
57. Shri Kamalapati Tripathi
58. Shri Chandra Shekhar
59. Sardar Swaran Singh
60. Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao
61. Shri N.D. Tiwari
62. Shri Syed Mir Qasim
63. Shri P.N. Haksar
64. Shri Prakash Singh Badal
65. Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee
66. Shri H.S. Surjit

67. Shri Indrajit Gupta
68. Shri C.K. Jaffar Sharif
69. Shri Justice Rajinder Sachar
70. Lt. Gen. J.S. Aurora (Retd.)
71. Dr. Rafiq Zakaria
72. Acharya Ramamurthi
73. Acharya Tulsi
74. Shri Prakash Ambedkar
75. Shri Sharad Joshi
76. Brig. Ram Singh (Retd.)
77. Brig. T. Sailo
78. Shri Mama Balwshwar
79. Shri Raj Mohan Gandhi
80. Shri Sultan Salahudding Owaisi
81. Ms. Shabana Azmi
82. Shri Datta Samant
83. Fr. A. Minz
84. Shri Ram Sunder Das
85. Shri Justice R.P. Mandal
86. Shri Vizol
87. Shri M.M. Joshi
88. Shri M. Farooqi
89. Shri Javed Habib
90. Shri Shahid Siddiqi
91. Shri M. Afzal
92. Shri Bhisham Sahnii
93. Prof. Satish Chandra
94. Shri K.F. Rustamji
95. Dr. C. Narayana Reddy
96. Shri Subhas Gheising
97. Shri Pinto Narboo
- V. Business
98. Shri S.K. Birla, Chairman, FICCI
99. Shri A. Mazumdar, Chairman, ASSOCHAM
- VI. Labour
100. Shri G. Ramajujam, President, INTUC
101. Shri Chaturanan Misra, President, AITUC
102. President, CITU
103. Smt. Kamla Sinha, President, HMS
104. Shri R.B. Joshi, President, BMS
- VII. Commissions
105. Shri S.M.H. Burney, Chairman, Minorities Commission
106. Prof. Yashpal, Chairman, UGC.
107. Shri Ram Dhan, Chairman, SC&ST

## VIII. Media

108. Shri Nikhil Chakravarty, Editor, *Mainstream*.
109. Shri Prabhu Chawla, Journalist.
110. Shri Prabhash Joshi, Editor, *Jansatta*.
111. Shri R.K. Mishra, Editor, *Patriot*.
112. Shri N. Ram
113. Ch. Ramoji Rao, Editor & Publisher, "*Eenadu*"
114. Shri Madhav Gadkari, Editor, *Lok Satta*.
115. Shri B.G. Verghese, Journalist.
116. Shri K.R. Malkani, Journalist.
117. Shri Khushwant Singh, Journalist.
118. Shri Narendra Mohan, Editor, *Dainik Jagran*.
119. Shri Inderjit, Journalist.
120. Shri M.L. Kotru, Resident Editor, *The Statesmen*.
121. Shri Prem Bhatia, Journalist.

## IX. Women's Representatives

122. Smt. Subhashini Ali
123. Smt. Ela Bhatt
124. Dr. Romila Thapar
125. Smt. Kamla Mankekar
126. Ms. Vimala Thakar
127. Dr. (Smt.) Najma Heptulla

## List of Chief Ministers of States and Union Territories which have Legislatures

1. Dr. M. Chenna Reddy, Chief Minister, Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad.
2. Shri Geong Apang, Chief Minister, Arunachal Pradesh, Itanagar.
3. Shri P.K. Mohanta, Chief Minister, Assam, Dispur.
4. Shri Laloo Prasad Yadav, Chief Minister, Bihar, Patna.
5. Shri Chimanbhai Patel, Chief Minister, Gujarat, Gandhinagar.
6. Shri Louis Proto Barbosa, Chief Minister, Goa, Panaji.
7. Shri Hukam Singh, Chief Minister, Haryana, Chandigarh.
8. Shri Shanta Kumar, Chief Minister, Himachal Pradesh, Shimla.
9. Shri G.C. Sexena, Governor, Jammu & Kashmir, Srinagar.
10. Shri Veerendra Patil, Chief Minister, Karnataka, Bangalore.
11. Shri E.K. Nayanar, Chief Minister, Kerala, Trivandrum.
12. Shri Sunder Lai Patwa, Chief Minister, Madhya Pradesh, Bhopal.
13. Shri Sharad Pawar, Chief Minister, Maharashtra, Bombay.
14. Shri Rajkumar Ranbir Singh, Chief Minister, Manipur, Imphal.
15. Shri B.B. Lyngdoh, Chief Minister, Meghalaya, Shillong.

16. Shri Lalthanhawla, Chief Minister, Mizoram, Aizwal. Minister, Pondicherry, Pondicherry-605001.

17. Shri Vamuzo, Chief Minister, Nagaland, Kohima. • Being under Governor/President's Rule.

18. Shri Biju Pathak, Chief Minister, Orissa, Bhubaneswar.

#### Opening of New Post Offices

19. \*Shri Virendra Verma, Governor of Punjab, Chandigarh.

5064. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

20. Shri Bhairon Singh Shekhawat, Chief Minister, Rajasthan, Jaipur.

(a) the number of post offices and sub post offices in the country as on April 1, 1990, State/Union Territory-wise;

21. Shri Nar Bahadur Bhandari, Chief Minister, Sikkim, Gangtok.

(b) the number of sub post offices and branch post offices opened during 1990-91, State/Union Territory-wise; and

22. Dr. M. Karunanidhi, Chief Minister, Tamil Nadu, Madras.

(c) the total allotment for the expansion of postal network during 1990-91 and actual expenditure, State/Union Territory-wise?

23. Shri S.R. Majumdar, Chief Minister, Tripura, Agartala.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) The Post Circle-wise number of Post Officer as on 1.4.1990 is given in statement-I.

24. Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav, Chief Minister, Uttar Pradesh, Lucknow.

(b) The number of Sub Post Offices and Branch Post Offices opened under Annual Plan 1990-91 is given in statement-II.

25. Shri Jyoti Basu, Chief Minister, West Bengal, Calcutta.

(c) The statements-III, IV and V showing Budget allotment for the expansion of Postal network (Circle-wise) during 1990-91 and expenditures incurred are attached.

#### Union Territory

1. Shri D. Ramachandran, Chief

## STATEMENT-I

*Circle-wise distribution of post offices as on 1.4.1990*

S. No.	Circle	Number of Branch Post Offices					Total
		1	2	3	4	5	
1.	Andhra Pradesh			2481	13763		16244
2.	Assam			595	2985		3580
3.	Bihar			1594	9586		11180
4.	Delhi			413	123		536
5.	Gujarat			1390	7300		9690
6.	Haryana			446	2037		2483
7.	Himachal Pradesh			451	2088		2530
8.	Jammu & Kashmir			272	1257		1529
9.	Karnataka			2019	7588		9607
10.	Kerala			1971	2890		4861

S. No.	Circle	Number of Branch Post Offices					Total
		1	2	3	4	5	
11.	Madhya Pradesh			1421	9398		10819
12.	Maharashtra			2273	9720		11993
13.	North Eastern			320	2187		2507
14.	Orissa			1332	6373		7705
15.	Punjab			793	2997		3790
16.	Rajasthan			1468	8292		9760
17.	Tamil Nadu			3018	9043		12061
18.	Uttar Pradesh			3216	15585		18801
19.	West Bengal			2013	6538		8551
	<b>Total</b>			27486	119750		147236



## STATEMENT-II

*Number of post offices opened during 1990-91*

S. No.	Circle	Number of					Total
		EDBOs*	3	4	5	DSOs**	
1	2	3	4	5	5		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	58	1		59		
2.	Assam	75	1		76		
3.	Bihar (provisional)	44	1		45		
4.	Delhi	—	4		4		
5.	Gujarat	24	5		29		
6.	Haryana	37	1		38		
7.	Himachal Pradesh	37	—		37		
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	25	—		25		
9.	Kerala	43	1		44		

S. No.	Circle	Number of					Total
		EBOs*		DSOs**			
1	2	3		4		5	
10.	Karnataka	34		7		41	
11.	Madhya Pradesh	53		1		54	
12.	Maharashtra	155		—		155	
13.	North Eastern	79		1		80	
14.	Orissa	88		7		95	
15.	Punjab	35		6		41	
16.	Rajasthan	99		4		103	
17.	Tamil Nadu	6		6		12	
18.	Uttar Pradesh	423		7		430	
19.	West Bengal	52		2		54	
	Total	1367		55		422	

\*Extra Departmental Branch Offices.

\*\*Departmental Sub Offices.

## STATEMENT-III

## Budget Allotment (Circlewise) (1990-91)

S. No.	Circle/Unit	Opening of New POS/Apppt. of EDA in rural areas B.2(5)	Opening of New POS/Apppt. of EDAs in tribal areas B.2(6)	Total Plan
1	2	3	4	5
		(In thousands of rupees)		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	370	10	380
2.	Assam	102	—	102
3.	Bihar	—	—	—
4.	Delhi	—	—	—
5.	Gujarat	50	49	99
6.	Haryana	130	—	130
7.	Himachal Pradesh	20	—	20
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	—	—	—
9.	Karnataka	100	—	100

S. No.	Circle/Unit	Opening of New POS/Apppt. of EDA in rural areas B.2(5)	Opening of New POS/Apppt. of EDAs in tribal areas B.2(6)	Total Plan
1	2	3	4	5
10.	Kerala	50	—	50
11.	Madhya Pradesh	128	—	128
12.	Maharashtra	—	17	17
13.	North Eastern	—	—	—
14.	Orissa	185	39	224
15.	Punjab	—	—	—
16.	Rajasthan	—	—	—
17.	Tamil Nadu	50	—	50
18.	Uttar Pradesh	—	—	—
19.	West Bengal	200	—	200
Total		1385	115	1500

*(In thousands of rupees)*

## STATEMENT-IV

*Expenditure under 101-5 Opening of New Post Offices/appointment of E.D.A. Rural areas (Plan)*

S. No.	Circle		Total
	1	2	
1.	West Bengal		2,00,114-45
2.	North Eastern		49,646-29
3.	Bihar		3,85,873-30
4.	Orissa		66,926-65
5.	Uttar Pradesh		1,53,877-77
6.	Delhi		—
7.	Punjab		—
8.	Jammu & Kashmir		1,40,708-00
9.	Tamil Nadu		48,433-95
10.	Andhra Pradesh		4,10,278-50

S. No.	Circle		Total
	1	2	
11.	Karnataka		99,999-50
12.	Kerala		90,416-95
13.	Maharashtra		2,48,663-00
14.	Madhya Pradesh		19,44,642-47
15.	Rajasthan		—
16.	Gujarat		2,17,381-95
17.	Base		—
18.	Haryana		—
19.	Himachal Pradesh		3,66,296-93
20.	Assam		1,00,503-20
	Total		45,59,762-91

## STATEMENT-V

## Expenditure under 101-6 Opening of New POS/Appointment of E.D.A. tribal areas (Plan)

S. No.	Circle	Total
1	2	3
1.	West Bengal	—
2.	North Eastern	—
3.	Bihar	1,58,347-00
4.	Orissa	1,95,631-50
5.	Uttar Pradesh	—
6.	Delhi	1,82,653-83
7.	Punjab	—
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	—
9.	Tamil Nadu	1,930-00
10.	Andhra Pradesh	—

S. No.	Circle	Total
1	2	3
11.	Karnataka	—
12.	Kerala	—
13.	Maharashtra	17,534-85
14.	Madhya Pradesh	—
15.	Rajasthan	50,285-50
16.	Gujarat	3,62,623-50
17.	Basse	—
18.	Haryana	—
19.	Himachal Pradesh	—
20.	Assam	567-40
Total	Total	5,78,310-58



**Heads of Mission and Heads of Post**

5065. SHRISYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of posts of Heads of Mission (HOM's and Heads of Post (HOPs) as on April 1, 1989, 1990 and 1991;

(b) the number of non-IFS HOMs and HOPs, separately, on those dates;

(c) the number of those who are on

deputation as Non-IFS HOMs and HOPs from other All India Central and Defence Services, service-wise, as on April 1, 1991;

(d) the number of those who are retired members of the above services, service-wise; and

(e) the number of those who have been inducted into these services from public life or from other walks of national life?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMADHAVSINH SOLANKI): (a)

Date	Heads of Mission including Permanent Representatives	Heads of Post
1.4.89	107	33
1.4.90	107	34
1.4.91	105	35
(b) Date	Non-IFS HOMs	non-IFS HOPs
1.4.89	5	NIL
1.4.90	8	NIL
1.4.91	10	1

(c) Non-IFS HOMs/HOPs on deputation:

HOMs

IAS = 2

HOPs

COS = 1

(d) HOMs

IAS = 1

IPS = 1

HOPs = 1

(e) HOMs = 6

HOPs = Nil

[Translation]

Telephone Connections in Ajmer District of Rajasthan

5066. PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to

convert cross bar telephone exchange of Ajmer into electronic exchange, and if so, when;

(b) the number of applicants on the waiting list for new telephone connections at Ajmer, Beawar, Kishangarh, Nasirabad, Vinay Nagar, Pushkar, etc. in Ajmer District of Rajasthan;

(c) the number of applicants likely to get telephone connections during the current financial year; and

(d) the time by which the waiting list is likely to be cleared?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) Yes, Sir. This exchange is planned to be replaced after it has outlived its useful life by the year 2000.

(b) The waiting list as on 31.7.1991 is as under:-

Ajmer	4245
Beawar	497
Kishangarh	266
Nasirabad	31
Vijay Nagar	119

Ajmer	—	by	1993-94
Beawar	—	by	1994-95
Kishangarh	—	by	1992-93
Nasirabad	—	by	1991-92
Vijay Nagar	—	by	1993-94
Pushkar	—	by	1991-92

(not Vinay Nagar)

Pushkar	7
Kekari	28
Remaining 38 small capacity exchanges put together	77

(c) The number of applicants likely to get telephone connections during the current financial year, is as under:-

Aimer	—	500
Beawar	—	Nil
Kishangarh	—	Nil
Nasirabad	—	31
Vijay Nagar	—	600
Pushkar	—	7
Kekari	—	28
Remaining 38 small capacity exchanges	—	40

(d) The present waiting list, is likely to be cleared, as under:-

Kekari	—	by	1991-92
Remaining 38 small capacity exchanges	—	by	1992-93

---

[English]

### Release of Sikh Detenues

5067. SHRISHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of militants have been released from Jail in Punjab this year;

(b) if so, the number of such detenues released; and

(c) to what extent it has helped in creating a congenial and harmonious atmosphere?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): (a) and (b). According to available information from the Government of Punjab, orders for the withdrawal of 359 cases involving 481 persons were issued during the year.

(c) Militant activities have not substantially reduced.

### Supply of Seeds by National Seeds Corporation

5068. SHRI SUSHIL CHANDRA VERMA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of seeds of various

varieties of oilseeds, cereal pulses and cotton indented by the Government of Madhya Pradesh from the National Seeds Corporation during 1990-91;

(b) the extent to which the demand was met or are likely to be met during 1991 by National Seeds Corporation; and

(c) whether the prices of seeds supplied by NSC were high in comparison to that of certified seeds marketed by established seeds producers in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b). A statement showing indent and supply of certified seed to the Government of Madhya Pradesh during 1990-91 is given in the statement enclosed.

(c) No, Sir. It may be mentioned that prices of seeds being sold by the National Seeds Corporation (NSC) are fixed, after taking into account the following main factors:

- (i) Input prices and procurement prices paid to the seed growers;
- (ii) Overhead expenses; and
- (iii) Interest burden.

It may also be pointed out that there is no statutory control over the fixation of prices of seeds.

## STATEMENT

*(Quantity in qtls.)**Qty. supplied by NSC to MPSS & FDC\***Qty. indented by MPSS & FDC Bhopal**S. No. Crop/variety*

4

3

2

1

## PADDY :

8161

10000

1. IR-36

2478

2500

2. Mahsuri

930

1500

3. Surekha

331

600

4. P-2-21

1015

1000

5. Rasi

12915

15600

## MAIZE :

1078

1000

6. G-5

		<i>(Quantity in qtls.)</i>			
<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Crop/Variety</i>	<i>Qty. indented by MPSS &amp; FDC Bhopal</i>	<i>Qty. supplied by NSC to MPSS &amp; FDC*</i>		
1	2	3	4		
7.	GS-2	250	205		
8.	D-103	200	166		
9.	V. Comp.	500	500		
10.	Navjyot	200	—		
11.	Pusa Comp. II	200	—		
12.	Ageti-76	100	95		
13.	Prabhat	100	—		
	BAJRA :	2550	2044		
14.	WCC-75	400	389		
15.	MH-179	—	181		
		400	570		

(Quantity in qtls.)

S. No.	Crop/variety	Qty. indented by MPSS & FDC Bhopal	Qty. supplied by NSC to MPSS & FDC*
1	2	3	4
	WHEAT :		
16.	WH-147	Nil	608
17.	Sonalika	Nil	938
18.	HD-2285	Nil	262
19.	HD-2329	Nil	183
20.	K. Sona	Nil	124
21.	Lok-1	Nil	18
	MO:NG :		
1.	PB	300	574

<i>(Quantity in qtls.)</i>					
<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Crop/variety</i>	<i>Qty. indented by MPSS &amp; FDC Bhopal</i>		<i>Qty. supplied by NSC to MPSS &amp; FDC*</i>	
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>
2.	K-851	700		594	
3.	URD T-9	2000		1949	
4.	Arhar T-21	400		728	
5.	" ICPL-87	600		687	
6.	" JPAS-120	—		2	
7.	Lentil K-75	—		204	
		4000		4738	
1.	G. Nut-JL-24	2000		1627	
2.	Sunflower Morden	300		90	
3.	Sesamum Pb. 1	130		139	
4.	Castor-Aruna	250		—	

S. No.	Crop/Variety	Qty. indented by MPSS & FDC Bhopal	Qty. supplied by NSC to MPSS & FDC*	(Quantity in qtls.)
1	2	3	4	
5.	Lin seed	—	2	
		2680	1858	
	Grand Total	25230	24258	



*[Translation]*

(Electronic Exchange) is planned to be set up during 1991-95.

**Electronic Telephone Exchanges in Sitamarhi District of Bihar**

**Deployment of Army on Civil Purposes**

5069. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE RAI:  
Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

5070. PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT;  
SHRI MUKUL BAL KRISHNA  
WASNIK:

(a) whether Government propose to set up C-DOT electronic telephone exchanges at Saidpur, Sonvarsa, Sursand, Parihar and Nanpur of Sitamarhi district and at Aurai Muzaffarpur district in Bihar; and

SHRI BHAGEY  
GOBARDHAN:  
SHRI YASHWANTRAO PATIL:

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

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) Yes, Sir.

(a) the number of times Army was deployed for civil purposes during each of the last three years and the expenditure incurred thereon;

(b) SITAMARHI DISTRICT:-

(b) the details of the casualties suffered by the Army during such development;

Saidpur: 128 Port C-DOT RAX (Electronic Exchange) is already working since 9.2.1991.

(c) the main reasons for the increasing tendency to deploy army for civil purposes; and

Sonvarsa) 128 Port C-DOT RAXs

(d) the steps proposed to be taken in the matter?

Sursand) (Electronic Exchanges) are planned to be set up during

Parihar) the current Five Years plan.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): (a) to (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Nanpur: There is no exchange at Nanpur at present. New telephone exchange will be planned on getting a minimum requisite demand.

*[English]*

**Passengers Burnt to Death in Kakatiya Express**

MUZAFFARPUR DISTRICT:-

5072. SHRIDATTATRAYA BANDARU:  
Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

Aurai:- 128 Port C-DOT RAX

(a) whether the persons responsible for burning 45 passengers to death in Kakatiya Express near Hyderabad last year have been identified; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): (a) and (b). The registration, investigation, detection and prevention of crime on the railways is the responsibility of the Government Railway Police which functions under the control of the State Governments/ Union Territory administrations. Action to register, investigate and detect the crime under reference is to be taken by the Government of Andhra Pradesh.

[Translation]

#### Subsidy on Pesticides

5073. SHRI HARI KEWAL PRASAD: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to continue the subsidy on pesticides;

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

(c) whether the Government propose to allow free distribution of pesticides among the farmers to check the pest attack on pulses and oil seeds crops; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b), the Government is currently giving subsidy to farmers on pesticides under the

following programmes viz.:

- (i) Centrally Sponsored Scheme for the Control of Pests and Diseases of Agricultural Importance;
- (ii) Centrally Sponsored Scheme on Oilseeds Production Programme;
- (iii) Centrally Sponsored Scheme on National Pulses Development Programme;
- (iv) Special Foodgrain Production Programme (Pulses);
- (v) Integrated Programme for Rice Development;
- (vi) Special Foodgrain Production Programme (Maize & Millets);
- (vii) Intensive Cotton Development Programme; and
- (viii) Special Jute Development Programme.

Subsidy on Plant Protection under above programmes is given @ 50% of the cost of chemicals subject to certain ceiling limits.

Government propose to continue these programmes for the time being.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) In view of reply to part (c), question does not arise.

[English]

#### Visit of Sall Team to Middle East Countries

5074. SHRI DATTATRAYA BANDARU:

SHRI VIRENDRA SINGH:  
SHRI BALRAJ PASSI:  
SHRI CHETAN P.S.  
CHAUHAN: \*

Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether a team of the Steel Authority of India Limited recently visited several middle east countries; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The visit of the SAIL team lead by its Additional Director, Export Division took place in July-August, 1991. The team made an assessment of market condition, studied the prospects of business in the area, and the status of competition etc. and have recommended the establishment of warehousing facilities and/or consignment-cum-selling agency at Dubai to promote SAIL's exports in the countries of the region.

#### Passports Missing from R.P.O. Chandigarh

5075. SHRI DATTATRAYA BANDARU:  
SHRI BALRAJ PASSI:  
SHRI RAMESH CHAND TOMAR:  
SHRI CHETAN P.S.  
CHAUHAN:

Will the Minister EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some passports are missing from the Regional passport Office, Chandigarh;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of such incidents during each of the last three years alongwith the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MADHAVSINH SOLANKI): Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Since 1989, 34 passports from RPO Chandigarh have been found to be missing. These were submitted to that office for renewal/Misc. services and later on it was noticed that these were not traceable. Loss of these 34 passports were noticed on different occasions (13.4.89, 30.7.91 and 7.8.91). Details are given in the enclosed statement.

(d) In all the above cases, FIRs with the local police have been lodged for investigation, the results of which are still awaited. Existing instructions have once again been reiterated to all passport Offices for the safe custody of passports. Passport Officers have been advised to lodge FIRS with police when passports are not traceable in offices in future.

#### STATEMENT

*Regional Passport Office, Chandigarh*

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of applicant</i>	<i>File No.</i>
1	2	3
1.	Tarawati Singala	RE/1674/89
2.	Raminder Kaur Randhawa	RE/3884/89

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of applicant</i>	<i>File No.</i>
1	2	3
3.	Daljit Kaur	RE/4038/89
4.	Karan Singh Dalal	RE/4375/89
5.	Santosh Kapoor	RE/5687/89
6.	Dharampal Kapoor	RE/5686/89
7.	Darshan Singh	RE/6305/89
8.	Baljeet Kumar	RE/6562/89
9.	Anand Sarup Verma	RE/7403/89
10.	Usha Ram Bhagat	RE/10018/89
11.	Sushil Kumar	RE/10021/89
12.	Indu Mahajan	4294/89
13.	Madan Mohan Kapila	17132/91
14.	Rekha Kapila	17133/91
15.	Krishan Kaur	15415/91
16.	Jatinder Kaur	
17.	Swarup Chand Gupta	12048/91
18.	Jaya Gupta	16359/91
19.	Rameshwar Kumar Vij	PCC-729/91
20.	Shalu Oswal	16101/91
21.	Reghubir Charanjit Kaur	15532/91
22.	Mohan Singh Brar	11557/91
23.	Harjot Kaur Sidhu	7905/91
24.	Adarsh Dutta	8483/91

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of applicant</i>	<i>File No.</i>
1	2	3
25.	Kundan Singh Sohal	14514/91
26.	Balbir Kaur	RE/5780/91
27.	Krishan Dutt Kalia	RE/6785/91
28.	Manmohan Singh	RE/7814/91
29.	Kartar Singh	RE10341/91
30.	Niranjan Singh	RE16645/91
31.	Reet Bath	RE/14839/91
32.	Tej Partap Singh	RE14840/91
33.	Gopal Krishan Rishi	PCC-553/91
34.	Gurdial Kaur	B-18017

(a) Passports at S. No. 1 to 11 — on 6.6.89, CBI was requested to investigate the matter.

(b) passports at S. No. 12 to 25 — FIR lodged with the police on 30.7.91

(c) passports at S. No. 26 to 34 — FIR lodged with the police on 7.8.91.

*[Translation]*

**Central Assistance for Creation of Irrigation Potential in Madhya Pradesh**

5076. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state the details of Central assistance proposed to be given to Madhya Pradesh during 1991-92 for increasing the percentage of irrigated land?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): Central assistance is given to the states in the form of block loans and grants and is not tied to any particular sector of

development or project. The Working Group of Planning Commission has recommended an outlay of Rs. 523.74 crores to Madhya Pradesh for irrigation sector during 1991-92. Besides, special central assistance under the command area development programme and for minor irrigation scheme will be provided on the performance shown by the State Government.

**Implementation of the Fourth Pay Commission Recommendation in C.R.P.F.**

5077. SHRI LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Fourth Pay Commission had recommended that husband and wife may be posted at the same place in case both are in Government service;

(b) if so, whether this recommendation has been implemented in the Central Reserve Police Force; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): (a) No Sir.

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

[English]

#### Indians in the Volcano Region of Philippines

5078. SHRI GANGADHARA SANIPALLI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Indians residing in the Volcano region of Philippines; and

(b) the steps taken by the Government to have them shifted to safer places?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMADHAVSINH SOLANKI): (a)

Though the precise figure of Indian nationals living in the vicinity of Mt. Pinatubo is not available, their number is estimated to be about 40.

(b) Indian living in the region of the Volcanic eruptions had been advised by our Embassy in Manila to move to safer areas and abide by directions of the local authorities, which they did. There have been no reports of any causality among them due to the volcanic eruptions.

#### Live Storage Capacity of Reservoirs

5079. DR. C. SILVERA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the live storage capacity of important reservoirs in the country has improved considerably; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): (a) Out of the 56 important reservoirs in the country for which storage position is monitored by the Central Water Commission, the live storage in 44 reservoirs is more than their average live storage of the last several years.

(b) A Statement is enclosed.

STATEMENT							
S. No.	Name of	State Name	Live Cap. at FRI in TM-CUM	This year live cap. (TM. CUM.)	Average of post several years Live Cap. (TM. CUM.)	% of this year cap. to average of past years live capacity	Live Storage w.r.t. post have More/less
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Srisaillam	Andhra Pradesh	8.288	7.557	5.306	138	More
2.	Nagarjunasagar	Andhra Pradesh	6.841	6.377	4.126	155	More
3.	Sriramsagar	Andhra Pradesh	2.300	1.542	0.942	164	More
4.	Somasila	Andhra Pradesh	1.994	0.536	(-) 0.022	2436	More
5.	Tenughat	Bihar	0.821	0.237	0.272	87	Less
6.	Mainthon	Bihar	0.571	0.404	0.511	79	Less
7.	Panchat Hill	Bihar	0.223	0.442	0.295	150	More
8.	Konar	Bihar	0.275	0.196	0.179	109	More
9.	Tilaiya	Bihar	0.319	0.092	0.135	68	Less
10.	Ukai	Gujarat	7.100	3.576	5.012	71	Less

S. No.	Name of	State Name	Live Cap. at FRI in TM-CUM	This year live cap. (TM. CUM.)	Average of post several years Live Cap. (TM. CUM.)	% of this year cap. to average of past years live capacity	Live Storage w.r.t. post have More/ less
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
11.	Sabarmati	Gujarat	0.778	0.715	0.352	205	More
12.	Kadana	Gujarat	1.2020	1.048	0.770	136	More
13.	Shetrunji	Gujarat	0.343	0.073	0.095	77	Less
14.	Bhadar	Gujarat	0.199	0.109	0.051	214	More
15.	Gobindsagar	Himachal Pradesh	7.172	5.422	4.228	110	More
16.	Pong Dam	Himachal Pradesh	7.119	4.462	4.122	108	More
17.	Krishna Raja Sagar	Karnataka	1.163	1.105	0.773	143	More
18.	Tujgbhadra	Karnataka	3.276	3.248	2.747	118	More
19.	Ghat Prabha	Karnataka	1.391	1.390	1.152	121	More
20.	Bhadra	Karnataka	1.785	1.735	1.006	172	More



S. No.	Name of	State Name	Live Cap. at FRI in TM-CUM	This year live cap. (TM. CUM.)	Average of post several years Live Cap. (TM. CUM.)	% of this year cap. to average of past years live capacity	Live Storage w.r.t. post have More/ less
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
21.	Linganamakki	Karnataka	4.294	4.003	2.457	163	More
22.	Narayanpur	Karnataka	0.863	0.422	0.331	127	More
23.	Malaprabha	Karnataka	0.972	0.833	0.448	186	More
24.	Kabini	Karnataka	0.275	0.257	0.188	137	More
25.	Hemavathy	Karnataka	1.013	0.931	0.668	139	More
26.	Harangi	Karnataka	0.220	0.200	0.172	116	More
27.	Idamalayar	Kerala	1.018	0.599	0.474	126	More
28.	Idukki	Kerala	1.460	0.953	0.612	156	More
29.	Gandhisagar	Madhya Pradesh	6.827	5.112	1.510	339	More
30.	Tawa	Madhya Pradesh	1.944	1.343	1.404	96	Less

S. No.	Name of	State Name	Live Cap. at FRI in TM-CUM	This year live cap. (TM. CUM.)	Average of post several yeears Live Cap. (TM. CUM.)	% of this year cap. to average of past yeears live capacity	Live Storage w.r.t. post have More/ less
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
31.	Mahanadi	Madhya Pradesh	0.767	0.587	0.415	141	More
32.	Jayakwadi	Maharashtra	2.171	1.883	0.775	279	More
33.	Kovana	Maharashtra	2.677	2.677	2.088	128	More
34.	Bhima	Maharashtra	1.415	0.687	0.730	94	Less
35.	Isapur	Maharashtra	0.965	0.313	0.351	89	Less
36.	Mula	Maharashtra	0.608	0.542	0.294	184	More
37.	Yeldari	Maharashtra	0.909	0.787	0.310	254	More
38.	Khadakvasla	Maharashtra	0.086	0.043	0.050	86	Less
39.	Hirakud	Orissa	5.822	2.367	1.910	124	More
40.	Balimela	Orissa	2.676	0.847	0.273	310	More

S. No.	Name of	State Name	Live Cap. at FRI in TM-CUM	This year live cap. (TM. CUM.)	Average of post several years Live Cap. (TM. CUM.)	% of this year cap. to average of past years live capacity	Live Storage w.r.t. post have More/ less
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
41.	Salanadi	Orissa	0.558	0.237	0.249	95	Less
42.	Rengali	Orissa	3.432	1.537	1.348	114	More
43.	Machkund	Orissa	0.893	1.437	0.246	178	More
44.	Mahi Bajaj Sagar	Rajasthan	1.833	1.718	0.538	319	More
45.	Jhakam	Rajasthan	0.132	0.083	0.056	148	More
46.	Rana Pratap Sagar	Rajasthan	1.573	0.090	0.484	225	More
47.	Lower Bhawani	Tamil Nadu	0.929	0.517	0.295	175	More
48.	Mettur	Tamil Nadu	2.647	2.533	0.941	More	
49.	Vaigai	Tamil Nadu	0.194	0.073	0.064	114	More
50.	Parambikulam	Tamil Nadu	0.380	0.301	0.167	180	More

S. No.	Name of	State Name	Live Cap. at FRI in TM-CUM	This year live cap. (TM. CUM.)	Average of post several years Live Cap. (TM. CUM.)	% of this year cap. to average of past years live capacity	Live Storage w.r.t. post have More/ less
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
51.	Aliyar	Tamil Nadu	0.095	0.057	0.027	211	More
52.	Matstila	Uttar Pradesh	0.750	0.558	0.384	145	More
53.	Ramganga	Uttar Pradesh	2.053	0.761	0.556	137	More
54.	Rihand	Uttar Pradesh	8.967	7.736	5.014	154	More
55.	Mayurakashi	West Bengal	0.547	0.331	0.304	43	Less
56.	Kangasbati	West Bengal	0.914	0.298	0.521	57	Less

**Tunnel Tragedy in Orissa**

5080. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI:  
SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons drowned in the recent tunnel tragedy in Kalahandi district of Orissa;

(b) whether any compensation has been paid to the next of kin of the persons who lost their lives in the tragedy;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether any inquiry has been conducted to find out the causes of the tragedy;

(e) if so, the outcome thereof;

(f) the action taken in the matter; and

(g) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): (a) Sixteen employees of the contractor are reported to have been trapped inside the tunnel at the time of flooding and are suspected to have died. However, only 14 bodies have been recovered.

(b) and (c). The State Government has announced an ex-gratia payment of Rs. 25,000 to each of the bereaved family of the dead workers from Chief Ministers' Relief Fund. National Projects Construction Corporation Ltd., pending the usual compensation admissible under the rules, has also announced an ex-gratia payment of Rs. 3000 as an immediate relief to the next of kin of the deceased workers. Assistant Labour Commissioner, Jaspore has awarded provisional compensation to the tune of Rs. 10.72 lakhs. It has also been decided by the State Gov-

ernment to rehabilitate one member from each of the family of deceased.

(d) to (g). State Government has entrusted the Development Commissioner, Orissa, assisted by a panel of technical experts, with the detailed enquiry of the incident. The report of the enquiry is scheduled to be submitted within a period of 2 months. The Central Government proposed to set up a Committee of Inquiry also. Its terms of reference are being finalised.

**Talks with ULFA**

5081. SHRISHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL:  
Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any fresh initiative has been taken by the Government to start a dialogue with the United Liberation Front of Assam and other militant out-fits in Assam; and

(b) if so, the details alongwith the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): (a) and (b). The Chief Minister Assam made the following declaration over TV/AIR on 8.7.91:-

(i) ULFA detenus without specific charges would be released forthwith.

(ii) The Govt. would release all ULFA detenus including those involved in heinous crimes and grant General Amnesty if ULFA gives up arms and come to the negotiating table.

(iii) If necessary the Govt. would request the Govt. of India to

revoke ban on ULFA. In pursuance of the above declarations, about 450 detenus have been released by the Government. However, the United Liberation Front of Assam has not responded favourably.

post offices likely to be opened in Haryana during 1991-92, district-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) The information is furnished in enclosed Statement-I.

[Translation]

### Opening of Post Offices in Haryana

5082. SHRI RAM PRAKASH CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Post Offices and sub post offices opened in Haryana during 1990-91; district-wise; and

(b) the number of post offices and sub

(b) A target of opening of 25 Extra Departmental Branch Post Offices and 6 departmental sub post offices has been fixed for 1991-92 for Haryana. 4 Departmental sub offices, 3 at Gurgaon 1 at Faridabad and 1 extra departmental branch post office has already been opened during 1991-92. Further, number of departmental sub post offices and extra departmental branch post offices district-wise likely to be opened subject to justification and target fixed for 1991-92 in Haryana during 1991-92 are indicated in the enclosed statement-II.

### STATEMENT - I

*District-wise detail of Post Offices and Sub Post Offices opened in Haryana during 1990-91*

S. No.	Name of District	Sub Post Offices	Number of Post Offices opened during 1990-91
1	2	3	4
1.	Gurgaon	1	8
2.	Yamuna Nagar		2
3.	Kurukshetra		4
4.	Kaithal		3
5.	karnal		3
6.	Jind		3
7.	Sonepat		1
8.	Rohtak		2
9.	Bhiwani		3

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Name of District</i>	<i>Sub Post Offices</i>	<i>Number of Post Offices opened during 1990-91</i>
1	2	3	4
10.	Hissar		4
11.	Sirsa		2
12.	Mohindergarh		1
13.	Faridabad		1

## STATEMENT - II

<i>Name of district.</i>	<i>Category of post office</i>	
	<i>Sub Post Office</i>	<i>Extra departmental branch post office</i>
1	2	3
Ambala	2	2
Hissar	1	2
Karnal	1	3
Bhiwani	1	2
Faridabad	1	2
Rohtak	1	1
Sirsa		3
Gurgaon		3
Yamuna Nagar		1
Jind		1
Mohindergarh		1
Rewari		1

Name of district.	Category of post office	
	Sub Post Office	Extra departmental branch post office
1	2	3
Sonepat		1
Kurukshetra		1
Kaithal		1

### Linking of Haryana with Delhi by STD Facility

5083. SHRI RAM PRAKASH CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the places in Haryana which have been linked with Delhi by STD facility during 1990-91; and

(b) the places in Haryana likely to be linked with Delhi by STD facility during 1991-92?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) Dabwali, Narwana & Kaithal.

(b) Six more stations viz Naraingarh, Barara, Kundli, Gohana, Chachrouli Chautala and Kurukshetra are planned to be linked by S.T.D. facility during 1991-92.

[English]

### Alleged Enumeration of Scheduled Tribes in General Category

5084. SHRI BHAGEY GOBARDHAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether several members of the Scheduled Tribes hailing from Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and Bihar who are working and staying in the Union Territory of Delhi for several years, have been enumerated in the general category in course of the 1991 Census operations; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): (a) and (b). There is no notified list of Scheduled Tribes for Delhi Union Territory under Article 342 of the Constitution and consequently nobody was enumerated as Scheduled Tribe within Delhi Union Territory at the 1991 Census.

[Translation]

### Setting up of Post and Telegraph Offices in Rajasthan

5085. PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of post and telegraph



offices and telephone exchanges set up in Rajasthan during the Seventh Five year Plan; and

(b) the number of post and telegraph offices and telephone exchanges proposed to be opened during the Eighth Five Year Plan?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) Number of Posts, Telegraph Offices and Telephone exchanges set up in Rajasthan during the Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90) is as under:-

Post Offices	175
Telegraph Offices	349
Telephone exchanges	270

(b) It has recently been decided that the Eighth Five year Plan will commence from 1.4.1992. The targets for opening of Post Offices during the newly determined Eighth Five Year Plan have not yet been finalised. For 1991-93, it is proposed to open 125 Extra Departmental Branch Post Offices and 12 Sub Post Offices in Rajasthan. It is also proposed to set up 250 telephone exchanges and 16 Departmental Telegraph Offices besides phonocom Telegraph service at a large number of selected Long-distance public telephones depending upon the public demand in Rajasthan during the Eighth Plan.

[English]

#### **Prawn Acquaculture**

5086. SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a great scope for the

expansion of "Prawn acquaculture" in the abundant brackish water available along the coast of Bay of Bengal in Orissa;

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government to promote prawn acquaculture in this region;

(c) the number of persons provided with employment and the achievement made in the prawn cultivation in that State during last three years; and

(d) the future plan drawn up in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) Yes, Sir. Orissa has a potential of about 80,000 ha. of brackishwater area.

(b) Some of the steps taken by the Government for development of prawn farming in Orissa include:

- (i) establishment of prawn farms at Sartha (Phase I & II) in Balasore district, Mudirath (Phases ( & II) in Puri district and at Mouza Jamboo in Cuttack district;
- (ii) establishment of Brackishwater Fish Farmers' Development Agencies in the districts of Balasore, Cuttack, Ganjam and Puri;
- (iii) Setting up of prawn seed hatcheries at Gopalpur in Ganjam district and at Chandrabagha in Puri district;

(c) The Brackishwater Fish Farmers' Development Agencies in the districts of Balasore, Cuttack, Gunjam and Puri have generated employment amounting to about 49 lakh man days, brought under prawn

farming 7080 ha. and imparted training to about 1,000 prawn farmers, during the last three years.

(d) The future plan drawn up for expansion of prawn farming in Orissa *inter alia* includes:

- (i) bringing under prawn farming a minimum of 50 ha. area in each of the four districts per annum through the Brackish-water Fish Farmers Development Agencies; and
- (ii) taking up a Brackishwater Shrimp Culture Project in East Coast States including Orissa, with World Bank assistance. The project is in the appraisal stage; and
- (iii) provision of a package of financial support to all categories of farmers including small and marginal farmers, technocrats and private entrepreneurs for establishing semi-intensive prawn farms, prawn seed hatcheries, prawn feed mills, upgradation of processing facilities and development of manpower resources for aquaculture.

### Bauxite Deposits

5087. SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the approximate bauxite deposits discovered in various States, State-wise and particularly in Orissa and Bihar; and

(b) the steps taken by the Government for their proper exploitation, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI BALRAM SINGH YADAV): (a) The reserves of bauxite in various States including Orissa and Bihar are given in the Statement-I.

(b) Mining of bauxite is presently being done to meet the requirements of aluminium, cement, refractory, abrasive and chemical industries and also for exports. For this purpose mining leases are granted by various State Governments under the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1957 which provides for proper exploitation of minerals, including Bauxite.

The State-wise data relating to number of mines and production of bauxite during the period 1988-90 are given in statement - II.

## STATEMENT-I

## State-wise Reserves of Bauxite

		(in '000 tonnes)			
S. No.	Name of State	Proved	Probable	Possible	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	78,895	148,634	228,305	455,838
2.	Bihar	21,379	15,398	26,742	63,519
3.	Goa	9,151	11,975	11,133	32,259
4.	Gujarat	35,353	3,706	48,364	87,426
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	85	301	2,904	3,290
6.	Karnataka	1,259	10,490	15,249	26,998
7.	Kerala	463	4,481	3,682	8,626
8.	Madhya Pradesh	59,717	30,754	36,334	126,805
9.	Maharashtra	57,798	13,067	16,856	87,721

		(in '000 tonnes)			
S. No.	Name of State	Proved	Probable	Possible	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
10.	Orissa	281,351	211,773	877,329	1,370,453
11.	Rajasthan	—	—	79	79
12.	Tamil Nadu	4,122	11,075	2,014	17,211
13.	Uttar Pradesh	5,193	250	3,977	9,420

Source: Indian Minerals Year Book 1990

## STATEMENT-II

## Bauxite Mining in India

(Production in tonnes)

Number of Mines and Production  
during 1988 to 1990

S. No.	States	No. of mines	1988		1989		1990	
			Qty.	No. of mines	Qty.	No. of mines	Qty.	No. of mines
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
	INDIA	193	4013,427	194	4471,458	189	4837,293	
1.	Bihar	26	832,329	25	721,764	31	861,480	
2.	Goa	4	7,975	2	28,245	3	24,676	
3.	Gujarat	84	435,785	89	549,359	82	830,278	
4.	Jammu & Kashmir	1	34	1	12	—	—	
5.	Karnataka	2	13,501	3	19,301	3	54,880	
6.	Madhya Pradesh	64	566,298	60	485,879	56	526,050	

(Production in tonnes)

Number of Mines and Production  
during 1988 to 1990

S. No.	States	No. of mines	1988		1989		1990	
			Qty.	No. of mines	Qty.	No. of mines	Qty.	No. of mines
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
7.	Orissa	2	1539,810	2	2045,219	3	1853,157	
8.	Tamil Nadu	6	76,979	7	83,170	7	123,290	
9.	Maharashtra	4	535,715	5	838,509	4	563,482	

(Source : Indian Bureau of Mines)

[*Translation*]

for 1991-92?

**Opening of Post Offices in Madhya Pradesh**

5088. SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA:  
Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of post offices and sub post offices opened in Madhya Pradesh during 1990-91, district-wise; and

(b) the details of proposals in this regard

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) The information is given in the enclosed statement.

(b) A target of opening of 150 Extra Departmental Branch Post Offices and 10 Departmental sub post offices has been fixed for 1991-92 for Madhya Pradesh subject to justification.

## STATEMENT

*District wise detail of Post Offices and Sub Post Offices opened in Madhya Pradesh during 1990-91*

S. No.	Name of District	No. of Branch Post Offices opened	Sub Post Offices opened
1	2	3	4
1.	Durg	5	—
2.	Bilaspur	10	—
3.	Shahdol	10	1
4.	Balaghat	3	—
5.	Raipur	2	—
6.	Raigarh	3	1
7.	Rewa	1	—
8.	Chindwara	2	—
9.	Rattlam	1	1
10.	Guna	8	—



S. No.	Name of District	No. of Branch Post Offices opened			Sub Post Offices opened
1	2	3	3	4	
11.	Dhar	4	4	—	
12.	Dewas	1	1	—	
13.	Mandsaur	3	3	—	
14.	Indore	—	—	2	
15.	Tikamgarh	—	—	1	
16.	Sagar	—	—	1	

**Linking Madhya Pradesh with Delhi By  
S.T.D.**

5089. SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the places in Madhya Pradesh which have been linked by S.T.D. with Delhi during 1990-91, and

(b) the places in Madhya Pradesh proposed to be linked with Delhi by S.T.D. during 1991-92?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) Balaghat, Nagda, Jhabua, Berasia, Adampur, Nisrod and Obedullaganj have been linked by S.T.D. during the year 1990-91.

(b) 14 more stations in Madhya Pradesh are proposed to be provided with the STD facility during 91-92 viz. Damoh (since connected) Mandala, Guna, Shivpuri, Betul, Sidhi, Chatarpur, Narasinghpur, Panna, Rajgarh, Shadol, Shajapur, Tikamgarh & Singrauli.

**Telephone Connection to Village  
Panchayats In Keonjhar District of  
Orissa**

5090. SHRI GOVINDA CHANDRA MUNDA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state the number of village Panchayats in Keonjhar district of Orissa provided with telephone connections during the Seventh Five Year Plan?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE

MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) 41 Village Panchayats were provided with Telephone Facilities in Keonjhar District of Orissa during the 7th Five Year Plan.

**Rainfed Agriculture**

5091. SHRI MANJAY LAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether large number of farmers are involved in agricultural activities in rainfed areas;

(b) if so, the number and percentage thereof;

(c) whether the average production on rainfed land is comparatively lower than that of irrigated land;

(d) if so, the average foodgrain production in both these lands, separately; and

(e) the schemes formulated to raise the productivity in rainfed areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) According to 1985-86 Agricultural Census, out of 94.91 million operational holdings in the country-41.88 million (44.12%) received irrigation partly or wholly and 53.03 million (55.88%) were unirrigated.

(c) & (d). Yes, Sir. The average production of foodgrains crops in irrigated and unirrigated lands is as under:

## STATEMENT

S. No.	Crops	Average yield in kgs. per ha. (1988-89)	
		Irrigated area	Unirrigated area
1	2	3	4
1.	Rice	1686	1191
2.	Wheat	2065	1174
3.	Maize	1497	1225
4.	Jawar	1112	665
5.	Bajra	1365	799
6.	Ragi	1826 (1985-86)	958
7.	Barley	1600 (1985-86)	1179
8.	Gram	882	664

(e) Government of India have been implementing various Research and Development projects to increase production and productivity in the rainfed areas, namely:

1. All India Coordinated Research Project on Dryland Agriculture.
2. National Watershed Development project for Rainfed Areas.
3. Drought Prone Areas programme
4. Desert Development Programme
5. National Pulses Development Project
6. Oilseeds Production Programme
7. Special Food Production Programme of Rice, Maize, Millets, etc.

#### Cost of Steel Production

5092. SHRI MANJAY LAL: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the cost of steel production is likely to be increased in view of the recent budget proposals;

(b) if so, the percentage of increase likely to take place as a result thereof;

(c) whether the cost of production of steel in the country is higher than that of other countries;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the extent of contribution of fuel, raw material, transport, administrative expenses, labour and taxes in the cost of production of steel in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): The answer in respect of SAIL plants is as under:

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The cost of production of iron and steel will increase by around 1.5% as a result of recent Railway and Central Budget proposals:

(c) and (d). As no authentic and comparable information the cost of production of steel in other steel producing countries is available, it is not possible to compare the cost of production in these countries with India.

(e) The contribution to various elements of cost towards total cost of production of steel of four integrated steel plants of SAIL is as under:-

<i>Cost Element</i>	<i>% of Total Cost (Approx)</i>
Fuel including coking coal	22
Raw material	8
Transport (inward only)	9
Administrative expenses	3
Labour	15
Taxes	11

[English]

**Alleged Irregularities in Distribution of Steel to Traders by Delhi Sales Office**

5093. SHRI MAHESH KUMAR KANODIA;  
SHRI RAMESH CHAND TOMAR:

Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the top twenty consuming units who have been allotted steel items by the Branch Sales office of SAIL, New Delhi during the last two years, quarterly to each such units quantity-wise and item-wise;

(b) the criteria adopted by SAIL, New Delhi for allotment of steel items to various consuming units/traders;

(c) whether any irregularities in distribution of steel have come to the notice of the Government during above period; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) Business ethics do not permit SAIL to make public the details of the materials supplied to its customers, individually.

(b) SAIL, including its Delhi Branch Sales Office, supplies steel items to the different categories of customers in terms of the extant Distribution Guidelines of the Joint Plant Committee (JPC). Traders can lift such items of steel as are put under "Free Sale Notice" from time to time, at JPC/stockyard prices, in terms of the terms and conditions of such sales.

(c) and (d). Certain allegations of irregularities in the distribution of steel were re-

ceived in the last two years and those allegations were inquired into from time to time. The Government have no evidence to hold that irregularities had been committed in the distribution of steel by BSO, SAIL, New Delhi, during the above period, in terms of the distribution guidelines of the JPC.

**Opening of Electronic Telephone Exchange at Patan in Gujarat**

5094. SHRI MAHESH KUMAR KANODIA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to install an electronic telephone exchange at Patan in Gujarat and also propose to provide STD facility there;

(b) if so, when; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) to (c). A new Crossbar type telephone exchange (not electronic) of 3000 lines capacity is planned to be commissioned at Patan in 1992-93. STD facility is already available from Patan.

[Translation]

**New Telephone Connections During 1992**

5096. SHRI RAJENDRA KUMAR SHARMA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state the number of new telephone connections likely to be provided in the country during 1992, state-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): 7 lakh new telephone connections are planned to be provided during the financial year 1991-92. The

state-wise programme is given in the enclosed statement. The programme for remainder part of 1992 will be part of 1992-93

annual plan which has not yet been formulated.

### Statement

#### *Provision of new Telephone connections during 1991-92 state-wise*

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of State</i>	<i>New Telephone connections planned to be given during 1991-92</i>
1.	Andhra Pradesh	37771
2.	Assam	16299
3.	Bihar	22747
4.	Gujarat including Daman & Diu, Dadra Nagar Haveli	45323
5.	Haryana	17371
6.	Himachal Pradesh	8283
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	3987
8.	Karnataka	32309
9.	Kerala including Lakshdweep	40445
10.	Madhya Pradesh	59088
11.	Maharashtra including Goa	112221
12.	North East (Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Manipur, Tripura)	8679
13.	Orissa	9589
14.	Punjab including Chandigarh	25458
15.	Rajasthan	36797
16.	Tamil Nadu including Pondicherry	34138
17.	Uttar Pradesh	68932

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of State</i>	<i>New Telephone connections planned to be given during 1991-92</i>
18.	West Bengal including Sikkim State and Andaman & Nikobar Islands.	50725
19.	Delhi (U.T.)	70169
Total		700331

*[English]*

### Working of C-DOT

5097. SHRI VIRENDRA SINGH;  
SHRIPRABHU DAYAL KATH-  
ERIA;  
SHRIMATI MAHENDRA  
KUMARI;  
SHRI RAMESH CHAND  
TOMAR:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the C-DOT is not realising its original objectives despite liberal rules to facilitate the time bound programme;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) Realisation of original objectives of development of next generation of digital switching system and maximising usage of indigenous components is being achieved progressively by C-DOT. Following the philosophy of modular approach, C-DOT has successfully designed

private automatic branch exchange, rural automatic exchange and main exchange upto capacity of 10,000 lines. C-DOT has established a competent R&D Organisation and contributed significantly towards productionisation of C-DOT designed equipment by a number of manufacturers in the country. There has been some delay in development of larger size main exchange.

(b) Design and development of modern digital switching system is a complex task and C-DOT had to start this activity from scratch as it was a newly established organisation. Time taken by C-DOT for development of digital switching system compares favourably with development of a similar product by other organisations.

(c) All efforts are being made to expedite the development programme. C-DOT has already reviewed the status of its projects and programme for their completion has been worked out.

### Import of Telephone Exchanges and Instruments

5098. SHRI KARIA MUNDA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the foreign exchange spent on im-

port of telephone exchange and instruments during last three years and likely to be spent during 1992-93 thereon;

(b) whether the Government propose to manufacture telephone exchange components indigenously to save foreign exchange; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) The foreign exchange spent on import of telephone exchange during the last three years is as under:-

<i>Year</i>	<i>Amount (in crores of rupees)</i>
1988-89	36.71
1989-90	27.27
1990-91	16.11

There was no import of telephone in-

struments during the last three years.

Annual plan for 1992-93 is not yet finalised.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) A number of telephone exchange components are already being manufactured in the country by manufacturers in public as well as private sector. Only few non-indigenously available components to an extent of 15-20% of the Ex-factory value are being imported.

#### **Income and Expenditure of Passport Offices**

5099. SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state the revenue earned and expenditure incurred by each of the Passport office in the country during 1990-91?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MADHAVSINH SOLANKI): Data is given at the statement enclosed.



## STATEMENT

*Revenue Earned and Expenditure Incurred by Passport Offices during 1990-91*

S. No	Passport Office	Revenue		Expenditure
		3	4	
1.	Ahmedabad	85,84,723.00		31,21,878.00
2.	Bangalore	58,66,964.00		32,77,028.00
3.	Bareilly	52,02,227.00		22,49,875.00
4.	Bhopal	15,83,640.00		9,24,203.00
5.	Bhubaneshwar	5,01,272.00		5,80,056.00
6.	Bombay	2,17,19,417.00		69,98,864.00
7.	Calcutta	46,00,275.00		25,04,741.00
8.	Chandigarh+ Simla	76,23,852.00		36,45,247.00
9.	Cochin+ Trivandrum	1,00,74,539.00		46,87,978.00
10.	Delhi	1,10,89,255.00		68,83,624.00

S. No.	Passport Office	Revenue		Expenditure
		1	2	
		3	4	
11.	Guwahati	4,78,811.00	7,60,654.00	
12.	Hyderabad	82,76,354.00	40,17,826.00	
13.	Jaipur	46,24,308.00	20,59,694.00	
14.	Jalandhar	84,16,799.00	39,43,899.00	
15.	Kozhikode	87,05,815.00	32,74,028.00	
16.	Lucknow	44,02,756.00	27,90,882.00	
17.	Madras	67,82,212.46	39,10,512.00	
18.	Nagpur	5,08,121.15	5,91,686.00	
19.	Panaji (Goa)	12,34,591.00	15,82,112.00	
20.	Patna	15,98,341.00	11,10,352.00	
21.	Tiruchirappalli	98,11,329.00	23,20,759.00	

**Cultivation of Spices**

5100. SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the steps taken by the Government to encourage cultivation of spices in various parts of the country including the incentives and technology made available to the farmers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): A Central Sector Integrated Programme for Development of Spices is being implemented in the states of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and Andaman & Nicobar Islands, during 1991-92 with an outlay of Rs. 451.30 lakhs. The measures taken under the programme to encourage cultivation of spices in various States are given below:

- (i) Production and distribution, at subsidised prices, of planting materials of pepper, ginger, turmeric, chillies, paprika, coriander, cumin, fennel, fenugreek, cellery, clove, nutmeg and cinnamon.
- (ii) Supply of input kits worth Rs. 125/- at a token price of Rs. 25/- and distribution of plant protection sprayers at 50% subsidised price to the pepper growers.
- (iii) Mini-kits at 20% of the cost containing fertiliser, seed and plant protection chemicals for coriander, cumin, fennel, fenugreek and cellery are given to encourage the farmers for cultivation of high yielding varieties and adoption

of scientific cultivation practices.

- (iv) Rehabilitation of old pepper gardens in Kerala by providing 50% of the rehabilitation cost in the 1st year and 25% each in the 2nd year and 3rd year as subsidy.
- (v) Establishment and maintenance of 7 demonstration-cum-progeny gardens of spices in the North-eastern States including West Bengal to provide a strong base for development of important spices crops in the region.

**Central Assistance for Creation of Irrigation Facilities**

5101. SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESWARI:  
SHRI RAM TAHAL CHOUDHARY:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of Central assistance provided to various states for creation of irrigation facilities during the last three years, year-wise and State-wise; and
- (b) the details of Central assistance proposed to be provided for this purpose during 1991-92, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): (a) A statement-I showing approved outlays for irrigation sector, state-wise, is enclosed as Annexure-I. Another statement showing the special central assistance provided to the States under CAD Programmes and statement-II showing Minor irrigation schemes is also enclosed.

(b) Outlays for 1991-92 for most of the States have not yet been finalised.

## STATEMENT-I

*Outlays in (Rs. in crores)*

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of State</i>	<i>1988-89</i>	<i>1989-90</i>	<i>1990-91</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>
1.	Andhra Pradesh	295.00	295.00	295.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	4.78	5.12	9.20
3.	Assam	66.52	67.32	68.25
4.	Bihar	400.50	389.12	354.44
5.	Goa	19.20	25.51	28.41
6.	Gujarat	345.30	363.00	381.90
7.	Haryana	89.26	80.95	99.20
8.	Himachal Pradesh	16.81	20.80	25.35
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	29.31	28.86	33.59
10.	Karnataka	196.43	214.84	209.40

Sl. No.	Name of State	Outlays in (Rs. in crores)				
		1988-89	1989-90	1990-91		
1	2	3	4	5		
11.	Kerala	75.00	69.00	88.45		
12.	Madhya Pradesh	395.68	399.54	452.71		
13.	Maharashtra	528.20	529.80	462.02		
14.	Manipur	18.82	22.15	31.60		
15.	Meghalaya	2.80	3.00	6.71		
16.	Mizoram	1.81	1.93	2.62		
17.	Nagaland	2.74	3.10	3.23		
18.	Orissa	189.13	180.54	239.38		
19.	Punjab	69.32	54.14	66.06		
20.	Rajasthan	150.43	159.79	178.09		
21.	Sikkim	1.90	2.00	1.90		

Outlays in (Rs. in crores)				
Sl. No.	Name of State	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
1	2	3	4	5
22.	Tamil Nadu	74.75	71.47	73.50
23.	Tripura	9.36	11.05	14.40
24.	Uttar Pradesh	415.03	404.40	462.97
25.	West Bengal	74.90	83.03	104.76
	Union Territories	4.65	4.62	6.51

## STATEMENT-II

*(Rs. in crores)*

Sl. No.	Name of State	Command Area Development				Minor Irrigation Schemes			
		1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1990-91	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1990-91
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2.0498	1.6018	0.5019	1.4482	0.7359	0.2471		
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	—	0.3660	.0049	—		
3.	Assam	2.6826	1.0795	1.8523	0.4614	0.4096	—		
4.	Bihar	5.8267	13.4054	1.9932	0.058	—	0.1111		
5.	Goa	0.5059	0.6448	—	0.0007	—	—		
6.	Gujarat	9.4198	6.5562	5.7683	0.1679	0.1075	0.1512		
7.	Haryana	5.4304	4.9767	5.1016	0.3487	0.3373	0.2713		
8.	Himachal Pradesh	0.5288	0.4256	0.2142	0.0440	0.0641	0.0311		
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	0.9832	0.9753	0.7525	0.7603	1.1957	—		

*(Rs. in crores)*

Sl. No.	Name of State	Command Area Development					Minor Irrigation Schemes			
		1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8			
10.	Karnataka	8.5652	8.2597	5.0273	0.0417	—	0.0512			
11.	Kerala	5.3448	3.8950	6.1272	0.2770	0.1537	0.0839			
12.	Madhya Pradesh	5.7777	9.3278	7.9936	0.5007	0.3058	0.8021			
13.	Maharashtra	23.1608	17.5151	14.6775	0.5561	1.0347	0.4785			
14.	Manipur	0.3721	0.6250	0.48	0.2976	0.1517	0.0452			
15.	Meghalaya	0.02	0.18	—	0.0311	0.10	0.0134			
16.	Mizoram	—	—	—	0.0576	0.1523	0.02			
17.	Nagaland	—	—	—	0.3410	0.4094	—			
18.	Orissa	5.1248	—	3.1434	0.1699	0.3434	0.0274			
19.	Punjab	—	—	—	0.6138	0.3764	0.0305			



(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	Name of State	Command Area Development			Minor Irrigation Schemes		
		1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
		3	4	5	6	7	8
20.	Rajasthan	27.7873	19.0382	20.6992	0.1402	0.1881	—
21.	Sikkim	—	—	—	—	0.0292	—
22.	Tamil Nadu	4.4949	3.9539	3.0428	1.0161	0.2488	—
23.	Tripura	0.0290	0.0240	0.0499	0.0027	0.2469	—
24.	Uttar Pradesh	24.5919	12.1806	15.0905	0.5631	4.0129	—
25.	West Bengal	1.55	1.3501	1.4659	0.0724	0.1622	—
	Union Territories	—	—	—	0.2283	0.0075	—

**Committee of Southern States for  
Provision of maximum Water**

5102. SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESWARI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to set up a Committee of the Southern States to provide maximum water to one another;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Southern States thereto?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b) No, Sir. However the National Water Development Agency has since 1982 been undertaking studies for inter-basin transfer of water of the peninsular rivers and preparation of feasibility reports of 17 water transfer links. The Agency has already prepared pre-feasibility reports of 7 such links and the reports on the remaining links are proposed to be completed during the VIII Plan.

(c) The proposals regarding inter-linking of rivers are discussed at different stages of formulation in the Technical Administrative Committee meetings in which the concerned Southern States are also represented and the suggestions received from the States are given due consideration.

**Study Regarding Irrigation Facilities in  
Tamil Nadu**

5103. SHRI R. RAMASWAMY: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any study has been conducted by some Central team to increase irrigation facilities in Tamil Nadu,

(b) if so, the details and the outcome thereof;

(c) if not, whether the Government propose to conduct such a study in future; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). In the past, two Committees had been constituted by the Government of India to examine the possibilities of eastward diversion of the west flowing rivers of Kerala and Karnataka. These Committees have inter-alia recommended that the west flowing river basins of Maharashtra, Karnataka and Kerala carrying surplus water could be beneficially used elsewhere, specially in the water-short areas.

(c) and (d). Considering the possibility of diverting surplus waters in the Southern regions, the Government of India established the national Water Development Agency to study the inter-basin transfer of water from surplus to water-short areas. Feasibility reports have been proposed on 17 water transfer links under the Peninsular River Development Programme. The Agency has already prepared pre-feasibility reports on seven of such water transfer links, including Pamba-Achankovil-Vaigai Link, the implementation of which will increase the irrigation facilities in the drought prone areas of Tamil Nadu.

**Communications Facilities In Sonapat  
District of Haryana**

5105. SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Post Offices, Telegraph Offices and Telephone exchanges as on December 31, 1988 in Sonapat district of Haryana;

(b) the details of increase in the number of communication media mentioned above during the last two years; and

(c) whether the Government propose to increase the communication media in near future?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) The number of post offices, telegraph offices and telephone exchanges as on 31.12.1988 in Sonapat District of Haryana is as under:-

Post Offices	170
Telegraph Offices	31
Telephone Exchanges	12

(b) One Post Office was opened in March, 1991. The number of telephone exchanges was increased by five up to 31.12.1990. No new telegraph office was opened during this period.

(c) Setting up of one post office, two telegraph offices and 9 more telephone exchanges is envisaged for 1991-92.

*[Translation]*

#### **Facility of Sending Telegrams on Morse Code System**

5106. SHRI RAM BADAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to provide the facility of sending telegrams on Morse Code System in Thekma Bazar of Ajamgarh district in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, when; and

(c) if not, the alternate facility the Gov-

ernment propose to provide to people of the above area for sending telegrams?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) to (c). Facility to transmit telegrams on Phonocom System is already available at Thekma Bazar in Ajamgarh District. The present telegram traffic is very low and does not justify upgradation of the existing system into Morse Code System.

*[English]*

#### **Setting up of a New States Reorganisation Committee**

5107. SHRI MUKUL BAL KRISHNA WASNIK: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to set up a new State Reorganisation Committee to go into the various representations demanding alteration of the existing State boundaries and creation of separate States; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

#### **Trade and Transit Treaty Between India and Nepal**

5108. SHRI MUKUL BAL KRISHANA WASNIK: Will the Minister EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are formulating a fresh trade and transit treaty with Nepal;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have any plan for a long-term perspective plan with Nepal for bilateral economic co-operation; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMADHAVSINH SOLANKI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) An Indo-Nepal High Level Task Force has been set up, pursuant to a decision taken during the visit of the Prime Minister of India to Nepal in February 1991, to prepare a comprehensive programme for bilateral economic cooperation between the two countries.

(d) The first meeting of the Task Force was held in Kathmandu on the 4th August 1991. The talks covered a wide range of bilateral economic issues between the two countries. The talks are still continuing, for which further meetings will be held.

#### Report of US congressional Research Service on Kashmir

5109. SHRI MUKUL BAL KRISHNA WASNIK: Will the Minister EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the recent report by the Congressional Research Service (CRS) of the US on Kashmir;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMADHAVSINH SOLANKI): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) and (c). A statement is enclosed.

#### STATEMENT

On August 2, 1991 the Congressional Research Service (CRS) brought out a 23 page Report entitled "The Kashmir Dispute: Historical Background to the Current Struggle".

The CRS is a support agency of the US Congress. A part of the Library of Congress, the CRS works exclusively for the Congress, conducting research, analyzing legislation, and providing information at the request of Committees, Members, and their Staff. It is required to make such research available, without partisan bias, in form of Studies, Reports, Compilations and historical briefings. Upon request, the CRS assists committees in analyzing legislative proposals and issues, and in assessing the possible effects of these proposals and their alternatives.

This Report is an updated version of a memorandum prepared earlier in January 1991 for some members of the Congress. The Report, prepared at the request of Congressmen David Deier (Republican-California) and Vic Fazio (Democrat-California).

The Report purports to give a factual historical background of the so-called Kashmir problem from the Perspective of the authors. It also examines the current situation where there are references to arms coming in from Pakistan for use by extremists without, however, any condemnation of that country on this score. The Report attempts to document the genesis of the plebiscite question and concludes that today plebiscite would".....have more relevance

as a debating point for Pakistan or a point of departure for other self-determination proposals, than as an actual basis for a solution to the current crisis. Most press coverage of the Kashmir problem suggests that only a minority of the Kashmiri Muslims seek union with Pakistan, while the larger group of disaffected Kashmiris are demanding substantial autonomy or outright independence".

The Report also suggests that a possible solution to the Kashmir problem was "to give life and spirit to Article 370 of the Indian constitution, which is supposed to provide for a quasi-autonomous status but which in practice has been subverted to the point of meaninglessness".

India's position on the so-called Kashmir question is well-known; Kashmir is an integral part of the Indian Union and the only problem remaining is the vacation of territory presently occupied by Pakistan. The CRS Report contains views and judgements of its authors and does not necessarily reflect the official position of the US Government or the views of the Congress. The Report, of course, does not purport to reflect Government of India's position. Government will continue to make efforts towards conveying our stand on current developments in Kashmir to policy makers and legislators and other influential sections in the US, keeping in view the contents of this Reports.

#### **Nodal Agency to Tackle Naxalism in the Country**

5110. SHRI RABI RAY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to set up a nodal agency to tackle the problem of naxalites in the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): (a) and (b). Ministry of Home Affairs will act as a nodal agency and assist the State Governments in organising measures for tackling the menace of left wing extremism.

*[Translation]*

#### **Incidents of Terrorism and Kidnapping**

5111. SHRI RAM NARAIN BERWA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether incidents of terrorism and kidnapping are increasing in the country; and

(b) whether the Government propose to launch a nation wide campaign with the cooperation of Central security forces and police force of all the States for checking these incidents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): (a) There have been incidents of terrorist violence including kidnapping in some parts of the country especially in Punjab, J & K, Assam and Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) The security agencies in the States concerned are taking appropriate action and the Central Government is extending all possible assistance as and when required.

*[English]*

#### **Deaths in Police Lock up in Delhi**

5112. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons died in police lock up in Delhi during 1991 and how does the same compare with the deaths in the preceding three years;

(b) whether any inquiry has been conducted into all such cases individually;

(c) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(d) the number of cases registered under Sections 107 and 151 of the Delhi Police Act during last one year; month-wise and Police Station-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

#### **Setting up of Creche for the Children Telecom Employees.**

5113. DR. KARTIKESWARPATRA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Department of Telecommunications have set-up any Departmental Creche for the Children of the Telecom employees;

(b) whether the Department of Telecommunications and other Telecom Circles under it provide any type of assistance to Societies (Registered and Un-registered) for providing Creche facilities for the children of Telecom employees;

(c) if so, the State-wise and Union Territory-wise number of Creches set up during the last three years; and

(d) the names of societies in Delhi which are being provided assistance by DOT/MTNL for running Creches during the last three years with nature and quantum of assistance provided therefor, year-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

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

(d) The financial assistance for running the Creches is being provided by DOT/MTNL to Telecom Women's Central Organisation, New Delhi. The nature and quantum of assistance provided during the last three years is given in the statement attached.

## STATEMENT

The nature and quantum of financial assistance given to Telecom Women's Central Organisation is given below:-

S. No.	Name of the Office	Years		Nature of assistance	
		1988-89	1989-90		1990-91
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Department of Telecom	12,000	12,000	12,000	Grants for office expenses.
2.	Office of the Chief General Manager, Mtce. (NTR) New Delhi.	5,000	5,000	7,500	Grants for running Creches.
3.	Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited New Delhi	42,060	42,060	48,000	Subsidy for running Creches.

**Manual Trunk Boards in Orissa**

5114. DR. KARTIKESWARPATRA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) The details of the achievements made under the Long Distance Switching Systems in the last three years in the country especially in the matter of installation Trunks Auto Exchanges alongwith details of TAX capacity and Manual Trunk Boards; and

(b) the details of action taken/proposed to be taken to increase the number of manual trunk boards/TAX in Orissa and the existing position on these accounts?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) A Statement is attached.

(b) i) Total capacity of Trunk Automatic exchanges as on date in Orissa is 2500 lines.

During 91-92 expansion of Bhubaneswar local TAX by 500 lines is proposed.

ii) 181 manual trunk boards are working at 43 trunk centres in Orissa. 16 more manual trunk boards are proposed to be commissioned during 1991-92.



## STATEMENT

Details of the Achievements made during the last three years in the country in respect of Trunk Automatic Exchanges

S.No.	Name of the Trunk Automatic Exchange	Capacity	
		Main	Expansion
1	2	3	4
1988-89			
1.	Banchi	1000 lines	—
2.	Bhopal	1000 lines	—
3.	Pune	3000 lines	—
4.	Jodhpur	1000 lines	—
5.	Delhi (Karol Bagh)	7000 lines	—
6.	Hyderabad	2500 lines	—
		15500 lines	—

S.No.	Name of the Trunk Automatic Exchange	Capacity			
		Main	Expansion		
1	2	3	4		
1989-90					
1.	Ernakulam	—	1000 lines		
2.	Bhopal	—	500 lines		
3.	Bombay	8000 lines	500 lines		
4.	Calcutta	5000 lines	—		
5.	Varanasi	—	500 lines		
6.	Patna	500 lines	—		
7.	Surat	—	1500 lines		
8.	Delhi (Janpath)	4000 lines	—		
9.	Jalandhar	—	1.5K		

S.No.	Name of the Trunk Automatic Exchange	Capacity			
		Main	Expansion	3	4
1	2	3	4		
10.	Vijayawada	500 lines	—		
11.	Cuttack	—	1.0K		
12.	Pune	—	3000 lines		
		18000 lines	9000 lines		
1990-91					
1.	Madras	2000 lines	—		
2.	Madras	—	3000 lines		
3.	Mangalore	1500 lines	—		
4.	Delhi (Karol Bagh)	—	2000 lines		
5.	Guwahati	500 lines	—		
6.	Bangalore	—	1500 lines		

S.No.	Name of the Trunk Automatic Exchange	Capacity			
		Main	Expansion		
1	2	3	4		
7.	Ranchi	—	1000 lines		
8.	Rajkot	—	1000 lines		
9.	Patna	—	500 lines		
10.	Lucknow	—	1000 lines		
11.	Vizag	—	500 lines		
12.	Ludhiana	—	1000 lines		
13.	Jabalpur	1200 lines	—		
14.	Indore	1000 lines	—		
15.	Bombay (Prabha Devi)	6000 lines	—		
16.	Chandigarh	1000 lines	—		

S.No.	Name of the Trunk Automatic Exchange	Capacity			
		Main	Expansion		
1	2	3	4		
17.	Jodhpur	—	500 lines		
18.	Vijayawada	—	1500 lines		
19.	Hyderabad	—	2000 lines		
20.	Bangalore	—	1500 lines		
21.	Ghaziabad	1500 lines	—		
22.	New Delhi (Janpath)	—	3000 lines		
23.	Patna	—	500 lines		
24.	Lucknow	—	500 lines		
25.	Bhubneshwar	500 lines	—		
		15200 lines	21000 lines		

Total No. of Trunk Automatic Exchanges in the Country as on Date are 54 with total capacity of 156500 lines.

Details of Manual Trunk Board installed in the country during the last three years:—

1988-89	107 numbers
1989-90	121 numbers
1990-91	65 numbers
Total	293 numbers

**Regional Forage Production-cum-Demonstration Centre**

5115. DR. KARTIKESWARPATRA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the locations of the Regional Forage Production-cum-Demonstration Centres (RFPD) in the country; and

(b) the number of demonstrations conducted using high-yielding varieties of fodder crops so far and the number of minikits supplied to each state during last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI K.C. LENKA) (a). Seven Regional Stations for Forage Production and Demonstration (RSFP&D) are located at Hissar (Haryana), Kalyani (West Bengal), Gandhinagar (Gujarat), Suratgarh (Rajasthan), Mamidipally, Hyderabad (Andhra Pradesh), Alamadhi, Madras (Tamil Nadu), and Srinagar (Jammu & Kashmir).

(b) The number of demonstrations conducted using high-yielding varieties of fodder crops so far and the number of minikits supplied to each State during last three years are given in statement I & II

**STATEMENT - I**

<i>Name of Regional Station for Forage Production &amp; Demonstration</i>	<i>Number of Demonstrations</i>
Hyderabad	1433
Hissar	3398
Suratgarh	4134
Kalyani	3812
Srinagar	5585
Avadi	3060
Gandhinagar	6259

## STATEMENT-II

S.No.	Name of the State/U.T.	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	450	400	Nil
2.	Assam	150	75	76
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	110	50	60
4.	Bihar	180	84	80
5.	Gujarat	510	265	Nil
6.	Haryana	575	445	Nil
7.	Karnataka	450	400	Nil
8.	Kerala	200	230	Nil
9.	Madhya Pradesh	320	260	Nil
10.	Maharashtra	500	250	Nil
11.	Manipur	110	50	60

S.No.	Name of the State/U.T.	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
1	2	3	4	5
12.	Meghalaya	110	50	60
13.	Mizoram	110	50	60
14.	Nagaland	110	50	60
15.	Orissa	450	400	Nil
16.	Punjab	468	168	Nil
17.	Rajasthan	480	540	206
18.	Sikkim	110	50	60
19.	Tamil Nadu	250	220	Nil
20.	Tripura	110	50	60
21.	Uttar Pradesh	390	120	Nil
22.	West Bengal	182	280	166



S.No.	Name of the State/U.T.	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
1	2	3	4	5
<i>Union Territories</i>				
1.	A & N Islands	100	100	Nil
2.	Delhi	64	65	Nil

### Adoption of Foreign Technology in Steel Sector

5116. DR. KARTIKESWARPATRA Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the public sector steel plants manufacturing sponge iron are employing foreign technology;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the names of foreign collaborators; and

(c) the export earnings of these during the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) and (b): Sponge iron is not being manufactured by public sector steel plants. However, there is one sponge iron plant with a capacity of 60000 tonnes per annum at Paloncha in Andhra Pradesh, operated by sponge Iron India Ltd (SIIL), a public sector company. The first module of this plant a capacity of 30000 t. p. a. was commissioned in 1981. This was set up with UNIDO assistance and with technology supplied by M/S Lurgi, Gmbh of Germany. The second module

of the same capacity was set up by SIIL itself.

(c) Sponge Iron is not being exported at present as there is shortage in the country.

### Oil Palm Plantation

5117. SHRISUDHIRSAWANT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total area under Oil Palm Plantation, State-wise;

(b) whether any incentives are being given to backward, hilly and coastal areas for plantation of Oil Palm;

(c) if so, the details thereof ; and

(d) the steps being taken to increase the plantation of Oil Palm?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) The estimated area under Oil Palm plantation, State/Union Territory-wise is as under:

Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1593 ha.
Andhra Pradesh	1215 ha.
Karnataka	1020 ha.
Kerala	3700 ha.
Maharashtra	700 ha.
<b>Total</b>	<b>8228 ha.</b>

(b) and (c), Government of India, the Department of Biotechnology, has launched jointly with the State Governments oil palm demonstration projects (ODPS) over an area

about 1000 ha. each in Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Maharashtra. The areas covered are East Godavari, West Godavari and Krishna districts of Andhra Pradesh,

Shimoga district of Karnataka and Konkan region of Maharashtra. The incentives provided under the project include planting material, fertilisers, plant protection chemicals and a portion of the labour component for the first four years after field planting.

(d) The following schemes have been sanctioned as an advance action for the area expansion under oil palm cultivation:

(1) Oil Palm Seed Garden, Andhra Pradesh.

(2) Front-line Demonstration, Kabini Irrigation Project, Mysore.

(3) Seed nurseries on each in Shimoga and Mysore districts of Karnataka.

(4) Expansion of the seed germination capacity at CPCRI, Palode.

Two oil palm development projects in an area of 12,100 ha. in A.P. and 5000 ha. in Karnataka have been posed to the EEC for their assistance.

### **Captive Fish Farming**

5118. SHRISUDHIR SAWANT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to encourage Captive Fish Farming in irrigation projects;

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government in this regard including the technology proposed to be adopted;

(c) whether such projects are being implemented in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). The steps taken by the Government include research and development work carried out by fishery research institutes of ICAR on cage culture and the proposal to utilise pen culture extensively for rearing of fish seed for releasing in the reservoirs in the proposed World Bank assisted Shrimp and Fish Culture Project in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Orissa, West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh and Bihar. The Government of Kerala has also a Scheme for cage and pen culture of fish in reservoirs with German assistance. A project was implemented for culture of prawn in pens in Killai lake of Tamil Nadu under the Bay of Bengal Programme, Madras, the results of which were not very encouraging.

### **Water Management Cells**

5119. SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the main objectives of the Water Management Cells; and

(b) the number of such cells set up so far and the number of projects taken up by those Cells?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). There is one Water Management Cell in the Ministry of Water Resources. The main objectives of the cell is to coordinate the various activities pertaining to National Water Management Project (NWMP) being assisted by World Bank. Water Management Cell itself does not take up execution of projects. It processes the projects proposed by States for inclusion under N.W.M.P. So far the cell has proc-

essed for clearance 78 projects from States of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Orissa.

**Commemoration Stamps on "Chand Bibi" and "Ahmed Nagar Fort"**

5120. SHRI YASHWANTRAO PATIL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to issue a Commemoration postal stamp on "Chand Bibi" and the "Ahmad Nagar Fort" on the occasion of the completion of 500 years by the Fort;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) There is presently no proposal for issuing a commemorative postage stamp on "Chand Bibi" and "Ahmed Nagar Fort".

**Visit of Labour Party Leader of U.K. to J & K**

5121. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT: Will the Minister EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a labour party leader of the UK recently visited Jammu and Kashmir;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether prior permission was sought for this visit;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the talks held by him with various Indian personalities?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMADHAVSINH SOLANKI): (a) to (d). The Labour Party MP and Shadow Foreign Secretary, Mr. Gerald Kaufman, visited India from 7 to 11 August, 1991. During his stay, he also visited various places in Jammu and Kashmir. This was a goodwill visit at our invitation, in the general context of the long-standing relations between India and the Labour Party of UK and the desirability of maintaining and strengthening these relation through regular contacts with its leaders.

During Mr. Kaufman's talks with various Indian personalities, the evolving international situation, particularly developments in Europe, policies and political prospects of the Labour Party & developments in our region, including the Kashmir question, were discussed.

*[Translation]*

**Telephone Adalats in Districts of Orissa**

5122. SHRI MRUTYUNJAYA NAYAK: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Telephone Adalats were held in Phulbani and other districts of Orissa between January 1, 1990 and July 31, 1991;

(b) if so, the details and the outcome thereof; and

(c) the rules, regulations and procedures followed in organising these Adalats and in disposing of the cases and disputes?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) Telephone

Adalats are only held in minor/major Telecom Districts and Telecom Circles. Phulbani is not a Telephone District and hence no Adalat was due to be held there.

Telecom Districts of Cuttack and Bhubaneswar and also the Orissa Circle during this period.

Telephone Adalats were held in the

(b) The details are as follows:-

<i>Adalat (Date)</i>	<i>Number of complaints attended</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Cuttack Telecom District (11.3.91)	22	All cases disposed of the spot.
Bhubaneswar Telecom District (13.3.91)	12	—do—
Orissa Circle (3.4.91)	17	—do—

(c) These are given in the attached statement.

sories, disconnection of telephones due to various reasons will be under the purview of the Telephone Adalat.

## STATEMENT

### *Rules for Telephone Adalats*

The concept of Telephone Adalat was introduced in the Department for the purpose of redressal of grievances of the public on an appointed date. It was initially to cover major cities like Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Bangalore, Hyderabad, Ahmedabad, Pune and Kanpur. It was felt that experience gained and results achieved after Telephone Adalats have been held at these places, an evaluation would be made to decided later to cover other areas. Such Adalats are to be held at an interval of three months.

**Bench:** The Adalat Bench comprise District/General manager two other members on each from Finance and Engineering. Incharge of Public Grievance Cell is compulsorily a member.

**Scope:** Service complaints such excess billing complaints, non-provision/delayed provision of telephone connections/acces-

Method: wide publicity is given through local newspapers regarding holding of Telephone Adalat, venue and time, name and address of the officer authorised to receive representations from the public. Generally, about 30 days are given to the public to submit the representations. The representations thus received are processed thoroughly for final decision. The representationists are suitably replied of the decision or to present themselves in person to attend the proceedings of the Adalat.

**Evaluation:** Proceedings of the sessions of the Adalats held at different places are evaluated at headquarters of the Department of Telecom for analytical purposes and for deciding the nature of remedial action in system defects, if any.

*[English]*

### Medium Irrigation Projects In Assam

5123. SHRI PROBEN DEKA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of medium irrigation projects in Assam spilled over to the Eighth Five Year Plan;

(b) the estimated cost of those projects and the expenditure incurred thereon so far; and

(c) the time by which those are likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): (a) to (c). A statement giving details of appraised on-going medium irrigation projects of Assam is attached.

## STATEMENT

(Rs. Crores/Thousand Hectares)

S.No.	Name of the Project	District benefitted	Latest Cost	Expenditure to end of VII Plan (3/90)	Anticipated expenditure 1990-91	Ultimate Potential	Potential created to end of VII Plan	Potential created during 1990-91 (Anticipated)	Plan of Completion
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Kaldiya	Barpeta	8.11	6.99	1.50	16.50	9.08	0.39	VIII Plan
2.	Dekadong	Barpeta	4.60	3.26	0.40	6.05	4.83	—	-do-
3.	Bardikerai	Sunitpur	18.39*	18.83	1.54	25.53	8.05	1.00	-do-
4.	Integrated Kollong	Nagaon	31.28	22.77	1.70	34.00	8.09	2.00	-do-
5.	Pahumara	Barpeta	26.87	17.00	2.50	12.93	—	2.00	-do-
6.	Buridihing	Dibrugarh	5.00	3.55	0.80	4.70	—	1.00	-do-
7.	Barolia	Kamrup	22.92	10.76	1.78	13.56	—	1.00	-do-

\*Under revision.

### Irrigation Projects in Haryana

5124. SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the irrigation projects in Haryana pending with the Union Government; and

(b) the time by which those are likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): (a) Two major projects, namely construction of Hathnikund barrage and Haryana Irrigation III Project (World Bank Programme) were received in the Central Water Commission for techno-economic examination in August, 1990 and April, 1991 respectively. The appraisal status of these projects is as under:-

- (i) *Hathnikund Barrage*: This Barrage has been proposed in replacement of the existing Tajewala head Works which has become very old. The estimated cost of the new proposed barrage is Rs. 72.89 crores. This project was considered by the Advisory Committee in its meeting held in March, 1991 and was found acceptable subject to Uttar Pradesh and Haryana agreeing to the capacities of the head regulators.
- (ii) *Haryana Irrigation III Project (World Bank Programme)*: This Project comprises 16 components including Hathnikund Barrage as one of the components. Of these 16 components, 4 components relating to installation of Sprinkler sets, augmentation of drinking water supply,

research and training and development of road communication do not pertain to Central Water Commission. Of the remaining, reports for only 7 components have been received in the Central Water Commission. The estimated cost of these 7 components is Rs. 579 crores and the area benefitted is 244 thousand ha. After scrutiny in the Central Water Commission comments were sent to Government of Haryana for compliance in July, 1991. The Government of Haryana have yet to send their compliance. Government of Haryana have also to send project report of the remaining 4 components.

Short notes were also put up to the advisory Committee for the following projects which were in advance stages of construction and where substantial expenditure has been incurred:-

#### *Major Irrigation Projects*

- (i) *Sewani Lift Irrigation Scheme*: short note was put up in December, 1986. Estimated to cost Rs. 27.5 crores, the project would benefit an area of 10.87 thousand ha.
- (ii) *Sutlej Yamuna Link Canal (Haryana Portion)*: Short note was put up for Rs. 28.30 crores in August, 1988. Estimated now to cost Rs. 55.81 crores, the project on completion would provide irrigation benefit to 566.8 thousand ha. Replies to the comments of CWC on the revised cost received from State Government in June,



1991 are being examined in CWC.

*Medium Project*

- (iii) *Increasing capacity of Bibipur Lake:* Short note was put up in October, 1986. Estimated to cost Rs. 45 lakhs, the project would benefit an area of 13.75 thousand ha.

(b) The time for clearance of these schemes depends mainly on the prompt submission of satisfactory replies to the observations of CLC, resolution of Inter-State issues, and obtaining of clearance of the Ministry of Environment and Forests, wherever necessary.

*[Translation]*

**Telephone Exchanges in Outer Delhi**

5126. SHRI SAJJAN KUMAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of times the capacity of

telephone exchanges of outer Delhi have been increased and the extent to which it was increased each time;

(b) the capacity of each telephone exchange functioning in outer Delhi and the number of applicants on the waiting list in each of these exchanges; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to clear the waiting list?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) The information is given in the attached statement-I.

(b) The information is given in the attached statement-II

(c) Plans have been drawn up to augment the equipped capacity of exchanges in Delhi from approximately 6 lakh lines as on 31.3.1991 to approximately 10 lakh lines by 31.3.1995. With this, the waiting list as on 1.4.91 is expected to be mostly cleared by 31.3.1995.

## STATEMENT-I

## Details of Expansion in Exchanges of outer Delhi Area

Sl. No.	Name of Exchange	Code	Existing capacity as on 1.8.1991	Expansion/ replacement	Date
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Rohini	727	8,000 lines	2000 lines	15.3.1988
				3000 line expansion	28.1.1989
				1000 lines expansion	28.6.1989
				500 lines expansion	26.11.1990
				500 lines expansion	7.2.1991
				1000 lines expansion	27.5.1991
2.	Badli	729	3,000 lines	1000 lines	30.3.1988
				(Replaced 600 lines)	
				1000 lines expansion	25.10.1989

Sl. No.	Name of Exchange	Code	Existing capacity as on 1.8.1991	Expansion/ replacement	Date
1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Alipur	720	1,000 lines	1000 lines expansion 1000 lines (Replaced 200 lines)	31.3.1991 16.1.1989
4.	Narela	728	2,000 lines	1000 lines (Replaced 700 lines)	10.20.1989
5.	Lawrence Road	817	8,000 lines	1000 lines expansion 8000 lines	18.3.1991 18.3.1991
6.	Shakti Nagar (SN) NEC	711/712	20,000 lines	5000 lines expansion 5000 lines 10000 lines expansion	31.3.1979 31.8.1979 21.5.1983

Sl. No.	Name of Exchange	Code	Existing capacity as on 1.8.1991	Expansion/ replacement	Date
1	2	3	4	5	6
7.	Shakti Nagar-DI	721/722/723	23,000 lines	10000 lines 2000 lines expansion 400 lines expansion 600 lines expansion	22.11.1986 16.5.1987 17.9.1987 20.12.1987
				1400 lines expansion	28.1.1988
				3000 lines expansion	25.3.1988
				1000 lines expansion	10.7.1988
				3600 lines expansion	14.3.1989
				1000 lines expansion	13.3.1990
8.	Shakti Nagar-DII	724	9,000 lines	1000 lines 1000 lines expansion	27.12.1990 7.1.1991

Sl. No.	Name of Exchange	Code	Existing capacity as on 1.8.1991	Expansion/ replacement	Date
1	2	3	4	5	6
9.	Vasant Kunj	689	6,000 lines	7000 lines expansion (Replaced 5100 lines) 1000 lines 2000 lines expansion 1000 lines expansion 1000 lines expansion	5.3.1991  26.12.1989 25.1.1990 14.9.1990 14.2.1991
10.	Chhatterpur	680	3,000 lines	1000 lines expansion 1000 lines	31.3.1991 30.9.1989
11.	Nangloi	547	3500 lines	2000 lines expansion 2000 lines	31.3.1990 7.3.1988

Sl. No.	Name of Exchange	Code	Existing capacity as on 1.8.1991	Expansion/ replacement	Date
1	2	3	4	5	6
				(Repalced 600 lines)	
12.	New International Terminal Complex	5452	500 lines	1000 lines expansion	10.3.1989
13.	Rajouri Garden Administration Block	544	5000 lines	500 lines expansion	26.10.1989
14.	Rajouri Garden DII	543/545	19000 lines	5000 lines	14.9.1987
				10000 lines	27.3.1991
				1000 lines	30.6.1986
				1400 lines expansion	10.4.1987
				1000 lines expansion	21.8.1987
				1000 lines expansion	10.3.1989

Sl. No.	Name of Exchange	Code	Existing capacity as on 1.8.1991	Expansion/ replacement	Date
1	2	3	4	5	6
15.	Najafgarh	5562/5566	2000 lines	4000 lines expansion	30.3.1990
				2000 lines expansion	31.1.1991
				1000 lines	22.2.1988
				(Replaced 500 lines)	
				1000 lines	30.3.1991
16.	Palam	3295	500 lines	500 lines	31.3.1990
17.	Delhi Cantonement	329	4000 lines	4000 lines	31.3.1990
				(Replaced 3600 lines)	
18.	Paschim Vihar	558	10000 lines	5000 lines	31.3.1990
				3000 lines expansion	7.9.1990

Sl. No.	Name of Exchange	Code	Existing capacity as on 1.8.1991	Expansion/ replacement	Date
1	2	3	4	5	6
19.	Janakpuri	550/555/559	18000 lines	1000 lines expansion	6.3.1991
				1000 lines expansion	30.3.1991
				12000 lines	1.3.1990
				2000 lines expansion	28.12.1990
				1000 lines expansion	24.1.1991
				1000 lines expansion	20.2.1991
				1000 lines expansion	27.2.1991
				1000 lines expansion	30.3.1991
				(Replaced 3900 lines)	
				(Replaced 1000 lines)	



## STATEMENT-II

Capacity of telephone exchanges and number of persons registered in waiting list in outer Delhi

Name of the Exchange	Existing Capacity	Total number of persons on waiting list as on 1.8.1991
1	2	3
1. Badli '729'	3000	1762
2. Shakti Nagar '711/712/ 721/722/723/724/725	52000	49845
3. Narela '728'	2000	710
4. Rohini '727'	8000	15060
5. Lawrence Road '718'	8000	6194
6. Vasant Kunj '689'	6000	2720
7. Chhatarpur '680'	2000	690
8. Delhi Cantt. '329/5452'	4500	4320
9. Janakpuri '550/555/559'	18000	16489

<i>Name of the Exchange</i>	<i>Existing Capacity</i>	<i>Total number of persons on waiting list as on 1.8.1991</i>
1	2	3
10. Najafgarh '5562/5566'	2000	2032
11. Nangloi '547'	3500	3945
12. Rajouri Garden '50, 53, 59' 541, 543, 545'	50000	40813
13. Paschim Vihar '558'	10000	8046
14. Alipur '720'	1000	635
Total	170000	153261

### Post Offices in Outer Delhi

5117. SHRI SAJJAN KUMAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state the total number of Gram Panchayats in outer Delhi area where the facility of post offices have not been provided and the steps being taken by the Government to provide this facility at the earliest?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): There are 79 Gram Panchayat villages in the Union territory of Delhi which have no post office at present. The question of opening of post offices in these villages was examined but no justification was found under the existing norms.

[English]

### Villagers Help to Terrorists

5128. SHRI S. B. SIDNAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news item captioned "Rajasthan villagers providing help" appearing in "Hindustan Times" dated July 30, 1991;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

### News Item Captioned "Pak Wants UN Role in Kashmir"

5129. SHRI S.B. SIDNAL: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news item captioned "Pak wants UN role in Kashmir" appearing in "The Hindustan Times" dated July 10, 1991; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto and the steps taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MADHAVSINH SOLANKI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The State of Jammu and Kashmir is an integral part of India. The only issue that remains to be resolved is the vacation by Pakistan of the territory illegally occupied by it. In terms of the Simla Agreement all differences between India and Pakistan are to be resolved peacefully through bilateral negotiations. There is no role for UN or third party intervention in this matter.

[Translation]

### Talks with Pakistan on Trade and Cultural Programmes

5130. SHRI YASHWANTRAO PATIL: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to hold any talks with Pakistan on trade and exchange of cultural programmes; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MADHAVSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b). Some measures to expand cultural

exchanges and bilateral trade were discussed and agreed upon at the last meeting of the India-Pakistan Joint Commission in July 1989. To carry the process further, Government have been pressing Pakistan to convene another meeting of the Joint Commission and its Sub-Commissions. While eventually, in December 1990, Pakistan agreed in principle to do so, it has been reluctant to actually schedule the meetings.

[English]

### Payment of Telephone Bills

5131. SHRI DATTATRAYA BANDARU:  
SHRI CHETAN P.S.  
CHAUHAN:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Ltd., Delhi is forcing the subscribers to pay the bi-monthly telephone bills before due dates;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P. V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) No, Sir. Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited is not forcing the subscribers to make payments of the bills before due date.

(b) and (c). The question does not arise in view of (a) above.

### Best Telephone Operator Award

5132. SHRI PRATAPRAO B. BHONSLE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited has recently instituted 'Best Telephone Operator Award'; and

(b) if so, the details of the scheme?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P. V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A broad outline of this Award is given in the statement enclosed.

### STATEMENT

#### *Best Telephone Operator Award*

With a view to further improve the quality of service offered at Manual Trunk (National/International) and Special Services Exchanges it is proposed to introduce shortly a new scheme wherein the performance of the Telephone Operators in respect of their response to customers with regard to courtesy, politeness and helpful attitude will be adjudged and the best operator will be suitably rewarded.

2. Under this scheme, the performance of the telephone operator will be monitored through a microprocessor controlled automatic recording system that will monitor an operator's conversation without her knowledge. This microprocessor will be so timed that the operators conversation is recorded for 3 minutes in each set on tapes alongwith details of date, time and position numbers. These recorded cassettes will be listened by the juries who will categorise the operators in 5 categories i.e. very good, good, not bad, poor and very bad. Based on the recommendations of the juries the award will be given to the very courteous operators. These will be awarded on monthly basis. These will then be evaluated by an eminent panel of jury for courtesy, politeness, promptness and above all helpful attitude to the customer.

3. The best operator will be chosen on these parameters every month—one each from those manning the International Trunk Services, National Trunk Exchange and Special Services.

#### Hotels and Guest-Houses in Delhi

5133. SHRI SIMON MARANDI:  
SHRI GAYA PRASAD KORI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item captioned "Guest-house aur hotel gairkanuni dhandhon ki nirankush sharangahei" appearing in 'Jansatta' dated July 29, 1991;

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto;

(c) the number of 5-star, 3-star and other hotels and guest-houses in Delhi;

(d) the number of licenced and un-licenced hotels and guest-houses among them;

(e) the action being taken against the unlicenced hotels and guest houses; and

(f) the number of applications for licences to hotels and guest-houses pending with the Government and the reasons for delay in granting such licences?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIM. M. JACOB): (a) A news item captioned "Guest-house aur hotel gairkanuni dhandhon ki nirankush sharangahei" appeared in 'Jansatta' in its issue of 29th July, 1991.

(b) The unauthorised and unlicenced

hotels/guest-houses are being prosecuted from time to time by local police. The courts have also been moved for their closure.

(c) The Delhi Police has reported that number of such hotels and guest-houses is 596.

(d) The Delhi Police has reported that the number of licenced hotels and guest-houses is 247 and the number of those unlicenced is 349.

(e) As stated in part (b) above.

(f) 60 applications for licences are under process with Delhi Police in consultation with the concerned agencies.

#### Telephone Connections in the Shakti Nagar Telephone Exchange

5134. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA:  
Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the date upto which the waiting list for general category telephone connections in the Shakti Nagar Telephone Exchange, Delhi has been covered so far;

(b) the position of the waiting list in other telephone exchanges in Delhi;

(c) whether the data covered under the Shakti Nagar Exchange is far behind the dates covered in other exchanges; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and the remedial measures adopted in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P. V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) and (b). Sir, the applicants registered under general category in the Shakti Nagar Exchange have been covered upto 27.12.82. A statement showing dates upto which the applicants

registered under General category are covered in various exchanges is given in the statement enclosed.

(c) and (d). Due to constraints on availability of allotted equipment, some parts in

Shakti Nagar Exchange area are lagging behind in date of clearance. It is proposed to commission additional capacity of 13,000 lines during 1991-1992. It is further planned to augment exchange capacities in the area by 50,000 lines by 31.3.1995.

## STATEMENT

*Dates upto which applicants registered under general category are covered in various exchanges of MTNL, Delhi.*

<i>Level</i>	<i>Exchanges</i>	<i>connection released upto</i>	<i>No. of persons on waiting list</i>
1	2	3	4
CENTRAL			
31,34,35	Janpath	19.12.1988	1137
61,69,461	Jorbagh	5.9.1984	6348
331, 332,371	Kidwai Bhawan	15.9.1987	2682
38,378	Rajpath	31.1.1991	241
301,379	Sena Bhawan	8.11.1985	487
36	(Lodi Rd.) Lodhi Road	25.3.1988	133
NORTH 720	Alipur	12.4.1989	603
729	Badli	19.3.1987	1689
23, 251, 291, 291	Tis Hazari	30.1.1987	10744
711, 712, 721, 722, 723, 724	Shakti Ngr.	27.12.1982	44179
728	Narela	29.1.1990	710
727	Rohini	29.12.1984	13188

<i>Level</i>	<i>Exchanges</i>		<i>connection released upto</i>	<i>No. of persons on waiting list</i>
	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>		
<i>1</i>			<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>
718	Lawrence Road	LWR	27.12.1982	5339
EAST 326,327,328	Delhi Gate	DG	12.12.1983	9883
51,52,77,73,753	Idgah	ID	28.4.1986	16162
220,221,222,224	Laxmi Nagar	LXR	8.4.1985	33884
227	Yamuna Vihar	YVR	26.12.1979	6256
228	Shahadra	SHR	16.10.1984	9435
225	Mayur Vihar	MVR	8.4.1985	3816
SOUTH 60,67,687	Chanakya Puri	CHY	30.10.1986	8146
65,66,686	Hauz Khas	HK	24.3.1987	8845
641,642,643,644,646	Nehru Place	NP	7.5.1986	19242
63,683,684	Okhla	OKH	7.12.1987	8928
689	Vasant Kunj	VKJ	20.9.1989	2598
680	Chhattar Pur	CPR	19.1.1989	690
WEST 329,5452	Delhi Cantt	CAN	12.8.1984	1838



<i>Level</i>	<i>Exchanges</i>		<i>connection released upto</i>	<i>No. of persons on waiting list</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	
550,559,555	Janak Puri	JKP	23.2.1983	14813
58,571,572,573,575	Karol Bagh	KB	27.4.1987	9144
5456	Najafgarh	NJF	29.7.1985	1790
547	Nangloi	NGL	12.9.1984	3187
50,53,59,541,543,545	Rajouri Garden	RG	3.4.1984	38986
570	Shadipur	SPR	18.8.1989	1092
558	Paschim Vihar	PVR	12.6.1984	7287
			<i>Grand Total</i>	293612

**Revision of Scarcity Relief Manual**

5135. SHRI BALRAJ PASSI:  
SHRI MAHĒSH KUMAR  
KANODIA:  
SHRI RAMESH CHAND  
TOMAR:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government propose to revise and update the scarcity relief manual to tackle effectively the problem of natural calamities like drought, flood, snowfall earthquake, etc;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the procedure and the mechanism adopted to monitor the implementation of steps taken in pursuance to the provisions of the manual?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULI APPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c). The Primary responsibility for providing relief in the wake of natural calamities is that of the State Governments. So relief manuals

are formulated to suit the local conditions and implemented by the State Governments. However, Government of India have advised the State Governments to up-date their relief manuals in the light of past experience and changing conditions in the States.

[*Translation*]

**Expansion and Modernisation of Telephone Exchanges in Rohtas District of Bihar**

5136. SHRI CHHEDI P.S. PASWAN:  
Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scheme has been formulated for expansion and modernisation of various telephone exchanges in the Rohtas district of Bihar; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The details are given in the statement attached.

**STATEMENT**

*Details of Planned Expansion/Modernisation of Telephone Exchanges in Rohtas District of Bihar*

(i)	Sasaram (DHQ)	—	500L MAX. It is planned to be replaced by 1400 lines C. DOT Exchange during 1991-92.
(ii)	Dalmianagar	—	400 lines MAX. It exchange is planned to be replaced by 1000 lines C. DOT during 1991-92.
(iii)	Bhabhua	—	50 lines MAX. It is planned to be replaced by C. DOT 128 Port during 1991-92.
(iv)	Banjari	—	50 lines MAX. It is planned to be replaced by C. DOT 128 Port during 1991-92.
(v)	Kochas	—	25 lines MAX-III ) Planned to be replaced by 128-Port C-DOT RAXs

(vi)	Narsiganj	— 25 lines MAX-III	} Year Plan
(vii)	Nokha	— Solines MAX-III	
(viii)	Kudra	— 50 lines MAX-III )	
(ix)	Bikramganj	— C-DOT 128 PORT	Electronic exchanges are already working.
(x)	Mohania	— MILT 64 Port	
(xi)	Ramgarh	— MILT 64 Port	

[English]

**Commemorative Postal Stamp on  
"Kittur Rani Chennamma"**

5138. SHRI C.P. MUDALAGIRIYAPPA:  
Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be  
pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a persistent demand for issuing a commemorative postal stamp on February 2, 1992 in the memory of Kittur Rani Chennamma, the great freedom fighter; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) and (b). A few proposals have been received regarding the issue of a commemorative stamp on Kittur Rani Chennamma. Sponsors have been informed that a commemorative stamp has already been issued on this personality on 23rd Oct. 1977 and it is not proposed to bring out another stamp on the personality.

**Buffer Stock of Seeds**

5139. SHRI O. P. MUDALAGIRIYAPPA:  
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be  
pleased to state:

(a) whether National Seeds Corporation maintains buffer stock of seeds to meet natural calamities; and

(b) if so, the crop-wise buffer stock of seeds maintained by NSC during the last three years, year-wise including the total value thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b). During the 7th Plan period (1985-90), the National Seeds Corporation (NSC) was maintaining buffer stock of seed for North Eastern States as per the directions of the Govt. of India to meet natural calamities. A statement showing Cropwise details of quantity of seeds maintained by NSC under bufferstock during the years 1988-89 and is enclosed at Annexure. The total value 1989-90 of stocks maintained by NSC is indicated below:-

<i>Year</i>	<i>(Rs. in lakhs)</i>
1988-89	74.44
1989-90	124.57
Total :	199.01

During the year 1990-91, no buffer stock of seeds was maintained by the NSC.

## STATEMENT

Sl. No.	Crop	Class	(Qty. in Quintals)			
			1988-89	4	1989-90	4
1.	Paddy	F/S	373.00		411.00	
		C/S	14963.00		16480.00	
2.	Maize	F/S	—		1.00	
		C/S	56.00		62.00	
	PULSES					
3.	Moong	F/S	18.00		18.00	
		C/S	314.00		350.00	
4.	Urid	F/S	6.00		6.00	
		C/S	35.00		25.00	
5.	Arhar	F/S	12.00		12.00	
		C/S	60.00		100.00	
6.	Cowpea	F/S	6.00		6.00	
		C/S	50.00		50.00	

Sl. No.	Crop	Class	(Qty. in Quintals)			
			1988-89		1989-90	
1	2	3	4	4	4	4
7.	Lentil	F/S	10.00		12.00	
		C/S	24.00		50.00	
8.	Gram	F/S	10.00		12.00	
		C/S	10.00		50.50	
9.	Peas	F/S	5.00		6.00	
		C/S	165.00		100.00	
	OIL SEEDS					
10.	Soyabean	F/S	146.00		170.00	
		C/S	1780.00		2325.00	
11.	Mustard	F/S	45.00		43.00	
	Toria	C/S	747.00		4675.00	
	Total		18835.00		24964.50	

F/S: Foundation Seeds  
C/S: Certified Seeds

**Ration Allowance for Delhi Police  
Personnel**

5140. SHRI B.L. SHARMA PREM: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4746 on September 6, 1990 and state:

(a) whether the Government have taken any decision regarding payment of Rs. 200/- per month as ration allowance to all Delhi Police personnel other than Indian Police Service officers;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): (a) to (c). A proposal has been submitted by the Delhi Police to the Delhi Administration for payment of Rs. 200/- per month as ration allowance to all Delhi Police personnel other than Indian Police Service officers. No final recommendation has been made so far to the Government by the Delhi Administration in this regard.

**Volcanic Eruption in Andaman Island**

5141. SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL:  
SHRI C. SHRINIVASAN:

Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any study of the causes of the recent volcanic eruption in the Andamans and the contents of the lava and gases emitted there has been undertaken;

(b) if so, the details thereof?

(c) the results achieved so far in this regard; and

(d) the precautionary measures taken by the Government to ensure the safety of the inhabitants residing on the seismic line and those living around the coastal areas of Tamil Nadu?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI BALRAM SINGH YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Geological Survey of India which is studying the volcanic eruption is of the view that the present volcanic eruption of Barren Island in Andaman and Nicobar Island is due to existence of volcanic belts with deep seated tectonic causes. Lava and ashes from the recent eruption have been studied and the erupted rocks have been identified as basaltic landesite.

(d) The Meteorological Survey of India, who have studied the volcanic eruption have reported that the eruption is of very low intensity with very marginal accompanying tremor and that the impact of volcanic eruption will be confined to 5 to 10 kms. around Barren Island. Since there is no human habitation upto a distance of 70 kms. from the volcano, there is no danger to inhabitants residing on the seismic line and those living around the coastal areas of Tamil Nadu which are located at a distance of 1200 km. from the volcano.

**Steel Plants in Public/Private Sector**

5142. SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESWARI: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of public/private sector steel plants in the country;

(b) the number of public sector steel plants under modernisation;

(c) the number of steel plants working in their full capacity;

(d) whether steel plants in private sector have more capacity than the public sector; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) The total number of steel plants, in operation, in the country is as under:-

(i) In Public Sector.....9 plants

(ii) In Private Sector.....

(a) one integrated steel plant

(b) 169 mini steel plants in the secondary sector.

(b) Two

(c) Nil

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise in view of (d) above.

#### Appointment of Ambassadors and High Commissioners

5143. SHRI M. RAMANNA RAI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the qualifications and the criteria laid down for the appointment of Ambassadors and High Commissioners; and

(b) whether all of them are of same status?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MADHAVSINH SOLANKI): (a)

Appointments of Ambassadors and High Commissioners are made by the Government of India at its discretion from amongst the officers of Indian Foreign Service or eminent non-officials.

(b) While there is no difference in status of the Ambassador as far as the receiving State is concerned, for our own administrative purposes, Ambassadors do have classification according to their seniority in service or in the case of non-IFS Ambassadors as decided by the Government.

#### Metering of Local Telephone Calls in Delhi and Bombay

5144. SHRI RAJENDRA KUMAR SHARMA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any proposal from MTNL for metering of all local calls from electronic exchanges in Delhi and Bombay periodically every three minutes;

(b) if so, whether telephone consumers have given any representation in protest against this proposal; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir. A few representations from the telephone users have been received.

(c) The proposal of charging local calls on three minute basis is under the consideration of the Government. No decision has been taken as yet.

**Infiltration of Bhutanese Nationals**

5146. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been large scale infiltration of Bhutanese nationals of Nepalese origin into Jalpaiguri District of West Bengal; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government to check the infiltration?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): (a) No large scale infiltration of Bhutanese Nationals of Nepali origin to Jalpaiguri district of West Bengal has come to notice in the recent past.

(d) Does not arise.

**Rehabilitation of Displaced Persons from Former East Pakistan**

5147. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the rehabilitation of a large number of displaced persons from former East Pakistan remain yet to be completed;

(b) if so, whether the Government of West Bengal has submitted a number of proposals for consideration of the Union Government to solve the residual problems in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINIS-

TRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The Government of West Bengal submitted a Memorandum on the problem of displaced persons from former East Pakistan in July, 1991.

(c) The Memorandum has been examined. A scheme for liquidating the residuary problem of regularisation of 607 post-1950 Squatters' Colonies of Displaced Persons in West Bengal is under implementation.

**Volcano in Andaman Island**

5148. SHRI SIMON MARANDI: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether volcano in Andaman Island is erupting fire and lava on large scale and it has become difficult to reach there due to disturbance in the sea; and

(b) if so, the steps taken so far by the Government to provide proper facilities to the scientists to start research work rapidly and to check spreading of volcano and the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI BALRAM SINGH YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Andaman Administration and Naval Authorities are providing all possible facilities to scientists for conducting studies on the volcanic eruption in April, 1991 in Barren Island. With their assistance, a team of scientists of Geological Survey of India (GSI), Department of Ocean Development and local voluntary organisations have gone to Barren Island thrice and collected samples of lava and ash for study.

Since the end of June, 1991 landing at the Barren Island by the sea-route was not possible due to rough weather as the landing



site has already been covered with hot lava. GSI is in contact with Defence authorities for logistics support of Helicopters and ships to undertake further studies on the island after the improvement of weather conditions.

Volcanic activity is a natural phenomena and the outflow of volcanic lava and ash cannot be checked. However, the activity is being monitored using satellite data by Department of Space.

### **Seizure of Fake Currency Notes**

5149. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of fake currency notes seized during the last three years;

(b) the number of criminal cases pending in courts in this regard and the number of persons convicted during these years; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to prevent such crimes in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): (a) and (b). The registration, detection and investigation of crimes, including those pertaining to fake currency notes are the responsibility of the State Governments. Information and statistics in this regard and also court cases are not compiled, co-ordinated and monitored on all India basis by the Central Government agencies.

(c) Since the registration, detection and investigation is a State subject, it is for the State Governments to take steps to prevent such crimes.

### **Expert Group for New Traffic Pattern in New Delhi**

5150. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposed to constitute an expert group to consider the new traffic circulation pattern being experimented in Connaught Place, New Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and the steps taken by the Government to remove irritants of the residents and traders of the area?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): (a) to (c). The new traffic circulation pattern which has been adopted in Connaught Place by Delhi Traffic Police on experimental basis in collaboration with New Delhi Municipal Committee, has been evolved by the Central Road Research Institute. There is no proposal at present to constitute another expert group.

*[Translation]*

### **Irrigation by Tehri Project**

5151. SHRI CHINMAYANAND SWAMI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state the details of the total area of land proposed to be irrigated by Tehri Dam project in Uttar Pradesh, district-wise?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): As per the Project Report, Tehri Dam Project will provide additional annual irrigation of 2.7 lakh hectares in the existing command of Madhya Ganga Canal Stage-I,

Agra Canal, Lower Ganga Canal and Parallel Lower Ganga Canal. The districts of Meerut, Bijnore, Aligarh, Mathura, Agra, Muzaffarnagar, Etawah, Manipuri, Etah and Farukhabad would be benefitted but the district-wise areas proposed to be irrigated have not been finalised by the State Government.

12.00 hrs.

[*Translation*]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA (South Delhi): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the elections to Metropolitan Council and Municipal Corporation in Delhi were held on 5th Feb, 1983. Just before four days of the completion of their tenure the Central Government appointed the Sarkaria Commission on 24th December, 1987 for recommending a new set up for Delhi and thereafter postponed the election in Delhi. Now, the Sarkaria Commission Report has also come. This issue was raised several times in the Ninth Lok Sabha also. The then Prime Minister and the hon. Home Minister gave several assurances that the statehood Bill for Delhi would be moved in this house any time but to no avail. The Delhiites got nothing beyond assurances and announcements. Today, a demand for holding elections in Punjab is renting the air but nobody is prepared to assure for the elections in Delhi although eight years have lapsed ever since the elections were held here. Today, there is no elected body in Delhi which could be answerable to the people. Here is the rule of bureaucracy which formulates and announces one sided policies. The people of Delhi run from pillar to post even for small matters. The Home Minister must make a statement about the elections in Delhi.

Some days ago a delegation of all the M.Ps from Delhi led by Mr. L.K. Advani,

called on the hon. Prime Minister said that a decision to this effect would be made known to all concerned very soon. I wanted to say just because last date of filing nominations in pursuance of the notification of elections in Delhi Municipal Corporation, issued on 3rd or 4th September, was going to expire. One more notification will have to be issued for this. The hon. Home Minister is present here. The people of Delhi are very distressed today. Let the question of giving statehood to Delhi or deciding its future set up be taken up later, but the Delhiites should not be deprived of their democratic rights. Elections should be held so that these rights could be restored. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Lucknow): Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is a constant demand for a legislative assembly for Delhi. The Congress party had also made a promise to this effect in its election manifesto. Other parties are also in agreement with this demand. But not to speak of providing statehood to Delhi, even elections to its Corporation and Metropolitan Council are not being held. Even there has been a drastic cut in the existing facilities for Delhiites. Elections for Delhi must be held soon. All the institutions here must have elected bodies. These bodies must be run by the representatives of the people only. The complex problems of Delhi should be solved. The hon. Home Minister is taking much interest in respect of U.P. He should also take interest in respect of Delhi. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Only what Shri Ayub Khan says goes on record. (*Interruptions*) \*

[*Translation*]

SHRI AYUB KHAN (Jhunjhunu): I have been given to understand that some people

belonging to a community, particularly Muslims, have been arrested under TADA without any prior investigation. These hapless people have been languishing in prisons for the last two years. It is very amazing and painful. The situation in Rajasthan does not warrant such arbitrary use of TADA and harassment of Muslims. What are the reasons that the Government of Rajasthan treats these Muslims as second class citizens. Why this apathy to Muslims only? Why this injustice to them only?

I would like to know as to how the BJP Government is functioning in Rajasthan? Today, the Muslims of Rajasthan are languishing in jails for the last two years under TADA. These include people in the age-group of 80, 60 and 70 years also.

As a matter of fact, the people from cross-sections were arrested in the wake of communal riots but all others, except Muslims, have been let off. 119 Muslims are still languishing in jail for the last two years. Nobody listens to their tale of woes. Among them there are also children in the age group of 13-14 years and 60-70 years old people are also there.

I would like to submit that the Government of Rajasthan has stated in reply to a question in the Legislative Assembly that no arms were recovered from them. I have got a copy of that question. I am placing a copy of question No. 27 of Rajasthan Legislative Assembly in reply to which it was categorically stated that none of the arrested persons possessed arms or explosives with him. Then on what charges those of the Muslims are being treated as second class citizens and forced to languish in jail by the Government of Rajasthan.

Through you, I would like to urge the hon. Home Minister that the delegation of 150 people have already met him and the hon. Prime Minister on the 14th instant but

no satisfactory reply was given to them. Through you, I demand that a quick decision on this matter as to whether the Indian Constitution permits the people of a community to be put behind bars simply because they are Muslims should be taken. If at all they are culprits and convicted by court, they must be punished. If they are not at all culprits how they could be imprisoned? Is it simply because they follow Islam? If it is so, it is not proper.

[*English*]

SHRIDIGVJAYASINGH (Rajgarh): Sir, when the TADA Act was conceived, it was primarily to cover the terrorist activities, but it is becoming increasingly the practice of some State Governments to take a totally communal line to use this TADA Act against innocent persons. I would request through you, Sir, the Home Minister to review all such cases of TADA Act which have been pending in those States which are ruled by people who are totally communal in their thinking and release all innocent persons. I would urge upon the Home Minister to review all such cases under the TADA Act and rectify the situation. (*Interruptions*)

SHRIBASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Sir, we want a categorical assurance from the Home Minister. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seats.

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: Dau Dayal ji, Please take your seat.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Kalka Das ji you may also please sit down.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI KALKA DAS (Karol Bagh): This matter concerns the people of Delhi. You cannot refuse us like this.

*(Interruptions)*

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Kalka Dass, you are not behaving properly in the House; you are not using proper language also. I warn you to use proper language. This is not the House for Mr. Kalka Dass only; this House is for Mr. Ayub Khan also and for Mr. Digvijaya Singh also. If you take the entire time of the House, I cannot appreciate it.

[*Translation*]

SHRI KALKA DAS: We also have a right to raise our point.

*(Interruptions)*

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: You have to take your seat now. Please do not do like this. I allowed first Mr. Khurana to raise this issue. I allowed one more Member of your party to speak on this issue. I cannot allow all the Members of your party to speak; other Members also have to speak. Please do not dominate and do not try to behave like this in the house. It is not proper for a senior Member like you.

*(Interruptions)*

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): Mr. Speaker, Sir, a delegation from Rajasthan had come and seen me.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH (Chittorgarh): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to make a submission.

MR. SPEAKER: I will give you time later. He has not alleged anything against anybody.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: Sir, You have asked the Home Minister to react to it.

MR. SPEAKER: I did not ask him.

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: I am doing it on my own.

MR. SPEAKER: If I allow you, I have to allow others also.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: Sir, a delegation from Rajasthan had come and seen me and they represented to me that a large number of people against whom serious charges are not there, have been put in jail under TADA Act. I have requested the Rajasthan Government to submit a report. I am going to personally look into the matter and if there are innocent people involved, certainly we will take a review of the cases. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: He has not alleged anything. He said, innocent people should not be put in jail. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI BUTA SINGH (Jalore): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have also got proof. People of the community, who have been put behind the bars by the BJP Government were apprehended from my constituency. I would like to request the hon. Minister of Home Affairs to pay special attention to it because people belonging to a particular community are being apprehended. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): Mr. Speaker, Sir, with your kind permission, I

would like to invite the attention of the Government, particularly the Minister of Petroleum to the reported decision of the Government to offer certain important blocks of Bombay High which is the proven reservoir of oil and gas in our country to some foreign oil companies for exploration. (*Interruptions*)\*

MR. SPEAKER: Only Mr. Chitta Basu's statement will go on record.

(*Interruptions*)\*

SHRI CHITTA BASU: Sir, as you know, the ONGC is the premier organisation of our country engaged in exploration and drilling work. The ONGC has got adequate expertise for exploration in Bombay High and they have done excellent job in including our country in the oil map of the world. Now, the ONGC has objected to the decision of the Government to hand over those blocks of Bombay High to any foreign company. The startling fact is that the Defence Ministry has come into the picture and it is reported that they have cleared the Project for the exploration by the foreign companies.

It is needless to mention the dangers involved if the foreign companies are allowed to dominate over the oil resources of our country. We had very had and very sad experience so far as oil exploration work conducted by the foreign companies in our country is concerned. I understand that International Monetary Fund and the World Bank directed the Government of India to see that very promising areas of oil exploration are also handed over to the foreign companies which are multi-national oil companies. It is a very dangerous step which the Government is going to take. I think that it will undermine not only the autonomy of the ONGC as a premier public sector undertaking but also endanger the security of our country.

Therefore, I want that if there is any Order, it should be immediately withdrawn and consultations should be held with the ONGC so that they themselves can take up this exploration work and thereby our country may become self-reliant in oil production.

[*Translation*]

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI (Gandhinagar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, two or three weeks back, I and my colleagues had met the Prime Minister and had submitted that the people of Delhi have been deprived of Metropolitan council and Corporation for four years and therefore, it has become very difficult for us to discharge our duties to Lok Sabha. Whatever is accepted by the Centre may be granted to Delhi. Therefore, it is our submission that either proposal of Assembly should be accepted or election should be conducted here.

I was very much pleased when the Prime Minister said that my proposal was justified and he would intimate me as early as possible after taking a decision in this connection. The notification is going to expire on September 3 and it will be extended further. Therefore, my colleagues insisted to know from the Minister of Home Affairs regarding the decision taken in this connection. Have the Government decided whether it is going to set up an Assembly in Delhi or going to hold the elections for Metropolitan Council.

The Minister of Home Affairs has risen here to give the House an unscheduled information, and the information given by him shows that the Rajasthan Government is misusing TADA. I would like to submit that all the State Governments ruled by our party have been directed that TADA must not be misused in any way. Since I have been elected from Gujarat, I am a representative

\* Not recorded.

from the State. I want to tell you that till date 426 persons have been kept under detention under TADA. (*Interruptions*) I want that the Central Government should take stringent measures to check the misuse of TADA whenever it is misused and issue necessary instructions to them. So far as Rajasthan is concerned, my colleagues, present here have told me that all those who have been arrested are involved in bomb-blast cases and therefore, TADA has not been misused in any way.

I would like that the Minister of Home Affairs should give us the information as to what decision he has taken about the set up of Delhi.

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: Sir, First I deny that the Rajasthan Government. ... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI BUTA SINGH: I would like to ask as to why TADA should be applied against a particular community only (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, to speak about Rajasthan, I have got to refer to the state of affairs in Rajasthan.

MR. SPEAKER: I cannot allow you because I have already permitted Shri Lal K. Advani.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: When you can permit Shri Buta Singh, am I not entitled to speak? Why should you not permit me? I am a representative of Rajasthan.

MR. SPEAKER: I have already permitted Shri Lal K. Advani. Please restrain yourself.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: He speaks as

the Leader of the Opposition. Why do you ask me to restrain myself when you have allowed Shri Buta Singh? Why should you permit him? (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: This is exactly why we expect of the Members that once a matter is raised by one Member, another Member is not to get up. But in certain cases, if senior Members or the Leaders are getting up and saying certain things, courtesy requires that we should allow them to do it. If you want to extend this rule to everybody, then I shall have to allow 542 Members in the House. Taking into consideration certain points involved in it, we are doing it. I have said that I am going to allow you to raise one more point. That also I have to keep in mind. So, please don't quarrel with the Chair. We are here to facilitate you, not to dampen your spirit. But, in the process, if I am saying 'no' to Shri Jaswant Singh, you should understand. It is very difficult for me to say so because he never says anything which is not in accordance with the rule. But once in a while if I have to do at least something, please don't think I am showing any discourtesy to you. I do understand that you always abide by the rule. I would rather like to allow you to say than deny it. But then if I allow one Member, I have to allow others also. Please understand this difficulty. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR (Chimur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, during the speech of Atalji and Advaniji, we listen to them quietly, but when Buta Singhji rose to speak, all the members of B.J.P. stood up. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: I have allowed him to speak two times. I have not stopped him.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Please don't think that I am speaking on the floor of the House. It is you who are speaking. My responsibility is to see that as many Members as possible get the time. I allowed Shri Buta Singh to speak. Not once, but he spoke for the second time also. Well, when I had asked Shri Jaswant Singh so forcefully to sit down, I could not have allowed Shri Buta Singh to speak. Yet, he spoke certain things. I was trying to restrain him. Please understand the intricacy and balance and cooperate with me. I am not here to dampen your spirit. I am not here to force you not to speak. I am here only to facilitate you to speak. That facility can be given to you when each and every one of you is within the rights.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I don't mean anything against you. Please don't argue. It is not necessary. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I don't mean anything against you. Please don't argue. It is not necessary. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. I will allow you to speak. Shri Buta Singh has already done that. If there is any other point, I will allow you. But you cannot do like this. Please understand. I have tried to explain to you. I am seeking your cooperation. You should understand that. Don't try to force your will. I can understand that you are very eager to put forth your point. But then we cannot stretch it beyond 24 hours.

*[Translation]*

SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR: Mr. Speaker Sir, if we hear them quietly, then they too must hear us quietly. When Shri Buta Singhji stood up for his speech, they all stood up. This is not fair at all.

*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Vilas Muttemwar, I warn you not to use the language of this kind as I warned Shri Kalka Das also. In a flippant manner if you use the language, then I will use my authority against you also.

*[Translation]*

SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR: I have not use any such language. I simply said that when Atalji and Advaniji speak, we listen to them patiently, but when Buta Singhji stood up for his speech, all of them stood up. Thus, it is not proper to prevent Shri Buta Singh from delivering his speech and build up pressure. I have said nothing else.

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. Neither you nor the Members from this side can do like that. If you are going beyond certain things, I am not going to allow. Don't try to bamboozle the House.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in fact this is not the time when we are supposed to respond to any of the queries which are being raised. But there was one question which was raised, about which I have the information and I thought it necessary that I should respond to that because the deputation had come. I had gone through the papers. That is why that was readily available with me. What I said was that it was merely a question of people who are innocent. If the Government were to come to this conclusion that under the TADA, some people, who, in fact, were innocent, have been arrested, then certainly I will personally look into the matter. And it is not a question of somebody saying this or that. It is a question of Government getting satisfied that innocent people have been unneces-

sarily involved in this. That is why, I said that I would like to review such cases wherever these cases are. It is not confined only to Rajasthan... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI HARIN PATHAK (Ahmedabad): Gujarat also.

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: Gujarat is also part of India. Kindly bear with me. Wherever such cases are brought to my notice and if I am satisfied that the cases really deserve the intervention of the Central Government for giving relief to the people who, in fact, deserve the relief, certainly, we will look into the matter.

About the issue raised by the hon. Leader of the Opposition, I do not have the up-to-date information. But there is only one point on which I will react. The question of holding election is a matter which is engaging the attention of the Government and there is only one issue on which we have to take the decision and that is, whether the election should be held before the delimitation or after the delimitation. This is the only issue on which I am getting the information. As soon as that is finalised, we will be able to take a final view in the matter. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: I am on a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: There is no point of order in Zero Hour.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: You are trying to use the House as you like. I do not like it.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: It is not a Question Hour. Do you want that anything you say should be heard?

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I will be very brief. I want to raise a very important issue since both Shri Advani and Shri Vajpayee are here. I refer to the problems faced by the workers of the U.P. Cement Nigam at Dalla where there was a fire and some workers had died. Now three thousand workers including over 500 women have been sitting on *Dharna* in Lucknow for the last few days in support of their demand. One worker Shri Nepali has died of starvation. Shri Advani's party had included in its election manifesto that the agreement with the private unit would be scrapped after the elections. But nothing has been done. Four or five workers are now in hospital. The matter has assumed very serious Proportion. I also request the Government to look into the matter and exercise their good offices as also particularly to Shri Advani and Shri Vajpayee, our friends in the BJP, to see that these workers' interest are looked after. And some steps may be taken so that their legitimate demands are met. Shrimati "Subhashini Ali rang me up saying that there was no protection over their heads and they were now under rains. They are sitting there for days and nobody has gone to them even to find out as to what is happening. Therefore, I am making a request to the Government as also to the Leader of the Opposition that this human problem may be solved at an early date. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA (Cuttack): We have also been raising this question. The deal between the U.P. Government and the Dalmia is a shady deal. (*Interruptions*)

I said, "U.P. Government." It is the BJP Government there now. BJP had announced it and given it in their election manifesto that that would be scrapped immediately when they came back to power. They have not taken any steps even after two or three months. Rather they are supporting the



Dalmia Group so that the deal continues. We demand that immediately that shady deal should be cancelled and the interest of the workers should be protected. That is our demand. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I am going to give chances to back-benchers.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Compensation should be paid to the families of the workers who are killed in the police firing. *(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

SHRI KRISHAN DUTT SULTANPURI (Shimla): Mr. Speaker, Sir, first I would like to submit that Advaniji should ask the members of his party to keep quiet so that I may express my views. In Himachal Pradesh, last night when the leaders of the employees were staging dharna against handing over of Power Projects to corporation they were lathi charged and arrested. Supply of water and electricity has been stopped to every village of Himachal Pradesh and all the districts like Shimla, Solan, Sirmaur, Una, Kangra, Chamba and Mandir. The Himachal Pradesh Government held an emergency meeting and the Chief Minister has handed over the state to the army there. He has caused trouble to the employees, patients of hospitals and women of villages in Himachal Pradesh. The Government has failed there. In the past too, during the Mandal-stir, they had terrorised the people by asking the army to stage a flag march, from Palanpur to Mandi and in almost all the districts like Chamba, Nahan and Shimla... *(Interruptions)* I would like to request you that the people of Himachal Pradesh must be protected from this cruel Government and justice should be provided to the people. If the State Government does not heed its advice, it should be dismissed... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAM LAKHAN SINGH YADAV (Arrah): A factory manufacturing valuable items like Cement, Sugar, Paper and Vanaspati etc. had been running for many years in Dalmia Nagar in Bihar State in which fifteen thousand employees were employed. But due to owners and managers this factory was closed down a few years back and according to the orders of the Supreme Court, an amount of Rs. fifteen crore was provided by the Central Government and an amount of Rs. fifteen crore was made available by the Bihar Government. Thus a total amount of Rs. thirty crore was made available to run this factory once again. However, the amount of Rs. thirty crore is being bungled due to mismanagement by the present manager and no active step has been taken to re-open the factory.

Not only this, more than 2 lakh people depend upon the fifteen thousand employees. They are starving today. In the circumstances mentioned above, I request to the Government of India to form a three member committee and take steps for the recommissioning the factory so that 15 thousand of employees and the 2 lakhs personal dependents on them may subsist.

... *(Interruptions)*...

*[English]*

SHRI HARADHAN ROY (Asansol): Sir, a few thousand contractors' labour are working in permanent and Pernod nature of jobs in each subsidiaries, under the Coal India Limited. This absolutely violates the Contractor's labour abolition and regularisation Act. The concerned Ministry of Government of India, has declared certain jobs as prohibited category which cannot be done by the contractor. But, Coal India is still engaging contractor's labour ignoring the Government order. They are not filling up the vacancies caused due to retirement, dismissal, death, medically unfit etc. They are engaging con-

tractor's labour in these vacant posts.

The open cast projects produce 40 per cent of the total coal production. Many of these OCPs are being allowed to run by the contractors with their men and machines, ignoring the Government order. After being pressurised, now Coal India has stopped operation of OCPs by contractors in some areas and as a result the workers have become jobless.

These contractors' labour are being deprived of their wages/pay and other benefits, as enjoyed by their counter parts who are or were on the Company's pay roll. The workers absolutely depend on the mercy of their contractors.

Therefore, I demand that all the OCPs must be run departmentally and the above mentioned contractors' labour who are or were working there must be regularised immediately, with retrospective effect, and they should be given all the benefits which their counterparts are enjoying on the Company's payroll.

SHRI K.V. THANGKABALU (Dharmapuri): Sir, I want to raise an issue on the subject of exemption of power driven pump spares/components from Excise duty.

Water handling power driven pumps are mainly used for agriculture and are exempted from excise duty. But, at present, when the components and spares are made outside the pump factory for consumption, excise duty has to be paid on them.

These pumps are made in small scale sector. They consume 20 per cent of national energy. Energy efficient, cost effective prototypes are now developed, which can save upto 15 per cent to 20 per cent of power and upto 30 per cent of scarce imported raw material. The components are to be standardised and made by individual units while

assembling is to be done by SSIs. The excise duty on these pumps will make the pump uncompetitive and the purpose of standardisation and energy saving material will be defeated. The poor farmers will be affected, if it is allowed to continue.

Hence, I request the hon. Finance Minister to remove the excise duty on pump components and spares.

[*Translation*]

SHRI TEJ NARAYAN SINGH (Buxar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Sone Canal is the life line of five districts of Bihar. 28 lakh acre of land is irrigated through it. It come into existence during the British regime. But it is in miserable condition after the 42 years of independence. The engineer attending to the canal's work has reported that if Rs. 2000 crore are spent by Government of India on it and the canal is made pucca then 34 lakh acres of land instead of 28 lakh acres would be irrigated through it. The Government provided Rs. 22 crore last year. I appeal to the Government of India to provide Rs. 2,000 crore to make the Sone Canal, the life line of the people of the five districts, pucca so that irrigation facility could be provide there.

SHRI CHANDUBHAI DESHMUKH (Bharuch): Mr. Speaker, Sir, seven years have passed since Karjan, Daman Ganga, Deo and Guhai dams were built but the water of those dams is not available to the tribal areas because their canals passes under the railway crossing. The drains have not been built over them as yet. In order to build the drains, Government of Gujarat have written to the Ministry of Railways and lakh of rupees have been deposited. No solution has been found during the last seven years. Many schemes of Gujarat have been pending for not providing the forest land by the Ministry of Forest. I request the Government to solve the problem at the earliest.

[*English*]

SHRI SUDHIR SAWANT (Rajapur): I have been waiting to raise this issue for the last one month. It is the most vital issue affecting the small and marginal farmers.

MR. SPEAKER: We are discussing the Demands for Grants of the Agriculture Ministry. And you are discussing it in the Zero Hour.

SHRI SUDHIR SAWANT: I don't know whether I will get an opportunity to speak on the Agriculture Ministry's Demands.

MR. SPEAKER: I will allow you to speak on this while discussing the Demands of the Agriculture Ministry.

SHRI SUDHIR SAWANT: For the last one month I have been trying to raise this issue.

MR. SPEAKER: Please understand that we are already discussing the Demands of the Agriculture Ministry and such things are not allowed now. You are a new Member, you don't understand the procedure; that is why you are committing this mistake.

SHRI SUDHIR SAWANT: This is not relating to Agriculture. This is relating to loan waiver and getting relief. Agricultural Operations are collapsed in my area. You have not been allowing me to speak for the last one month on this very issue. I don't know what is the reasons. Only the senior Members get all the time and hold the House to ransom.

MR. SPEAKER: Please understand, you are discussing the Demands of the Agriculture Ministry now.

SHRI SUDHIR SAWANT: This is not relating to Agriculture, this is relating to loan waiver.

MR. SPEAKER: This is not allowed according to the procedure. You are just exposing your ignorance.

SHRI SUDHIR SAWANT: This is relating to the promise given by the National Front Government and not fulfilled. The farmers have been deceived.

MR. SPEAKER: Please, for God's sake, you understand. When you are discussing the Demands of the Agriculture Ministry, you are expected to speak there. If you don't know, then go by the advice given by the Chair. It is nothing but exposing your ignorance.

SHRI SUDHIR SAWANT: Please give me time to speak on the Demands of the Agriculture Ministry.

MR. SPEAKER: OK, I will give you ten minutes to speak on the Demands of the Agriculture Ministry.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Defiance of the Chair has become a habit.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN (Rosera): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to draw your attention to a very important issue. This house has witnessed a lot of discussion on the atrocities on the people of Scheduled Castes. As regard the atrocities it is true that the more a disease is treated the more it spreads. I have received two telegrams today. One of the has been received from Tamilnadu where police had opened fire in Paramkudi on 18th August on the occasion of unveiling of the statue of Dr. Ambedkar killing 7 persons of the Scheduled Castes and injuring more than hundred who are under treatment in the hospital. What a shame! The second case is that of Andhra Pradesh which has already been discussed in the House. No actions have been taken is Tsundur even

after the discussion, instead, I have received a telegram that the local M.L.A. along with other innocent people has been arrested and put behind the bars by the people. Thousands of people have been on fast unto death there for six days.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, you are the custodian of the House and the Constitution. There has been a discussion on the issue. At present, hon. Home Minister is not here but Shri Arjun Singh, the leader of the House is present here and the Minister of States in the Ministry of Home Affairs is also here. Similar incident has also occurred in Maharashtra. I am sending these telegrams to you. Either the Leader of the House or Mr. Jacob should give assurance to the house in this connection.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Jaswant Singh...  
(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Vishwanath Pratap Singh wants to say something. This is related to that. After that, you may please speak.

[*Translation*]

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH (Fatehpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak. The matter which I am going to raise is very serious that is why I have availed this opportunity to speak. I can say with my experience that the youth belonging to the Scheduled Castes have been humiliated and attacked whenever they have tried to say something in praise of Baba Saheb Bhim Rao Ambedkar. Government has always failed to provide them protection and security. Baba Saheb Bhim Rao Ambedkar who has been looked upon as the symbol of social justice has now become the symbol of awareness all around. Therefore, I request the Leader of

the House to give as assurance that appropriate actions would be taken on such incidents. Although, the incident of Andhra Pradesh was discussed, yet no action was taken and naturally such elements are encouraged in this way. They know that the incident are discussed in the Parliament, announcements are made by the Government, yet no action is taken. In this way, such elements get encouragement and would go on committing atrocities. I, through you, appeal to the Leader of the House as well as the Minister of Home Affairs to assure the house that they would take the action in this matter and punish the guilty persons and inform the House ... (*Interruptions*) ...

SHRI ANNA JOSHI (Pune): Mr. Speaker, Sir, such an incident has taken place in the Parbhani district of Maharashtra. I have also written to you in this connection.

[*English*]

It is alleged that on 16th August, a police Kotwal, named Ambadas Sabne from Pintri-Deshmukh in Parbhani district, was stoned a death by upper caste people only because Mr. Sabne entered the premises of the temple.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: What will happen to this country?

SHRI ANNA JOSHI: The Deputy IGP, Mr. Azad, has confirmed the death but withheld the cause of the death.

MR. SPEAKER: This is something like a court matter.

SHRI ANNA JOSHI: No, no, it is not a court matter. (*Interruptions*)

You just listen to me.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI (Bhadrak): He stood on the steps of the temple. (*Interruptions*) He was killed. (*Interruptions*) He was stoned to death. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Sir, this should not be taken as a routine matter by the Government. Every day we are hearing. Our heads hang down in shame. What is happening to this country? People are being killed for religion. People are being killed for belonging to a particular caste. What will happen to this country?

SHRI ANNA JOSHI: Sir, Mr. Sabne, who hailed from lower caste Mahar, took shelter from rain on the steps of the temple. The residents of the town enquired about him and it is reported that he was mercilessly beaten and wounded seriously. His brother, Kachru took him to the police station at another town where he was declared dead at 10 AM the next day. The lower caste people of the same town are not allowed to fetch water from public wells. And they were not allowed to erect a statue of Dr. Ambedkar also in that town. The police have arrested only five persons. But the Home Minister should inquire into the matter and make a statement on this incident in this House as he also comes from the same area.

[*Translation*]

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: Mr. Speaker, the people of Rajasthan and...

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN (Rosera): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I also want to speak...

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Paswanji, I will allow you after Mr. Jaswant Singh.

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI BUTA SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, discussion on this issue is already over. Are we taking up the next item?

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: I have called Mr. Jaswant Singh. I had asked him to sit down two or three times also. It is not good.

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: If he is replying to the discussion, it shall resume my seat.

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI A. CHARLES (Trivandrum): Mr. Speaker Sir, you have given the ruling in your wisdom. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I have used my discretion. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Jaswant Singh is on a different point. Why are you butting an unnecessarily? He is on a different point.

SHRI A. CHARLES: Sir, you can kindly go through the records of the House. You will find that the leaders of the House are using most of the time of the House. Majority of the time is consumed only by a few Members. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Charles, he is on a different point. Why are you getting up unnecessarily?

SHRI BUTA SINGH: Sir, if the hon. Member is speaking on the same subject,

then it is all right. Otherwise, we also should have a chance.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Buta Singh, you are a very senior Member of the House. So, I think, You will be able to understand the predicament of the Chair also. I have asked Jaswant Singhji to sit down four times. It is not good. And when Rabi Rayji got up, I told him that I will allow him after Mr. Jaswant Singh. Mr. Rabi Ray resumed his seat graciously. If you also want to speak on that point, I will allow you also.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Sir, you allow us also.

MR. SPEAKER: You take the entire time of the House, if you like. I have no objection to it.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI (Deogarh): Sir, some Members are allowed to raise matters as and when they like. So, it is natural for other Members to feel unhappy and thus, they also want to have their say.

*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: Mr. Speaker, I was seeking your permission to speak on a matter concerning Rajasthan. I want to highlight this issue because step-motherly treatment is being given to the people, State and Government of Rajasthan. Some instances of such a treatment have come before us very clearly. One such instance has come to my notice today only, but I do not want to mention it. There are two issues which I must raise. Since, it concerns Rajasthan, I know Shri Buta Singh will support me. We have a

Police Academy in the State. For the last many years, this Academy has been functioning at Mount Abu and there was a demand for its expansion. On its part, Government of Rajasthan had made available the required land for this purpose. Thereafter, the State Government requested the Central Government to depute its the officers for inspection of this land. Officers were appointed and a date for inspection was also fixed, but the officers were not sent for inspection. Now it is being said that the Academy which has been functioning Rajasthan for years should be shifted to Bangalore w.e.f. 31st August merely because the State Government in power in Rajasthan does not share the same view as that of the Central Government, I would like the hon. Minister of Home Affairs to take initiative and show the same sense of urgency in this matter which he showed in the matter of law and order. This matter has been pending for years and it concerns the Constituency of Shri Buta Singh.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the other issue relates to Bikaner House which is the property of the Government of Rajasthan. It has been under the control of the Central Government for years. The Members of Parliament from Rajasthan and the State Legislative Assembly do not have a place to stay in Delhi. There used to be an office of RAW in Bikaner House earlier, but the previous Government got it vacated because RAW had its own office accommodation in Delhi. But after vacation, when the question of handing over the Bikaner House to the State Government of Rajasthan came before the Central Government, it did not hand over its charge to the State Government on the pretext that there was no place to accommodate the Government property from Travancore House which was got to be vacated. These two instances coupled with the hon. Home Minister's statement force us to think that step-motherly treatment is being given to the people, state and the Government of Rajasthan. I have

two specific demands to make first, the Police Academy at Mount Abu should not be shifted from there as the State Government is ready to allot land for it. Second, the Bikaner House which has since been vacated should be immediately handed over to the Government of Rajasthan. I would request the leader of the House to understand our point of view as also the seriousness of the situation and give us assurance in the matter. I know, Shri Buta Singh will also support my demands. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Rabi Ray ji.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI (Kota): Step-motherly treatment is being given to the Government of Rajasthan in all matters. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA (Jaipur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, please give me a hearing to in this matter.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Rabi Ray.

SHRI RABI RAY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, normally I do not intervene during such discussions. I am doing so today because our colleagues and hon. Members of this House Shri V.P. Singh, Shri Ram Vilas Paswan and others have raised the issue of atrocities on certain sections of our society. First of all, I would like to mention that the way an incident of atrocity on the people of scheduled caste in Andhra Pradesh was highlighted and discussion on this subject took place in the House, it appeared that the entire House was unanimous in expressing its concern on the killings of the people belonging to the scheduled castes. From the debate that took place in the House, we felt that a message had gone to the entire country that such incidents would no more be tolerated. The Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh was here on the day that incident took place. He too

had rushed to the place of incident. I am mentioning all these things because despite the fact that the entire House unanimously expressed concern on the growing incidents of atrocities on the people belonging to the scheduled castes and a special discussion was held here on the subject, yet after a gap of 8-10 days, thousands of people belonging to scheduled castes were arrested. The Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh was in Delhi day before yesterday. I do not know whether the leader of the House or any of the Ministers of the Central Government had a talk with him on this issue although Shri Paswan was sitting on a hunger strike and a mention about it was also made in the House. I am saying so because atrocities on the people belonging to the scheduled castes are still continuing and they are being subjected to all kinds of torture. The entire House expressed its concern and took a unanimous decision to condemn such incidents and yet there appears to be no effect on the State Government. I do not know whether you are empowered to issue any directions to the Government following the discussion on atrocities of scheduled castes, but I must say that whenever incidents of atrocities on scheduled castes and depressed classes come to our notice, we should view them above party politics as it is a humanitarian issue and act firmly. The hon. Minister of Law, Shri Vijaya Bhaskara Reddy is present in the House. I would request him also that

[*English*]

You must be vigilant about the rights of the Harijans and Adivasis.

[*Translation*]

I would like the leader of the House to make a statement in this regard in order to give us a sort of assurance. If the House debates over the atrocities being committed on these sections and takes some decisions and if such decisions are simply ignored by

the State Governments, the Parliament must take it seriously. Therefore, I am constrained to point out that such cases must not be ignored. The leader of the House should come forward and say in the House that the Government is fully conscious of the atrocities on the people belonging to scheduled castes and their rights and that the Government is seized of the matter.

SHRI BUTA SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, daily we come across such cases of atrocities on the people belonging to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. These incidents assume seriousness especially because these are being committed on the question of statue of Baba Saheb or over his name. This is not a simple case of law and order or crime, a malice is working behind such incidents. Baba Saheb is the symbol of the awakening of Harijans, consciousness of the down-trodden. We derive inspiration from Dada Saheb in the same way we get inspiration from Mahatma Gandhi. To disfigure his statue, to hurl insults at him or to give him indecent treatment, in fact, amounts to insulting the entire downtrodden community.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, when discussion on atrocities on Harijans took place in the House, some suggestions were put forward and the hon. Home Minister had agreed that the meeting of the National Integration Council should be held. If this matter ends with our debating the issue in the House, the people will laugh at us. This problem should be viewed from a national perspective. This is not a law and order problem not it is a state problem. The entire nation should think over it. Leaders of all political parties should sit together in the National Integration Council and ponder over it. We shall have to adopt a national view point in the matter. I think the leader of the House will also agree with us on this point, because it is not the question of which state Government is doing what for them. What happens now is that whosoever

in the State Government, all it does is that it orders a judicial inquiry. It is nothing but adding insult to injury. Sorry, I do not speak against judiciary, but once you order a judicial inquiry, it means that the case is being buried at least for a year. No report is going to be received from the State Government in that regard. Therefore, my submission is that a system is required to be developed whereby the Central Government should take upon itself the responsibility of follow up action in such matters. This is a Central subject. The Constitution lays down that the President himself will pay attention in this regard. It is the special duty of the President to provide protection to these oppressed, down trodden and people belonging to the scheduled castes.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I fully agree with hon. Shri Jaswant Singh. I can have differences with him over certain other issues, but I fully agree with the two points which he has just now raised about Rajasthan. The first point which relates to the Police Academy concerns my constituency. The decision to shift the academy from there has not been taken during the rule of Bhartiya Janata party, it was during the Congress Rule that such a decision was taken. At that time, I had said that if the Police Academy was to be shifted, C.R.P.F. Centre should be set up there so that the benefits of an already established and reputed institution could be availed of by the people of that State. I am also perturbed to know, as Shri Jaswant Singh has said, that the academy is being shifted to some other place. I would urge that this academy should not be shifted from there.

SHRI AYUB KHAN (Jhunjhunu): All the Congress M. Ps. have also put their signatures in support of this demand.

SHRI BUTA SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, we are unanimous on this issue because it is not a question of any particular party. There are a number of developmental projects of



the State pending with the Centre. On behalf of the Government of Rajasthan, the people of Rajasthan and the M.Ps. from the State, I would request that these projects should be cleared as early as possible. Bikaner House should be vacated, we support this demand of the hon. Member belonging to the B.J.P.

*[English]*

SHRI A. CHARLES: Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the government to the accommodation problem being faced by Kerala Members. The Kerala House is occupied by the newly elected Members of the House.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN (Rosera): Sir, what happened to the question of Scheduled Castes? We cannot go on like this.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): We would like to have the response of the Leader of the House to this problem.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI A. CHARLES: The Travancore House is the property to the Government. It should be handed over to Government immediately.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Charles, the difficulty is that certain matters cannot be raised on the floor of the House. This is a matter which has to be discussed with the Speaker. You please come to my chamber and I will discuss it with you.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: According to the Rule, this is not allowed in the House. You come to my chamber and I will discuss it with you.

*[Translation]*

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the issue to which senior Member of this House, Shri Rabi Ray

and other hon. Members have drawn attention is certainly an issue on which there cannot be two opinions in this House. We all agree to the view that rules and laws relating to protection of Harijans, Adivasis and other weaker sections of society should not merely be enforced for the sake of formality, the officers in the states who are responsible for executing these rules and laws should implement them in letter and spirit.

13.00 hrs.

The hon. Members are justified in expressing their concern and resentment because incidents of atrocities are recurring at some places. If such incidents are taking place even after receiving a warning in this regard and if the hon. Members have an apprehension in their minds that those who are responsible for checking such incidents are not discharging their duties, then I must say that their apprehensions are baseless. This is not so. What is required today is that we shall have to do some basic rethinking on the limitations under which our administration functions and the methods our officers adopt in dealing with such cases. It becomes our duty, especially towards those sections of our society whose protection is the primary duty of the entire nation, every state, every officer as laid down under the Constitution. I want to say that whatever has been said in the House, irrespective of the State to which any reference has been made, it is an important matter and therefore needs special attention. I would request the hon. Prime Minister that let procedural formalities be completed in the normal course, but we should consider this issue as an issue of national importance and discuss the same with all the Chief Ministers so that a mechanism could be evolved to ensure that in the event of recurrence of such incidents, deterrent action against the guilty could be taken so that it may have salutary effect on others also.

So far as insulting the statues of Baba Saheb Ambedkar is concerned. I fully agree with the hon. Members of the House that he was not only an individual but also a guiding spirit who gave direction to the ideology of free India and made a determined effort to work for equality and social justice to the

poor. That is why his work is a national legacy and it is the prime duty of each and every citizen of this country to safeguard that legacy. The way this matter has been taken up seriously, I am sure the hon. Prime Minister would take a new initiative in this regard and consult all the parties so that there is no recurrence of such incidents in future.

**SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I heard the leader of the House. I had heard him earlier also. I am sure that the Government is not at all serious. Had it been serious the hon. Prime Minister or the Home Minister would have definitely paid a visit there. This is for the first time that such an incident is recurring again and no Union Minister has paid a visit so far. The State Ministers visit the place and raise hue and cry. The Centre is not at all serious. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

**SHRI MRUTYUNJAYA NAYAK (Phulbani):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is an acute and alarming situation in the States of Assam, West Bengal and other adjoining States because the Ministry of Agriculture, especially, the Jute Corporation of India, has not come forward for purchasing jute from the jute growers. The jute growers are suffering very much.

Now, the private companies are monopolising the purchase of jute by giving them very low price. The support price is also being denied.

I would request that the Agricultural Prices Commission should fix a price so that the Jute Corporation of India can come forward and purchase the jute from the jute growers of these States.

I hope, the Ministry of Agriculture will take a very early step in this regard.

**SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE (Dum Dum):** Sir, cutting across party lines, several hon. Members have given notices on an important matter. Today, we have discussed so many important things.....

**MR. SPEAKER:** I am allowing you.

**SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE:** From yesterday, we are trying to raise this

issue. I am glad that you have given me this opportunity at a time when both the Leader of the Opposition and the Leader of the House are present. This matter relates to the proposed legislation to take over the disputed land in Ayodhya. Now, this is a move which we apprehend, will divide the country and not unite the country. Unless the Leader of the Opposition whose Party is heading the Ministry there succeeds in dissuading the Ministry there not to take such a step, it will be rather inflammatory and not uniting the country. We want that the Government at the Centre should immediately contact the Government in the State and try to influence them not to take over that disputed land. This is a request that we want to make to Mr. Lal K. Advani, Mr. Atal Bihari Vajpayee as well as the Leader of the House. This is all we want to submit before this House.

**SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA:** This is a very important matter. (*Interruptions*)

**SHRI SRIKANTA JENA:** We have definite information that the U.P. Government and the Party which is governing the U.P. State have decided to take over the disputed land. Even the Chief Minister has said that we are going to take over the disputed land at Ayodhya. This is a matter where the national consensus is there that this dispute should be resolved amicably. But the U.P. Government there is deliberately trying to divide the country on this issue when all the parties inside the House are trying their best for a national consensus on this issue; and by mutual understanding, mutual talk, we will resolve this dispute. But deliberately the U.P. Government and the BJP are trying to divide this nation. On this issue we want to know the definite stand of the Government of India. What stand exactly the Government of India is going to take? Are they going to persuade the U.P. Government not to go for this kind of a legislation or not? We want a definite response from the Government of India on this issue. The Leader of the House is here. Let them respond what stand they are going to take on this issue? (*Interruptions*)

**MR. SPEAKER:** Papers to be laid on the Table.

(*Interruptions*)

13.08 hrs

## PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[English]

**Detailed Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Urban Development for 1991-92**

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Urban Development for 1991-92. [Placed in Library See No. LT.481/91]

**Detailed Demands for Grants of Ministry of Law, Justice And Company Affairs for 1991-92**

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRIK. VIJAYA BHASKARA REDDY): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs for 1991-92. [Placed in Library See No. Lt. 482/91].

**Detailed Demands for Grants of Ministry of Environment and Forests for 1991-92**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB) on behalf of Shri Kamal Nath. I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Environment and Forests for 1991-92. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-483/91]

**Delhi Police (Appointment and Recruitment) Amendment Rules 1989 and Central Industrial Security Force (First Amendment) Rules 1991.**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy of the Delhi Police (Appointment and Recruitment) (Amendment) Rules, 1989 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. F. 5/36/89- Home (P)/Estt. in Delhi Gazette dated the 22nd August, 1989 under sub-section (2) of section 148 of the Delhi Police Act, 1978. [Placed in Library See No. LT-484/91]
- (2) A copy of the Central Industrial Security Force (First Amendment) Rules, 1991 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 79 in Gazette of India dated the 9th February, 1991 under sub-section (3) of section 22 of the Central Industrial Security Force Act, 1968. [Placed in Library See No. LT-485/91]

**Review in the worth of and Annual Report of Punjab State Seeds corporation Ltd. Chandigarh and Statement for delay in laying these papers**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 read with clause (c) (iv) of the Proclamation dated the 11th May, 1987 issued by the President in relation to the State of Punjab:-
  - (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Punjab State Seeds Corporation Limited, Chandigarh, for the year 1986-87.
  - (ii) Annual Report of the Punjab State Seeds Corporation Limited, Chandigarh, for the year 1986-87 along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.
- (2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1)

above. [Placed in Library See No. LT-486/91]

**Resolution re: Constitution of a high level committee of experts to examine the structure of direct and indirect taxes and to make recommendations thereto**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Resolution (Hindi and English versions) regarding constitution of a high level committee of experts to examine the structure of direct and indirect taxes and to make recommendations thereto. [Placed in Library See No. LT-487/91]

•13.08 hrs

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

[English]

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha:-

'I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order (Second Amendment) Bill, 1991, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 19th August, 1991, has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 27th August, 1991, with the following amendment:-

**New Clause-3**

Ord.7 of 1991 3. (1) The Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order (Second Amendment) Ordinance, 1991, is hereby repealed.

Repeal and Savings.

(2) Notwithstanding such repeal, anything done or any action taken under

the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order, 1950, as amended by the said Ordinance, shall be deemed to have been done or taken under the said Order, as amended by this Act.

I am, therefore, to return herewith the said Bill in accordance with the provisions of rule 128 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha with the request that the concurrence of the Lok Sabha to the said amendment be communicated to this House.'

13.09 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (SCHEDULED TRIBES) ORDER. (SECOND AMENDMENT) BILL AS AMENDED BY RAJYA SABHA

[English]

SECRETARY GENERAL: Sir, I lay on the Table the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order (Second Amendment) Bill, 1991, which has been returned by Rajya Sabha with an amendment.

13.10 hrs.

ELECTION TO COMMITTEE

Court of the University of Delhi

[English]

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): I beg to move:

"That in pursuance of Statute 2(1) (xix) of the Statutes of the University of Delhi, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as members of the Court of the University of Delhi, subject to other provisions of the Statutes. The members so elected shall not be the employees of the Uni-

versity of Delhi or of a recognised College or Institution of that University."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That in pursuance of Statute 2(1) (xix) of the Statutes of the University of Delhi, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as members of the Court of the University of Delhi, subject to other provisions of the Statutes. The members so elected shall not be the employees of the University of Delhi or of a recognised College or Institution of that University."

*The motion was adopted*

MR. SPEAKER: We will now take up matter Under Rule 377

13.11 hrs.

#### MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

- (I) Need to accord clearance to Pachaiyaru Reservoir Scheme in Kamraj District, Tamil Nadu

[English]

SHRI R. DHANUSKODI ATHITHAN (Tiruchendur): Pachaiyaru Reservoir Scheme, an important project in Kamaraj district, Tamil Nadu has been pending for a long time with the State Government of Tamil Nadu for want of clearance from the central Forest Department.

13.11 hrs.

[SHRI SHARAD DIGHE *in the Chair*]

Though the State Government has considered the project favourably yet the scheme could not be cleared by the Central Govern-

ment Forest Department on the ground that the rare species of monkeys locally known as 'Lion Tail Monkeys', inhabiting the Kalakkadu hill forest would be affected.

In this connection, I may point out that the "Pachaiyaru Reservoir", a small dam is to be constructed at a height of 300 ft. only whereas the rare species of monkeys inhabit the Kalakkadu hill forest at a height of 4000 ft. Therefore, the question of harm being inflicted on this rare species does not arise. Nangemari taluk and other adjoining areas are the most drought-prone areas in the whole of the country. Therefore, "Pachaiyaru Reservoir", after its construction, would be a great boon to the people of the surrounding areas.

I would request the Central Government to take immediate action for according clearance by the Central Forest Department so that the scheme can be taken up for execution immediately.

- ✓(ii) Need to give adequate recognition to the people of Chimur in the 50th anniversary of freedom movement

SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR (Chimur): The time has come to focus the attention of Parliament and the nation on the martyrs of Chimur who responded magnificently to Mahatma Gandhi's call to throw off the yoke of foreign rule through the "Quit India" Movement.

The gallant men and women in Chimur a tiny village in Chandrapur district of Maharashtra, for all practical purposes threw out the British from their mofussil area, an achievement demonstrating the strength of patriotism. Nine precious lives were lost. Retaliating, the British unleashed their wrath on the brave and fearless freedom fighters by sentencing 20 of them to death and several others to life imprisonment.

Against this historic backdrop of which we all should be proud, I am sure all will agree that Chimur deserves recognition as a

citadel of martyrdom. It should not languish in neglect. On the eve of the 50th anniversary of the freedom movement, on 9th August, 1992 it will be in the fitness of things if Government were to do the following:

1. It should honour the people of Chimur by announcing special economic measures and projects.
2. A major public sector unit could be located in Chimur or a major private sector unit could be encouraged to set up a manufacturing unit in Chimur - this would be dedicated to the memory of all those who laid down their lives in the freedom struggle from this area.
3. Invite all freedom fighters from all over the country to Chimur and present them suitable awards and mementos on the occasion.
4. The President, the Prime Minister and other dignitaries should attend the function to be held in Chimur.

The greatness of the people of Chimur is best summed up in the words of the revolutionary freedom fighter and poet, Pandit Ram Prasad Bismil:

"Shaheedon ki Chitaon Par Lagenge  
Har Baras Mele  
Watan Par Mitanewale ka Yahi Baki  
Nishan Hoga".

- (iii) **Need to give more concession to small newspapers**

SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL (Jabalpur): I would like to draw the attention of this august House to the impact of frequent newsprint price hikes on small newspapers. Almost 70 per cent of the total cost of bringing out a small daily depends on the cost of newsprint. The sale price of one

small daily does not recover the cost of bringing out that newspaper. Consequently a small daily has to very heavily depend on Government and private advertisement for its sustenance.

The frequent newsprint price rises, twice in six weeks, particularly the recent one, has inflicted a crippling blow to small newspapers. Their survival has been greatly jeopardised.

While appreciating the recent statement of Honourable Information and Broadcasting Minister, I would like to state that the Minister has not spelt out as to how he intends to help the survival of small newspapers in our country.

The 18 per cent increase in Government advertisement rates would mostly go to the big newspapers.

I, therefore, urge upon the Government to consider exempting small newspapers having circulation of less than 50,000 copies per day, from this one time surcharge. Secondly, the Government should give a greater share of its total advertisement volume to small newspapers.

Thirdly and more importantly the Government should provide to small newspapers quota of both imported and indigenous newsprint on circulation basis and to provide the same at subsidised rates so as to ensure the survival of these small newspapers so vital for our democracy.

[Translation]

- (iv) **Need to ensure proper functioning of telephones in Hamirpur, U.P.**

SHRI V.N. SHARMA (Hamirpur): The telephone system in district Hamirpur of Uttar Pradesh is not functioning properly. The district headquarter has no telephone link with its Tehsils or Blocks. Not even 10 per cent telephones are in working order in Mohowa which has a population of 85,000

[Sh. V.N. Sharma]

people. The telephones were installed in Charkhari Nagar in 1965. Now since 1985 neither the telephones are in working order nor the bills are deposited. Similarly, the telephone system is in real bad shape in Srinagar - Raath - Kulpahad - Kharela and Modaha Municipalities. Telephone link cannot be established even within these cities. The district headquarter does not have direct link within the State nor with other parts of the country. I, therefore, urge upon the Centre to pay immediate attention to it.

**(v) Need to convert Sitapur -  
Burhwal metre gauge line into  
broad gauge line**

SHRI JANARDAN MISHRA (Sitapur): Sir, the backwardness of Eastern Uttar Pradesh is well known. The Ashok Mehta Committee was constituted in 1964 to find out the reasons behind the backwardness and it had categorically stated that the metre-gauge line in this area is responsible for it to a great extent. The entire area is land locked island. The Centre had approved gauge conversion of about 120 kilometre track in 1977 between Varanasi and Bhatni. But even after that, the problem remains as it is. Consequently, this area does not have free flow of traffic with other parts of the country and the backwardness remains. Same is true of Sitapur district where no industry or Public Sector Undertaking could be set up because of each of transportation facility I think that if Sitapur-Burhwal metre-gauge line is converted into broadgauge, Sitapur will have direct link with Gorakhpur, Gonda, Lucknow, Delhi and other parts of the country. This would help in removing the backwardness of the area.

Therefore, I demand that Sitapur-Burhwal metre gauge railway line be converted into broad gauge in public interest without any delay.

**(vi) Need for early sanction of the**

**plan for setting up a sugar mill  
in Dhanaha, Bihar**

SHRI MAHENDRA BAITHA (Bagaha): Sir, the Dhanaha, legislative constituency area falls under the Bagaha Parliamentary Constituency in Bihar, Gandak river is a divider between Dhanaha Constituency area and district of Western Champaran and to the West of this area lies Padrauna area. The land of this area is fertile to produce sugarcane only. About 50 lakh quintals of sugarcane is produced here. As there is no sugar mill in the area, the farmers are forced to sell their sugarcane to Khandsari mill owners at Rs. 18-20 per quintal whereas the rate of sugar cane in Bihar is Rs. 41.50 p.per quintal. The State Government of Bihar had sent a proposal for setting up a sugar mill at Tamukhuha Tar about four to five years back but no action has been taken on it so far. Consequently, the farmers of Dhanaha are facing lot of financial hardships.

Therefore, I would urge the Central Government to sanction the proposed sugar mill in Dhanaha area so that the farmers are benefited.

**(vii) Need to Start manufacturing  
railway wagons and Coaches  
in Jamalpur Railway Workshop**

SHRI BRAHMA NAND MANDAL (Mongyer): Mr. Chairman Sir, I want to draw the attention of the House to a matter of urgent Public importance. Before Independence there were 22000 workers in the Jamalpur Railway Workshop. But today there are only 12000 workers in the factory. Out of 30 workshops of this factory, 10 have remained idle, other 10 do not have sufficient workload whereas the rest 8 are just pulling on. Earlier 30 steam engines were manufactured there but today only 10 are being manufactured. By 1992 the production of steam engines would stop. What would then happen to this giant factory and the workers that are engaged there? Will the workers be transferred elsewhere?

Still there are machines worth hundred

[Sh. Brahma Nand Mandal]

crores of rupees in this factory which can be put to use. It has been said that Rs. 70 crores would be spent on its modernisation but the work has not so far been undertaken.

Therefore, I urge the hon. Minister and the Centre to start manufacturing wagons and coaches in Jamalpur factory and thereby safeguard the interest of the country.

(viii) Need to reopen the closed  
Katihar Jute Mill in Bihar

SHRI RAM SAGAR (Barabanki): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the House to a matter of urgent Public importance. For want of Jute supply, the Katihar Jute Mill located at Katihar is lying closed for the last four years. Even the workers are not being paid wages due to non-operation of the mill. It has brought them and their families on the verge of starvation. The Government has neither given any compensation to the dependents of the deceased workers who have died of starvation nor has taken any step to protect the life of workers and their families who are struggling in the face of starvation.

The previous Government had taken a decision to hand over this mill to National Manufacturer's Corporation on lease basis and provide it financial assistance but the present Government has not taken any action in this regard.

I therefore, urge upon the Central Government to revive the closed Katihar Jute Mill at the earliest.

13.22 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (GENERAL)  
1991-92 (Contd.)

Ministry of Agriculture  
Ministry of Food  
and  
Ministry of Rural Development

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House will now take up further discussion on the Demands

for Grants of the Ministries of Agriculture, Food and Rural Development, Item Nos. 11 to 13 together.

Shrimati Kesharbai Sonaji Kshirsagar to continue her speech.

[Translation]

\*SHRIMATI KESHARBAI SONAJI KSHIRSAGAR: Mr. Chairman, Sir, as I was saying yesterday irrigation and power supply are the basic inputs of agriculture. 70% of land in our country is unirrigated. That is why agricultural production from this land is quite less compared to irrigated land. If irrigation is provided the agricultural production can go up by 3 to 4% and it is possible to have 3 or 4 crops in a year. In Maharashtra only 12% of land is under irrigation, the main sources being canals and wells. As the rain fall has come down, the water table has gone down. It is necessary that more area should be brought under irrigation. Many irrigation projects recommended by Govt. of Maharashtra are not being completed because of paucity of funds. If these projects are not completed in time, the project cost will go up by 8 to 10%. For getting necessary funds for irrigation projects, I suggest that funds can be raised by getting loans from cooperative societies or by issuing bonds for this purpose. Adequate funds should be raised without any delay. We should ensure that atleast 70% of land should come under irrigation.

Every year lot of rain water is wasted. It should be restored and used for cultivation. If we take up such a scheme, lakhs of hectares of land would be irrigated and it would enhance agricultural production. The usual reply which the Govt. gives is paucity of resources. But since irrigation is crucial for agricultural development, we should make the resources available and implement a scheme for storing rain water for the purpose of agriculture.

Farmers should be supplied seeds, pesticides and fertilizers well in time. The Banks must advance loans to farmers before sowing season. Certified and good quality seeds and pesticides alone should

\*Translation of the speech originally delivered in Marathi.



[Smt. Kesharbai Sonaji Kshirsagar]

be supplied to farmers. Fertilizers should be supplied to all the farmers and discrimination should not be made between small, medium and big farmers as far as supplying fertilizers is concerned. Adequate supply of fertilizers should be ensured to all farmers in the country.

Godowns should be constructed for storing agricultural commodities. As loans are available to industrialists if he keeps those goods as security with banks. Similarly, farmers also should be granted loans on the strength of agricultural goods which should serve as security. Cooperative marketing societies should also advance loans to farmers.

It is well known that farmer does not get remunerative prices for his yield. Traders exploit farmers and sell his yield at a much higher price. This exploitation of farmers at the hands of traders must stop once for all. Therefore, a scheme for advancing loans to farmers on the strength of his agricultural yield should be implemented.

It is necessary to increase oil-seeds production. Research Centres should be opened in all the taluqas and hilly areas for conducting research in augmentation of oil-seed production. As oil-seed production is less we have to import oil at higher price. These research centres, I am sure, would go a long way in increasing oilseed production in the country.

Horticulture production must increase in the country. Every farmer should grow fruits in atleast 5 acres. Fruits should be processed and exported. The Govt. of Maharashtra has taken up an ambitious fruit production scheme. The Govt. is giving 14,000/- rupees as subsidy per hectare to weaker sections. The Central Govt. should also take up such a scheme and export fruits.

Steps should be taken to develop subsidiary industries like diary, poultry, fishery

etc. This will help in improving financial condition of farmers. Even if there is natural calamity farmers will be in a position to sustain themselves by these subsidiary occupations.

Farmers by nature are honest and hard-working. He repays debt taken by his father and grand father. If nature is not favourable he has to face misery. Even his home and land are auctioned. But if an industrialist takes loan and fails to repay it, his machinery is never auctioned. Rather he is given extension of time to repay loan. This facility should be given to farmers. Long term loans at low interest should be given to farmers. Long term loans at low interest should be given to farmers. As farmers toil hard in the fields throughout their lives Govt. should give all possible concessions to farmers.

As farmers are not organised, their demands are neglected. If farmers decide to agitate and not to sell their yield, one cannot even imagine what would happen to the country and people. We should not test farmers patience and should give facilities required by him well in time since ultimately it is in our own interest.

In every district we should set up atleast one agricultural college which should impart latest knowledge.

Diary is an important subsidiary industry. Banks must advance loans for purchasing cows and buffalos of good breed. Training should be given to young persons in Dairy Development. They should be given jobs. It will help in reducing unemployment in the country.

There is good sugar production in the country. But the demand for sugar is also increasing. Sugar production is particularly good in Maharashtra. Sugar manufactured in Maharashtra is of good quality and recovery is also good. But sugarcane in Maharashtra does not fetch good price like other States. I do not know why this difference in price of sugarcane exists. Maharashtra Govt. has sent proposals for opening new sugar

factories. From my constituency there is a proposals for stating six sugar factories. I request the Govt. to sanction these proposals expeditiously.

The number of fair price shops is inadequate. Essential commodities like edible oil, sugar are not available in many shops. For last six months kerosene oil is not available in rural areas in these shops. There is acute scarcity of other essential commodities. Fair price shops should be opened for a population of 500.

In urban areas quota of essential commodities is more, but in rural areas it is less. This discrimination is unfair. But people in cities can raise their demands effectively. In villages though such demand is made it goes unnoticed. I suggest that management of fair price shops should be entrusted to young persons and women.

Under Employment Guarantee Scheme productive work should be undertaken. Construction of wells can be taken up under this programme. This will give work to unemployed labourers in villages. Even fruit growing can also be taken up under this scheme. The Central Govt. should also start such a scheme which will give boost to agricultural production.

Jawahar Yojana is being implemented through Panchayats. The basic objective is to take up work which would meet requirement of villages. But the funds available for the scheme are meagre. If more funds are sanctioned for the scheme, roads can be constructed or schools and hospitals can be opened in rural areas under this scheme.

There are lakhs of villages which do not have drinking water. Due to inadequate rain fall water table has gone down. Realising the acute scarcity of drinking water former Prime Minister, Hon'ble Rajiv Gandhi Ji personally visited affected areas and formulated a scheme for supply of drinking water. I thank Hon'ble Prime Minister for announcing a scheme in the name of Rajiv Gandhi for supplying potable water to 8,000 villages.

Medical facilities are totally inadequate in rural areas. I request the Govt. to start homeopathic dispensaries in rural areas. Homeopathic medicine is cheaper than allopathic medicine. Poor people can afford to purchase it. The amount required for starting homeopathic dispensary is much less than an alopathic clinic. So I urge upon the Govt. to start large number of homeopathic dispensaries in rural areas.

As dispensaries in rural areas are less, people have to travel 40 to 50 Kms to reach a dispensary. As medical facility is not available many people even die. I request the Govt. to start primary health centres in villages where population is 500.

Sanitary conditions are satisfactory in urban areas. But in rural areas the condition is really horrible. As lavatories are not there, people face lot of inconvenience, especially even women folk has to face lot of hardships. I request that Govt. should take up scheme of construction of lavatories in villages. For this scheme 75% assistance should be given by Central Govt. and the work should start immediately. Such a step will help in preventing diseases like Cholera which are rampant in rural areas because of insanitary conditions.

In many villages there are no roads as transportation is not there, farmers find it difficult to transport their goods to cities. It hampers trade and commerce. Roads are necessary for carrying passengers from one place to another. Govt. of Maharashtra has recommended 11 roads for declaring them as national highways. I request that Govt. should sanction this proposal of Maharashtra Govt. as early as possible.

With these words I fully support the demands of agriculture and rural development Ministry and thank you for giving an opportunity to speak.

[English]

SHRI K.V. THANGKABALU (Dharam-puri): Sir, I rise to support the Demands for

[Sh. K.V. Thangabalu]

Grants of the Ministry of Agriculture for the year 1991-92.

At the outset, I welcome the gesture of the Government of India. The Congress Party in its Manifesto emphasised the need for promotion of agriculture and helping the poor farmers in the country. Major innovative steps have to be taken for the promotion of agriculture as well as the improvement of the farming community by and large.

Sir, first of all, I would like to impress upon the hon. Minister that the agriculturists in this country have been demanding that the status of agriculture should be made equivalent to that of the industry and it should be categorised as industry. Then only, the agrarian community which represents about 75 per cent of the population in our country will get their due share. I am not against industry. But industrial sector is getting more and more benefits like subsidies and other things, thereby the growth is more in that sector whereas the majority section of our society is not getting those benefits at par with the industry. That is why, I demand that agriculture must be made as an industry so that the benefits like subsidies, bonus, etc. will come to this very important sector also.

Secondly, crop insurance scheme is one of the major innovative scheme under which our agriculturists are actually benefited. But at the same time, the system is faulty. Now, the identification of areas at present is at the district level or taluk level. In a district, if a particular village is affected by drought or some other kind of natural calamity, that village is not included for getting the benefits under the crop insurance scheme. So, it should not be at the district level or at the block level; if a particular area is affected, that area has to be examined by the authorities and it should be recommended so that the really affected people of the agrarian community get the fruits of the crop insurance scheme. So, the change in policy is required and it is very important. I urge upon the Government that it should be taken care

of and it should be announced immediately so that thousands of farmers all over the country who are affected will get those benefits. Even if a single farmer is affected, he should get the benefits under crop insurance scheme. Further, the system is totally corrupt and only when we pay money to officials, they recommend the people for those benefits. The poor people are not able to get these benefits because of the corrupt officials. There should be free and fair conditions and there should be a strict adherence of rules and regulations where the poor people in rural areas can also get the benefits.

Then, the fertiliser subsidy is a vast subject and we have been discussing it for quite sometime now. All the sections of this House are aware and accept that the fertiliser subsidy should not be withdrawn. Of course, the Government was kind enough to give subsidy to small and marginal farmers. I agree with the Government's decision. But, at the same time there is a problem. The identification of small and marginal farmers is done by the Village Administrative Officer, Revenue Inspector and Tehsildar. First, a farmer has to go to the Village Administrative Officer and then to the Revenue Inspector and Tehsildar. For getting the certificate, a large amount of money has to be spent. The corrupt officials are not allowing the poor farmers to get the benefits. It is true irrespective of party politics and it is growing day-by-day. It is a very serious matter and we must put an end to this conversation. But, I am afraid it is not possible for the Government because there is no machinery to check this anomaly. So, I urge upon the Government to evolve a fool-proof system where all the farmers should be given identification cards for their land holdings, so that the moment they show their cards they must be allowed to take fertilisers and they should be given subsidy without any harassment of going to the Village Administrative Officer, Revenue Inspector and so on. I request the hon. Minister to write to all the Chief Ministers and even to the District Administrative Officers to look into the matter because the District

Collectors are the authorities to issue orders in this regard.

So, I urge upon the hon. Minister to do this. I also appeal through you to the State Chief Ministers as well as the people, by and large, that they should not be deprived of their right. In fact, in Tamil there is a proverb "The fence itself is eating the crop." That kind of situation is prevailing today. That should not be allowed to continue. I humbly submit that this should be taken care of.

The dual system is not going to help the farmer. The moneyed big farmers and the land-lords are going to gain this also through the corrupt officials. I request the Government to reconsider the policy of giving equalisation to all farmers. There are problems. The big farmers produce. They are going to sell the produce. It comes to the market and it comes to the consumer. By and large, the consumer has to be kept in mind. They are also our brothers. They are also part and parcel of our life. They will be affected. They have to pay much more prices for production. This is the point to be considered.

In our country, 75 to 80 per cent of the people live in the villages. This village community is working day and night, whether it is Sun or rain, and there is no rest for them. These poor people are not given importance in the socio-economic structure of the society.

We produce more than 169 million tonnes of foodgrains in this country. According to the estimate of the Government, 52 per cent of the people are under poverty line. What does it mean? Our own people are not getting food and other facilities on par with the others. Only the rich people are able to enjoy to economic benefits of the country. The status of the agrarian community should be enhanced. That is why, I demand that the status of the agricultural labourers should be brought up to the labour in the industrial level. The people who are living below the poverty line should be uplifted. Under the leadership of our beloved leader Shri Rajiv Gandhi, we were able to do much in this

regard from 1984, during this five years period. The Jawahar Rojgar Yojana and other socio-economic programmes for the weaker sections uplifted and helped the poor people of this country to a greater extent. That kind of programmes have to be modified and they should reach the poor people so that the benefits will reach the common man.

The other point which I would like to stress is that there are 360 million unorganised labour in this country in the agricultural sector alone. They constitute 80 per cent of the labour force in the country. But this section is not covered under any of the labour laws. The agricultural labour do not get due remuneration or do not get the real benefits of the work which they do.

In State to State and district to district, there are variations in salaries. In one district, a male member is getting Rs. 10/- and a female is getting Rs. 5/-. This practice is still going on in this country. This variation in wages must go. We should see to it that there is a uniform wage policy for agricultural labour.

Our late leader Shri Rajiv Gandhi brought the Agricultural Unorganised Labour Commission. But I do not know where the Commission is now. It is not to be seen for the last 1 1/2 years. It should be given effect to immediately by the hon. Minister and the labour sector must be given priority and they should be brought to the limelight.

Another point which I want to bring to your notice that there is no security for people engaged in agricultural operations. No compensation is given to the person who dies in the agricultural operation. In other sectors, compensation is given.

I insist that in the agricultural sector also, the Central Government must give Rs. 50,000/- compensation and State Governments must give another Rs. 50,000/- compensation. A total compensation Rs. one lakh should be given when a person dies in the operation of agricultural work. This is

[Sh. K.V. Thangakabalu]

very important because only when they are given such kind of a facility, the family members left behind by the worker will be able to pull on and possibly they can live.

With regard to recurrence of flood and drought in this country, we have been spending a lot of money on flood control measures and drought relief measures. What I feel is there should be a systematic programme brought in in order to deal with this flood and drought situation. Then only we can regulate water and we can even stop the drought conditions. If the regulation of water is done, then we can grow more number of trees and increase the green coverage. If that is done, rains will also come. As far as this sector is concerned, we have to give a loud thinking. In fact, we have been talking about linkage of Ganga and the Cauvery. But it remains as a dream only. It is Dr. K.L. Rao who brought this idea to this country. But somehow it is being delayed. I urge upon the Government to consider this very massive programme so that the whole country will get the benefit. My feeling is that all the major rivers in this country should be linked. If that is done, then there will not be any scope for drought conditions at all. Moreover, we can put a stop to the recurrence of floods also. But if that ambitious programme is not immediately taken up, at least we can think of sharing of river waters between the States. I think this thing should be possible.

As far as the Cauvery issue is concerned, this House witnessed the great turbulence. This issue is still pending in the Supreme Court. So, I do not want to go into the details of it. But this water dispute should not be allowed to come into the fore again. There is a possibility of sorting this issue out if the Government wishes. I demand that this Government must come forward with a legislation to nationalise all the major rivers in this country. Depending upon the size of the State and its population that water should be shared according to the reality. This will be the only remedy available for this water dispute. I once again demand that all the

major rivers in this country should be nationalised and this subject should be brought under the control of the Central Government.

With regard to rural development, I would like to say that it is a very massive thing. A massive area is involved as far as this issue is concerned. Of course, we are giving high priority. I congratulate this Ministry because it took up this issue when our late leader Shrimati Indira Gandhi was the Prime Minister and it was followed by Shri Rajiv Gandhi also. We are giving too much importance to this aspect. It deserves that. I feel that we must attach much more importance to this aspect because a large majority of the rural area is not developed. It is under-developed. The whole society is speaking only of the towns. Nobody is there to speak of the rural villages. The villages remain still poor. The conditions in the villages are not good. As far as roads, drinking water and other issues are concerned, even after 44 years of independence we are not able to provide these facilities in the villages. The villagers are suffering a lot. According to the Commission's findings, almost all the problem-villages are increasing in number day-by-day and not decreasing. So, there should be a concerted effort to bring back the normal living conditions in the villages by providing water facility etc. All the villages in this country should be provided with water, on a priority basis. For this purpose, the Government has taken a very important decision to name the Technology Mission after the late Shri Rajiv Gandhi. It is a welcome measure. We want that this Technology Mission should step in immediately in this area and make the people happy by providing them water in all the villages. Thereby dream of Shri Rajiv Gandhi is met.

Sir, we have earmarked about Rs. 3580 crores in this year to the rural development project compared to last year's Rs. 3115 crores. It is good that we have done it. But I feel it is not adequate. It should have been put at Rs. 5000 crores. There is another aspect. The employment programme alone gets the share of Rs. 2100 crores. It is good

that the employment generation programme in the rural areas is working perfectly well. Of course, there is a small lacuna because selection of the beneficiaries is a problem. The beneficiaries are selected by the Block Development Officers or the Villager Officers or the Gramsevak. There is a problem there also. The corruption is there. Whosoever gives the money gets it. There is a criterion for it that only those who are living below the poverty line, the Harijans and the women should be given importance. It is a guideline. But the guidelines are not followed but are flouted all the time. It has not come into force many a time. I request the Minister to direct the State Governments, irrespective of party there saying that they should not flout the rules and they should take cognizance of the rules and regulations and that the programme should reach the poor people alone.

This time, since the Budget is delayed, we have aimed at 900 million mandays instead of 1000 million mandays. This is a very good area. The Government must have to be more vigilant and active in respect of the programmes meant for the poor people. I would like to inform you that the Members of Parliament have no role to play in these rural development programmes. When Shri Rajiv Gandhi was there, we had complained to him about this. He had sent a circular to all the Chief Ministers. And there was a Task Force in every Block Level Committee where the respective MPs from that area were the Chairmen of that Task Force to look after the implementation of the programme. It is not there now. I have no ill-will against the previous Government. But it is true. In our State, when the DMK was there in power, they had completely eliminated the MPs from the scene. The MPs there had no role to play. These MPs should be given importance while selecting beneficiaries, while administering the programme. In other countries, MPs are given free hand in selecting beneficiaries, selecting areas and selecting projects. We want this here also. At the national level, we have several programmes which are very good. It should reach the poor people. At the same time, MPs should be given priority to

see and control it wherever it is necessary. They should be given importance.

With regard to the Agricultural Prices Commission, I would like to give my views. We agree that the Agricultural Prices Commission is doing an exemplary work. But they are not taking in to consideration the reality. For instance, paddy, sugarcane and wheat. We every time beg for five rupees or ten rupees. This is not adequate; this is not good also. They do not take the reality into consideration. We are facing a lot of problems in getting these agricultural inputs. And when produce comes, we are not able to sell it in the market as they give a very little price. There is lot of discrepancy. We want that real farmers should be made members of the Agricultural Prices Commission and then only the real justice will be done to the farming community. That is not taking place. They are taking the IAS people. We are not against the IAS people. Without knowing the reality and sitting in the air-conditioned rooms they cannot decide about the fate of the farmer who is producing in the hot Sun and suffering a lot all the time. They are not getting adequate price whether it is paddy, sugarcane or wheat. When Shri Rajiv Gandhi was the Prime Minister, he had formulated policy and our great leaders had decided about it. When the farming community approached our late Prime Minister, he said that there would be a agricultural price Policy for three to five years continuously so that the price would not go up, and even the agricultural products would have a committed market. This is a very important factor. Therefore, I urge upon the Minister to have a price policy for the agricultural products and inputs thereby there will be continuity and conformity for the produce. This way, we can also keep the price level in the market. This will help the Government as well as the common man and the agricultural society will get the benefit out of it.

We welcome what the Prime Minister has said very clearly. He has said that the fifty per cent of the planned sources are invested in the agricultural and rural sectors. It is true that we have been continuing this

[Sh. K.V. Thangkabalu]

since the time of our great leaders Shrimati Indira Gandhi and Shri Rajiv Gandhi. There is a provision for helping the poor and marginal farmers by doubling sources the dug wells and tubewells, in future. But that is very very meagre.

14.00 hrs.

I request the Minister to pay more attention top rural areas. The digging of wells is costly matter. With the price of Rs. 15,000/- that we are giving, it is not at all possible to dig a well in the rural areas. The prices have gone up and we have to pay more at least Rs 20,000/-.

The Congress Party, in its election manifesto said that we are for farmers and the Congress Party stands for the farmers. We will continue to support the farming community in the country, for their improvement and development. We will fulfill the commitment made in our election manifesto.

With these words, I support the Demands for Grants.

[Translation]

SHRI PIUS TIRKEY (Alipurduar): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I cannot fully support the Demands for Grants because there are still many shortcomings. The main problem of the farmers is that they do not have land. Therefore, if we need to make progress in the field of agriculture the Government will have to implement the land reforms. The State Government are not thinking seriously in this direction because many parties fight elections with the help of funds made available to them by big landlords. Therefore, it is very difficult to lay hands on them. For example, I would like to cite the example of West Bengal here. The way land reforms are being implemented there, I think if they are implemented in a similar way all over the country, new era would dawn throughout the country and the farmers would be tremendously benefited.

Training is required in every field but there is no training facility for the farmers. A person who is simple and illiterate and who is not clever, is forced to take up agriculture as his livelihood. But he must also be imparted training. The States are divided into districts, blocks and tehsils. Training must be imparted to the farmers at block level about the type of crop they can grow, the fertilizer they can use and the way land can become more fertile. Training should be imparted through demonstration. It is true that money is being spent at the block level on this work but there is no accountability. Neither the block officer is responsible for it not anybody else is. Unless somebody is made responsible and we keep a watch on the amount that is being spent and the benefit that has accrued, the situation will not improve much. A unit should be set up in every block to over-see the quantity of foodgrain produced in the block and whether that quantity is adequate enough for meeting the requirements of the people of the area. If it is less the unit should monitor how it can be increased. Unless such a scheme is formulated we cannot hope to progress in this field. Therefore if we treat block as a unit and monitor foodgrain production, things will improve a lot. Based on the occupation, the farmers can be sub divided into many categories. They have got very small land holdings. If their purchasing power goes down and they do not have adequate money, all our factories which, in fact, are the medium of development of our country will be closed. Therefore, the farmers should be given training regarding poultry, bee keeping, piggery, fishery, horticulture and marine products and a beginning in this regard should be made at the block level. We should educate them about the course to be adopted in the wake of natural calamities and resultant loss of life. The training for poultry and animal husbandry can be imparted with the Government help. If this is done, I think, it will bring a sea change in the economic condition of the country as well as that of the farmers.

Secondly, the standard of living of the people in our country is very low. It is lower than that of Bhutan even. Per capita availa-

bility of milk in the country is low to the shameful limits. The same is true of fish and meat. Considering the giant size of our population which ranges between 80-85 crore, per capita availability of these products comes to nothing. Our standard of living is quite low if compared to other countries. The standard of living cannot be raised by just manufacturing iron and wooden products. Block should be taken as a unit to increase the production of foodgrains, meat, milk and ghee so that the standard of living of the people of our country could be raised. Our standard of living is lower than Bangladesh, Bhutan and Nepal even, yet we take pride in saying that we are big developing country.

The officers at the block level should train the farmers to enable them to earn upto Rs. 5000 a month. They should be educated so that they can have higher returns from cash crops, poultry, animal husbandry and piggery. Today piggery has a large potential. All this training should be provided at the block level which will bring tremendous progress. The second point is about education. Now-a-days, a number of programmes are telecast to educate the farmers about farming and plant protection. They are educated as to how potatoes and onion can be kept in storage. But the farmers view these programmes for the sake of entertainment. Once in a week, the block level officer should discuss the programme shown on the T.V. with the villagers. There is no need to call the people of all the villages at a time. People of one village can be called at a time. This procedure will have very good results. I, would like to submit to the hon. Minister of Agriculture that though we have a history of farming which is 10 centuries old, yet we continue to adopt old methods of cultivation and nobody has paid attention in this direction. Therefore, you have to educate every person on war footing. So far as education is concerned, primary education should be provided to all. And the people living in the villages should be provided to all. And the people living in the villages should be given training in the concerned field so that they may acquire primary knowledge of minor

diseases that hit the crops and take measures for plant protection. We should devise ways to enable the farmers to augment their income so that they do not migrate to urban areas and create a problem for the country. Therefore, it is essential to pay attention in this direction.

Some small food processing units should be set up at the block level. The farmers are forced to sell their produce at distress price to the middlemen, because they have no storage facility and some of their produce start rotting very quickly. The vegetables we buy at Rs. 10/- per kilo are sold by the farmers to the middlemen at Rs. 1.25/- per kilo. Therefore, a cold-storage each should be constructed at block level for preserving their produce for a longer period. This will enable the farmers to sell their produce at remunerative prices.

So far as dams are concerned, big dams have not proved to be very useful in India as large tracts of land are submerged as a result thereof. I would suggest that small dams should be constructed on the rivers. Silting in big dams create problems. Therefore, small dams should be constructed at different places on the river, which will work as reservoir and the excess water will flow down the course by itself. This will provide irrigation facility to a number of farmers. Therefore, the Government should pay more attention towards the small scale irrigation projects, small dams, tanks and lift irrigation schemes. This does not need huge funds or a lot of labour. Accountability should be brought to the block level, otherwise, they cannot know what we are doing. We will remain in the same situation, if nothing is done in this regard. It will be of no use to have discussion on agriculture every three months. Regarding cold-storage, I would like to submit that this facility is not needed in cities like Delhi and Calcutta. Cold-storage should be constructed at such places, where foodgrains are produced.

It is an important fact that the seeds should be of improved quality. The farmer know pretty well what to grow and when.



[Sh. Pius Tirkey]

Therefore, improved and certified seeds should be made available to the farmer in time. So far as fertilizer is concerned, a lot of discussion takes place almost every day. A lot of waste in Delhi is burnt which in turn, emits a lot of foul smell. Proper arrangements for the disposal of this waste should be made. The waste in the big cities like Delhi, Bombay and Calcutta should be collected and utilised for manufacturing good quality manure. We are spoiling the land by using chemical fertilizers. The Government should pay more attention towards organic manure. The other day, I was reading an article which said that we could produce 650 lakh tonnes of organic manure every year by utilising the waste from the cities, but that waste is only getting destroyed and is only creating diseases and foul smell. Therefore, the Government should pay attention in this regard. In villages also, the cow-dung cakes are used for burning purposes. This practice should be stopped and the farmers should be told about the importance of cow-dung as manure. It is precious like gold, but it is being used for burning purposes. The villagers should be encouraged to stop its use for burning purposes and they should be provided with gas connections. This cow-dung can be used as manure and it will increase our production.

A lot of development has taken place regarding the production of vegetables. But in the process of getting a bumper crop, we have forgot ten to see whether the vegetables so produced contain its nutrients or it is just urea that we are eating. Now-a-days, even a chicken is produced through artificial hatching. We should ensure that the vegetables we produce do not lose their nutritional content. Now-a-days, dyed vegetables are coming in the market. Green peas we get in the market during off season are actually dyed in green colour, but we take them as green peas. Agriculture Ministry as also the food processing units should check this adulteration. (Interruptions) These things cannot be done by the Babus. These people

eat the food supplied by villages, but talk like Britishers. Therefore, we want to draw the attention of the urban people towards the villages. If the condition of villages is not improved the urban people will face starvation and they will be afflicted with so many diseases that it will become difficult to cope up with the situation. Therefore, we all have to give a serious thought to this matter.

We never think about the entire society. Our concern is confined to ourselves. If our farming community also starts thinking on the same lines, the entire country will reach the verge of destruction. Just for the name-sake, we will be called as agriculture based country, but actually we will have to depend on other countries for our living. Therefore, we have to change this attitude of ours. The increasing corruption in the country has also to be stopped. Farmer is the backbone of this country. He produces foodgrains, which is the need of the entire country. He has to be provided with all the resources necessary for the scientific techniques of farming. The big institutes like Pusa Institute in the metropolitan cities like Delhi, Calcutta and Bombay are not going to be of any use to the farmers. I would like to submit that those who have never seen potato plant are doing research on potato. More attention should be paid in this regard. What is needed is the trained personnel who are acquainted with the working at block level and who can work with the farmers. Only this will improve the situation of our country as well as of the farmer. With these words, I conclude.

SHRI DILEEP BHAI SANGHANI  
(Amreli): My point of order is that there is no quorum in the House.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The bell is being rung—Now there is quorum. The hon. Member, Shri Vijayaraghavan may speak.

[Translation]

\*SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN

(Palghat): Mr. Chairman, I support these demands. The Ministry of Agriculture is in the hands of a strong Minister which is very reassuring to the farmers of this country. He had adorned the Speakers Chair for almost one decade and whenever the farmers' issues came up before the House, he expressed his views openly in support of them. He is the Minister for Agriculture today. I believe that the interests of the farmers of this country are safe in his hands. His colleague, Shri Mullappally Ramachandran, is a young and dynamic Minister who wants to do good to the farmers. I wish all of them every success.

We have achieved remarkable progress in the agricultural production. 170 million tonnes of foodgrains production is an all time record. I take this opportunity to congratulate the farmers of this country for this proud achievement. This has become possible because of the right policy being followed by the Govt. during the past three decades. However, we often fail to solve the basic problems of the farmers, who have produced so much foodgrains for the country. I wonder whether the cost of production of agriculture produce is worked out in a realistic way. Determination of price based on an unrealistic assessment of cost of production is found to be unrealistic. The most important demand of the farmers of this country is that they should be given remunerative price for their produce. Whether it is in respect of foodgrains or cash crops, this demand should be accepted. The cost of production of factory goods is estimated by themselves. But the cost of production of agricultural produce and their prices are determined by the Govt. In Japan the cost of production of agricultural produce is computed on the basis of inter alia the price of one kilo of nitrogen. But in India these things are not considered at all. Take the case of tooth-paste. Its cost of production is just Rs. 2/- whereas its price in the market is Rs. 25/- . The Govt. does not control its price. Similarly, the price of cement has gone up by Rs. 50/- per bag during the past six months. Is it because of any increase in the cost of production during this period? Certainly not.

That means the prices of factory goods can be increased to any extent without any let or hindrance. This situation must end. The demand for remunerative price for agricultural produce is a genuine demand.

Let me say a word about our production. It is good that we have produced 170 million tonnes of foodgrains. But don't we have the capacity to produce much more? I happened to read in the newspapers very recently that despite serious economic and political crisis the total production of foodgrains in the Soviet Union is 24 million tonnes. Their population is less than half of ours. We have to make much more vigorous efforts to achieve that level of production. Our per hectare production is still very low. I have some statistics in this regard. The world average of production of wheat per hectare is 2144 Kg whereas India's average is 1848 Kg. In respect of rice, the world average is 300 Kg., whereas India's average is 2025 Kg. The best production was 6364 Kg per hectare which was achieved in South Korea. If these figures are not correct, the Hon'ble Minister must correct me when he replies. There is, therefore, a strong case for raising the per hectare yield. It is here that the use of fertilizer becomes important. India is far behind other countries in respect of consumption of fertilizers. Then the prices of fertilizers are going up every year. This is likely to lead to lesser amount of fertilizer being used which ultimately will affect production. Therefore what is required is a realistic policy with regard to fertilizer. In this context I want to say that the present dual pricing policy should be implemented with great care. The distribution should be streamlined. The sale of fertilizer to the permit holders should be done only through cooperative societies. Otherwise there is likely to be a lot of bungling and corruption in the distribution and the small and medium farmers will not get the desired benefit.

Sir, the Rajiv Gandhi Govt. had initiated a scheme to increase rice production. This scheme covered states in the east and south. Initially Kerala was not included in this Scheme. I raised this matter many times in

[Sh. V.S. Vijayaraghavan]

the House and outside and made repeated requests to the Minister. Finally Palakkad and four other districts in Kerala have been included in this scheme for which I thank the Govt. My request is that more districts should be included in this Scheme so that the production of rice could increase.

Sir, the major crops in Kerala are cash crops which bring us foreign exchange. The Govt. has always shown indifference towards the case crops growers of Kerala. Coconut is one of the important cash crops of Kerala. Most of the farmers depend on this cash crop for their livelihood. Coconut can be said to be the backbone of Kerala's economy. The demand for support price for coconut was raised in the House and outside for decades. It is only a few years since this demand has been accepted. Similarly the demand for declaring coconut as oilseed was also raised long time back. It was done only last year or so. Even then the facilities which ought to have been given to the growers consequent on the coconut being declared as an oilseed, have not been given. I must congratulate the Minister of State Shri Mullanpally Ramachandran for taking a bold decision to extend these facilities to the coconut growers despite stiff resistance from the officials.

Now, I come to the question of insurance cover for cash crops. It is very necessary to introduce insurance for cash crops too, for cash crops are not like other crops. Take for instance coconut. It takes a minimum of four to five years before a coconut starts giving yield. If the trees which have just started giving yield are suddenly affected by disease and are totally damaged the grower will be put to a heavy loss. He will have to wait for another 5 years for the newly planted trees to give yield. You can very well imagine the plight of the growers in such situations. Therefore, it is very necessary to provide insurance cover to the cash crops.

Sir, last week we had a discussion here

on floods. I could not participate in it. Since the Ministry of Agriculture is in charge of floods, I would like to say a few things about the flood havoc in my State of Kerala. For the past two months there has been torrential rain in Kerala and the damage has been widespread. The total loss has been estimated to be Rs. 359 crores, out of which crop loss alone is Rs. 103 crores. 124 people lost their lives. Crops in 6 lakh hectares of land have been totally damaged. 6000 houses have been washed away. 3000 houses have been partially damaged. The 9th Finance Commission has recommended only Rs. 31 crores for flood relief. This amount is too meagre to provide any relief. The damage to roads, agricultural land etc. is very severe. You don't have to send any study teams to assess the damage. Just travel along the roads in Kerala, you will be able to assess the damage. So, more allocation should be made to Kerala to meet the flood situation. The Hon. Chief Minister of Kerala and his colleagues were here last week to submit memorandum to the Hon'ble Minister for Agriculture. The State Govt. is supplying rice to the flood-affected people for free. But there is not enough rice to supply. Whatever the Centre supplies, good or bad, has been released for free supply by the State Govt. So, I request the Hon'ble Minister to increase the rice supply to the State.

Sir, finally I want to say a word about Palakkad which is my district. A major project namely Kuriar Kurty-Karappara multi-purpose project is pending consideration and it has not yet been cleared. If atleast the irrigation part of the project is sanctioned it would be a great help to the drought-affected areas of Palakkad. Some areas of this district are lying in the rain shadow area of the western Ghats. These areas are perpetually drought affected. So this project is very essential for this region. Shortage of drinking water is being experienced here. The late Rajivji had included Palakkad in the technology mission for drinking water. But the Government which was in power in the State at that time did not take any interest in its implementation. So, the mission was a failure. I want the Govt. to re-examine the whole

thing and take adequate steps to see that the shortage of water is solved.

Finally one word about the river water disputes and agreements on sharing of water. The Parambi Kulam Aliyar agreement on sharing the water from Aliyar river between Kerala and Tamil Nadu has expired and it has to be renewed. This agreement has to be renewed. Kerala must get 92,000 million cusecs of water from this river. The whole of Chittur taluq depends on the water from Aliyar. Some pressure needs to be put on the Tamil Nadu Govt. to renew the agreement. Similarly, when a great hue and cry was raised here on the Cauvery dispute an impression was sought to be created that these are the only States which are concerned about the dispute. Kerala too is a party to this dispute. We too must get our share of water from the Cauvery river. So, whenever this dispute is resolved, Kerala's interest must also be protected. With these words I once again wholeheartedly support the demands.

SHRI BRISHIN PATEL (Siwan): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to oppose the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Agriculture. Ours is an agriculture based country and 66 to 70 percent of the total manpower of our country is involved in agriculture. Agriculture contributes 33 per cent of our national income. But it is regretful to say that in this agriculture based country, the farmers are living the most miserable life. Farmer toils hard to produce foodgrain and feed others, but it is ironical that he himself go to sleep with empty stomach and his children had to fill their stomach with water only. The hon. Minister of Agriculture says that our country has made a lot of progress in the field of agriculture. I would like to invite him to visit my area. He will find how the children of small farmers and agricultural labourers in the chilly nights of winter seek after crabs and shells to satisfy their hunger. Then he will feel how much progress has been made in the field of agriculture. In our country, more than half of the farmers possess less than five acres of land. It is not possible to produce enough to make a living on such a small land holding. Had the Government

been sincere, it could have provided them with the required resources to produce enough foodgrains to feed their family. But they did nothing. As a result, neither water nor certified seeds or fertilizer on cheap rates were made available to them in time. The hon. Members have already discussed these issues at length. So far as water is concerned, a number of projects have been mentioned. Gandak canal project is a big project through which you want to store water in the reservoir. There are many other projects which involve investment worth crores of rupees. But these schemes will provide no irrigational benefit to the farmers who have 10,20,50 or 100 acres of land. Small irrigation schemes will provide more benefit, as it will be possible to irrigate 10,20,50 or 100 acres of land through them and these schemes will involve an expenditure of Rs. 10 thousand Rs. 20 thousand or Rs.50 thousand only. I would like to submit that when scheme worth crores of rupees is submitted to the technocrats, they know that they can bungle a lot of money from the scheme and therefore, without considering the merits of the scheme, they start work on that scheme, even though ultimately its results come to nil. The Government does not give much emphasis on the small schemes, simply because they involve smaller investment and, therefore, the scope for bungling gets reduced considerably, even though these small schemes are going to provide much benefit to the farmers.

So far as the question of supply of seeds is concerned, the farmers do not get seeds of standard quality in time and they get it, when it is not required. This is a major problem faced by our farmers. Many of our hon. Members may be found of eating 'Lal Saag' (Green leaves) but its seeds have a strong resemblance with the seeds of Kente thorny bushes. Now, the poor farmers are duped and are provided with seeds of these thorny bushes. We cannot understand the pain he feels, when he realises the truth. Therefore, Government should make arrangements to make available standard quality seeds to farmers in time. It seems that the hon. Minister of Agriculture is feeling sleepy. It seems

[Sh. Brishin Patel]

that he has a feeling that I am not giving the picture and he is not relishing it. Recently, there was a flurore over the increase in Fertilizer prices and the Government found itself in an embarrassing situation. Not only Members from the opposition ranks, but also those from the Treasury benches expressed their reservation over this move and said that it was most unjustified and that it should be brought down. Recently, I saw a statement made by the hon. Minister of Agriculture, in the newspapers. In that, he had alleged that the Janata Dal Government's policy of waiving loans is to be squarely blamed for the present economic crisis, the country is facing and that the Government is not in a position to further decrease the prices of fertilizer less than 30%. During his tenure as Speaker of Lok Sabha, our hon. Minister of Agriculture paid a chance visit to Hajipur and I was also there at his meeting. I have much regard for him, because he himself is an agriculturist. However, with all respect, I would like to mention here whether in this House or in the far flung villages of our country, the hon. Minister spares no word to emphasise again and again that our masses live in the villages, that this is a country of the farmers and so on and so forth, but when it comes to translating rhetorics into reality, he forgets all about the villages and the farmers. He should have pondered over the matter whether what has been done to improve the lot of the sons of the soil, the real masters of the country. Through whose grace, you have been holding the reins of power for 42 long years. Except humiliation, what have they got? When it comes to providing them with some kind of relief, an argument is put forward that the economic situation of the country has deteriorated due to the loan waiver scheme.

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR): Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you, I would like to tell the hon. Member that when I used to sit on the opposition benches, I used to speak in favour of the farmers, but now that I am in the Government, I need not say anything. Now, I would

like to tell you how the Loan Waiver Scheme has had an adverse effect on the economy. (Interruptions)

SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI (Kota): How much relief has been given to the farmers?

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR: So far as the issue of relief is concerned, I will explain it to you. Sometimes due to misunderstanding a medicine intended to cure proves fatal. There are some medicines which can infuse life into the dead body and some which proves fatal. It makes the person a living corpse. (Interruptions) No one would have been more happier than me, had this loan waiver scheme really benefited the farmers.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing else will be recorded except Shri Brishin Patel's speech.

[English]

SHRI BRISHIN PATEL: Mr. Chairman, Sir, in his reply, the hon. Minister will explain how the country's economy has suffered due to the Loan Waiver Scheme, but I request the hon. Minister of Agriculture to listen patiently to me. What I intend to say is that this is a country of farmers. A majority of our people live in rural area and you have been ruling this country for the last 44 years. You have been leading a life of ease and luxury at the cost of the farmers. You have given them nothing except humiliation. You should have made efforts to improve their financial condition, to give them a place of pride in the society. You should have formulated such plans, so that the children of the farmers do not suffer from starvation and they are not forced to take water to suppress their hunger. When the Janata Dal came to power in the centre, V.P. Singh felt that the Congress Party, which has been ruling the country for the last 44 years has not done anything for the upliftment of the farmers. Rather, the farmers who are the real masters of the country, were turned into debtors. He felt that this is sheer injustice on all the farmers of the country. Therefor, he realised

the need to ameliorate the lot of the farmers, first of all by freeing them from their debts, and it was in consonance with this view that Shri V. P. Singh took the momentous decision to waive of all the loans taken by the farmers from Government agencies. Thus some kind of justice was given to the farmers of this country. I would like to say only this much. (*Interruptions*)

**SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR:** The paradox is that Shri V.P. Singh was in our party also and he was in charge of all the policies.

**BRISHIN PATEL:** During the course of the discussion on the issue relating to fertilizer prices, you had said that small and marginal farmers would be exempted from this price hike. I would also like to mention here that only yesterday, the House witnessed uproarious scenes over the Public Distribution System. What is this Public Distribution all about? This is a system under which the Government intends to provide essential items of daily use to the poor people, at a fair price, but unfortunately, it doesn't take place. As you may be aware, the needy people do not get it and these commodities are sold in the black market, about 400-500 cases have been registered against offenders. I would request you once again not to divide this country further in the name of small and big farmers. It may be correct that the big farmers earn more profit, but what do they produce? Food crops, not opium that will ruin the people of this country. Even if he is a big farmer he is producing food crops to feed the people of this country. He is not committing any crime. You should not commit the blunder to dividing the farmers of this country by putting them in separate categories like small, marginal and big farmers.

Unless you rectify this anomaly, I can say with guarantee that in the coming days, the subsidized fertilizer that's to be made available to the small and marginal farmers would be sold in the black market and the small and marginal farmers won't be able to benefit from it. I would like to tell you that if this thinking of yours, which creates divisions between the farmers, continue, then

the day is not too far when you would say that a person has studied too much, has acquired too much knowledge, therefore, his knowledge and education should be taxed. This kind of thinking can only be termed as 'dangerous'. You say that there would be 40% increase in fertilizer prices for big farmers. Although my purpose is not to compare our country with other countries, we should certainly keep in mind the difference in per hectare produce.

Yesterday Kumari Uma Bharti spoke in detail about this. I would like to say only this much that in our country, there is a great disparity between our population growth and crop production. There are many States, which are not able to produce food in proportion to their population growth. In this regard, I would like to state that while in Assam, the population growth rate is 3.3% while the food growth rate is 1.7% in Madhya Pradesh, the population growth is 2.4% and food growth rate 2.1%. In Kerala, the population growth rate is 2.3% and food growth rate 1.9% in Maharashtra it is 2.3% and 2% respectively, in Karnataka 2.1% and 1.9% in Punjab 2.1% and 1.2% respectively and in Andhra Pradesh it is 1.7% and 1.1% respectively. Therefore, what I want to say is that while on the one hand, we are not able to meet the requirements of our growing population, on the other, you are dividing and categorising the farmers into small, marginal and big farmers. Please don't do it. Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have just started.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Your time is already over and even your Party's time is over.

**SHRI BRISHIN PATEL:** I will just take ten minutes more.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** You won't take more than two minutes to conclude.

**SHRI BRISHIN PATEL:** I was making this submission that a large scale migration of farmers and agricultural labourers from the rural areas is taking place as a result of which population of cities is increasing an issue over which everyone is concerned. It

[Sh. Brishin Patel]

was your Government which launched the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana to generate employment in the rural areas and encourage the villagers to remain in their villages through that yojna you accelerated the I.R.D.P. Scheme. The Janata Dal led Government which succeeded your Government gave top priority to implement the said scheme, because it believed that earlier the plans meant for rural upliftment were executed under the orders of the Union Minister of Agriculture and as a result to which the villages did not get much benefit, but under the provisions of the Jawahar Rozgar Yojna the villages were given a free hand to make plans according to their requirements. But there are two draw-backs in the yojna and I request the hon. Minister of Agriculture to remove both these major drawbacks. When you allocate money to the villages, you lay pre-conditions that 15% should be spent on social forestry and the 20% should be spent on agriculture. You should not impose such conditions. Let the villagers themselves decide the priorities of the work to be done. With all respect, I would like to submit one more thing in this regard. In the last elections, the party in power had made a lot of hue and cry that it stands for the establishment of Panchayati Raj but that the opposition is not allowing it to go ahead with it. Now, what have you done in the name of decentralisation of power? In the name of decentralisation of power you have given Rs. one lakh to the 'Mukhiya' or the village Chief and has also empowered him to spend the money as-per his own discretion. This tantamounts to humiliating the elected representatives of the people in the name of decentralisation of power. The Mukhiya should have been like a Chief Minister or Prime Minister of that area, but you have made him an accountant, a person who maintains land-records. With deep regret it would like to say that today many of these elected representatives are behind the bars. When you are the Minister of Agriculture why don't you issue cheques. No, we know that you won't do it because you are intelligent enough not to do that you get it done either by your bureaucrats or the

poor 'Mukhiya' in the name of decentralization of power, so that in case any mistake in committee, they get the handcuffs. It is my submission that you should increase the powers of the 'Mukhiya' expand his jurisdiction of supervision, but please don't humiliate him.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I will conclude within two or three minutes. In this country, we had initiated a programme called 'I.R.D.P.' to improve the lot of those living under the poverty line and the objectives were indeed laudable. Under this programme there is a provision to provide cattle heads to harijans, but no thought was given to the fact that the Harijans never possessed any cattle and that they have always remained the caretakers of cattle belonging to other people. Without any thought whatsoever, you gave them these cattle, without providing any basic training to look after them. What's more, you allocated three or four thousand rupees to purchase cows and buffaloes. I wonder, whether in this era of inflation, it is possible to purchase even a goat for two or three thousand rupees? How do you expect the Harijans to purchase cows and buffaloes at these high prices? From this, it seems that you are not sincere about it. It seems that you are not interested in the upliftment of the people living below poverty line because you think that once that is done you would be exposed and they would be occupying the chair, that you are presently occupying. This is precisely the reason, why you don't want them to come above the poverty line. The entire city is in debts and you know that you can always shift the burden on our rural folk. Therefore, it is my humble submission that you should change your way of thinking. There is a TRYSEM scheme to provide training to poor youngmen and women, in order to improve the lot of those living under the poverty line. You should look into it, ask the states to physically verify the number of people who have benefited from it and ask them to submit the figures to the centre. You would be surprised to find that the I.R.D.P. whose objective is to uplift the people living below the poverty line.....

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have given you enough time. Now, Shrimati Pratibha Patil.

SHRI BRISHIN PATEL: You please get a physical verification done and find out whether the assets distributed till 1991 is available in all the states or not. You will be saddened and surprised to find out from the physical verification that even 25% of the assets are not available.

I used to be a Cabinet Minister of Bihar and the Department of Rural Development was under my charge. I had got the physical verification done during my tenure. It was not the Government of Laloo Prasad Yadav but it is the Congress Party which was in power. When I got the physical verification done, even 25 per cent assets were not there.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record beyond this.

[Translation]

SHRI BRISHIN PATEL: Mr. Chairman, Sir, at least let me go on record till I conclude. With this I conclude.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have given you enough time. You cannot defy the Chair like this.

(Interruptions)\*

SHRIMATI PRATIBHA DEVISINGH PATIL (Amravati): Sir, I rise here to support the Demands put forth by the Agriculture, Food and Rural Development Ministries.

Agriculture is the core sector of our economy and nearly seventy per cent of the people are engaged in agricultural activities in our country. It provides us with the most basic need of food which keeps our body and soul together, not only of the human beings

but of the animal beings also. It has also the in-built capacity of providing raw material for agro-based industries, giving employment to people, educated and uneducated, rich and poor, skilled and unskilled, men and women alike. When this is the situation, where do we lack in making best out of it? It is the necessity to identify such areas and provide them with the adequate inputs like finance, fertilisers, good quality seeds, water management, soil management, new techniques, transport and facilities for marketing the goods.

Regarding finance, the primary societies provide it and the District Cooperative Bank is the district agency through which it is provided. At the apex level, the State Cooperative bank is there. I do not know about other States but I can tell you about Maharashtra that this Bank can provide much more finance than what it is doing today. There are some constraints from the Reserve Bank of India. If the Reserve bank of India permits, it should be possible for them to cover some more regions in the rural areas.

NABARD is another agency which is financing the agriculture of our country. But there are some methods which need to be changed. There is some scope for improvement in the system and the approach which NABARD has in the pattern and the mode of assistance given by this bank. Otherwise it is doing good work I can say.

14.58 hrs.

[RAO RAM SINGH in the Chair]

The Finance Minister in his speech has referred to the critical situation of the financial and economic condition of our country. So far as providing financing facilities to the rural areas, particularly for agriculture, are concerned, we have many Urban Cooperative Bank in our State. I can tell you about Maharashtra where the Urban Cooperative Banks and credit societies have funds which they can provide to the rural areas for im-



[Smt. Pratibha Devi Sing Patil]

proving the production of our country, but there are constraints. They cannot give those funds to the rural areas because the Reserve Bank does not permit it. So, keeping in view the constraints which we have, if we can make some provision for allowing them for, say, a year or two or for five years, till the economy is in a good condition or till the situation permits us, that will help in improving the agriculture. I think we can make this change and ask the Reserve bank to allow these Urban Cooperative Banks to provide finance for agriculture proper. We should not stop agriculture for want of finance. It is the agriculture which gives back returns in multi-fold. Therefore, we must not economise so far as the requirement of our agriculture is concerned. We can economise at other places, in other Ministries or Departments. You can find out which are the other Ministries or Departments where you can economise and then provide finance which is needed by our agriculture.

Just now one of the hon. Members from the other side was mentioning about the waiving of the loans by their Government when they were in power. Everybody knows they know it best probably—why this policy was advocated. It did not help them during the last elections but, unfortunately, one thing happened that because of the burden which our economy had to bear, we have been rendered in a very miserable situation. As the Agriculture Minister himself has said, agriculture is the back-bone of our economy. The loan-waiving system or the loan-waiving scheme which was adopted by the previous Government has broken the 'back' and the 'bone' has come to Shri Balram Jakhar. Now you have to strengthen that fractured bone. You have to put it right and strengthen the spine so that the economy can straighten itself and walk on an appropriate path at an appropriate pace. What we need is to satisfy both these impulses of our economy.

I now come to fertilisers. The reason, probably, why we had to withdraw the subsidy which we are giving for the fertilisers in

the dual policy system which has been advocated. I want to make it very clear that the farmers are not very happy about it. Whatever facility has been given has not reached them. It was not percolated properly to the small farmers for whom it was meant. I think, you have to give special attention to see that whatever subsidy you are going to give to the small farmers at least reaches them.

Regarding the procurement prices, it was said that more procurement prices will be given to the farmers. There should be no two opinions about giving more price to the farmers. But, at the same time, please also give a deep thought to the items which we are procuring. At present, we are procuring wheat, rice and sugar. We are not procuring pulses, oil, jawar, bajra, maize etc. which are also equally and basically necessary and which is the staple food in many of our States.

I have read in a Report of the Agriculture Ministry about the efforts which are being made to increase the production, particularly of pulses and oil seeds. We have become self-sufficient in 1989-90 in the foodgrains production. Thanks to the efforts made by Madam Indira Gandhi and because of her foresight and her determination, we could become self-sufficient in foodgrains. Shri Rajiv Gandhi also, with the same spirit and with the same foresight, gave a booster to the increase of food grains production and other production also. That is the reason why we have seen that this Green Revolution has come up in our country.

But, at the same time, we have also to see that these new techniques—the Technological Mission and other missions were set up by Shri Rajiv Gandhi—go a long way to improve the production of pulses, oil seeds and other foodgrains also.

I welcome the decision of our Prime Minister Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao to add items like pulses, tea, salt, match boxes and soap etc. to the Public Distribution System. He has kept that Department with himself. That itself shows that he attaches the great-

[Smt. Pratibha Devi Sing Patil]

est importance to this Public Distribution System which is the best method to reach to the poorest of the poor so that you can serve their needs at the place where they are staying.

At the same time, I want to add here and give a specific suggestion that please procure the locally produced foodgrains also. For example, what we are giving through the Public Distribution System is wheat, oil-oil which is not procured, but brought from outside-sugar and other things. But then the staple food of each State is not the same.

So far as Maharashtra is concerned, the staple food is jowar and in Maharashtra also there are some districts, for example, in Konkan and some districts of Vidarbha, the staple food is rice. If you take Rajasthan, the staple food is bajra, but that also not in the whole of the State. The staple food in the desert areas is bajra and in districts like Udaipur, Bhilwara and Ajmer and such other districts, the staple food is maize and the staple food in Kota, Bundi and Zalawad is jowar. So also in Madhya Pradesh, in some districts the staple food is jowar and in some places the staple food is maize. So, we have to take this into consideration and see that whatever is locally produced I can quote to you the example of Maharashtra. When I was Civil Supplies Minister there and before that also Maharashtra has evolved a special scheme to procure jowar because that is the food of the people, that is what they like, that is their habit of eating and that was the reason why even now Maharashtra itself evolved a scheme of its own to procure jowar and give it to the people because that is their food habit. That serves two purposes-locally it is made available and it gives incentive to the farmers and it saves a lot of cost of transport, storage, lot of trouble and money and it reaches the doorstep of the shop-keeper.

Sir, I have many things to say, but since you have rung the bell, I will just try to make it short.

So far as pulses are concerned, in one of the answers to the question it was mentioned that the per capita availability of pulses is 40.4 grams and the requirement is 47 grams a day.

So far as oil is concerned, it is 6.5 kg a year and the requirement is 7.3 kg. a year. What is the basis of working out this requirement? This, it seems, is not worked out in a very proper manner, but even taking these things into consideration, Sir, we were required to import oil and pulses from outside. Sir, we should not let this situation remain in our country now because the target for pulses for 1989-90 was 14.75 million tonnes, but the production is expected to be about 12.7 million tonnes. It shows that we have not achieved the target.

So far as oilseeds are also concerned, it has not gone beyond the target as far as my knowledge goes, but if you really want to save our foreign exchange and if you really want to be self-sufficient, with whatever watershed programmes and the development programmes which have to be taken up by the Department-I know the Department is working very hard, and they have many programmes which they have taken up for increasing the produce of pulses and oilseeds. The N.P.D.P. programmes and the S.F.P.P. programmes and O.P.T. programmes, all these programmes are there, but in spite of that, it seems that we need much more efforts to see that we increase our production manifold.

Sir, regarding the processing of industries, the area development effort should be adopted. A Block in each district should be taken up as a nodal development centre for processing agro-based industries and we should make a plan, village crop-wise programme, so that whatever is needed in the village should be produced in that village and if it is not possible to do so, it can be done in the Block itself because we make the Block as the nodal centre where you will get the raw material, you should put more dall mills in the Block, you should put some oil crushing units and other such units so that the

[Smt. Pratibha Devi Sing Patil]

labour locally is employed and whatever surplus is there, you can send it to the cities and it will be possible to do so.

Sir, we are giving a lot of incentives to the NRIs for putting up their industries here. If you make it compulsory for some NRIs to put up at least an industry in each Block, if we give them also the possibility of developing each Block, it will be possible for us to develop the agro-based industries very fast.

Sir, the cooperative movement can play a very big role here. As you know, Sir, that whatever Green Revolution we have brought in, we always give credit to the scientists, we give credit to the farmers, we give credit to the Government, but we always forget that there are 60 per cent women labour who were toiling for the whole day in the hot sun and pouring rain, who have also absorbed this new technology and brought production to our country. Therefore, the cooperative movement in our country has emerged as the largest movement in the world. There are about 3,50,000 cooperative societies and the total membership is about 16 crores. The working capital is about Rs. 62,500 crores, as on 30.6.1989. It is large rural-based. But, then out of 16 crores, even one per cent women are not members of this vital movement. So, women should also be given scope in that so that they can play their role in the socio-economic transformation of our country.

Then, agricultural price policy has a crucial bearing on the farmers' income and on the incentives for adoption of improved technology, increased production and rural capital formation. It is necessary to protect the farmer from wide price fluctuations to ensure that the price which they receive leaves an adequate margin over costs. We should give a boost for their agro-based produce which is very necessary and the export-import policy should not be biased against the agricultural producers.

Then sugar has the highest potential of

export in this country today, and it is the largest agro-based industry in our country. Formerly, it was the textile industry. But, you know what has happened to the textile industry. Only today morning, I came to know that about five lakh tonnes of sugar has been exported and there is much more scope for exporting it hereafter. New licences have been given in the last two or three years, but these new units are facing a lot of difficulties. They have come to stand-still position and only some incentives are needed to be given by the Food Ministry. The hon. Minister of State for Food, Mr. Tarun Gogoi was in Bombay the other day. There was a meeting in which agriculturists, Government officials and the representatives from the industry have participated. We had a lot of discussions. If we give the incentives, these units will thrive; otherwise, they will have to face a lot of difficulties. I do not know why we cannot do it, because it will help us to improve our BOP position, which is in a very bad shape now. If agro-based and indigenous industries are going to help us to improve the BOP position, I do not know why the Government should not come forward to help them. I am told that at about 3 o'clock, the Minister of Finance is going to have a meeting and I do hope something good will come out of that meeting.

Lastly, in my constituency, there is one taluk which is a tribal one and in that area, the agriculturists are facing a lot of difficulties due to the Forest Act. They cannot dig wells; they cannot have irrigation projects and they cannot have inroads to go to their farms due to the Forest Act which had been passed by the Forest Department. I think the department will take into consideration the difficulties of these tribal people. Probably this situation prevails not only in my constituency, but all over the country. So, I request that department also to look into their problems.

Once again, while supporting the demands, I thank you very much for giving me the opportunity to participate in this debate.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Madam, you have brought out some very valid points.

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UTTAMBHAI HARJIBHAI PATEL): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am grateful to the hon. Members who expressed their views, made suggestions and pointed the shortcomings in respect of the Ministry of Rural Development. I would like to give reply to some of the points. My friend Shri Venkat Swamy will reply the remaining points. The Ministry of Rural Development has three main activities so far as its policy on rural development is concerned. They are, removal of poverty, maximum employment opportunities, other provisions for minimum needs like construction of roads, availability of drinking water, land reforms and programmes regarding rectification of land records. Apart from this, we also have special programmes for drought affected areas, desert areas and areas experiencing paucity of resources.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, in 1991 it was decided that at least 40 per cent of the beneficiaries would be women. Earlier, it was 30 per cent for women and 40 per cent in case of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes which was increased to 50 per cent during 1990-91. Now both Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes get subsidy equal to 50 per cent of the loan with a ceiling of Rs. 5000. Assistance was given to 182 lakh families during Seventh Plan under this programme. They were given Rs. 2,708.03 crores as subsidy and bank loan of Rs. 5,372.53 crores. During 1990-91 the target was set for extending assistance to 24 lakh families against which actually 29 lakh families were benefited. They were given subsidy to the tune of Rs. 668.1 crores and loan of Rs. 1,190.02 crores. Now, assessment of this programme is being done by a large number of private organizations. As per the concurrent assessment report it has been observed that at the all India level about sixteen per cent beneficiaries were extended this facility, although they were not eligible for it. We will make all out efforts to keep a constant vigil on it and reduce the per centage of such

beneficiaries to the minimum level with the help of State Governments.

Secondly, it was observed that roughly 28 per cent of the beneficiaries have been able to cross the poverty line through this programme. We will lay stress on providing assistance to the poorest of the poor. The second aspect of this question relates to the quantum of loan and subsidies that is to be given. The ceiling of Rs. 3000, 4000 and 5000 were fixed about ten years ago and my Government proposes to enhance this ceiling taking the budgetary constraints into account.

The hon. Members will be happy to learn that the Government has already issued orders to do away with the purchase system of income generating assets under I.R.D.P. through purchase committee in 50 per cent of the blocks in the country. We have already introduced Group Insurance Scheme for all the beneficiaries who were identified after 1.4.1988 under the I.R.D.P. In the event of the death of the beneficiary an amount of Rs. 3000 will be paid to the next of his kin. Besides, animals purchased will also be covered under this insurance scheme.

The State Governments have been asked to take concrete steps to root out corruption wherever it is noticed. The District Magistrates have been entrusted with special responsibilities in this regard.

TRYSEM which was started in 1979, provides various opportunities to the rural youth in the age group of 18 to 35 years so that they could develop their existing talents and receive training in new techniques and managerial efficiencies. This will help them stick to self-employment and earn a livelihood. About two lakh people, on an average, are being imparted training annually under this scheme. From 1990-91 onwards this target will be increased to four lakh people per year. The stipend amount will be increased from 1991-92.

In 1982 a special programme was started for the development of women and children

[Sh. Uttambhai harjibhai Patel]

in the rural areas. The objective of this programme was to provide maximum opportunities of self employment and social service. Initially, this scheme was started in 50 districts and now it is being implemented in 230 districts. From this year onwards this scheme will be extended to 50 new districts every year. As per the policy evolved under this scheme poor women living in rural areas will be trained in groups for taking up income generation activities connected with marketing support. A group of ten to twenty women are provided Rs. 15000 as seed capital. Till date, 37820 groups of women have been constituted and the number of beneficiaries under this scheme in the country is 623902.

To provide drinking water to all the 5.83 lakh villages in the country is a matter of top priority before the Government. The hon. Members are aware of the fact that the use of contaminated water used for other Household purposes for drinking is the main cause behind the high rate of infant death. The National Drinking Water Mission was set up in 1986 with the help of developed and less expensive technology so as to accelerate drinking water supply in the rural areas. That scheme will now run after Shri Rajiv Gandhi's name. We have been able to provide drinking water to 153357 problem villages out of the total of 161722 villages identified for this purpose, during the Seventh Five Year Plan. Even after last more than forty years of economic development in the country as many as 8365 villages, as on 1.4.90 did not have a single source of drinking water within a reasonable distances. As I have said earlier that it is a top priority subject and in view of this the hon. Minister of Finance has said in his Budget speech that an additional amount of Rs. 250 crores have been allocated to provide at least one source of water in all problem villages which have no water sources, by the end of 1992-93. Along with this, we should also intensify our efforts to increase supply of water in those villages which were partially covered.

Under our policy of providing drinking

water in the rural areas, we have laid special stress on providing water in Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes settlements. Among the existing villages there are around 1.50 lakh settlements where water is available in less than the required quantity. Among them maximum settlements belong to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. We will start a special programme to make clear water available in those settlements. We have provided an outlay of Rs. 60 crores for the central as well as State Schemes for this purpose during this year.

The problem of guineaworm which is found in 6 States only will be solved by the year end under the National Drinking Water Mission. Similarly the Central Government has taken steps to remove the large quantity of flouride present in drinking water. The affected villages are being provided with alternative sources of drinking water or plants so as to remove flouride. Special provisions have been made to States to provide funds for these two works.

In order to protect the interests of both the producer and the consumer, it is very essential to have an effective system for marketing agriculture produces so as to systematise agriculture development and maintain it further. A model set of regulations has been circulated to the States so as to make application of marketing regulations and management. Till date, out of 6632 whole sale markets 6217 markets have been brought under the purview of these regulations. Out of them 522 markets were regulated during the Seventh Five Year Plan under a centrally sponsored programme. Assistance to the extent of Rs. 420 lakhs per market is being made available to Mandi Committees through State Governments so as to provide basic amenities to these markets. Since the introduction of this scheme till date the State Governments have been provided a sum of Rs. 84.52 crores. It is proposed to provide assistance to 110 markets and a provision of Rs. 6 crores has been made. In the years to come our Government shall give priority in making available such facilities to primary markets particularly to

markets in tribal areas. To provide storage facilities for technical goods is an important activity of our Ministry. Under this scheme, which was started in 1979-80, funds are made available for construction of godowns. In 1991-92 a provision of Rs. 5 crores has been made for creating a storage capacity of 3 lakh metric tonnes.

To help the producer get remunerative price for his produce, 1050 grading units have been established in regulated markets. Mr. Speaker, Sir, we will act speedily up on whatever suggestions hon. Members have given and whatever shortcomings they have pointed out under the leadership of Shri Narasimha Rao. Our Government is committed to fulfilling the dream of rural development that our leaders like Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Nehru, Indira Gandhi and Rajiv Gandhi once dreamt. We shall always take this august House into confidence in this task and keep the suggestions given by hon. Members as our guidelines. We expect full cooperation from all the hon. Members in fulfilling the demand of rural development and we are sure that such cooperation shall be extended to us in achieving the goal set for this purpose.

[English]

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN (Cooch Behar): Mr. Chairman, sir, you are a well-experienced man and I think, you will agree with me if I say that India lives in villages but the Indian villagers is almost dead in life. 78 per cent of the total population are living in villages and out of this 78 per cent, barring some landlords, some traders and some exploiters, the rest are the small agriculturists, the share-croppers, the agricultural labourers and also the bonded labours.

Their living condition is beyond description. They are half-fed, ill clad, have no roof over their head and they have no schools to get themselves educated. They also have no drinking water. Nothing of that sort is available for them. This is the tragedy of the villagers, who are producing food for us and the country by their sweat and blood. This is

the tragedy of our Agriculture sector, in this country. And this crisis is deepening more and more. What is the reason behind it?

It is a well known fact and I think you all agree with me that we have not given any importance to the agricultural sector in the first, second and third five year plans. We have depended very much on PL-480 and we were very much happy to make imports under PL-480 from America and other countries. That is the tragedy. We have missed the bus for three times and naturally we are late. Now the crisis has been deepened.

Sir, this time, it is something new that we are discussing the three demands, that is Agriculture, Food and Rural Development, at a time. It is well and good. But, the hon. Minister, who is here, may well explain, as to why have they not taken up the irrigation with it? I do not know, in which manner you are thinking. In this country of ours, would you like to develop agriculture in such a manner that it will be without water? If that is true, then I have got nothing to say. But, the hard fact is this. During the last 44 years of independence, only one third of our cultivable land is irrigated and that too, through small and minor irrigation and deep tube-wells etc. And the rest of our agriculturists and peasantry, in the name of God, they will have to say "Allah Megh De, Pani De" - because there is no other way and they must shout that "Oh God! give us rain and save us". That is the tragedy of villagers in this country.

In this connection, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister with regard to the Teesta Irrigation Project in the North-Bengal. Under this irrigation project, 13 lakhs hectares of land would be irrigated and it would have been the biggest project not only in India but also in Asia. According to the Agro-economists, 63 lakh tonnes of extra food grains would be available, which means that West Bengal would have been self-sufficient in food grains, and West Bengal will not have to come before the Central Government, with a begging bowl asking for rice and wheat. When the festival season is

[Sh. Amar Roypradhan]

coming up, you will send rotten rice to Calcutta and to the people of West Bengal. But you cannot do that.

On the other day, during the Question Hour—Mr. Chairman, were you not there when the Minister had said that they have already spent Rs. 450 crores on Tehri Dam. But even then, the Minister said: "I do not know whether this Dam will be or will not be completed". For the irrigation project, you will be astonished to learn that the West Bengal Government have created resources and they have spent Rs. 348 crores. And the Central Government, as a loan advance, had spent Rs. 10 crores that too long back.

We demand remunerative prices for the agricultural produce like Rice, Wheat, rawjute, sugarcane, cotton, potato, onions, garlic and ginger. We demand parity of price between the agricultural produce and the industrial goods. If you go through the data you will find that from 1957 onwards the gap between the agricultural price and the industrial price has been increasing. It should be stopped.

In this connection I would like to quote Lenin. The Government is always talking about green revolution, but do they know what is the condition of the people who have made this green revolution a success? It is Lenin who said:

"Production is a great cause but workers cause requires the condition of production in which they can produce for themselves."

It was visualised long back. It was even visualised by the Congress people in 1938 when Netaji Subhash Charidra Bose was the President of the Indian National Congress. At that time Swami Sahajanand ji talked about agrarian people, the peasantry in a conference in 1983. The slogan that was raised was "*Langal jiska, Jamin Uska*" - land to the tillers. This slogan was given long back.

But after independence you did something regarding Land Reforms Act and Land Acquisition Act and after that you have just forgotten them. It is the Congress which has set up Prof. Mahalanobis Committee. In that Committee report it was said that 63 million acres of land would be surplus in India. Two years after the Mahalanobis Committee report was placed, the then hon. Minister of Agriculture said that it will not be possible; but I can assure the House that 30 million acres of land would be made available as surplus land. But what is the latest figure? I think the hon. Ministers here also have it with them. I have collected it from the Library. 7.64 million acres of land was declared surplus. 5.97 million acres have been taken possession of and out of this, 4.41 million acres of land have been distributed so far. Out of this 4.41 million acres of land, you will be astonished to learn and all should be happy to learn that in West Bengal alone one third of it has been distributed. You may see what is the position in other States. Are you really serious about land reforms? I think you are not at all serious. Nothing has been done during the 7th Plan period.

SHRI S. B. SIDNAL (Belgaum): What about Benami land in West Bengal?

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: There is Benami land in your State.

SHRI SYED MASUDAL HOSSAIN (Murshidabad): We have already distributed one third of the total land distributed.

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: You said that in the 7th Plan land reform would be looked upon as an intrinsic part of anti-poverty strategy. But nothing has been done regarding land reform. You have just equated it with the NREP, RLEGP and IRDP programmes. What have you assured during the 6th Plan period? You have said:

"...distribution of the surplus ceiling land would be completed by 1982-83, that compilation updating the land records would be completed in a phased manner by 1985."

[Sh. Amar Roypradhan]

Now is it 1985? Six years have already passed but nothing has been done. You have avoided it in the Seventh Plan. I do not know what would be its future during the Eighth Plan.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI K. C. LENKA): Sir, land records in most of the States have been updated. In West Bengal, one-third of the land has been distributed. That is correct. In Orissa, all the surplus lands have been distributed and land records have been updated. On 5th August, the Prime Minister declared in his speech that such States which have not completed the land records should do so immediately during this year.

SHRISYED MASUDAL HOSSAIN: May I know the quantum of land which has been distributed in Orissa?

SHRI K. C. LENKA: That is not available with me. (Interruptions) All the surplus land has been distributed. (Interruptions)

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: He can reply about this. Sir, they are not at all serious to implement the land reforms in different States. A few days back, it was published in almost all the dailies throughout India. It appeared in *The Hindustan Times*, *The Times of India*, *The Indian Express*, *The Statesman*, *The Aaj Kal*, *The Ananda Bazar Patrika*. All the newspaper cuttings are with me. In these newspapers, an allegation was made against the Hon. Prime Minister of our country regarding the land reforms. I would like to quote from *the Hindustan Times* of 7th August, 1991:

.....\*\*.....

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): I have gone to enquire about it. Have you visited the place?

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Yes, I am coming to that point. I enquired from my friends and from Hon. Mr. Rao. And it was stated by the Andhra Pradesh Government...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think, you should not quote any unconfirmed report from the newspaper unless it is authenticated by somebody.

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Let them prove that it is not correct. Let them contradict that. It has not yet been contradicted. (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Amar Roypradhan, the Minister wants to say something. Kindly give him a chance.

[Translation]

SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, this report pertains to my constituency. In 1972, Shri P. V. Narasimha Rao had declared surplus land in Banjra village and the fault lies on the part of Andhra Pradesh Government for not distributing the same. But despite this.....

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: He is giving you the factual position.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Pradhan, if you are quoting from some newspaper, then the correctness is your responsibility.

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Sir, these reports have not yet been contradicted though they were published long back.

[Translation]

SHRI G. VENKATSWAMY: Sir, I saw it myself. They say it is 1000 acres.



[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: It was only about a week back.

[Translation]

SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY: Mr. Chairman, Sir, this news was published after the general elections and his assuming the office of Prime Minister. If you so desire, I can give you facts and figures. I had visited that place and talked to the Collector. I was told that he had declared 1700 acres of land as surplus out of which 1000 acres consist of totally hill areas. I am quoting the statement furnished by the Collector. The collector said that this land comes under the Andhra Pradesh Mining Corporation and no cultivation done on it. As regards remaining 400 acres of land, this land was distributed among the people on 15th August, 1991 who held its possession.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Was it on 15th August, 1991?

SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY: Yes, Sir.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): It was given after so many days.

SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY: Mr. Chairman, Sir, where the Hon. Prime Minister is at fault in it? One is at liberty to exploit this issue. The Central Government also, in case it wanted to distribute land, would have done it through State Government only. As such, that land was given to people, but it is now under the possession of Naxalites. You may also exploit it, for which I would not have any objection. But for the remaining land the Collector has asked the people to come on 31st instant on which they would get lease holds of land from him.

MR. CHAIRMAN: But you said that it is a hilly-areas and it has been placed at the disposal of the Mining Corporation?

SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY: Yes Sir.

The remaining 4 hundred acres of land is cultivable land. I agreed fully. He sent a proposal to me that I should come on the 31st and distribute the land. But, since Demands for Grants of my Ministry was to be discussed in the House. I asked him to do this work himself. This is the actual position (Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN; Mr. Chairman Sir, I am not making any allegation against the Prime Minister in such a manner. But the question is about the land reforms. If the Prime Minister is involved in such a... (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Minister has already answered. He has given the position.

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Sir,\*\*

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: When?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Pradhan, what is that document?

(Interruptions)

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: You will be astonished to learn that I have collected this document from the Government of Andhra Pradesh.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): Sir, I am on a point of order.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is your point of order?

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM: Mr. Chairman Sir, it is a well-known rule and I think the hon. Member who is a senior Member is also aware of that rule. Whenever you are to quote from a docu-

ment, you must be willing to authenticate it and he should have given notice of authentication earlier also. And he should have placed it earlier and not now. You know the rule and I do not have to tell you about that rule.

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: I am not making any allegation in such a manner. It is the question of land reforms.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Pradhan, Mr. Kumaramangalam is correct. If you are going to quote from a document in this manner, you must have submitted it first.

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Sir, I have told you that it is a newspaper report.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: He is quoting from the newspaper report.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Acharia, you are not his lawyer. He is quite capable of looking after himself.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Mr. Chairman Sir, that has not been contradicted till today. And that is why, I am raising it today. If it is not correct, then he should contradict the newspaper report.

SHRI K. C. LENKA: Sir, Mr. Pradhan has referred to newspaper reports about surplus lands. That report has been contradicted by the Government recently.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: When?

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI K.C. LENKA: You know that Mr. Narasimha Rao was the first Chief Minister to implement the land reforms in Andhra Pradesh. So, he is very serious in completing it. But the allegations which have been

made in the paper have been contradicted. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Sir, the present Prime Minister is implementing the Land Reforms Act. The report further says:

\*\*

(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Firstly, I would like to give a chance for the Minister to speak.

Secondly, you are quoting from a document. Three times I have asked you to let us know as to what that document is.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Kindly do not interrupt me Mr. Pradhan. Is it a revenue record or a Government of Andhra Pradesh document or a newspaper report or some document written by some person. I have asked you three times about it but you have failed to let the House know as to what is that document from which you are quoting. Now, let the Minister have a chance to speak.

SHRI K. C. LENKA: Sir, the reference to the newspaper report and his allegations must be expunged.

[*Translation*]

SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY: Mr. Chairman, Sir, in reply to charges being made by various Members, I would say that land-reforms were, first, introduced by Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao in Andhra Pradesh. He is the first man who had declared his surplus land. Sir, they should have approached first the Chair if they had any document regarding purchase of land at the rate of Rs. 1,000. It is a wrong practice of levying charges in this manner against the Prime Minister of India on the basis of newspaper report. This report is not correct.

[English]

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: I wish to show all these documents...

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is this document that you are quoting?

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: It has appeared in all the newspapers...

SHRIG. VENKAT SWAMY: Sir, this is a serious matter. You please tell him to authenticate it and place it on the Table.

MR. CHAIRMAN: All references to this document will be erased from the record.

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Sir, I am not interested in making allegations against the Prime Minister or anybody else. My only point is this...

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are a very senior Member.

[English]

You are a very responsible member.

[Translation]

You are quoting a newspaper report in the House taking it as an authentic document. I think that is not correct.

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please do not interrupt me. I have all respect and regard for the Fourth Estate.

[Translation]

And whatever they publish, is most by correct.

[English]

But you cannot quote a document or a newspaper report and give it as an authentic report in the House. I am sorry to say that this is incorrect.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: But the fact is that only after the report appeared in the newspapers, the land was distributed...

(Interruptions)

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMAN-GALAM: It is not true... (Interruptions)

SHRI SUDARSAN RAYCHAUDHURI (Serampore): The land was distributed only after that. (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have already given a ruling that any reference to this will not go on record.

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: My only concern is this. Surplus land should be distributed properly and in time. Now it is very clear that this has not been done even in the case of the Prime Minister. If this is the situation, what will be the reaction of the people? What will be the reaction do the sharecroppers?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Amar Roypradhan, if there is any document, kindly submit it to the hon. Speaker...

(Interruptions)

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMAN-GALAM: Will you authenticate the report that appeared in the newspapers? When you cannot authenticate, why are you raising it here?

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Pradhan, when I

am on my feet please sit down. Mr. Suryanarain, please sit down...

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Acharia, please sit down. Kindly try to show some discipline. I know the Prime Minister has walked in. But that does not give you a licence to get up and shout at the Chair. Kindly understand that there should be some discipline maintained in the House.

Gentleman, I have already given a ruling. If there is any newspaper report on the subject of some compensation paid to the Prime Minister at some point of time, well, the newspaper report is, by no means, an authentic report, Although I do have full respect for the Fourth Estate, that does not substantiate certain report. Therefore, all reference to that newspaper will be erased. I have given a ruling and there will be no further discussion on my ruling. You can now continue your speech and please do not refer to any unsubstantiated report which makes allegation against anybody.

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: It is not an allegation, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Roypradhan, please do not make any reference. I have given a ruling and you will kindly not challenge the ruling of the Chair. If you show any discipline in the House, you will not challenge it.

I am giving you a remedy. If you think that the report is correct, it is a substantial report, you please submit it to the hon. Speaker in the morning before 10 O'clock and let the Speaker take a decision on the matter. Please, do not refer it any more.

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Sir, the hon. Prime Minister is here. I am not making any allegation. Regarding surplus land, as it was reported, for the benefit of the country, the nation, the share-croppers and for the Prime Minister's benefit also, it should be explained properly. My request to the Gov-

ernment is to please explain if really anything of the sort is true or not.

15.57 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY: I have already explained it to you.

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: It is for the Prime Minister to explain, when he is present in the House.

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO): All I can say is that I feel extremely hurt. I am in your hand, Sir. There is absolutely nothing in my life that can be concealed whether it is property, land or anything. If you want me to make a Statement or give a copy of what we have been filing in the Prime Minister's Office year-after year, I can place it on the Table of the House.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Why the land was distributed only on 15th August? That is the question.

SHRIBALRAM JAKHAR: That land was distributed. He had parted company with the land. He was the first man to do it. He initiated the land reforms and he said good bye to the land.

MR. SPEAKER: If you have to say against any hon. Member in the House or for that matter against any Minister or the hon. Prime Minister, you shall have to first inform him in writing and after he informs the Speaker on what you have given in writing, discussion on that point would be allowed.

I don't know what was going on in the House but the hon. Chairman and the Chair must have dealt with it properly. I am sure about it. I have not gone through the record. I will go through the record and we will take appropriate decision in the matter. We should not continue with this kind of thing. I have come here to allow Hon. Prime Minister to make a Statement on something very important which it seems has taken place.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: We accept what is coming from the hon. Prime Minister. Certainly we respect him. Only thing is that certain reports have been circulated in the Press and it would have been better if there had been a denial earlier. But once it has come from the Prime Minister, naturally, there is no question of controverting him factually. We accept him and we respect him. It would have been better, and probably that is what is being mentioned, if this has been denied earlier. Then, these things would not have been raised. But, speaking for myself, I accept him.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Chatterjee, it is very nice of you and very dignified of you to have made a statement and I think this should be the attitude of all Members of this House. Generally, when things appear in the newspaper—and we have so many newspapers—it is not always possible to give explanation to all that is happening and that is why we have been saying that we do not depend on what is given in the newspaper. But if we raise anything on the floor of the House, we shall have not only to depend on what has happened in the newspaper but we shall have to say that we stand by it; we know that it is correct and we taken the responsibility. Otherwise, we do not do it.

Anyway, we would not like to prolong the discussion on this point and I don't think it is necessary. Hon. Prime Minister on the floor of the House has stated what he had to say and Members should be more than satisfied.

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR: May I have a permission to say something? Not only that, I think the Prime Minister has given directions to all the Members of the Cabinet to furnish all the details of their possession and their relations.

So, it is all beyond any doubt and one should adhere to that. I think everything will be taken care of.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: I want to know whether the Ministers would like to

share some property!

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR: Yes, why not!

MR. SPEAKER: Now, we have a good information.

16.01 hrs.

#### STATEMENT BY PRIME MINISTER

#### Launch of Second Indian Remote Sensing Satellite, IRS-1B

[English]

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO): Nine hundred kilometres above the surface of the earth, India's second indigenous Remote Sensing Satellite is circling the earth. IRS-1B was launched successfully at 19 minutes past noon today, Indian time, from Baikonour Cosmodrome in the Soviet Union.

All systems and subsystems of IRS-1B satellite have been designed and fabricated indigenously. It weighs less than a thousand kilograms and carries three sets of state-of-the-art imaging cameras.

Our nation's most experienced hands are controlling the satellite at the ISRO Telemetry, Tracking and Command Network (ISTRAC) Spacecraft Control Centre at Peenya, Bangalore. This is connected to other ISRO tracking ground stations at Lucknow and Mauritius. During the initial phases of the mission, ground stations of foreign space agencies located in the USSR, Kenya, USA and Germany are assisting in monitoring the performance of the satellite.

Remote sensing is an important area of space applications all over the world today. For a developing country with diverse geographical features, it is critically relevant in providing vital inputs for the management of our vast land and ocean resources.

The successful launch of IRS-1B marks our commitment to use space technology to provide operational services on a continued and assured basis in the vital areas of natural resources management. It also represents a continuation of our commitment to USE science for peaceful, constructive and developmental ends which can be translated into areas of tangible benefit for our people. We are determined, with the support of our Parliament and people, not only to preserve the position of Indian science at the frontiers of professional excellence and international recognition, but to make it a vital instrument in fulfilling national needs.

I am sure the House would wish to join me in extending our felicitations to the Scientists, Engineers and supporting staff of the Indian Space Research Organisation whose dedicated efforts have brought this great success to the nation. This reaffirms our pride in being Indian.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE  
(Bolpur): Sir, we all join in the felicitations.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE  
(Dum Dum): Sir, we look forward to that date when it is launched from our own soil.

16.03 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (GENERAL)  
1991-92 *CONTD.*

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MIN-  
ISTRY OF FOOD MINISTRY OF RURAL  
DEVELOPMENT.—*CONTD.*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Amar Roypradhan may continue his speech.

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN (Cooch Behar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am happy that at least though it is late now, the hon. Prime Ministe has come forward and clarified the news item which was published.

The Government is not at all serious in implementing the scheme for distributing the surplus lands to the people who are landless labourers and so on. I think, the Government should take necessary action now, so that the lands can be distributed within a short period of time.

16.04 hrs.

[RAO RAM SINGH *in the Chair*]

Already, we are late and we should not further delay it. When we were demanding the Crop Insurance the other day in the Question Hour, the hon. Agriculture Minister Shri Balram Jakhar said: "We would like to have the Crop Insurance. But what would be its pattern? How will it be implemented? What would be the area?" In this connection, I do not like to make any remarks at the moment.

Only through you I would like to request the hon. Agriculture Minister to convene a meeting of all the agricultural organisations, kisan organisations and take their consensus regarding the crop insurance scheme. My suggestion in this respect is that the area must be a gram panchayat level, not the block level; block level is too a vast area. If there is drought, it may be throughout the block area, but the floods and the hail storm may not be throughout the block area; it may be in a particular part of the whole area. So, a gram panchayat level area should be taken into account.

Regarding the minimum wages, the conditions of the agricultural workers in our country are the worst. If you go through the Pande and Das Gupta Committee Report, you will find that they are not getting the minimum wages, particularly in Madhya Pradesh and Orissa. They are not working throughout the year. So, I request and demand that a comprehensive legislation should be brought in such a manner so that the agricultural workers can get work throughout the year and the minimum wages must be guaranteed to them.

MR. CHARIMAN: Now, if the hon. Minister of State in the Ministry of Agriculture, Shri K.C Lenka, would like to intervene he may do so.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI K.C. LENKA): Mr. Chairman, Sir, India is predominantly an agricultural country where more than 75 per cent of the population live in rural areas. Out of 75 per cent of the population, about 65 per cent of the population depend upon agriculture; and most of them are agricultural labourers and landless labourers. Mr. Amar Roypradhan has rightly mentioned about the plight of the agricultural labourers in the rural areas. I entirely agree with him. Those who are producing food and feeling this mass of this country, they remain unfed. So, a time has come now to reorient our agricultural policy and to see that the producers, those who are producing food and feeding millions of people of this country, they should be fed well; they should live well.

In 1966, when Shrimati Indira Gandhi took over as Prime Minister of this country, our food production stood at 74.2 million tonnes and our shortfall in foodgrains was about 11 million tonnes; and we imported 11 million tonnes from foreign countries to feed at that time 500 million population of this country. During her time, a number of revolutionary steps were taken in the field of agriculture to increase the food production of the country.

Once upon a time, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, in the Conferences of the Chief Ministers, Food Ministers and Agriculture Ministers, cautioned the nation that unless we increase our agricultural production and thus achieve self-sufficiency in the next few years, we will have to forfeit our right to call ourselves as a free country; let alone a great country.

Sir, when she was shot dead in 1984, the country had achieved the highest ever food production of 152 million tonnes. So far, today we have achieved self-sufficiency in

food and we are now able to feed the 800 million people of this country, also, we are now in a position to export foodgrains to outside India. This achievement has been made possible and this success we achieved due to the innovations in modern agricultural technology and the adoption of this technology by our hardworking Indian farmers.

SHRI K. P. REDDAIAH YADAV (Machilipatnam): Mr. Chairman, I am on a point of order. The Hon. Minister has used the words that when Madam Indira Gandhi was shot dead the food production was increased. It is a very unceremonious word and it should be removed from the record. We have also great regard for her.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is no point of order. What the Hon. Minister means is quite clear, that in that particular year we achieved self-sufficiency. There is no point of order.

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH (Rajgarh): He never said that.

SHRI K. C. LENKA: WHAT I MEANT WAS THAT IN THAT particular year when she was shot dead, by that time, India had already achieved self-sufficiency.

SHRI K. P. REDDAIAH YADAV: We also have respect for Madam. That is why I have pointed it out.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Reddaiah, your point is noted. There is no point of order.

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR): Mr. Chairman, my colleague Mr. Lenka said that India had achieved self-sufficiency by that time due to the efforts of our farmers.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Quite right. That is what the Minister had meant, that in that year the food production had gone up to 150 million tonnes.

SHRI K. C. LENKA: I had mentioned that she had taken many revolutionary steps in the field of Agriculture to augment the food

[Sh. K.C. Lenka]

production and by the time she was shot dead, we had achieved 152 million tonnes of food grain production.

In the last two decades rapid scientific advancement in Agriculture has made it possible to provide more food for meeting the demand of the growing population. By the end of the century, it has been estimated that, we will require about 250 million tonnes of foodgrains to meet the growing demands of our growing population. That means, we will require about 85 million tonnes more foodgrains by the end of the century.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You mean, we have to increase food production by 85 million tonnes.

SHRI K. C. LENKA: Yes. This can be possible with the present level of advancement of science and technology and we can increase our wheat production by two-and-a-half times.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Two-and-a-half times?

SHRI K.C. LENKA: Yes.

So far as wheat is concerned, we can increase our production by two and a half times with this advanced technology.

So far as rice is concerned, with this advancement technology and if the infrastructure is provided, we can increase our production by three times... (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Kindly do not interrupt him. The Minister is giving very vital statistics.

SHRI K. C. LENKA: Sir, with this advancement of technology, we can increase our maize production by three and a half times if the infrastructure is provided... (Interruptions)

SHRI SUDARSHAN RAYCHAUDHARY (Serampore): What is the kind of infrastructure, we would like to know.

SHRI K. C. LENKA: I am coming to that... (Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI LAXMI NARAYAN PANDEYA (Mandsaur): How much time will you take to complete it.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Minister has already said that it may take some time to provide the infrastructure.

SHRI K. C. LENKA: Sir, our scientists have been able to invent jawar crop. We can increase our jawar production by five times with this advancement of technology... (Interruptions).

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please do not interrupt the Minister.

[Translation]

Please sit down. Please do not interrupt.

SHRI PRATAP SINGH (Banka): We would like to know as to what is the new technology the hon. Minister is talking about. (Interruptions)

SHRI SUDARSHAN RAYCHAUDHARY: Is it indigenous or foreign?

SHRI K. C. LENKA: It is indigenous.

Sir, ICAR has made significant contribution in the field of agricultural research through a net work of 42 institutions, four National Bureaus, 20 National Research Centres, nine Project Directorates, 26 Agricultural Universities.

ICAR through its research efforts could achieve 40 new crop varieties and hybrids to meet for higher productivity and sustainability in different agro-climate zones.

Sincere efforts are being made by ICAR



[Sh. K.C. Lenka]

to increase the production and productivity of oilseeds and pulses.

Significant achievements have been made in the field of horticulture by developing 43 varieties of horticulture crops.

Animal husbandry is an integral part of the agriculture and it is the important sector of the country's economy. So, ICAR in the field of animal science research played a crucial role uptil now.

Now it provides gainful employment particularly to small and marginal farmers, agricultural labourers and other rural poor.

New technology in fisheries has helped in increasing the productivity of fish ponds.

We are making special efforts to transfer new technology to farmers particularly in the tribal and backward areas. We have decided in principle to start minimum one KVK, (Krishi Vigyan Kendra), in each district of the country. (Interruptions)

SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE (VIJAYADADA): How many have you started this year?

SHRI K.C. LENKA: I am coming to that. Uptil-now 109 KVKs are functioning in our country and over and above 74 KVKs are going to be started as soon as we take the decision on the funding pattern. During the Eighth Five Year Plan, we propose to start minimum two hundred KVKs in the country. The main thrust area today is that we should consolidate what we have achieved in the field of agriculture. And the second thing is to give this modern technology to every farmer at the doorstep. So, keeping this in view during the Eighth Five Year Plan, we propose to start training centres in each Taluks so that our farmers can be imparted this model technology training to augment their production. So, more funds are being provided to the universities for their extension programme. Unless we take our research

achievement to the rural areas, the production cannot be increased. So, more stress is given on the transfer of technology, which is low cost transfer, low cost technology.

A composite agricultural system including animal husbandry can sustain the economy of the people in drought-prone areas by providing them alternative gainful occupation in which women can participate in large-scale. Therefore, Government is giving importance on genetic improvement, animal health and animal nutrition to promote the real economy of the poor people.

As against the revised plan provision of Rs. 154.34 crores in the last year, this year we have proposed an allocation of Rs. 190 crores. There has been increase also in the non-plan allocation from Rs. 165.37 crores to Rs. 174 crores. We have stepped up the allocation for agricultural research and education by 13.85 per cent while the plan allocation has gone up by 23 per cent.

Sir, main areas of concern today are shrinking land resources and low growth rate of agricultural productivity; decrease in the efficiency of inputs; increasing danger of residual ill effects of applied chemicals; increasing unsustainability of agriculture both in the areas of high productivity and stress environment; the excessive use of fertilisers and pesticides in some of the irrigated and intensively cultivated areas affecting quality of ground water and soil biology; soil degradation due to poor management of water resulting in Salinization, Alkalinisation, Water logging and reduced productivity of land; and Non-judicious use of ground water.

Keeping this in view, we have identified thrust areas for research in future. I would mention some of them. Efforts will be made to increase the production of nucleus and breeder seeds. The Integrated Pest Management Programme will receive priority. In accordance with the accepted policy of balanced growth, the endeavour will be to remove imbalance by initiating programmes like a National Centre for Women in Agriculture, Structure and Environment control for

management of livestock and plants, Acid Soil Management, etc. Post-harvest technology for agriculture, horticulture and fishery products will receive special attention with focus on export.

Besides these, some hon. Members have raised questions about the functioning of the ICAR and the appointment of a DG in ICAR. It is true that we have damaged a lot due to absence of a DG in ICAR. As soon as we came to power, we have expedited to see how to appoint a DG as soon as possible. A lot of litigation has been started in the court regarding the appointment of DG. The matter was referred to the UPSC saying that UPSC will recommend suitable candidate for appointment of DG.

DR. ASIM BALA (Nabadwip): The post of the Chairman of the UPSC is lower than the DG's post. So, how can the UPSC appoint a persons for the post of DG?

SHRI K. C. LENKA: That is why, to avoid delay, if by September thirty first the UPSC does not recommend any name, we are thinking to withdraw the math. We will constitute a Selection Committee and on the recommendation of that Selection Committee, we are going to appoint the DG as soon as possible.

A demand has been made that an agriculture university should be started in the North-Eastern States. Actually, we have no university in the North-Eastern States. Government is going to start a university at Manipur, Imphal, to cater to the education of all the North-Eastern States there.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think there is probably nobody from North-East because I do not see any response. There should have been some response to a statement like that.

SHRI YAIMA SINGH YUMNAM (Inner Manipur): I am here, Sir. We express our happiness.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Reaction is bit delayed, I must say.

AN HON. MEMBER: But we do not believe whether they are going to implement it.

MR. SPEAKER: Will, the Minister is making a statement and you can always get hold of him after that.

SHRI K. C. LENKA: Sir, I express my grateful thanks to most of the Members who have participated in the debate and have expressed their concern for giving priority to research part of agriculture. So, keeping this in view, the Government has given more importance to education, to extension, to research and to transfer of technology. The whole aim is how to transfer this advanced technology, how to take research achievements from lab to land. So, this is the main stress of the Research Section of the ICAR. Thank you, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I must congratulate the Minister on a very informative and lucid statement.

PROF. UMMAPESHA VELUKATESHWARLU (Tenali): Sir, I have got a small clarification.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You cannot start questioning the Minister's statement.

[Translation]

SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV (Ssharsa): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the hon. Minister in his speech has emphasised much on the demands for grants of the Ministry of Agriculture. Today, in this country what is the identity of a farmer? It is very surprising indeed. A farmer means, a person having no clothes, no shoes. He is a person who does not use oil on his head soap on his body. A farmer of India is very easily distinguished by his tottered and dirty clothes. I do not mean that there has been no agricultural development in the country. What I want to say is that it did not develop as properly and rapidly as it should have been. What could be more intriguing than holding Budget discussion together for the three departments, Agricul-

[Sh. Surya Narayan Yadav]

ture, Rural development and food. As the hon. Minister just stated that 75 per cent population of the country live in villages and 25 per cent in towns. But there is no facility for the 75 per cent population in this country. There is a separate Budget for the Ministry of Urban Development. It is a separate Ministry. But for Agriculture, Budget is discussed and demand for grants is placed inclusive of other departments like fisheries and Animal husbandry in the Lok Sabha. All this show how we are serious to bring about a revolution in this field. Our Jakhar Saheb is a very experienced person. He is also very thorough in Parliamentary work. He is a very big farmer. There are 5 to 10 farmers countable on finger tips in this country, who possess 7-8 hundred to one thousand bighas of land. But 80 per cent farmers possess 5 to 10 acres land only. They despite their hard labour in their fields, cannot maintain the livelihood of their families properly. They cannot provide education to their children in a good school. Whenever we talk of farmer, we include big farmers also with them. A big farmer does not plough his fields himself. Rather he gets his cultivation done by others. He does not know what a farmer is. A small farmer works hard in his field and somehow earns bread for him and his family. Jakhar Saheb cannot understand what it meant by a farmer. I have no hesitation in saying so. *(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: If you consume so much time in explaining the back ground, how will you complete your points?

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV: I am telling the truth. What is the use of giving datas?*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Jakhar Saheb did cultivation himself.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV: Sir,

we live in villages. I would like to say something regarding the figures produced here by the Hon. Minister from his records. I am not giving any back-ground. I am telling the truth. I am saying what is actually happening in the country. There is a P.E.O in each block and a P.U. in each district. When the Government seeks datas of the farmers from these officers, they prepare this at their homes. the Block Officer submits this to the District officer who submits it further to the State Government which ultimately submits this to the Central Government. All these estimates are done by sitting in homes only. This is a very wrong practice. If the Government is really responsive towards the farmers, then it should make a survey about them through its own officers. Rather it would be better if it requests all the political parties to send through their respective farmer's cell a survey-report regarding the problems of a farmer. Some improvements really can be done when datas are collected from all quarters, otherwise it would remain a paper work only.

Now I would like to say something about our scientists. I am proud of their work and achievements. Had, they not increased wheat-production in the country, the farmers would have starved. They have made their commendable contribution in increasing the production of paddy, maize, wheat etc. The ratio of increase they have maintained yet is quite satisfactory as the hon. Minister said that there is going to be increase in the paddy production by two and half to three times in the country. In order to increase foodgrain production in the country it is required for the Government to reciprocate equally to the suggestions made by the scientists in this regard. But contrary to that the Government is neglecting farmers' interests on the pretext of financial crisis and those suggestions are not being implemented. That is why there is no provision for those suggestions in this Budget. To blame the scientists is not a good thing. First of all due attention should be paid to their suggestions. The hon. Minister has said that production of each of the foodgrains would be encouraged with an industrial out-look. For this purpose full grants must be provided in the Budget and he has

to get it sanctioned from the hon. Prime Minister and the Minister of Finance. Only then, farmer's interests can be protected.

Just now many of our learned friends were saying that they are looting money. I think this is not a correct remark. I am of the view that if somebody commits some errors while doing a good work, it should be ignored and the person should be forgiven.

Today farmers are being neglected in the country. I would like to tell the hon. Minister that our village farmers grow paddy crops twice or thrice in a year but their crops get destroyed due to floods, drought and diseases etc. There is no way out to get rid of this situation. The hon. Minister was saying that the Government wants to start crop-insurance scheme for them but they are not agreeable to this. This is not so. We farmers are ready to pay half of the amount for this but for that there should be a basic analysis of the scheme. The Insurance officials show their interest in insuring only the good pieces of land adjacent to the houses of the farmers. They are least interested in insuring those pieces of land which are not fertile or which are affected by floods, frosts etc. These are the reasons for which the farmers are not interested in this scheme. Some improvement is needed in this scheme. Four years ago when I was an M.L.A., some of the Insurance officials came to my village. They were interested to insure only the particular piece of land which was adjacent to my house. I asked them to insure other pieces of land. So to say that the farmers are not ready for insuring their crops is not correct.

Secondly, I would like to say that jutes are produced in our areas but proper pricing of this produce is not done. Bags are made of jute which is grown abundantly in Bengal, Bihar and Assam. Jute is not grown in this area. When there is a bumper crop, it fetches hardly Rs. 200-400 per quintal but the year the farmers grow less quantities of this crop its prices go upto Rs. 600-800 per quintal. This fluctuation in prices is a cruel joke on them. There is a need to pay proper attention to it. These days its price in Bengal and Bihar

especially in the commissionerates of Saharsa and Purnea is Rs. 300 per quintal, whereas two months ago its price was Rs. 700 per quintal. What is this?

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have consumed your 10 minutes, only five minutes are left.

SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV: All right Sir, I shall say just two-three more things. Research camps are set up by the Government, no matter whether these are set up in Haryana or Punjab. What I am concerned is that such pieces of land in which 5 crops can be grown in a year are also available in Bihar, West Bengal and Uttar Pradesh also. More and more Agricultural Research must be conducted in these areas so that the farmers there could avail of their benefits.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, Jakhar Saheb has said that economic condition of this country was shattered due to waiving off loans to farmers. He may be right and I have nothing to say in this regard. But at the same time I would like to know from him whether there was no financial burden on the country when loans to the extent of Rs. 1600 crores were waived in respect of industrialists in the year 1972-73. The country's economic condition is not affected by the bungling of billions of rupees by the industrialists but there is a financial crisis just for the waiving off farmer's loans totalling just to Rs. 12-13 hundred crores only. If this is true, then why such an injustice was done in the past? The hon. Minister of Agriculture is a very experienced person. I would like to request him not to harass the farmers by his dual policy on fertiliser. It will be a costly affair for the small, medium and marginal farmers as they will have no other option than to purchase the same in black. The big farmers are not accustomed to cultivate themselves. They get it done by small farmers. They will manage to get permit for fertilizers and purchase it at cheaper rates. It is only they who will take all the benefits ultimately. So there must be a uniform rate for fertilisers.

Sir, I would like to request him to reduce

[Sh. Surya Narayan Yadav]

the price of fertiliser which have been increased by 40 per cent. The prices of other items may be increased instead. We are ready to extend full our co-operation. We also know that our country is passing through an economic and financial crisis. For this, prices of other commodities like bidi, tobacco, cigarette, wine etc. may be increased. We do not have any objection if this is done. But the Government is increasing the prices in respect of people who have no clothes, no food. A bag of fertiliser earlier sold at Rs. 50 is now going to cost Rs. 180. Sir, first there was an increase of Rs. 40 which has now gone upto Rs. 170 per bag. It is Rs. 180 in our area.

This is the injustice being done to them. Therefore, I have to say that subsidy on fertilizers, which have been cut should be restored and the rate of fertilisers should be brought down. If you want to impose taxes on other items. We are ready to extend our support. But if your intention is to burden the farmers with such the taxes and to exploit them, then we shall certainly oppose you and regardless of the consequences we, would like to have a vote on it.

As you know that the peasants have agitated in Bihar, they are doing so in Andhra Pradesh and the same is going to happen in Uttar Pradesh and at Boat Club in Delhi also a Dharna has been staged by the peasants. Hence, you must not do any injustice to them.

Sir, in our state too....., now the bell has rung, so I may now sit down.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You should wind up and conclude it.

SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV: The previous Government had taken a decision that agriculture department will take two districts from each state and it will take steps to make the barren or less fertile land fertile in those districts under a Special programme. In Bihar also two districts were taken. Sir,

one of them was Patna and the other was Saharasa, which I belong. Some officers from the Centre visited those districts but we don't know what happened after that. I would request the hon. member that that land of peasants is not fertile, there is scarcity of water, and lot of problems are there, Somewhere it is barren land and I would request you that you may take interest in the matter as the Minister of Rural Development is sitting here.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Suryanarayanji, please wind up now, you have already taken too much time.

SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV: Now I come to rural development. It will take time as so many departments are attached to this.

I have to say that your Jawahar Rojgar Yojana at the Panchayat level is a good scheme and this was suggested by Shri Brishin Patel who was Minister of Rural Development. You should implement those suggestions. You allocate twenty per cent for afforestation and twenty percent towards Welfare of Harijans. This is how the budget amount is allocated. This scheme would not be very effective if the budget among is allocated in this manner. If village Panchayats desires to have almost all that very things in their villages like big canals, bridges on them and those should be linked with each other, the estimates for that are so high that it can not be approved. You tell them to grow forests and also spend on every item. Otherwise, good schemes would not be formulated. You must give them such freedom.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, conclude now.

SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV: Sir, the fish of our country is very famous. The fish of our country is well renowned but, it is very unfortunate that despite the good quality of fish found in our country we do not export it. If you export it, you will earn foreign exchange. Good quality fish is found in plenty in the rivers there. Hon. Sir thank you very much.

SHRI AYUB KHAN: Hon'ble Mr. Chairman, Sir, I support the demands of the agricultural department. I appreciate the development took place in the field of agriculture in our country and the farmers of our country have done hard Labour for this. Still more development is needed in this field.

Some of the speakers who spoke before me have made several submissions about waiving the loans of the farmers. No one would go against the waiving of loans of the farmers, if it is done in a proper way. Today the situation is that farmers deserving loan waiver and who are needy have been left behind and big farmers have availed of this benefit. It is very distressing. Through you, I would like to make a demand from the hon. Minister of Agriculture that the burden on account of a bungling of Rs. 2,700 crore in the banks should not be put on farmers at any rate. The farmers should not be penalised for the bungs in banks. There are capitalists and rich people in this country who draw loans to the extent of Rs. 10 lac to 10 crores from banks and set up industries in the private sector. Later, they declare them sick. While the country can afford the financial losses caused by capitalists, why should it cut a sorry figure at the time of providing assistance to small farmers. I would like to request the hon. Minister that he should not make a distinction between big and small farmers. I strongly demand that the Government should not adopt a criterion in which farmers will be classified. The farmers should be given full subsidy so that they might feel that the Govt. is not putting any burden on them.

So far as fertilisers are concerned, I would like to request you to constitute a committee which would probe whether the way increases have been made in the prices of fertilisers are justified. On what basis and for what reason the prices have been increased. Is it a fact that the production cost of fertilizer has gone up to such an extent that compelled the factory owners to raise prices? That is how burden was put on the farmers. I am of the view that it is due to Pseudo monopoly that the farmer is being burdened

to such a great extent. The farmers will have to bear with that burden.

There are commission agents in our area too. Farmers by their hard labour, plough the field, make production and take their produces to the Commission agents, who in turn, purchase the produces at arbitrary rates and sell them later in a rate twice the original rate. The Commission agents make a lot of money not by virtue of labour but by means of floating money and the Govt. should look into it. The Government should arrange setting up of Co-operative societies where farmers could sell their produces and get remunerative prices. In this way the farmers could be saved from being exploited by the Commission agents.

Besides, the farmers should be provided account books. Govt. should make such arrangements so that farmers, at the time of need could be provided loans from the banks with the help of that account book. It is really a matter of distress as well as shame for us that the farmers now a days, will have to pass through proper channel starting from Patwari, Sarpanch to Tehsildar who would certify their application for loans from the banks. We will have to think upon it as to how the farmers could be provided loans from the banks with the help of the account books. The Govt. must empower the banks that whenever the farmers, seeking loans, go to them, they should be granted loans on the basis of their landed property shown in the account books without any other formality. If the farmers again approach the banks for a further loans amount they should invariably be granted loans excepting some ex-ordinary circumstances. If they make regular repayment to bank, there should be no problem for them to draw loans. Unless such arrangements made, the status of our farmers would constantly go down and they would be forced to depend on others for their livelihood. Today, the status of a farmer is much lower than class IV Government employee. We should strive towards raising their standard.

I come elected from Rajasthan where

[Sh. Ayub Khan]

agriculture is mostly, dependent on rain, particularly, the areas of districts Jhunjhunu and Sikar falling under my constituency are entirely dependent on rain for agricultural work. If there is no rain, the areas experience drought. I demand that the farmers in those areas, should be supplied electricity free of cost so that farmers could undertake cultivation to some extent. A research should be conducted to find out the crops which could be grown in areas having less rainfall. Only maize, bajra and jawar are being grown in my area so far. Let the Government develop crops and high quality seeds which could ensure progress and production of bumper crops in the state.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I urge the Govt. through you, that an agriculture college and a 'Krishi Vigyan Kendra' should be set up in my area which would prove beneficial to the farmers and make them feel that these institutions have been set up for their welfare. There is a place 'Budhana' in district Jhunjhunu. I demand from the Government to give necessary approval for setting up of 'Krishi Vigyan Kendras' at Budhana and Lakshmangarh.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Indira Gandhi Canal, passing through my area, assumes great importance in connection with irrigation in Rajasthan and security of the country. First stage of this canal has completed, but the Govt. of Rajasthan has no funds to take up second stage of its construction. I, therefore, request you to allocate more funds to the Government of Rajasthan so that it could start the second stage of construction of the above canal. I would like to request the Central Government to take over the project and meet the expenses either by drawing loans from World Bank or from some other source. The people living in remote areas will be benefited by this canal. Small and big drains would be drawn in the second stage of construction and it would require huge funds. I would like to request the Govt. in case the canal water is not ready for irrigational purposes, it should at least, be made available,

for drinking purposes. Mr. Chairman, Sir, initially Jhunjhunu and Sikar were to be benefited with the water of Indira Gandhi Canal. But I have come to know that it is not so. There is acute shortage of drinking water in Rajasthan, though milk and blood are easily available there. The people have to bring drinking water from a distance of 10 k.m. or so. Therefore, it is requested that a scheme may kindly be prepared so that water of this canal could reach Bharatpur via Jhunjhunu, Alwar, Sikar, Jaypur, Bhandpur. Similarly, the water of Yamuna must be made available to Rajasthan for irrigation so that its desert could be changed into green to bring prosperity and happiness there.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Jawahar Lal Nehru Canal passes nearby my area which irrigates the land of Haryana and thereby brings prosperity there. Our people wonder to note that the canal which is only two kilometer away from our area, irrigates the fields of Haryana but does not provide drinking water to Rajasthan. I, therefore, request the hon'ble Minister through you that he may kindly instruct the Government of Haryana to make available drinking water to the area of Rajasthan alongwith Rajasthan-Haryana border and adjacent to that canal.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, Jawahar Rojgar Yojna is really a good 'Yojna' and it must go ahead, but this must be run by a very responsible officer who could ensure the proper utilization of funds and State Governments must be held responsible for the proper utilisation of funds so that the officers like B.D.O. could not misappropriate the funds.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I request the Govt. through you that it must have a specific scheme for Rajasthan which could be formulated keeping in view its climatic conditions and deserts thereof. In this scheme points like irrigation facilities, availability of seeds etc. should be involved so that people could have good crops and attain prosperity.

Sir, the people of Rajasthan are very much courageous and hard working. Though they lack resources, yet they are on forefront

so far as service to the motherland is concerned. A large number of people from Jhunjhunu and Sikar districts are in armed forces. It is, therefore, requested that Jhunjhunu and Sikar be given facilities at their best and Agricultural Science Centre be set up there.

17.00 hrs.

[SHRI RAM NAIK *in the Chair*]

You have imposed land ceiling on farmers but there is no ceiling for rich people. There must be a ceiling of rich people like land ceiling of 20 bighas so that the property of a rich man beyond one crore could be distributed among poor people, just as the land above ceiling is distributed among the landless people.

The livestock in our area is of good quality. In Rajasthan, we take care of cow with all sacrifices. You will find there two to three hundreds cows with one person. I want to tell you that Milk Dairy is under your control and its building is very good but the machine have been shifted to another place.

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR: A new one is being installed.

SHRI AYUB KHAN: For the benefit of farmers the van of the milk dairy should go to villages to collect milk.

Ours is a hilly area where Shershan Suri was born the name of that village is Shimla. Shimla is a village in Khetri district. The ruin of 40 wells dating back to the period of Sher Shah Suri are still there in that village. But today, the people of the village are craving for water. I would like to make an appeal that the problem of water of Shimla, Dudhwa, Thatwadi villages be solved. Jawaharlal Nehru canal is just at a distance of two kilometres from that village. The Khetri Project is also situated there, for which underground water is utilized. The water of the wells of the area is dried up as result of it. The project should be supplied water from this Canal so that the water level of the wells

could be raised. Moreover, people could utilize the water of the canal for drinking. Lastly, I would like to say that some more assistance should be given to Rajasthan so that the Indira Gandhi Canal could be completed and a Dairy and Agricultural college could be set up in Jhunjhunu and Sikar area.

DR. P.R. GANGWAR (Pilibhit): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Budget presented by the Government is anti-farmer. This Budget is totally anti farmer because India is an agricultural country. When our country got independence the first leader and the first Prime Minister of our country was capitalist. At that time if the son of a farmer would have become the Prime Minister of our country, he would have taken care of the farmers. Since he was a capitalist, he looked after commerce, and industry and make a mess of the farmers.

There are 5 thousand blocks in our country and 6,05,228 villages, and in a country with a majority of villages, atrocities (injustice) are being committed against the farmers and this government and the budget is responsible for it. Because of the capitalist policy following the independence, perhaps no attention was paid towards the farmers. We have completed 44 years of Independence and out of that Congress has ruled the country for 42 years. The leader of our country say that there has been development in the country but it is not so. They have not contributed to its development, instead they have contributed to its downfall.

When our country became independent on 15th August, 1947 our position in the world was 96th, but today India has reached at 110th position. Is it development or downfall? Let you think over it. Today, our country is under heavy debt. It has become very difficult to repay it. 21% of the total budget of our country is being paid as interest on the foreign loan. India stands first in Asia and fourth in the world in the field of taking loans. If a country has taken so much of loan, how is the development of a farmer of country is possible. This way there has been the development of industrialists and not of the agri-



[Dr. P.R. Gangwar]

culturists and I can go to the extent of saying that there has been the development of the leasers. Then how the development of our country is possible. A high per capita income and sufficient production of foodgrains are essential for the development of a country.

Foodgrains are produced by the farmer and the money thus generated is deposited in foreign countries and such money which is deposited in foreign countries is not utilised in our country and we had to borrow money. We had to pay interest on that loan. Thus, the development of the country is far from possible. How is the development of a country possible whose 21 per cent of the budget is siphoned by way of interest.

Today our rural masses, farmers are not getting any electricity for the development of agricultural production. There are no tubewells, drinking water, means of transport. A very small amount is provided for shelters construction for Harijans and Indira Avas Yojna whereas the construction material is very costly. Only 6 to 9 thousand per unit are being provided, which is not sufficient. It lasts only 2 to 3 years after its construction. There are incidents when the children sleeping in such houses are injured. If such attitude is being adopted towards Indira and Harijan Avas Yojna then how we can expect the upliftment and development of these people.

There is dual policy in the distribution of ration. The urban people are being given better treatment whereas the rural folks are totally neglected in distribution of ration. They are getting only 250 gms of sugar and the people living in the cities are getting 1 kg of sugar per month. Isn't it sheer injustice? It is the injustice, atrocities and sinful conduct of the administration. It is a policy full of injustice towards the cultivators.

Some is the case with the Education Policy. Today a poor cultivator has no place to go to educate his children. He has got no money and there are no teachers for the

schools opened in the villages. There is nobody to teach and the people have got no money to get their children admitted to schools. Big schools are opened to educate the children of big industrialists, the children belonging to cities. Only those children read in such schools who can afford and spend money. Their children get better opportunities after getting education but the children of villagers fret out their life in tilling.

Had the son of a farmer become the Prime Minister of our country, he would have understood the agony of the peasants. When he has to do hand labour in the scorching heat of May and June while digging he comes to know the problems of the farmer. When we go out to sell the produce of our hard labour, i.e. when we go out to sell the sugar-cane or wheat, the person who weights the wheat takes 5 kgs more per bag, and the persons who weights sugar-cane does so taking 10 kgs more per quintal. If you go with a complaint of such an excesses they say it is no complaint at all. Rs. 5 per bag are being charged for weighing wheat. Government should pay special attention to such an atrocity and injustice done by government agencies. All the same there is no arrangement to combat that natural calamities like hailstorm, hurricane, drought, flood, fire in villages. In cities if there is a fire to any extent there is insurance but if a fire breaks out in villages not a penny more than Rs. 200 is given. In the cities lot of money is given by way of compensation by the Insurance Companies and in contrast to that almost nothing is given in the villages. This way the Government is exploiting the villagers by adopting dual policy.

The Government has formulated a policy regarding fertilizers also. The prices of fertilizers are increasing. By increasing the prices of fertilizers the government has done injustice against the farmers. The Government will have to face the consequences of such full acts also. As our colleagues have also said that a bag costs Rs. 180/- The problem is that if the businessman sell it at reduced prices they insist to take 2 kgs. of zinc also. One kg. of zinc costs Rs. 2 but it is

given at the rate of Rs. 14. This way also the farmer is subjected to injustice and atrocity. Because of the present atrocities the triple policy on fertilizers is continuing. According to this the old fertilisers would be given at the same rate and thereafter it would be given to marginal farmers at old rates and to big farmers at higher rate. Big farmers are taking advantage of this triple policy, while poor cultivators are facing loss. Now-a-days the poor cultivator is being oppressed though the rich, affluent farmer is happy. Such Farmers never go to the village. They live in the cities and their servants work for them. Fertilisers belonging to poor people is taken by the rich people and would be used on their own fields. Due to the same atrocity poor people are fleeing towards cities, because there are all facilities available in cities whereas no facility is available in the villages. All this is happening due to these reasons. Therefore, I would suggest that the money deposited in foreign Banks should be identified and the accounts should be transferred back to this country so that it is utilised in the country and the production in the country goes up.

I would like to add one thing more. There is tremendous consumption of liquor in our country now-a-days. It may be stopped. There would be development in our country if it is done. Besides, I would like to mention an important thing. We have shortage of money in our country. An employee or an Officer in our country gets pension till he is sixty years of age. And on the other hand here, an M.P. or an M.L.A. gets pension after one year. My suggestion is that their pension should be stopped. No such pension should be given to any MLA and MP. The money that would be saved in this way would be utilised for the welfare of the country.

AN HON. MEMBER: No body is given pension within one year.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude your speech in a few sentences.

DR. P.R. GANGWAR: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am thankful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Minister wants to intervene. And today, there is half-an-hour discussion at 5.30 p.m. So, probably if it is over by 5.25, Mr. Rao stands his chance. That too depends on when he completes. I do not think any other Member can speak today. Now, Mr. Gogoi...

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI TARUN GOGOI): Mr. Chairman Sir, I listened very attentively to the speeches made by the hon. Members. As the Demand for the Food Ministry is discussed alongwith that of the Ministry of Agriculture, most of the hon. Members have spoken about agriculture and a very few have referred to my Ministry. So, I would like to be as brief as possible. I do not like to reply to every individual point raised by the hon. Members.

As the Food Ministry is primarily concerned with the management of food, our primary job is to build up a buffer stock by way of procurement of foodgrains, making provisions for storage, movement and distribution of foodgrains to every nook and corner of the country. You will be happy to know that this time procurement of rice has reached the record level and we have procured about 12.6 million tonnes this year. We have procured about 7.7 million tonnes of wheat and in spite of the delay in rainfall in certain parts of the country, we are still in a comfortable position today. We have got a stock of 19 million tonnes of foodgrains.

The main purpose of our Ministry is to provide support price to the farmers and these prices are recommended by the Agriculture Ministry. An allegation has been made that we have not been paying remunerative prices to the farmers. It is not a fact. We have all along been paying remunerative prices to the farmers. Otherwise, the farmers would not have come forward to give their paddy or wheat to us. As you know, even in the drought years of 1966 and 1977, it was a great challenge for the Food Ministry but the Food Ministry was able to supply about 23

[Sh. Tarun Gogoi]

million tonnes of foodgrains throughout the country.

There are criticisms about the functioning of the FCI. I do not say that it is a perfect organisation. There are lapses. In spite of that, its performance is quite satisfactory because only through FCI, we make such a huge quantity of procurement and distribute it throughout the country. Normally, we distribute about 16 million tonnes of foodgrains per year throughout the country.

Regarding the losses in transit, the losses are still there. But they have come down to 0.85 per cent of the quantities purchased in the South Zone compared to 2.33 per cent in 1982-83.

As regards sugar, you will be happy to know that today we are in the top position in the production of sugar. We would be producing about 119 lakh tonnes of sugar this year. In the previous years, we had to import sugar. But today, we are in a position to export sugar and we have allocated five lakh tonnes of sugar for general commercial exports. So is the case even with rice. Leaving aside basmati rice - of course, there is no limit for basmati rice - we have allocated five lakh tonnes of non-basmati rice for exports. The same is the case with wheat also. We have allocated 10 lakh tonnes of wheat to be exported.

Some Members raised the point regarding cane sugar prices. It is a fact that there is quite a huge amount of arrears of sugarcane price to be paid. As on 30.6.91, the price due was Rs. 3950.82 crores during 1990-91 and the price paid was Rs. 3695.44 crores. So, the balance is Rs. 255.38 crores. It is mainly the responsibility of the State Government because it is they who fix up the price of sugarcane. We fix up only the minimum cane price but above that, the State Government also fixes the price. So, it is the responsibility of the State Government mainly. We fix the support price. But above that, the State Government fixes up their own price. So, it is

the primary responsibility of the State Government to see that the farmers are paid their arrears. I myself have taken up the matter with the State Governments. A few days back, I wrote to all the Chief Ministers concerned.

As regards the minimum support price for sugarcane, it has already been fixed so that there will not be any uncertainty in the minds of growers. We have fixed the minimum support price of sugarcane at Rs. 24 per quintal for next season as against Rs. 23 this season. As regards sugar produced 45 per cent is for levy and 55 per cent is for free sale.

We also have a Sugar Development Fund. A cess at the rate of Rs. 140 per tonne is collected from the factories and we already have got about Rs. 90 crores. Out of this amount, more than 426.51 crore has already been sanctioned mainly for the expansion of the existing sugar factories, their modernisation, rehabilitation and also for sugarcane development.

After I took over charge, I have modified certain points in the guidelines. Earlier, some upper limit was being contemplated with regard to the availability of fund for rehabilitation and modernisation which I have removed. Further have now made some provision for giving loans to sick units also.

Now I come to the licensing policy. The earlier Government has changed the licensing policy for new sugar factories. The distance criterion was reduced from 40 Km to 15 Km. The earlier Government has also dispensed with the criteria of cane availability, potential for cane development and so on. Now, we are reviewing the whole matter about the distance as also the other related aspects. I hope, within a very short time, it will be finalised and the Cabinet will take an appropriate decision.

As was done last year, this time also, we have made a provision for giving incentives for early crushing, in order to maximise sugar production. We have earmarked 72 per cent

for free sale for the sugar production which takes place between October 1 and November, 15.

Many hon. Members have spoken about the problems faced by people in many areas. It is a fact that a large section of tribal and poor people have not yet been covered by the PDS. The Prime Minister himself has taken a lot of initiative in this matter. He called a meeting of the Ministers of Civil Supplies on last Saturday and we have taken a decision to try our level best to see that tribal, hilly, drought-prone and flood-prone areas, which have so long been deprived of this benefit, are covered by the new system.

Now I take up storage capacity. As on today, we have got a storage capacity of over 41 million tonnes. There are three or four agencies which look after the storage facilities, such as the FCI, CWC and the State Warehousing Corporations. FCI has got about 18 million tonnes capacity and the CWC's capacity is 6.7 million tonnes. We are encouraging the State Warehousing Corporations by providing 50 per cent equity from the Central Government. Besides, you will be happy to note that the CWC is making profits. Last year, we have made a profit of Rs. 43 crore. Now I come to the rural storage facilities...

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI (Deogarh): Is this storage capacity sufficient for the whole country?

SHRI TARUN GOGOI: I do not say that it is sufficient. That is the reason why we have made provisions for encouraging State Warehousing Corporations.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: Due to lack of storage facilities, farmers are forced to resort to distress sales.

SHRI TARUN GOGOI: We have fixed the support price in order to prevent the distress sales only. In fact, I have taken it up with many of the States. The State Governments have not taken initiative for the procurement of rice. Only a few States such as

Punjab, Haryana, Western UP, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu have taken initiative. Most of the other States are not taking the initiative. In fact, I myself have taken up the matter with the Chief Minister. It is for the interest of the State Government itself. Otherwise, what was the purpose for having this support price? *(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: No cross-talks please.

SHRI TARUN GOGOI: FCI cannot go to every nook and corner of the country. It is the State agency who has to go. We can go to a certain level. That is why I said that the State Agency has a very important role to play.

Sir, these are the main points raised by the hon. Members. If any hon. Member wants some clarification, I am ready to reply.

With these words, I conclude, Sir.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: Since the Minister has said that he is ready to reply to the clarifications, I would like to know one thing. All of us know that the sugar which is being supplied to the rural people through the PDS is very very meager and it is giving rise to discontentment among the rural people. They feel that they are being treated as the second-class citizens. Comparatively the affluent people are getting more sugar from PDS than the rural people. Since sugar production is quite sufficient, I would like to know whether this dual pricing will be done away with and more allocation will be made to the rural people through PDS.

SHRI TARUN GOGOI: The State Government makes allocation for the P.D.S. I have already increased the allocation of levy sugar by 5 per cent. Earlier, the allocation of rice was about 9 lakh tonnes in July 91 and it has now been increased to Rs. 10.4 lakhs tonnes in Aug, 91 State Government is responsible for the distribution of these commodities.

SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE (Vijayawada): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you for giving me the opportunity to

[Sh. Sobhanadreeswara Rao Vadde]

Speak on the very important demands for grants of the Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Development.

Sir, you are aware that this Government and their predecessor Governments did not think the necessity to have a National Agricultural Policy Resolution. As you are aware, there was an Industrial Policy Resolution adopted as far back as 1948 which was reviewed in 1956, 1977, 1980, 1984 and 1991. While nearly 75 per cent of the people live in villages and depend on agriculture especially in the beginning more than 50 per cent of the people were depending on the gross domestic products coming from the agricultural sector—the successive Governments never felt the necessity to have an Agricultural Policy Resolution. Though some programmes like the Grow More Food, Minimum Support Price the Agricultural Products and the Land Reforms Laws were taken up but they were mainly intended to make over the crisis. They were not introduced with the real intention of improving the standard of living of the rural people. And because of this neglect in providing adequate funds to villages, even after four decades they are still in a very very backward stage. Most of them are not in a position to provide even the basic amenities to the people.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Rao, it is already 5.30. We have to take up Half-an-Hour Discussion. You will be on your legs tomorrow, So, you can proceed with your speech tomorrow.

SHRI SYED MASUDAL HOSSAIN (Murshidabad): After the Half-an-Hour Discussion is over if the discussion on Demands for Grants for the Ministry of Agriculture continues for two hours, it would be better.

MR. CHAIRMAN: But it has not been agreed to earlier.

SHRI SYED MASUDAL HOSSAIN: It has already been agreed to.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let the Half-an-Dis-

cussion start, I will check up whether somebody has agreed to this earlier or not. Anyway, I will have to discuss and then I will let you know.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): If the House agrees to this, we are with the House. If you want to have the extension up to 8 o'clock, we have no objection.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Meanwhile, you have some discussion amongst yourselves.

SHRI SYED MASUDAL HOSSAIN: All right.

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM: Sir, from our side, we make it clear that we will leave it to the House. If the House wants to extend it up to 8 o'clock, let them do it. Let them decide it before 6 o'clock because my Ministers have already gone.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We will see what is to be done when it is 5 minutes to 6 o'clock.

---

17.32 hrs.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION  
CLEARANCE OF TEHRI DAM PROJECT

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Since, there is no unanimity, let us proceed with the Half-an-Hour Discussion. Shri Khanduri.

SHRI BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI (Garhwal): Sir, I rise to initiate a Half-an-Hour Discussion on Tehri Dam arising out of answer given by the Minister of State in the Ministry of Environment and Forests on August 5, 1991 to Starred Question No. 287 regarding clearance of Tehri Dam Project.

The Minister had state that the construction of Dam would be cleared, subject to design consideration of 8.5 on the Richter Scale. Today, I would like to speak basically on two issues-(1) Design aspect and (2) Impact of a breach in the Dam, whether it takes place due to faulty designs or due to any other reason, what would be its impact?

Before I come to the design aspect of it, I would like to give you a little background. The Dam was conceived in 1961 for a capacity of 600 M.W. at the cost of about Rs. 197 crore. Since then, over a period of time, the installed capacity has been increased to 2000 M.W. and the cost to around Rs. 5000 crore.

Ever since, the Dam was conceived of, it attracted a lot of controversy. Shrimati Indira Gandhi, in August, 1980 felt that the cost-benefit analysis was not favourable to this Dam and therefore, she ordered a review. An Expert Group was composed. This was ordered in March, 1980. In August, 1986, the Expert Committee said that this Project should be abandoned, although a considerable amount of money, around Rs. 236 crore, had been spent on it. But a very interesting thin happened thereafter.

In November, a Russian Delegation, headed by Mr. Gorbachev came and an aid of Rs. 2000 crore was managed for this Tehri Dam. However, the Russians said that they wanted a technical clearance which did not exist. Therefore, a Technical Committee was ordered. It consisted of people who were not seismologists. It is very interesting to know that this Technical Committee which sat after earlier Technical Committee had recommended abandonment of the project, me just for one day i.e. on 16th October, 1986 and gave a recommendation that the construction of a Dam was safe. Based on this, the Russians gave the aid of Rs. 2000 crore and the work re-started.

The present status of the controversy is that all the Seismologists in the world including Prof. Brune and Dr. Borock of Russia have objected or have not cleared the design

aspect. Initially, the design scale was 7M peak Ground Acceleration (PGA) of and 0.153g. Then over a period of time, the second Technical Expert Committee has increased it to 7.2M and .25g. On what basis these changes are made in the design is not known. However, this design 7.2M and .25g was not accepted by the Seismologists and controversy started again.

The matter was referred to various people. I would like to quote Prof. Brune, who is supposed to be well-known expert on Seismology. He said as follows:

"There is no question in my mind that Tehri dam should be subjected to the most rigorous state-of-the art dynamic design analysis, and should be designed for peak ground acceleration of about 1g."

Subsequently, Dr. Brock of Russia, who is supposed to be a well-known and highly respected Seismologist, also concurred with this opinion.

The other interesting aspect of this design is that the Tehri Dam Authorities have been accepting the increases as they go on from 7M to 7.2M and then 7.4. And now, as the Minister has told us, the requirement is 8.5 M. Now, we do not know what is exactly happening on the ground. As per my information, the initial foundation was of 1100 metres width; and if it is to cater for 8.5, the minimum width required is 1500 metres. That space does not exist. How is the design capability on the ground increasing? It is all on paper; it is something which needs to be looked into.

Now I will come on to the second aspect. If a breach takes place, what will happen? (1) It is because of the design inadequacy; (2) the thing which probably has not been considered so far is the defence aspect. Some of you may be aware that during the Second World War, the Royal Airforce raised a few squadrons which were called 'dam burst squadrons', to burst dams which were under the occupation of Germans.

[Sh. Bhuwan Chandra Khanduri]

There were five such dams. An attempt was made to destroy them. In one cold night, they destroyed two dams causing immense damage to the German's war potential, and crippling its offensive capability. Gentlemen, those were the days of premature technology and small dams. Today, we have Super High Technology. We are aware what happened in Iraq. The Americans were able to guide their weapons to a pin-point accuracy. Now, if that sort of capability is available, who can say with guarantee that our enemy cannot have that technology? And the Tehri Dam is going to be an ideal target. You will realise when I tell you in a moment what is the likely impact.

An expert Dr. Narasimham says "flood water reach Rishikesh in an hour after the dam burst and Hardwar in another 20 minutes and wipe out Deoprayag, Rishikesh, Hardwar and their environs by more than 200 feet high battering ram of water. While Meerut and its environs will be destroyed by a 30 feet flood water within 6 hours, Bulandshahr and its environs will be ruined by a 25 feet flood water within 12 hours of the failure of the dam."

Some details are also giving an Article in Hindustan Times dated 19th March, 1990. The most alarming which will happen is the "short-circuiting" at Narora Atomic Power Plant. Since the Plant cannot be shut off in a few hours, it will short-circuit, heat up and explode. A 'chernobyl' would have been re-enacted and a hundred 'Bhopals' would be enacted. Radio activity will kill 90% of population within a radius of 100 Kms-which includes Delhi, Agra, Meerut. In addition, the flood waters rushing down towards Calcutta will be highly radio-active, causing immense damage.

All Defence installations en-route would be destroyed. Such scenario during war is chilling.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You should now at least restrict your questions to the issues

which you have given in your explanation, because otherwise you will not get sufficient replies. Within three or four minutes you should summarise and the Hon. Minister will reply.

SHRI BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI: I am now coming to the specific points which need to be looked into before the clearance of Tehri Dam Project is given. I have got five points which need to be resolved. I will read for the information of the Hon. Minister: One, if the initial design catered for 7 M and 0-15 g and had a foundation width of 1100 metres, has this width been increased on the ground? If so, how much? I am told width required is 1500 metres. If no, then what is proposed to be done. Two, what exact changes have been executed on ground to upgrade the design requirements. The Minister himself has said that the increase in effect from 7 M to 8.5 M is 300 times.

Three, the latest "Expert Report" (Jai Krishna report dated 17th Oct. 86) based on which work is being carried, be made public and be laid on the table of the House. Why has been kept a Secret?

Four, What damage management plans has been prepared? These were to be prepared by the 31st March, 1991. Nothing has been done so far. Why have they not been prepared? I have just given you an idea of the damage that is likely to occur.

A White Paper giving all the aspects of the design should be placed on the Table of the House so that there is no doubt about it and the tear in the minds of the people is removed.

Lastly, I would suggest that the entire aspect of the Dam should not be left to experts who are involved in the controversy but should be given to outside experts who are well known seismologists.

[Translation]

SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI

(Jhansi): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to ask a question...

MR. CHAIRMAN: According to the procedure the hon. Minister will reply first. Then only that person can ask a question who has given the notice of question first of all. Thereafter we will see if something is left, but, but for the time being nothing will be done.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): This Half-an-Hour discussion is flowing from a question addressed to the Ministry of Environment and Forests on 5th August, 1991.

The project was originally approved by the Planning Commission in 1972 for an installed generation capacity of 600 MW. Subsequently, the Bhumbra Committee of the Ministry of Environment and Forests in 1990 had expressed apprehensions regarding the safety of the dam as it was designed for an earthquake of a magnitude of 7.2 on the Richter Scale whereas an earthquake of a magnitude of 8 or 8.5 on the richer scale was considered imminent during the life of the reservoir at the Tehri site which is located in a "Seismic Gap". Therefore, the Department of Mines was asked to constitute a High Level Committee of Experts for reviewing the safety aspects of the dam.

This Committee, under the Chairmanship of Director General, Geological Survey of India submitted its report in April, 1990. Meanwhile, Dr. Gaur, who was earlier Director of National Geographic Research Institute, Hyderabad, and previously a professor of earthquake engineering in Roorkee University and is presently the Secretary, Ocean Development, was one of the members and, he expressed reservations based on discussion with Professor Brune on the assumptions made by the Committee in using Professor Brune's formula.

Two major issues arise here.

(a) According to the Plate Tectonic Theory, an earth quake of magnitude of 8 and above on Richter Scale is imminent in this seismic gap region, whereas peak ground acceleration has been calculated on the basis of an earth quake of magnitude 7.2 on Richter Scale while designing the dam.

(b) The calculations were based on the equations developed by Prof. Brune of USA who opined that correct application of the formula will give rise to peak ground acceleration of 1 g or above rather than .22g being adopted.

The dissenting note of Dr. Gaur with the observations of Prof. Brune was referred to the High Level Committee which gave a supplementary report in July, 1990 reiterating its earlier opinion. Prof. Gaur refused to sign the supplementary report. The supplementary report of the High Level Committee was considered by the Government in August, 1990 and it was decided to refer the matter to another expert Prof. Jai Krishna who opined in September, 1990 that the proposed dam section for the Tehri Project is safe from the point of view of seismicity.....(Interruptions)

SHRI MUKUL BALKRISHNA WASNIK (Buldana): What is the background of this expert?.....(Interruptions)

SHRI KAMAL NATH: Prof. Jai Krishna was one of the consultants to the Tehri Dam Authority. It was a single man Committee, which was appointed.....(Interruptions)

SHRI BHUWAN CHANDRA KHAN-DURI: He is not a seismologist. He is only an earth quake engineer.....(Interruptions)

SHRI MUKUL BALKRISHNA WASNIK: How a person connected with the Authority has been employed?.....(Interruptions)

SHRI KAMAL NATH: Prof. Jai Krishna, one man Committee, in September 1990 opined that the proposed dam section for the Tehri Project is safe from the point of view of seismicity.



[Sh. Kamal Nath]

The Ministry of Mines had, however, been receiving representations from various quarters expressing doubts and misgivings regarding seismic safety of the dam. Therefore, the Director General, GSI was asked to constitute an Expert Group for a critical reappraisal of the safety aspects of Tehri Dam taking into account the misgivings raised. This Expert Group gave its report in July, 1991 observing that the design of the dam has been subjected subsequently to a peak ground acceleration of 0.5g and found satisfactory. The Department of Mines, this month in August, 1991, observed as follows.

Based on the report of the Director General, Geological Survey of India, the Department of Mines accepts the recommendation of Prof. Jai Krishna that the proposed dam section for the Tehri Project is safe from the point of view of seismicity of the region.

On the basis of these reports the Department of Mines also considers that the following scientific studies need to be undertaken. It means that the Department of Mines while clearing it has made two observations. And whether we call them as observations or as conditions, that is a separate thing. The Department of Mines has made the following observations.

- (i) Time bound micro-seismic investigation (with the help of digital seismometers) in the Tehri area within about a year's time in order to have better estimates of the critical seismic parameters including determination of the depth of the plan of the detachments under-thrusting and estimation of Q. Value.

So, Q. value determines Prof. Brune's formula. It is a very important ingredient of Prof. Brune's formula.

If the Q. value is wrong, the whole of Brune's formula goes astray. The Depart-

ment of Mines has asked for a proper determination of Q. value.

- (ii) The design of the Dam to be tested for actual accelerogram. That means the peak ground acceleration which has been estimated at 0.5 g.

For the purpose of its clearance, certain presumptions were made. Those presumptions have to be checked out by these two conditions of the Department of Mines.

- (iii) The design of the Dam to be tested for actual accelerogram of the Gazli-the Gazli earth quake aspect is the worst case scenario aspect, it is the worst scenario for peak ground acceleration higher than 0.5 g just to test the stability of the design.

The studies should be designed and carried out in coordination between Geological Survey of India, National Geo-Physical Research Institute (NGRI) and Tehri Hydro Development Corporation. If the results of the above studies necessitate any modification of the design, the same could be taken care of by the concerned authorities.

The Department of Power has agreed to fund these studies.

For the time being the Project authorities propose to continue with the present design on the plea that it would be able to withstand the seismic forces.

As far rehabilitation is concerned, an observation was made and I would like to say something on that. I will say some points for the benefit of the House. The total submergence is 112 villages plus Tehri town. The hon. Members who hail from Tehri. I suppose, will have to look for another abode.

The Power Generation is 2000 MW at Tehri and 400 MW at Koteshwar. This will be the installed capacity, but the firm power will be 487 MW. this is a Hydel Project. So, it will

be used for peaking. The Irrigation potential as envisaged by the Project authorities is 2.7 lakh ha of additional land and Stabilisation of irrigation where irrigation is not adequate or to sustain it. 6.04 lakh ha. 3000 cusec of drinking water has to come to Delhi. The Project cost on 1990 cost is Rs. 3500 crores. This is on the prices prevailing in 1990. There is an environmental cost which, for the time being, has not been taken into consideration. As far as life of the Dam is concerned, there is a presumption being taken on Siltation and Assumed sediment rate by the Project authorities is 14.5 ha m per 100 km<sup>2</sup> per year. The CAG has observed that cost-benefit ratio has reduced from 1:11.7 to 1:1.349 in 1986. I do not know if any cost benefit ratio has been done after 1986. Uptill now, an expenditure of about Rs. 600 crores has been incurred, Rs. 450 crores has been incurred on the power components and Rs. 150 crores roughly has been incurred on the irrigation component. There is a provision in the current plan. This Project has not yet got the P.I.B. clearance. It is not correct to say that my Department is sitting back and not monitoring it.

I will just read out the last para of the conditions of the clearance which was given by my Ministry while approving this project. The hon. Member has said that we have not given clearance, that is not correct. We have given a conditional clearance. Our condition was very categorical and it says:

"The completion of studies, formulation of action plans and their implementation will be scheduled in such a way that their execution is *paripassu*, that means at the same time, with the engineering works failing which the engineering works would be brought to a halt without any extraneous considerations. These conditions will be enforced, among others, under the provisions of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986."  
Now

Now, the status of these conditions is as follows:-

MR. CHAIRMAN: Will you take more time?

SHRI KAMAL NATH: Sir, I was just trying to be as elaborate as possible for the benefit of Members. It is up to you. If you allow me more time, I will take, if you do not, I will not.

MR. CHAIRMAN: If the House agrees, we will extend the time by few minutes so that we can have a complete reply.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes, Sir.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAJVEER SINGH (Aonla): Sir, let this be completed. This is a very important matter

[*English*]

SHRI KAMAL NATH: Sir, the items which were a part of the conditional clearance, I will very briefly dwell on those as to what happened and what is their current status. Those are: the safety aspects and the design of the dam. The design of the dam had to be approved by the Ministry of Mines. The Ministry of Mines has given clearance on the design of the dam, subject to those conditions. The question is when those conditions are fulfilled, whether they will require modifications in the design or not. The Tehri Dam authorities have stated that any modifications required in the design of the Dam arising out of those two studies to be carried out will be made. So after the High Level Committee gave its Report in April, 1991 with a dissent note of Prof. Gaur, subsequently the Department of Mines have conveyed that the design is acceptable with these two conditions. Where rehabilitation is concerned, a study had to be carried out. We have yet to receive comprehensive proposals on rehabilitation. The question was what will be a family unit whether the head of the family will be the unit or the head of the family plus the major sons will be treated as a unit. This is still being debated. The comprehen-

[Sh. Kamal Nath]

sive proposal for rehabilitation on the basis of a study by an outside agency has not yet been received by my Ministry.

SHRI BHUWAN CHANDRAKHANDURI: Let us first clear the design aspect. Other things can be incidental.

DR. ASIM BALA: This is a very technical matter, Sir.....(*Interruptions*)

SHRI KAMAL NATH: I am trying to translate in comprehensible language.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Ram Naik kindly give him an opportunity to simplify. Let him complete.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR (Bareilly): Sir, the hon. Minister is replying to all question except rehabilitation. He should also reply to rehabilitation.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He is coming to that.

[*English*]

SHRI KAMAL NATH: Sir, I am very happy that the hon. Member from the BJP is joining me on this...(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: No disturbance please. Let him complete. You have every right to ask questions afterwards.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: Sir, I will get to the design aspect straightaway.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please tell briefly.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: I would be very brief if it suffices them. Sir, as far as the design aspect is concerned, the hon. Member has brought out the Defence dimension to this, about current Defence capabilities and how this dam could be destroyed. One of our conditions was the Disaster Management Plan, that is, what happens if there is a

breach. The Disaster Management Plan which was to be submitted, which was one of the conditions, has yet not been submitted. I do not know at what stage it is.

The other aspect is what are the seismic forces; whether it will be 7.2 or 8.5M2. Technically this has been gone into by the Ministry of Mines and after having considered this aspect, Prof. Jaikrishna has given a report. After Jaikrishna's report, the GSI has considered it. The Ministry of Mines has taken all these aspects into consideration. So, my Ministry is not concerned with the designing of the dam, let us be very clear about this.

SHRI BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI: Why only Mr. Jaikrishna all the time has been asked from first one to the last one? Why not from anybody else?

SHRI MUKUL BALKRISHNA WASNIK: They are interested only in 'Jai Ram', don't say Jaikrishna. (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: No cross talk please. Let him complete. Please do not disturb the Minister.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: All these points were examined by the Ministry of Mines and they, in their wisdom, thought that the G.S.I. Report-with Professor Jaikrishna agreeing to it is good and have accepted it. They have asked for two studies to be carried out. This has happened just this month. Where the design aspect is concerned, there is no doubt that this is a seismic region. It is because of this being a highly seismic region that the Ministry of Environment and Forest had laid down these conditions. These conditions were laid out at the time of giving the approval. We are looking forward to the fulfilling of these conditions and I can only assure the House that we will not overlook any of the safety factors on this.

SHRI BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI: You have given it as 8.5. (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Just a minute. Shri Khanduri, please resume your seat. I have received notices from three hon. Members to ask questions on this. Let them ask the questions on this and then you will ask the question and then we shall see what is to be done. I have received notices from hon. Shri Rabi Ray.....

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MUKUL BALKRISHNA WASNIK: Sir, please add my name also. *(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: According to the rules, one is required to give notice in writing, to the Secretary General that he wants to ask the question and only then those Members who have given advance intimation can ask the question. Now Shri Rabi Ray, Shri Santosh Kumar Gangwar and Shri Manabendra Shah.....

SHRI MUKUL BALKRISHNA WASNIK: Sir, with you in the Chair, there can be some relaxation.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let us see what is to be done. Let us go according to the rules. We have already decided that till this discussion is over, the time of the House is to be extended. That, we have already decided. We have received notices from three hon. Members—Shri Rabi Ray, Shri Santosh Kumar Gangwar and Shri Manabendra Shah—who will ask the questions first; the Minister will reply, and then if Shri Khanduri has any questions he will ask.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Not at this stage. Let us go by rules.

DR. R. MALLU (Nagar Kurnool): It will not have any relevance.....

MR. CHAIRMAN: Probably the question which you want to ask, will be asked by somebody who has already given the notice.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let those Members who have given notices ask the questions first. Now Shri Rabi Ray.

SHRI RABI RAY (Kendrapada): Sir, I think this issue is not being considered with due seriousness. I congratulate Shri Kamal Nath for having done his homework well. I also appreciate that he admits the responsibility of Ministry of Environment and Forests. On the day this matter was first raised in this House and due to which this half-an-hour discussion is being held, Shri Kamal Nath had courageously declared that he was

*[English]*

a Minister who would keep a vigil on the Ministry of Mines and other Ministries which are involved in the construction of this Tehri Dam

*[Translation]*

I would have been glad had he not brought technical aspects. My first question is whether it is not a fact that the conditionalities under which the permission was granted initially was on the basis of facts collected forcibly. We are grateful to Shrimati Indira Gandhi because she had got a survey done in this connection. This is a very big dam. After the survey, the Ministry of Environment decided to abandon the project. Sir, you may also please listen.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am listening. Please ask your question.

SHRI RABI RAY: Earlier, the Government was of the opinion that this dam should not be constructed. Later, when the U.S.S.R. offered Rs. 2000 crores as aid for this project, the opinion changed. We are grateful to the Soviet President for having made this offer but this matter concerns the entire country. Sir, I would like to remind the hon. Minister that he had said that Delhi also lies within the seismic zone. The areas of Haridwar and Rishikesh are also bound to be

[Sh. Rabi Ray]

affected I want to say that had Rs. 2000 crores not been received, the decision taken by Shrimati Indira Gandhi to abandon the construction of this dam would have been adhered to. Is Shri Kamal Nath aware that the Environment Assessment Committee has said that-

[English]

"Taking into consideration the geological and seismic setting, the risks and hazards, ecological and social impacts accompanying the project, the costs and benefits expected, and after a careful examination of the information and data available, the Committee has come to the unanimous conclusion that the Tehri Dam project as proposed should not be taken up as it does not merit environmental clearance."

I would like to encourage Kamal Nath ji to stick to the stand of his Ministry. Why does he deflect from this? I say, he is deflecting from this.

[Translation]

Sir, I am always every punctual. The estimated cost at present is Rs. 2,000 crores but escalation in costs could raise this figure to Rs. 20,000 crores. The so-called conditions attached to the proposal have not been accepted till now and the work on the project is going on so far Rs. 66 crores have been spent.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What information do you need from him now?

SHRI RABI RAY: I would like to say that this is purely a political issue, there should be no mention of mines in it because the reply to the complaint by Dr. Gaur was not given by the Ministry of Mines and the mover of the Motion has already said that a well-known seismologist has already warned-

[English]

Don't go forward about this:

[Translation]

This is a question of life and death for the nation. When the hon. Minister also agrees that the Government should have a total view of the overall situation, I would like to say that besides being a Minister he is also a representative of the Government and so he should make a statement on behalf of the Government. When he has already agreed before us, this august House that this should definitely not happen. These conditions have not been fulfilled. Then we should know that these conditions will not be fulfilled in future also. Lastly, my question is

[English]

Does he invoke the Environment Protection Act and abandon the project?

[Translation]

Through you, I would like to warn him today because

[English]

he should keep a vigil as a Minister of Environment and Forests.

[Translation]

The reference given of the Ministry of Mines is misleading. My only request is that-

[English]

let him take up courage in both hands and tell the House today that he is going to invoke the Environment Protection Act so as to abandon the project, as his Ministry has already taken the lead in this respect.

MR. CHAIRMAN: First, let all the questions be asked. Then, you can reply.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: Sir, I will be answering the whole gamut of them together.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It will save the time also.

[Translation]

SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR (Bareilly): Sir, much has been said about this in the House as well as outside. Rs. 450 crores were spent between 1972 and 1990 and in 1990 the Committee said that this project is not viable. Later, the person who was project consultant was appointed expert and his report was taken. I shall not touch upon the technical aspect and even the public is not interested in going into technical details. The people want to know as to what is our achievement. I think U.P. is getting a raw deal. It has been said that the cost of this project has escalated to Rs. 4000 crores between 1972 and 1990. I have the feeling that U.P. will not get anything out of it. This issue will move around politicians like a ball and U.P. will not benefit in any way. The decision in case of this project will have to be taken after careful consideration of all aspects, otherwise there will be a great loss. I feel that besides the hon. Minister the hon. Energy Minister and the hon. Minister of Mines should also have been present here so that a decision could be taken on this matter.

Sir, I have to make just one submission. A lot has been discussed about this between 1972 and 1990. I would like the hon. Minister to clarify matters regarding the future of this project and the final decision proposed to be taken. He should not form another committee and then again change the government's stand. I have no hesitation in saying that there appears to be some foreign hand behind the delays being caused to this project. Hurdles are deliberately being created to manipulate the award of the contract to certain parties. My hon. friends have asked questions in respect of all aspects from the hon. Minister. I would like to know from the hon. Minister if U.P. stands to gain in any way? if electricity is made available to U.P. after 50 years, then U.P. will not be able to make progress. We want an early decision in the matter and the people of U.P. must know what benefits they can expect from this project.

[English]

SHRI MANABENDRA SHAH (Tehri-Garhwal): Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is a recognised thing in advanced countries that no dam is allowed to be constructed unless the disaster management programme is made. The hon. Minister has just now said that no disaster management programme has so far come to him. Therefore, how was this Tehri Dam constructed when the pre-condition had not been fulfilled and more so, the disaster management programme had not come before the Ministry, before the Government and before this House?

The second question that I would like to ask is this. If a war breaks out, then the frontal areas are now not attacked first only the belly is attacked. So, I am not asking questions on environment; I am not asking questions on rehabilitation and I am not asking questions on earthquake potentials. But, if there is a war, and when the missiles are fired on Tehri Dam, then there will be a great devastation. Has the Government considered this aspect irrespective of whether it is earthquake prone or not, whether rehabilitation has been satisfactory or not or whether environmental conditions have been fulfilled or not? Once a war breaks out and when the belly is attacked, you can understand what repercussions it will have on our operation. So, this aspect has to be very seriously considered.

Lastly, it is obvious that there is a tug-of-war amongst various Ministries. If Government pass the buck to the House, I think this House can very well accept to have a Parliamentary Committee to go into all the aspects. So, will the Minister agree to have a Parliamentary Committee go into all the aspects? These are my questions.

DR. R. MALLU: Sir, I do not want to ask a question, but I want to give some information.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am not allowing you now. First, let the Members who have given notices ask questions..

SHRI BHUWAN CHANDRA KHAN-DURI: Sir, in the reply, the Minister has said that his Ministry had given a direction that the design will be at the level of 8.5 m. Now, he had said that it had been accepted as 7.5 m. How can there be a change now?

Secondly, I had asked a question and it has not been replied by the Minister. Is there any scope for improvement in the design on the ground? If there is space only for 1,100 metres foundation? It is constructing a foundation for a two-storeyed house and then building 20 on it? Let the Minister clarify this also. (*Interruptions*)

DR. R. MALLU: I want to give my impressions to the hon. Minister.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Kindly listen to me. Rules provide that those who have not given notice are not entitled to ask the question.

DR. R. MALLU: I do not want to put any question. But I want to tell something about the dam.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You must give a notice whatever you may like to ask.

DR. R. MALLU: I am given to understand that already Government has spent Rs. 600 crores on the construction of the Tehri Hydro-electric Dam.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I agree with your concern. You cannot go beyond the Rules. Ultimately we have to follow the rules.

DR. R. MALLU: I want to say something about these necessity of the Dam to be completed immediately without further delay. I want to say something about this dam.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: Sir, Hon. Rabi Ray Ji feels that there is a domination in courage which I earlier had. Let me assure him that there is no erosion in my courage from the day I answered the question till today.

I completely share the concern espe-

cially on the points made out by the hon. Members with regard to the safety and defence aspects of it.

The first point I have to answer which has been raised by hon. Rabi Ray Ji is that I would very emphatically state that I shall not permit any compromise in the conditions which may lead to any serious consequences on the stability of the Dam and the safety of the Dam. We are not going to compromise on these conditions. These conditions are not put as a matter of routine.

This is a major Project. Several Committees had gone into it. As I said, it was on the anvil from 1972.

These conditions which were put were put after very careful consideration.

There will not be any compromise on these conditions.

With regard to the Defence aspect of it, I am not aware of this.

My Ministry made no reference to the Defence Ministry on this.

If the Members so desire, we are willing to make a reference to the Defence Ministry on this to find out because we do not get into a project which has major defence ramifications.

I do not know whether the Power Ministry went into it. But I think they must have.

There is a procedure for certain Projects to get clearance from Defence angle. I do not know.

But my Ministry did not get in touch with the Defence Ministry for clarification. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI (Jhansi): Sir, please ask the hon. Minister to give replies to the questions that have al-

ready been raised. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI KAMAL NATH: Sir, even those who have not put questions are asking for replies. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI RABI RAY: Sir, reply to question put by Dr. Gaur has not yet been given. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI: I am on a point of order. Hon. Members were permitted to ask questions and everyone was interested in asking questions on this very important issue. (*Interruptions*) Now when replies are being sought the hon. Minister should give clear-cut answers.

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): I have a point to ask.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Do you also have a Point of Order on the same point or on some other point? I would like to know this so that I can rule it out.

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM: Sir, I am on the same point. Normally, we have adopted the system - in the matter of Half-an-Hour discussion - that by a particular time-limit in the morning - by 11 O' Clock - those who wish to join in the discussion and raise questions should give their names and it is those who would be called now to participate. The others, it is expected, would not intervene. This is done in order to facilitate the technique that within half-an-hour, we can finish the matter.

Secondly, normally when a Minister is on his feet and he is talking, we do not stand up and interrupt on a regular basis. Mine is a request, through you, Sir, to all Members

that they can always request the Minister to yield and ask questions because certain comments are being made about it which is worrying me.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Your observations should be note by all.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let me complete my ruling on the point of order. Those who have asked questions have already given the notices and those Members only have asked questions. That is the first point. The second point is about the Minister's observations. You have raised a valid point. I would request the Members not to disturb the Minister. If you want to say, you can say. He will yield the floor and then you can ask questions.

SHRI MUKUL BALKRISHNA WASNIK: Sir, I think the point of order of the Member has been over-ruled.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: Sir, I thank you for your ruling. Before I finish it, I am told I have not answered the points. I am still in the process of answering it.

MR: CHAIRMAN: Please try to be brief so that the replied can be understood by them.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: I can be very brief. The Defence Ministry was approached for purposes of Defence clearance and information sought was regarding number of roads etc. to be submerged. But no reference has been made to the Defence Ministry from an attack angle. So, I just wanted to give this information. The question of the validity or propriety of-whatever be it - appointing prof. Jai Krishna was raised. I am sorry, I got a little bit confused. It is Prof. Jai Krishna...(*Interruptions*) I am confused between Jayaram and Jayakrishna... (*Interruptions*)



SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE  
(Jhalawar): Sir, I just take a minute.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Do you want the  
Minister to yield the floor to you?

SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE: I  
would love it, if he would do it.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: Yes, Sir, I yield the  
floor.

SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE: Sir,  
it is very gentlemanly of you and the hon.  
Minister who have given me this opportunity  
to speak. But I believe that the Minister is  
throwing so much dust into the eyes of all the  
Members who are sitting here. There are so  
many dams and projects that he is con-  
nected with and that is why he is confused  
with the name of the people concerned with  
them. He has stated a lot of things and the  
other Members have also put so many things  
together to him. Ultimately, we have not  
been able to get the crux of the matter. All I  
can say is that he has given a long speech.  
In the middle of the speech, what I can gather  
from it is that he has stated that Rs. 600  
crores have been spent.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please don't stretch  
too much. If you want to say something,  
please say.

SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE: He  
has stated that a sum of Rs. 600 crores has  
been spent and a lot of water is coming to  
Delhi; the land is going to get irrigated etc.  
But after having spent this much of money,  
these benefits are going to come from it. All  
of us are worried about environment. But we  
don't think the development should be  
stopped.

This is what I feel.

[*Translation*]

It is said that the Environment Ministry is  
holding everyone to ransom. Please let us  
know the names of the people who have

written to him. It would be better if the work  
is executed.

SHRI MUKUL BALKRISHNA WASNIK:  
Sir, all the information about the person  
being referred to should be given to the  
House so that we can also understand. The  
hon. Minister should also give full informa-  
tion about the person who was appointed as  
an expert.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I would just suggest  
to the Minister that those who are interested  
in getting information should contact the  
Minister. You may kindly pass on the infor-  
mation to them.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: Thank you, Sir. I  
will be very brief. There is nothing confiden-  
tial or secret in this matter. I will, very willingly  
give any information which hon. Members  
may want on this. There is nothing secret.

So, I will very willingly give them any infor-  
mation they want. In conclusion, I only like to say  
that my Ministry will not be compromising or  
yielding on any of the safety aspects or on  
any of the conditions if they have any impli-  
cations on safety or threat to the region or on  
the ultimate danger which the construction  
of these dam may lead to.

(*Interruptions*)

DR. R. MALLU: I think, I can speak now  
because others have spoken.....

(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: We will do like this.  
You please take your seat.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will try to accomo-  
date you. You kindly resume your seat.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH (Rajgarh): All  
the Members who want to ask any question,  
they should visit the ante-room in the Par-

yayaran Bhavan of the Minister's chamber. (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let us not make it like this. You please sit down. The situation is like this. As I have already told you that the rules do not provide Members to ask questions. But as a very very special case and in order that there should be no precedent, I am allowing you to ask one question. This is an exception to the rule and this will not be treated as a precedent. Only one Member can ask the question.

DR. R. MALLU: I just want to express my views. Though I am not technically qualified to understand what he has spoken, yet I could understand one thing after hearing about the technical knowledge about this dam. I am given to understand that there is lot of electricity that is going to come for our country. I am also given to understand that there is lot of land that is going to come for irrigation purpose. Another thing which I have understood is that the drinking water is going to be supplied to the Delhi people as the Delhi people are suffering due to lack of water. These three things, I think, in my view, are very important things. Our country needs lot of electricity. It is also needed for irrigation purpose.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Do you want the Minister to reply?

DR. R. MALLU: The Government has

already spent Rs. 600 crores. Keeping all these things in view and after going through the report by checking and re-checking, all these things have come to the notice. I would like to request the hon. Minister that the clearance for this dam is to be given in the interest of the country. Somebody was saying, "if this dam breaks out, what will happen. "There are so many dams constructed in India. If you think of Pralaya. (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Kindly ask your question.

DR. R. MALLU: No question. I wanted to tell the Minister about all these things.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: If you do not want to ask any question, you please resume your seat. There is nothing on which the Minister can reply to you.

As I have said, I have made one exception to the rule and that also will not be a precedent quoted subsequently.

Now the House stands adjourned to meet again tomorrow at 11.00 A.M.

18.29 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, August 30, 1991/ Bhadra 8, 1913 (Saka)*