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Friday, May 24, 1990  
Jyaishta 3, 1912 (Saka)

# LOK SABHA DEBATES (English Version)

**Second Session  
(Ninth Lok Sabha)**



*(Vol. VI contains Nos. 41 to 50)*

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT  
NEW DELHI**

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## LOK SABHA DEBATES

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### LOK SABHA

Thursday, May, 24, 1990/Jyaistha 3, 1912  
(Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

### ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[Translation]

#### Fire incidents in Delhi

+  
\*963. SHRI UTTAM RATHOD:  
SHRI HARI KEWAL PRASAD:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of incidents of outbreak of fire in Delhi during the current year so far;

(b) the causes of fire, the number of persons injured and killed in these fire incidents and the extent of loss caused to property; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government for rehabilitation of fire victims?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMED SAYEED): (a) 2261 incidents of fire took place in Delhi from

1st January, 1990 to 30th April, 1990.

(b) The causes of fire have generally been found to be:

1. Electoral short-circuit;
2. Overloading of electric installations;
3. Leakage of cooking gas;
3. Industrial processing;
4. Careless smoking.

The number of persons from the public who died in these fires is 13 and those injured is 18. The extent of loss caused in all these fires has not been determined.

(c) Government have been providing *ex-gratia* relief where warranted.

[English]

SHRI UTTAM RATHOD: While replying to this question, I would like to know whether the Government have considered only the towering inferno or you have also undergone to take some trouble to study the causes of fire in *jhuggi jhonparis* because there have been so many *jhuggi jhonpari* accidents. What were the reasons? I am interested in knowing that and not about the high buildings.

SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED: As far as *jhuggi jhonparis* are concerned, generally reasons are not known. As you know, there can be many causes of fire.

There are many reasons. Reasons are not known. Accidental fires are also there. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI UTTAM RATHOD: I have still not received the answer to my first question, I had asked about the causes of the fire.

MR. SPEAKER: Mufti Saheb, he asked whether you have got the matter investigated.

SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED: Investigation was conducted to know whether there was any sabotage in these incidents, but it was found that no such thing was there. The Jhuggi Jhopris were not set ablaze deliberately by anyone and it was just an accident like any other fire accidents.

SHRI UTTAM RATHOD: It has been observed that during the last one and a half months, five fire incidents have taken place in the areas where Jhuggi Jhoparis are located. It is surprising that the Minister has replied to the questions pertaining to the big buildings but he has not found any sabotage in respect of the fire in jhuggi jhoparis. Thousands of huts are burnt, loss worth millions of rupees is suffered and people are rendered homeless but he does not pay any attention to it. I fail to understand why the Government could not established the cause of fire.

Whether it is not true that when mucslesmen are not paid their weekly, they set ablaze jhuggis? Have you not found any such incident?

SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED: We investigated into the matter through Delhi Police in order to see if some people were involved in these incidents but no such thing could be proved.

SHRI JAG PAL SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the manner in which the hon. Home Minister has replied to this question of grave consequence shows that he has not got any investigation conducted no behalf of the

Government, into the fire accident especially that of jhuggi jhoparis. Had he got any such investigation done, then this house should have been informed of the cause which lead to fire in the jhuggi jhopris. Although the cause has not been revealed, yet it is a fact that there must be some causes which lead to these fire incidents.

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Minister has already said that police have investigated into the matter, you ask the question.

SHRI JAG PAL SINGH: I am asking question. Will the hon. Minister enlighten me and the House whether the cause of this fire is the connivance between the bureaucrats and the colonisers? I do not want to impute any motives to any political party but this doubt crops up on the basis of news reports as to whether the colonisers and bureaucrats are conniving in this activity. The way in which the unauthorised colonies and jhuggi-jhopris are being set ablaze creates a suspicions as if this is being done to grab those sites.

SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Government has provided assistance to reconstruct huts in those areas where they were destroyed by fire and, therefore, the involvement of the colonisers is not established as the cause of this fire. You must have seen that since the huts are constructed very close to each other and since they are in cluster, the fire raged in one area on account of some inflammable material spreads rapidly to all the areas. (*Interruptions*)

KUMARIMAYAWATI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, a probe into the incidents of fire in the jhuggi jhopris of Delhi through Delhi Police was conducted but the cause of these fire incidents could not be established. I would like to inform the House that between 14th to 30th April, nearly 17,000 huts were reduced to ashes in Delhi and more than one lakh people were rendered homeless. When a fire broke out in the Gandhi Gali of Sadar Bazar on the 16th of April, a special inquiry committee was set up in the old secretariat



for investigation but ironically, not a single such committee has been formed in the old secretariat to investigate into the fire incidents, which gutted thousands of huts. A dharna is being staged by the Bahujan Samaj Party outside the old secretariat and our demand is that, to conduct an investigation into the fire incidents, an enquiry committee should be set up in this regard as was done in respect of Gandhi Gali. In that case, action was taken immediately because of the fact that businessmen and influential people were involved whereas no enquiry committee has been set up till date to investigate into the outbreak of fire which gutted the huts of the people belonging to weaker sections. I would like to mention that, ever since the Bahujan Samaj Party started a dharna outside old secretariat, the fire incidents in the slums of Delhi have almost stopped, because it has not been realised that the weaker sections have awakened. (*Interruptions*)

I would like to know as to why no investigation has been conducted so far? Will an enquiry committee be set up to investigate into the incidents in which the Jhuggis of the people belonging to weaker sections were gutted?

**SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is necessary to get an inquiry conducted to know the cause of fire in the jhuggis where people belonging to weaker sections live. Fire incidents have taken place in different colonies and there is no conspiracy in it. I had directed the police commissioner to investigate fully and the enquiry has revealed that no sabotage was involved.

If you talk of fire incidents in Vigyan Bhawan and Sadar Bazar, certain preventive steps were taken but still a fire broke out there. If fire breaks out even after taking all the preventive measures, it definitely required investigation. As regards jhuggi jhopris, poor people live in these units, they use chullas and once fire breaks out at one place it engulfs the entire area. I want to assure the hon. Members that we have got the matter investigated fully and no one has been found guilty. (*Interruptions*)

**SHRI TARIF SINGH:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, the moment the new Government announced that they would issue ration cards to jhuggi jhopari dwellers, Congressmen in collusion with the police constructed some new jhuggis. When ration cards were not issued to the people belonging to Congress, who had got the jhuggis constructed and had spent money, they planned to set the jhuggis afire, with the aim that it would attract the attention of the Government and they would issue ration cards. They will also get the money. A fire incident took place in Jawalपुरi PUC market. (*Interruptions*)

There were certain wholesale traders as well as retailers in the PUC market, where the fire broke out. The big traders set the place ablaze to remove small traders from that place. This is the fourth incident. Whether the hon. Home Minister will order an inquiry into it? I myself visited the spot. The people from Congress did not allow us to talk to the people and they hooted us. Whether, it will be looked into?

**SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED:** Sir, I have already stated that it has been investigated. No group or person could be identified who might have sparked off the fire.

**SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, as per my information, prior to November 1989 whenever a fire incident occurred, the Delhi Administration used to pay Rs. 250/- per jhuggi. The new Government has increased the amount to Rs. 500/- I want to know whether Government propose to provide relief like bread or cereals to jhuggi jhopari dwellers in case of breaking out of fire?

Besides, according to press reports in the fire that broke out near Samaypur Badali, there was nothing in the huts and unoccupied jhuggis were burnt. Police nabbed 3-4 people as per the information available with me. Police gave a statement that it was their duty to help the jhuggi jhopari dwellers. This can happen at other places also. Are you thinking in terms of getting an impartial

magisterial inquiry conducted as to how so many jhuggi jhoparis were gutted.

**SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, jhuggis are generally constructed without proper permission. They do not have proper approval of the Government. Basic minimum needs like water supply, sanitation, roads are not available there. The Government has to rehabilitate them after the fire incidents. On one issue, I agree with the hon. Member that we shall have to take special steps to ensure that fire incidents do not recur in these localities and we want to do something in this regard.

**SHRIMATI JAYWANTI NAVINCHANDRA MEHTA:** In reply to the question, the hon. Minister has said that 2261 fire incidents have taken place between 1st January and 30th April. This is an aggregate. I would like to know the details of incidents of fire in jhuggi jhoparis. How many accidents took place on account of bursting of LP Gas cylinders and how many due to short-circuits? It is essential to have separate details of the jhuggi-jhonpris where fire broke out and where they were set ablaze deliberately. The Government has not given a reply as to the amount of ex-gratia payment given to those who suffered losses. He has stated that the Government is extending ex-gratia payment where-ever it is necessary. How much compensation has been paid to the thirteen persons who were killed and to those eighteen persons who were injured, separately?

**SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED:** He has asked several questions. Previously when fire broke out in jhuggi jhonpris Rs. 250/- were given as compensation but this amount has now been enhanced to Rs. 250/- were given as compensation but this amount has now been enhanced to Rs. 500/- wherever there was loss e.g. in Sadar Bazar and in other areas.....

*(Interruptions)*

**SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED:** I do not have separate figures of the jhuggi jhoparis, I shall collect them and inform you.

**SHRIMATI JAYWANTI NAVINCHANDRA MEHTA:** These are the incidents of Delhi and the Government do not have full information even about these incident. It is not a reply to say that information will be collected. How much money has been given to those injured and how much to the next of kin of those killed and what measures have been adopted to check such incidents in future?

**MR. SPEAKER:** He will explain it.

**SHRI J.P. AGARWAL (Chandni Chowk):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I had raised this issue earlier also that the people living in jhuggis do not get any help from the Delhi Administration despite their repeated requests in this regard. No matter what report is sent to you by the Administration, the fact is that no money has been given to the persons whose JHUGGIS had burnt as a result of which they have not been able to construct their shelters. You will not get any report in this regard. Another issue is that the shopkeepers of Sadar Bazar, whose shops got burnt had in past requested the insurance company to insure their shops but the company refused to do that. I had raised this issue earlier also. There are several issues like this due to which there is much resentment among the people. I would like to know from the hon. Minister about the decision taken by the Government on the issues which I had raised earlier. I had raised the following questions:—

- (a) Would the hon. Minister ask the Insurance Company to insure the shops of Sadar Bazar?
- (b) Whether any money was given to the people living in Juggies
- (c) Whether any custom-duty has been imposed on fire fighting equipments and if so, there should be no custom duty on such equipments as there are life saving equipments.

**SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED:** Total relief given so far amount to Rs. forty three lakhs eighty seven thousand, two

hundred and fifty. Rs. one lakh and thirty thousands were given to the next of the kin of the deceased while those who were injured, were given relief ranging from Rs. five hundred to Rs. three thousand each. Details are given below:

Samaipur	28000/-
Wazirpur	3,54,000/-
Rohini	1,30000/-
Shantivan	10,77000/-
Sahbad	5500/-
Shahdara	1,25000/-
Patelnagar	8000/-
Kirtinagar	72500/-
Wazirpur	40000/-
Adarshnagar	5,93500/-
Geeta Colony	1,25000/-
Motiyakhan	7,975000/-
Shahbad	6,66500/-
Badli	1,13000/-
Silampur	34000/-
Jahangirpuri	3,275000/-

SHRI J.P. AGARWAL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, please get me a copy of these details. The details of the total number of beneficiaries and the amount given to each individual should be given.

MR. SPEAKER: He has already given the details.

SHRI KALKA DAS: Mr. Speaker, Sir, there has been a series of fire-incidents in Delhi the details of which have been given by the Hon'ble Home Minister just now. In this

connection I would like to tell something about Motia Khan area my constituency. A disastrous fire had broken out there, and the hon. Minister of Urban Development accompanied by the Minister of State of Home Affairs had visited the site, I would like to know the total number of persons affected in that fire-incident. I had a personal talk with the hon.. Lieutenant Governor in this connection. As per my information nine children and two women were burnt to death in this fire-incident. I had urged him for ordering a CBI enquiry into the incident besides giving rupees one lakh to the next of the kin of the dead and rupees twenty thousand to each of the affected person. So I would like to know the details of relief given to the victims of fire.

SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED: I have already laid the details on the table of the House (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

PROF. SAVITHRI LAKSHMANAN: Please allow me to speak Sir. In my residence also, there was a fire accident. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I did not know that. I will call you.

[*Translation*]

SHRI KALKA DAS: It has been stated by the Hon'ble Minister that the details have since been laid on the table of the House. But here I would like to know whether or not my demand to give rupees one lakh to the next of the kin of the deceased and twenty thousands to each affected person has been conceded.

SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED: We will consider his suggestion.

[*English*]

PROF. SAVITHRI LAKSHMANAN: Sir, I am residing in Flat No. 139 of South Avenue. On 20th May, around 10.45 PM, there was a fire in the bathroom of my residence

due to short circuit. Colleagues from my own State, namely, Prof. K.V. Thomas Mr. Basheer, Mr. P.A. Antony and others came to my help to put out the fire, even before the CPWD people arrived. Now, my question is whether or not the government will issue orders to revamp all the flats without waiting for our requests as fire may not restrict itself to only one flat. Will you please issue order in this regard?

**SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED:** There are clear directions that in respect of high-rise buildings, certain procedures have to be followed, certain directives have to be followed, and what are the fire preventive measures which have to be taken. But in some buildings, those measures are not being taken. We are very serious about it. We are taking action against them. Even certain Government buildings have no proper fire preventive measures.

The suggestion of the hon. Member is with regard to Government buildings. Generally, wherever Government buildings are there, it is ensured that fire preventive measures are taken. (*Interruptions*)

**MR. SPEAKER:** No interruptions please. Please sit down.

[*Translation*]

**SHRI HARI KEWAL PRASAD:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, in the details laid on the table of the House by the hon. Minister, it is mentioned that certain amounts as reliefs have been given to the persons whose Jhuggis were gutted in the said fire incident. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the amounts said to have been paid to the victims were actually paid to them. And further, will he order an enquiry into those cases where affected persons are yet to be paid this amount to find out the reasons therefore. Secondly, I would like to know whether he will give necessary directions to the administration to rehabilitate those jhuggi dwellers who have been rendered homeless as a result of this fire.

**MR. SPEAKER:** This question has al-

ready been replied by the hon. Minister, perhaps, you did not listen to him properly.

**SHRI HARI KEWAL PRASAD:** My question is whether the hon. Minister will order an enquiry into those cases where no amount has so far been paid to the affected persons. They have not been paid any amount by any official.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Please sit down, the hon. Minister is answering.

**SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED:** The Government has given rupees 500 to each person whose Jhuggis was burnt, we have not received any complaint regarding non-payment of relief to any affected person. The hon. Member may bring such instance, if any, to our notice. (*Interruptions*)

**MR. SPEAKER:** Bimalji, you please sit down. I shall allow you to speak at the appropriate time.

[*English*]

#### Krishi Vigyan Kendras

\*964. **SHRIBALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any decision to open Krishi Vigyan Kendras in all the districts in the country;

(b) if so, when these are likely to be established; and

(c) the reasons for delay in this regard?

[*Translation*]

**THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI DEVI LAL):** (a) to (c). The policy of the Government is to open Krishi Vigyan Kendras in various districts of the country as per the availability of funds.

**SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL:** Mr. Speaker Sir, we are not sure about the

present Government's seriousness for the agriculture although it talks much of that. The Government in its policy had already decided to open at least one Agriculture Science Centre in each district of the country. In this context, I would like to know the number of districts in which Krishi Vigyan Kendras have been opened so far, the number of districts in which Krishi Vigyan Kendras are proposed to be opened this year and the money provided in the present budget for this purpose.

**SHRI NITISH KUMAR:** Mr. Speaker, Sir a total number of 105 Krishi Vigyan Kendras have been opened in 103 districts of the country so far. As a matter of policy the National Commission on Agriculture had recommended for the opening of Krishi Vigyan Kendra in every district of the country by 2000 A.D. The present Government has accepted this recommendation in principle. Now the only problem is that of availability of money. I was not satisfied by the answer given this morning in this regard. So I immediately talked to Shri Devi Lal, the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Agriculture. During this meeting it was decided that the Ministry of Agriculture would insist that the Planning Commission must comply with the recommendations of the National Commission on Science on this subject and the recommendation pertaining to opening Krishi Vigyan Kendra in each district by 2000 A.D. must be implemented. The Ministry of Agriculture will take active and effective initiative to see that maximum number of Krishi Vigyan Kendras are opened during the current 8th Five Year Plan. Now I think the hon. Member will be satisfied.

**SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, we wish that the hon. Minister's assurance is actually implemented. It will be welcomed by us and the farmers as well who should be happy at this development. But the existing number of Krishi Vigyan Kendras in the country is much less than its actual requirement. These centres are not able to perform their functions due to the curtailment in their budget provision. They are not getting even what they used to get

previously. As a result of this, the number of farmer beneficiaries of these centres has reduced to less than half than what it used to be in the past. In this context, I would like to know the steps being taken by the Government to see that maximum number of the farmers of the country may be benefited from these Krishi Vigyan Kendras and their number is not reduced and to provide adequate finances to these centres.

**SHRI NITISH KUMAR:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, during the Seventh Five Year Plan whatever expenditure will be incurred on Krishi Vigyan Kendras it will be borne by the Central Government through ICAR. A new policy was put forth in this regard but final decision has not been taken on it. According to the new policy for the first five years the expenditure will be borne by the Central Government and for the next five years the expenditure will be shared equally by the State Government as well as by the Central Government, but it has not yet been finalised. At present the position is that all the expenditure will be borne by the Central Government.

As far as the second part of his question is concerned it is not correct to say that only a few farmers are being imparted training in Krishi Vigyan Kendras or the activities of Kendras have been restricted due to paucity of funds. Krishi Vigyan Kendra are functioning efficiently and in fact they are becoming quite popular. Their activities in many agricultural fields are being expanded and being conducted successfully.

**SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, my question has not been replied. I had asked whether the number of Krishi Vigyan Kendras have been reduced to half due to paucity of funds and whether sufficient funds are also not available to run the remaining Centres.

**SHRI NITISH KUMAR:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, training is being imparted to farmers in these Kendras and they carry on the work of adoption administration and operational administration. The new technologies which

are evolved in the field of agriculture are propagated in those districts for which they are found suitable. The women a farmer and young farmers are being imparted training in different fields by these Kendras and the technology which is found most suitable for a particular district is put into operation by these Kendras. There are various activities of the Kendras. Their activities have not been curtailed rather their utility has been realised and their activities have been increased.

[*English*]

SHRI K.S. RAO: Sir, the population of the country is doubling almost every 30 years.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr Rao, you always give some information.

SHRI K.S. RAO: Yes, Sir. But the Government itself has provided the information that almost one million hectare of land is being urbanised or being used for commercial and other such purposes every year. That means the land for cultivation is going down in this country. So, the only method left to us to improve the efficiency or the yield per acre of the land, is to train the farmers intensively. The farmers have now reached to a stage where they can adopt modern technology. They can learn it and they have proved on many occasions that they can improve the yield twice or thrice the present standard, if they are trained properly. This Government has made a lot of publicity that it is committed for agro-economy. Now, the hon. Minister has himself agreed that he is not satisfied with his own answer. But that is not sufficient. As it is visible, they have not made any arrangement for increasing the allocation through the Planning Commission in the Eighth Plan.

MR. SPEAKER: He is anxious.

SHRI K.S. RAO: Anxiety is not sufficient. It should be turned into action. I wish to know from the hon. Minister whether at least now in the late hour, he will impress upon not

only the Hon. Agricultural Minister but also the Cabinet and the Planning Commission to ensure that almost all the districts are provided with Krishi Vigyan Kendras in the 8th Plan positively or even earlier if possible, so that farmers can be trained to increase the production by at least three-folds by the 8th Plan.

[*Translation*]

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have already given a reply to the question raised by the hon. Member. I had stated that this matter will be seriously considered by the Planning Commission so that funds could be allotted for opening of more Krishi Vigyan Kendras in maximum number of districts during the eighth plan. We will take approval of the Planning Commission and Cabinet both as they have collective responsibility. When Government is admitting naturally an initiative will be taken by them in view of their utility.

SHRI NANI BHATTACHARYA: What are the norms for setting up a Krishi Vigyan Kendras whether these norms are being followed and whether the State-wise break-up in this regard available with you and if so, please enlighten us.

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the norms adopted so far for opening of Kendriya Vigyan Kendra, are backward areas because from the very beginning priority is being given to the backward areas. Secondly a tract of 50 acres of land should be available there and it should be a representative area for that district where every type of agricultural work is being undertaken and the crops sown in that area can be exhibited. Thirdly the facility of roads and electricity should be available there. In view of all these norms I have a list of 105 Krishi Vigyan Kendras. If hon. Member and House desire, I will furnish the state-wise break up.

SHRI CHHAVIRAMARGAL: The policy and intention of the Government is very clear. Since priority has been given to the Agricultural Sector, Government has decided

to open Krishi Vigyan Kendras at district headquarters. Madhya Pradesh is a backward state but Krishi Vigyan Kendras have been opened there even at divisional headquarter level. Whether the commissioner headquarters will be placed on top in the priority list whether provisions will be made to open a Kendra at Chambal headquarter of my constituency which is also a commissioner headquarter? Whether these kendras will be opened in Bind and Murena on priority basis?

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: It would not be possible for me to tell right now whether a Krishi Vigyan Kendra can be opened in a particular area or not. But as I have already stated priority is given to the backward areas. If the previous Government has lacked somewhere, it will be taken care of and as I have just now mentioned that during the eighth five year plan these centers will be opened at maximum number of places.

SHRI TEJ NARAYAN SINGH: How many Krishi Vigyan Kendras have been opened in Bihar so far and what is their position?

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: In Bihar 8 Krishi Vigyan Kendras have been opened so far.

SHRI TEJ NARAYAN SINGH: Please furnish state-wise breakup.

MR. SPEAKER: Don't ask for state-wise figures as hon. Minister has already stated that state-wise break up will be laid on the Table of the House.

SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD SHASTRI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, Krishi Vigyan Kendras have been opened so far only in 103 districts. It means that there are no Krishi Vigyan Kendras in three-fourth districts of the country. In view of the fact that Madhya Pradesh is the most backward State in the country and its per acres production as well as per acre productively is very low. May I know the number of Krishi Vigyan Kendras which have

been opened in Madhya Pradesh? It has been decided that by the year 2000 Krishi Vigyan Kendras will be opened in each district of the country, it means that all districts will not be covered by the next Five Year Plan. I want to know the names of the districts in which Krishi Vigyan Kendras will be opened during eighth Five Year Plan and the norms to be adopted for opening them and the number of districts where Krishi Vigyan Kendras will be set up by the final year of Eighth Five Year Plan?

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, answer to these questions have already been given.

[English]

#### Traffic Handled at Major Ports

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\*965. SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESWARI:  
SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJ:

Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the traffic handled at the 12 major ports during 1989-90 and the corresponding figures for 1988-89 and 1987-88, portwise;

(b) whether traffic handled by these ports has come down during year 1989-90 as compared to that of the previous two years; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefore, portwise?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the table of the House.

(a) and (b). There are 11 major ports. Traffic handled at these major ports during the year 1987-88, 1988-89 and 1989-90 is given below:

## Traffic Handled at Major Ports during 1987-88, 88-89 and 89-90

(in million tonnes)

Sl. No.	Name of the port	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90 (Provisional)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Calcutta (including Haldia Dock Complex)	13.071	14.223	14.689
2.	Paradip	5.187	6.032	6.183
3.	Visakhapatnam	15.371	20.371	21.117
4.	Madras	22.82	23.86	23.94
5.	Cochin	6.802	7.824	7.111
6.	New Mangalore	6.107	7.085	7.661
7.	Mormugao	13.332	15.389	14.171
8.	Bombay	29.6	29.3	27.5
9.	Kandla	18.083	17.807	18.925



Sl. No.	Name of the port	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90 (Provisional)
1	2	3	4	5
10.	Tuticorin	4.26	5.14	5.324
11.	Jawaharlal Nehru Port	—	—	0.697
		134.633	147.031	147.318

As the above table shows, there has been an over all increase in the traffic handled in the 11 powers in 1989-90 as compared to 1988-89 and 1987-88. There has, however, been a marginal decline in the traffic handled in 1989-90 at Bombay as compared to 1987-88 and 1988-89 and at Cochin and Mormugao as compared to 1988-89.

Even as such the volume of traffic handled in 1989-90 at Bombay and Cochin ports represented 100% of the installed capacity at these ports.

(c) The reasons for decline in traffic are given below in respect of ports referred to in part (a) and (b) of the reply:—

1. Bombay :— i) Substantial fall in castal Exports of Bombay High crude, leading to decrease in traffic in the petroleum, oil and lubricant group.
  - ii) Fall in import of edible oil, iron and steel and food grains (including pulses).
  - iii) Diversion of traffic from Bombay Port to Jawaharlal Nehru Port since it was commissioned in May, 1989, has contributed marginally to the decline in total traffic.
- 2) Mormugao :— i) Less export of iron ore by 9.57 lakhs tonnes compared to the previous year, due to strike in Iron Ore Mines, Romania's internal problems and hold up of seven chartered vessels at Karachi Port during February, 1990 due to disturbances at that port.
  - ii) Less transhipment of imported POL products, by 2.55 lakhs tonnes.
- 3) Cochin :— Fall in traffic during 1989-90 compared to that of the previous year was mainly caused

by reduced traffic in oil which constitutes the major portion (79% during 1989-90) of the Port's traffic.

**SHRIMATIBASAVARAJESWARI:** May I know from the hon. Minister whether the Union Government has proposed a major plan for overhauling and improvement of the ports in Karnataka, Gujarat and Bombay during the 8th Plan? If so, how much money has been allotted? What is the total money spent on these ports?

**SHRIK.P. UNNIKRISHNAN:** From time to time, on an annual basis, we do review the working of the ports, and also on a Plan-basis. It is not based on States. As the hon. Member is aware, there are eleven major ports in India; and the requirements of all ports for expansion as well as for facilities are taken into consideration when these reviews are undertaken. As far as the 8th Plan is concerned, we are already at the level of discussions; and since 1990-91, as the hon. Member is aware, is the first year of the Plan, we have allotted various sums of money for outlay for 1990-91. Since she wanted to know about Karnataka, Karnataka is serviced by the New Mangalore port; and Rs. 5.48 crores have been allotted for Karnataka; for Kandla Rs. 31.4 crores and for Bombay Rs. 43.18 crores.

**SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESWARI:** I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether it has come to his notice—I come from an area where a lot of iron ore and manganese ore are being exported through various ports—that because of the non-clearance of the goods, a lot of inconvenience is caused for the mine-owners and also in respect of scrap which is being imported from other countries. In view of this inconvenience, will the hon. Minister assure me that at least during the 8th Plan he would try to see that the improvement of the ports in Karnataka is strengthened?

**SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN:** As I said, Karnataka is well serviced by the New Mangalore port. As the hon. Member is aware,

there was a prolonged strike in the New Mangalroo port earlier this year. I intervened, and the strike was settled. Since then, it has exceeded all targets of productivity. There is at this moment no hindrance whatsoever as far as New Mangalore port is concerned, regarding iron ore. Certainly we will look into the hon. Member's valuable suggestions.

**SHRI AJIT PANJA:** The Calcutta port is one of the oldest ports in the country. Haldia came thereafter. The hon. Minister may kindly look at his answer, at (a) and (b). There, the performance of the Calcutta port and also the Haldia Dock have been clubbed together, and these figures are given accordingly. Very recently, we have got the Jawaharlal Nehru port which is at Nhava Sheva near Bombay. Information about the Bombay port and the Jawaharlal Nehru port are given separately. I say this because, while ascertaining the need for development of a particular port, all these inputs are required. Haldia is required to be developed very quickly. The other day the Minister answered a question about a request from West Bengal Government for ship repairing at Haldia.

Therefore, I want answers to two parts of a supplementary. (a) what is the division of the traffic handled at Calcutta, excluding Haldia Dock complex, and what is the position at Haldia complex? and (b) will these administratively separate ports, in future, be assessed separately, so that we can ask for details regarding the inputs they get, and look into the question of whether proper funds have been given by the Centre, or not.

**SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN:** The hon. Member has been a distinguished Minister and he is well aware that the Haldia Dock system has been administratively a part of the Calcutta port complex. Therefore, there is nothing that we have done new. As far as inputs are concerned, we have always provided statistics in terms of the Calcutta ports as a whole. If he is interested in separate statistics for the Haldia port, we will certainly provide them.

We are keenly interested in developing

the Haldia Port complex because of the genuine need felt. It has also been accepted. We are also very much interested in servicing the hinterland as per the new industrial projects which are likely to be located in Haldia and serviced by Haldia. Therefore, there is no question of any kind of negligence towards Haldia. We shall certainly see that Haldia is given every kind of assistance. But, as far as its administrative structure is concerned, it has been treated as part of the Calcutta Port-complex with the Deputy Chairman incharge.

**SHRI AJIT PANJA:** I am sorry, the hon. Minister is not correct probably. I am not saying that you are saying incorrectly. But please look into it. Previously, it was together administratively. Now it is separate.

**SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN:** Yes.

[*Translation*]

**PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT:** Hon. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know through you whether any special plan and special provision have been made for the development of Kendla port in the Eighth Five Year Plan? Whether Government have declared a few major cities as dry ports besides the 12 major ports, which are those dry ports.

[*English*]

**SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN:** I have already explained about the 11 major ports. At the moment, we are not considering adding any port to this list, although these have been demands from different States for improving certain minor ports, which are entirely under the existing constituent schemes under the charge of the different States. As far as the Kandla Port is concerned, we have given the figures in the Statement.

**MR. SPEAKER:** He has given the figures.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Next question—Shri Advani.

SHRI YADVENDRA DATT: Since Mr. Advani is not here, I would request you to allow this question under your discretion.

MR. SPEAKER: No. He will not be there.

SHRI YADVENDRA DATT: Last time, you allowed a question like this. He will be coming.

MR. SPEAKER: No. Next question.

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKATA: Why did you not allow me to put a question?

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: Please don't short, take your seat.

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: You please take your seat.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRIMANORANJAN BHAKATA: I have been watching that you are depriving me to put a question all the time. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: You cannot browbeat me like this. I will permit you only when you catch the eyes of the Speaker. Please take your seat.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKATA: It is unfortunate that you are depriving a member from the Union Territory to put a question all the time. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: You should not enter into an argument with the Speaker. Please take your seat.

Next question. Mr. Ramanna Rai.

### **Implementation of Wage Hike Award to Workers of Aralam Farm in Kerala**

§967. SHRI M. RAMANNA RAI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether government are aware that the management of Aralam Farm in Kerala is not implementing the decision of the Surperme Court about wage hike award to workers; and

(b) if so, what remedial measures Government intend to take?

[*Translation*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI NITISH KUMAR): (a) and (b). A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

### **STATEMENT**

The workers of the Aralam Farm in Cannanore district of Kerala were in dispute with the Management over wages. The matter was referred to the Industrial Tribunal at Calicut, which made an award in June, 1978. Aggrieved by the award, the Management approached the Honourable High Court of Kerala by a Writ Petition in December, 1978. The High Court rejected the Writ Petition and the Management then approached the Hon'ble Supreme Court through a Special Leave Petition filed in February, 1984. This Special Leave Petition was not admitted by the Supreme Court vide its Order dated 5.5.1986. Since the issue of fixation of pay in terms of the award was disputed between the Management and the workers, clarification was sought from the Industrial Tribunal which gave its clarification in November, 1989.

In view of the financial implications of the Tribunal Award, and the Aralam Farm's precarious financial condition, the Management and all the Unions, representing differ-

ent sections of workmen, further negotiated the issue and arrived at bipartite Memorandum of Settlement on 7.4.1990 for implementing the Award.

[*English*]

SHRI M. RAMANNA RAI: The answer of the hon. Minister shows that the dispute started in the year 1975 or so. After 15 years, it came to an end.

But, of course the dispute started where there was another Government and the dispute came to an end when there is a new Government. The main point is in this case the Aralam Farm is a farm directly under the control of the Central Government. The dispute is regarding the increase of wages. In this case the Central Government or the Aralam Farm took the matter to the High Court and the High Court rejected the contention of the management. Thereafter the management took the matter to the Supreme Court.

MR. SPEAKER: Put your questions.

SHRI M. RAMANNA RAI: My point is even though this a simple labour dispute the management is directly under the Union Government and the matter was taken to the Supreme Court.

MR. SPEAKER: Will you please put your question?

SHRI M. RAMANNA RAI: My point is, the workers are harassed by this method. Now this matter has been settled. It shows that the management is a reactionary management. I want to know if the Government is going to replace the personnel of the management of the Aralam Farm so that a proper functioning of the farm can be ensured, at least in the future.

[*Translation*]

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, all the details regarding, the year of dispute, decisions taken by the Industrial Tribunal, the High Court and the Supreme

Court have been given in the reply. All the things have been mentioned. On 7th of April, 1990, a memorandum of settlement was reached between the Management and the three recognised unions—C.I.T.U., I.T.U.C. and another union and it was signed by the C.P.I.(M) M.L.A. on behalf of I.T.U.C. and the Award was implemented. This is the present situation.

[*English*]

SHRI M. RAMANNA RAI: This is a very good thing. Now, they have come to a settlement after I gave the question here. Anyhow, it leads to one things, that is, the Central Government has got a large number of public sector industries and the number of employees runs into lakhs. Now, if the Central Government deals with its workers like this in this way, what will happen to the workers of the private sector? "So, my request is that the Central Government may have a permanent machinery to settle disputes of this nature in future so that the Central Government can show to the private sector management how to deal with the workers.

[*Translation*]

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is already a tribunal to settle such disputes. So that is no need to do anything separately.

#### Deaths Due to Insecticides in Uttar Pradesh

\*968. DR. MAHADEEPAK SINGH SHAKYA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether several persons have died due to insecticide in Uttar Pradesh since 1986; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI NITISH KUMAR): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

**STATEMENT**

(a) Yes, sir.

(b) The Government is aware of the fact that the pesticides are toxic in nature and can cause death and other associated hazards due to pesticide poisoning if not handled properly. It is, therefore, the policy and the endeavour of the Government, to register only those pesticides whose efficacy and safety are proved. Being toxic in nature, pesticides have to be used judiciously in accordance with the prescribed detailed instructions and after observing well laid down safety precautions. In this strategy training of the State Government functionaries and farmers in the safe and proper handling of the pesticides has been given due emphasis. To regulate the import, manufacture and use of insecticides an Act, known as Insecticides Act, was promulgated in 1968. Under the Insecticides Rules, 1971, framed under the said Act, detailed Guidelines have been laid down regarding the information/instructions to be printed on the labels and leaflets accompanying the container of pesticides. These include precautions for its use, safety measures to be taken, symptoms of poisoning, first-aid measures, treatment etc. in three languages i.e. English, Hindi and one of the regional languages.

**DR. MAHADEEPAK SINGH SHAKYA:** It has been accepted by the hon. Minister that deaths occur due to these pesticides. I would like to submit that even though the hon. Minister is aware of the fact, pesticides worth Rs. 2 lakhs had been imported till last year and now the imported consignment in worth Rs. 80 lakhs. There is increase in the number of deaths also. Earlier the number of deaths due to pesticides was 14,000 in the entire country. Now they have increased. The Government has no control over the pesticides which are sent from here. I would like to know from the hon. Minister how many deaths have occurred in Uttar Pradesh due to the toxic nature of these insecticides till now, how many person have fallen sick and how many person have died due to lack of

medical treatment? Please give the information.

**SHRI NITISH KUMAR:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, when this question was received we tried to contact the Uttar Pradesh Government and an official was also sent from here. The Lok Sabha Secretariat knows that this question has been postponed for this week.

We have received some information from the Uttar Pradesh Government, but haven't received the full information. According to the details we have got, in 1986, 5 children died due to food poisoning in Jhansi district, in 1988, 55 persons affected by aluminium phosphate were admitted to the Medical College, Merrut, out of which 40 persons died and 15 survived. Our Ministry has gathered this information on its own. This information has been gathered from the Journal of Association of Physicians of India. We have got this information from there and not from the Government of Uttar Pradesh. Again in 1990, there was some news of death in Basti district, which came out in the news papers also. So after a lot of efforts, the Central Government received information, according to which, 64 persons died of food poisoning in Basti district. After a laboratory test, it was confirmed that accidentally BHP got mixed up in the wheat flour. This is not the full information. The Uttar Pradesh Government is collecting more information in this regard. According to the information received till now, the number of deaths are five in Jhansi, 40 in Meerut and 64 in Basti. This is the information we have got. (*Interruptions*)

**DR. MAHADEEPAK SINGH SHAKYA:** I would like to submit to the hon. Minister that even though, there is a ban on Aluminium Phosphate, it is being openly sold in the market and due to it a lot of deaths have occurred in different places. The information given here by the hon. Minister is not correct. Already 100 deaths have been reported in Basti district due to the poisoning from BHP. It came in the newspapers also and you must have read it. I would like to know how much

compensation has been paid and what arrangements are being made to pay the compensation to the next of kin of those who died due to this.

**SHRI NITISH KUMAR:** So far as the question that even though a particular pesticide is banned, it is being openly sold in the market is concerned, there is already an Act to check it and a committee was also constituted under the Chairmanship of the Plant Protection Advisor here. (*Interruptions*) Out of the 14 pesticides, which are scheduled to be banned, 10 were banned. 17 new pesticides have been sent for tests to ensure their quality. All these things are being done by the Government on central level and so far as the question of availability in the markets is concerned, action can be taken against it under the Act. The Government is making arrangements in this regard. (*Interruptions*)

**SHRI SHOPAT SINGH MAKKASAR:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, my question was that how many farmers had died while spraying pesticides in the fields. You have given the total number. I didn't ask for total number. I only asked how many children of farmers had died while spraying pesticides in the fields. Please reply.

**SHRI NITISH KUMAR:** We have no such information. (*Interruptions*)

**SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI:** The hon. Minister has admitted that the Uttar Pradesh Government didn't send a reply to information asked by the Centre. Whether any official was sent to collect the information from Uttar Pradesh Government? (*Interruptions*) The hon. Minister has given wrong information to the House. The Hon. Speaker should postpone this question, because all the pesticides banned by the Central Government in Uttar Pradesh are being openly sold in the markets and a lot of farmers had died in Uttar Pradesh due to it. The legislators of Uttar Pradesh have de-

manded that the Government should pay a compensation of Rs. 50,000/- to the next of kin of those who have died due to these pesticides. Will the Government make a announcement to this effect?

**SHRI NITISH KUMAR:** First of all, I would like to submit that I haven't said that we have received no information from U.P. Government. Instead of that I have said that we haven't received the full information. They have said that they are collecting the information.

**SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI:** Mr. Speaker, I would request you to postpone this question, as the hon. Minister is replying on the basis of newspaper reports. The reply should be given two days later with correct information.

**SHRI NITISH KUMAR:** There is no need for that. I would like to inform the House that the Centre is fully aware of the gravity of the situation. There is the Insecticides Act, 1968 for collecting and giving the information. It is a Central and a provision is there in Section 26 of this Act that the State Government will notify and provide information. It clears the entire situation. But we have not yet received the full information in this regard. So the government will take the initiative on its own and will try to collect all the information.

Another thing I would like to submit to the House is that we propose to set up an Information Centre under the National Pesticides and Poison Control Act in the Eighth five Year Plan.

**SHRI YADVENDRA DUTT:** I would like to know from the hon. Minister who was responsible of this incident of B:IP getting mixed in wheat flour in Basti district and what action has been taken in this regard? (*Interruptions*)

## WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

**Area of the Country**

966. SHRI L.K. ADVANI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total area of the country as on 1 January, 1935, 1 August, 1947, 1 September, 1947, 1 December, 1962 and 1 January, 1990; and

(b) the reasons for variations, if any, in the total area?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI I.K. GUJRAL):—

- (a) (i) 48,81,339. 3 Sq. kms.
- (ii) Figures not compiled.
- (iii) 32,63,395 Sq. kms.
- (iv) 32,68,090 Sq. kms.
- (v) 32,87,263 Sq. kms. (Provisional)

(b) The area in 1934-35 included the area of undivided India. As a result of the partition of India, the area of India diminished. There is an increase in the area of the India at the end of the year 1962 as compared to area on 1.9.1947 due to inclusion of the area of the French and Portuguese possessions which became part of the Union of India. The latest provisional figure reflects more precise assessment resulting from improved techniques of survey and inclusion of certain gulfs and bays as inland waters.

**S.T.D. Facility In Gujarat**

\*969. SHRI KASHIRAM RANA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of towns in Gujarat connected with STD facility till 31 March, 1990;

(b) whether Government have any proposal to introduce STD in some more towns in the State; and

(c) if so, the time by which this facility is likely to be provided in Kadodura, Olpad and Sayur?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) 56 towns in Gujarat have been provided with STD facility till 31st March, 1990;

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) S.T.D. facility at Olpad, Kadodura and Sayan is proposed to be provided progressively during the 8th Plan period.

[Translation]

**National Research Centre for Temperate Fish In Champavat (Uttar Pradesh)**

\*970. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the construction of National Research Centre for temperate climate fish at Champavat in Uttar Pradesh is progressing as per schedule;

(b) if not, the reasons for slow progress;

(c) the amount allocated for the construction of this project during 1990-91; and

(d) the time by which this project is likely to be completed?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI DEVI LAL): (a) Yes, Sir.



(b) Question does not arise.

(c) Rs. 30 lakhs.

(d) Within the Eighth Five Year Plan period.

[English]

#### Repatriation of Tamils by Sri Lanka

971. SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY:  
SHRI KADAMBUR M.R. JANARDHANAN:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Sri Lankan Government has asked India to repatriate over one lakh Indian origin Tamils back to India;

(b) if so, whether Government have had any discussion with the Sri Lankan Government on this issue; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI I.K. GUJRAL): (a) A press statement to this effect was made by a Sri Lankan Minister.

(b) and (c). While matter has been referred to by visiting Sri Lankan dignitaries, no detailed discussions have been held recently.

#### Abolition of Visa Formalities for NRIs

972. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are consider-

ing to abolish Visa formalities for Non-Resident Indians;

(b) whether any representation in this regard has been received by Government; and

(c) if so, the decision taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI I.K. GUJRAL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The prevailing security considerations do not permit the abolition of the visa regime at this stage.

#### Induction of Women in Local Bodies

\*972-A. KUMARI UMABHARTI:  
SHRIMATI JAYAWANTI  
NAVINCHANDRA  
MEHTA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to induct more women into the organisational and decision making structure of the local bodies at State level and at the Central level administrations;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps envisaged for its implementation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI UPENDRA NATH VERMA): (a) to (c). The matter relating to revitalisation of Panchayati Raj, which includes adequate representation to women in these bodies, is under consideration of the Government.

**Videsh Sanchar Nigam Limited**

\*973. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal submitted by Videsh Sanchar Nigam Limited regarding very small aperture terminus also under consideration of Government?

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government have taken any final decision on the proposal;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons for the delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Videsh Sanchar Nigam Limited has submitted several proposals from parties proposing to use very small aperture satellite terminals (V-SATs) for

(i) both way communications; and

(ii) reception purpose only.

(c) Yes, Sir. Decisions have been taken on the proposals received.

(d) (i) For both-way communications it has been decided not to permit installation of subscribers' own V-SATs which have direct communication with hub station in a foreign country. However, point to point communication link with another country is permitted provided the earth station in India is installed, maintained and operated by the National Communication agencies and Ministry of Home Affairs also approves the same.

(ii) Receive only Satellite terminals are allowed subject to the issue of licence by the

Wireless Planning and Coordination Committee (WPC) and certain specified conditions.

(e) Question does not arise in view of reply to (c) and (d) above.

**Telephone connection at Charkhi Dadri Telephone Exchange**

\*974. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of telephone connections provided so far from telephone exchange, Charkhi Dadri, Haryana;

(b) whether the dial system has not been introduced so far in this exchange due to which the subscribers are put to great inconvenience; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps taken or proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) 784 telephone connections have been provided so far from Charkhi Dadri, Haryana.

(b) and (c). The dial system could not be introduced so far due to shortage of suitable size of exchange equipment. It is proposed to replace the present exchange by a 2048 Port Digital Electronic Exchange (1991-92) subject to its timely availability.

[Translation]

**Setting up of Central Poultry Breeding Farms in Uttar Pradesh**

\*975. SHRI KALPNATH SONKAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is Central Poultry Breeding Farm in Uttar Pradesh;

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

(c) whether Government propose to set up Central Poultry Breeding Farms in Basti, Azamgarh, Mhow, Gajipur and Deoria in eastern Uttar Pradesh;

(d) if so, by what time; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI DEVI LAL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (e). The existing Central Poultry Breeding Farms located at Hessarghatta (Bangalore), Bombay, Bhubaneshwar and Chandigarh are in a position to meet the requirements of quality parent stock chicks of Uttar Pradesh. As such, there is no need to set up any new Central Poultry Breeding Farm in Uttar Pradesh.

[English]

### Indian Islands

\*976. SHRI SHANKERSINGH VAGHELA: Will the Minister of home AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Indian Islands in the Bay of Bengal, Sindhu Sagar and Hind Maha Sagar;

(b) the number of such islands having postal, educational and medical facilities;

(c) the number of islands which are uninhabited;

(d) how many of such islands are near India's sea border; and

(e) what protective arrangements have been made so that some of these uninhabited Islands are not occupied by foreigners?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMED SAYEED): (a) to (c). The number of Islands including Islets, reefs and isolated rocks under Indian jurisdiction are as follows:

(a) Arabian Sea	447
(b) Bay of Bengal	151
(c) Andaman Sea	572
(d) Lakshadweep Sea	27
Total	1,197

All the 48 inhabited Islands under the administrative control of Andaman and Nicobar and Lakshadweep Administrations have postal, educational and medical facilities. Except these Islands, other Islands are uninhabited.

Indian Navy maintains regular surface and air surveillance over these islands and Coast Guards ships and aircraft regularly carry out patrol of the off-flung islands in order to safeguard the national interests.

### Ban on Migration of Kashmiri Pandits

\*977. PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA:  
SHRI PRAKASH KOKO  
BRAHBHATTT:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have imposed a ban on the migration of Kashmiri Pandits from Jammu and Kashmir henceforth;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government take the guarantee for the full safety of the life and properties of the Kashmiri Hindus, if so, the details of the safety measures to be taken in this regard; and

(d) whether Government propose to give second thought on these orders and allow the migrants to seek shelter outside J & K for their safety?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMED SAYEED): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). State Government are taking steps to improve the security environment with the help of additional forces provided by the Central Government. Measures have been also been taken to provide shelter and other facilities to needy families who have migrated to Jammu and to places outside Jammu & Kashmir.

#### **Bombay-Goa National Highway**

\*976. SHRI VAMANRAO MAHADIK: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Bombay-Goa National Highway was blocked a number of times due to landslides in hill region causing loss of lives and property;

(b) if so, the remedial steps proposed to be taken in this regard;

(c) whether there is any proposal for development of an alternative highway along the Bombay-Goa coast line for safety of transport and communication; and

(d) if so, the stage at which the proposal stands at President?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISSHANNAN): (a) Yes, Sir. Bombay-Goa National Highway gets blocked sometimes during monsoon season in hilly regions in the State of Maharashtra. Loss of one human life only in the year 1988 has been reported on account of land-slide.

(b) Remedial measures such as construction of retaining walls, breast walls, plantation of trees and shrubs along the hills side slopes, benching, etc. are resorted to.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

#### **Amendment to definition of Dowry Deaths and Injuries**

\*979. SHRI ARVIND NETAM: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to amend the definition of Dowry Deaths and Injuries relating to dowry offences by bringing them equal to murder and attempt to murder respectively as defined in sections 302 and 307 of the IPC; and

(b) if so, the detail in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMED SAYEED): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

#### **Government Land to the Heirs of Securitymen Killed in Kashmir**

\*980. SHRI R.L.P. VERMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to provide Najul land (Government land) on priority basis as a gift to the heirs of the jawans and officers who have made supreme sacrifice in recent months in combatting tension in Jammu and Kashmir State;

(b) whether Government propose to establish a security belt of these nationalists on the entire border by providing them special facilities to establish small scale industries there;

(c) if so, by what time; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMUFTIMOHAMMED SAYEED): (a) It is for the State Government to consider this under the Jammu and Kashmir State laws and rules.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) On consideration of relevant factors, this would not not be practicable.

[English]

### Road Accidents

\*981. DR. A. K. PATEL: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the position of India amongst the countries of the World in respect of road accidents per thousand power driven vehicles;

(b) the rate of accidents of first ten countries leading in road accidents;

(c) the steps taken to bring down the rate of accidents in the country and the outcome thereof; and

(d) the action-plan drawn up in this regard and the target fixed for the current year?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISSHANNAN): (a) and (b). On the basis of figures in the World Road Statistics, 1987, brought out by International Road Federation, Washington, the rate of road accidents for the 10 countries having the highest number of road accidents per 1000 vehicles, during 1986 which is the latest year for which figures are available is as follows:

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Countries</i>	<i>Accident per 1000 vehicles</i>
1	2	3
1.	Mauritius	73.75
2.	Hongkong	48.15
3.	Kuwait	36.19
4.	India	19.70
5.	Tunisia	17.33
6.	South Africa	14.88

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Countries</i>	<i>Accident per 1000 vehicles</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
7.	Cyprus	13.09
8.	Austria	11.97
9.	Yemen Arab Republic	11.94
10.	Federal Republic of Germany	09.96

The above figure place India in the 4th position.

(c) The rate of accidents per 1000 motor vehicles has come down from 33.94 in 1980 to 19.70 in 1986 and has further decreased to 14.75 in 1988. The enforcement of various rules and regulations governing road safety rests with the Governments of the States and the Union Territories. The main steps taken by the Central Government in promoting road safety are the following:—

- (1) The Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 and the rules framed thereunder provide for stricter requirements in respect of issuance of driving licences.
- (2) Formal training in driving in a driving school is made a pre-requisite for issuance of licence to drive transport vehicles.
- (3) Maximum safe laden weights have been prescribed for trucks including light commercial vehicles.
- (4) Maximum speed limits have been prescribed for all vehicles.
- (5) Uniform intervals for checking the fitness of vehicles have been prescribed through the country.

(6) It is prescribed that the road safety devices should be fitted in the vehicles viz. direction indicators with blinker system in two-wheelers, dual brake system for vehicles, special labels on carriages carrying dangerous or hazardous goods.

(7) The National Road Safety Council has been set up for formulation of road safety measures. State Governments were requested to set up State level road safety councils.

(8) In order to promote road safety consciousness, road safety weeks are organised all over the country.

(9) Efforts are made to improve the condition of the roads so as to facilitate flow of traffic.

(c) The action plan is to continue through the Governments of States and Union Territories, the strict enforcement of various rules and regulations regarding road safety, to prescribe using the existing provisions of the M.V. Act, 1988, safety provisions such as safety belts, auto dippers and to promote heightened consciousness of road safety among all road users including pedestrians. Given the nature of the problem, it is not considered feasible to fix a target for reductions in road accidents.

[*Translation*]

**Recruitment in Central Industrial Security Force**

\*982. DR. BENGALI SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons recruited in Central Industrial Security Force during the last three years, year-wise and State-wise;

(b) whether there is any special quota for recruitment of persons belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes;

(c) if so, the number of persons belonging to SC/ST recruited in the Central Industrial Security Force during the above period;

(d) whether the prescribed reservation quota for SC/ST has been fulfilled; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMED SAYEED): (a) A statement is attached.

(b) 15% of vacancies are reserved for Scheduled Castes candidates and 7 1/2% for Scheduled Tribes in the direct recruitment quota.

(c) The following number of SC/ST candidates have been recruited in CISF during the last 3 years:

Year	SC	ST
1987	519	381
1988	1084	441
1989	1267	541

(d) All vacancies of SCs/STs excepting 93 vacancies reserved for SCs and 132 vacancies reserved for STs have been filled up.

(e) The vacancies could not be filled up due to non-availability of eligible SC/ST candidates. However unfilled reserved vacancies are carried forward.

## STATEMENT

Statement showing number of Constables recruited State-wise during the years 1987, 1988 and 1989

Sl. No.	States/UTs	1987	1988	1989
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	207	520	406
2.	Assam	58	208	131
3.	Bihar	153	192	284
4.	Goa, Daman & Diu	—	1	—
5.	Himachal Pradesh	212	62	49
6.	Haryana	411	130	157
7.	J & K	39	80	—
8.	Karnataka	113	327	356



Sl. No.	States/UTs	1987	1988	1989
1	2	3	4	5
9.	Kerala	211	151	219
10.	Maharashtra	185	299	233
11.	Madhya Pradesh	120	248	287
12.	Meghalaya	—	17	—
13.	Manipur	—	10	—
14.	Mizoram	4	30	2
15.	Nagaland	—	22	—
16.	Orissa	156	50	137
17.	Punjab	115	499	197

Sl. No.	States/UTs	1987	1988	1989
1	2	3	4	5
18.	Rajasthan	211	393	341
19.	Sikkim	—	—	—
20.	Tripura	—	26	8
21.	Uttar Pradesh	835	524	515
22.	Gujarat	38	207	265
23.	West Bengal	248	21	291
24.	Tamil Nadu	155	228	243
25.	Delhi	146	13	8
26.	Chandigarh	—	1	—
27.	Pondicherry	1	17	—

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>States/UTs</i>	<i>1987</i>	<i>1988</i>	<i>1989</i>
1	2	3	4	5
28.	A & N Islands	—	3	—

**NOTE:** Recruitment to the post of Constables in CISF as mentioned in the statement above is done State/UT-wise broadly in proportion to the population of the State/UT. Recruitment in other ranks viz., Naik, Head Constable, Head Constable (Driver), ASI, ASI (Clerks), SI, SI (Steno) is done on all India basis. The recruitment of Followers in CISF is done by the Unit Commandants on availability of vacancies in their Units. The information regarding recruitment of persons during the years, 1987, 1988 and 1989 is as given below:—

<i>Year</i>	<i>Number of persons recruited</i>
1	2
1987	309
1988	1844
1989	1370

[English]

**Support Price of Wheat to Farmers**

\*983. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA:  
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are reports that farmers are constrained to sell wheat in the markets at rates much below the support price fixed by Government; and

(b) if so, the directives issued by Union Government to various State Governments to ensure that farmers get the support price and they are not compelled to resort to distress sale of what?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI DEVI LAL): (a) No instance of sale of wheat of Fair Average Quality below the procurement prices has come to the notice of the Government.

(b) Before commencement of the wheat marketing season, the Government made elaborate arrangements to organise price support operations through the Food Corporation of India and other agencies to ensure that market prices do not fall below the procurement levels. The removal of restrictions on movement of wheat, allowing purchase of wheat by traders and Roller Flour Mills in the open market and liberalisation of credit facilities to Roller Flour Mills are also intended to enable the farmers to realise better prices.

[Translation]

**Setting up of Joint Venture by Alcatel**

\*984. SHRI RAMESHWAR PRASAD:  
Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn towards the news item captioned "Alcatel seeks fresh entry" appearing in "The Times of India" dated 24 April, 1990; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government in regard to attempts by Alcatel to establish a Joint Venture in India for manufacturing its latest digital switching system?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government has not received any proposal for joint venture in India by Alcatel for manufacturing Digital Switching Systems. Therefore, the question or reaction of Government does not arise.

[English]

**Upliftment of Andhra Pradesh Fishermen**

\*985. SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount released by Union Government for various programmes for upliftment of fishermen in Andhra Pradesh during the last three years;

(b) the details of the programmes, including subsidization programmes implemented in Andhra Pradesh;

(c) whether the funds provided had been fully utilised during all these years;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI DEVI LAL): (a) to (e). A Statement is given below.

## STATEMENT

1. The amount released by Government of India for various programmes for upliftment of fishermen in Andhra Pradesh during the last three years (1987-88 to 1989-90) was Rs. 162.65 lakh.
2. The details of some of the important Centrally Sponsored Schemes for upliftment of fishermen in Andhra Pradesh are as under:—
  - (i) *Motorisation of Traditional Craft*: Under this programme the Government give 50% subsidy (25% by the Centre and the remaining 25% by the State) subject to a maximum of Rs. 7500/- per craft to fishermen for motorising traditional craft. An amount of Rs. 24.25 lakh was released during last three years for motorising 650 craft.
  - (ii) *The Centrally Sponsored Scheme, Introduction of Improved Beach Landing Craft* provides for 50% as subsidy by the Centre and 45% as loan by National Cooperative Development Corporation and 5% contribution by the beneficiary. During last three years an amount of Rs. 26.23 lakh was released to Andhra Pradesh through National Cooperative Development Corporation and 39 improved beach landing craft were introduced.
  - (iii) *National Welfare Fund for Fishermen*: Under this scheme facilities like housing, drinking water supply, credit societies and common work place are provided to selected fishermen villages. The total cost of the scheme is borne by the Centre and

State Governments on 50:50 basis. An amount of Rs. 30.04 lakh was released under this scheme during the last three years.

- (iv) *Group Accident Insurance Scheme for Active Fishermen*: Under this scheme active fishermen are insured for an amount of Rs. 15,000/- for death or permanent disability and for 7,500/- in case of partial disability. The annual premium of Rs. 9/- per beneficiary for the insurance is shared equally between Centre and State. During 1987-88, 1988-89 and 1989-90 the number of fishermen insured was 1.10 lakh, 2.21 lakh and 1.11 lakh respectively. A total amount of Rs. 15.00 lakh was released under this programme during these three years.
- (v) *Fish Farmers Development Agencies (FFDAs)*: Fish Farmers Development Agencies (FFDAs) have been sanctioned in 22 districts of Andhra Pradesh for providing a package of technical, financial and extension support to the fish farmers. 25% subsidy is given on the cost of development of the pond/tank and input for the first year subject to a maximum of Rs. 5,000/- per hectare to all categories of farmers except those belonging to Scheduled Tribes in the tribal FFDAs in case of whom the rate of subsidy is 50% subject to a maximum of Rs. 10,000/- per hectare. An amount of Rs. 44.09 lakh was released to the State and they have covered 1,693 hectare area and trained 1,259 fish farmers in the years 1986-87 to 1988-89.
- (vi) *Brackishwater Fish Farmers Development Agencies (BFDAs)*:

Brackishwater Fish Farmers Development Agencies (BFDAs) provide 25% subsidy on cost of construction of the prawn farms and inputs for the first crop subject to a maximum of Rs. 30,000/- per hectare. The cost of subsidy is borne on 50:50 basis by the Centre and the State. Three BFDAs have been sanctioned for Andhra Pradesh, one in 1987-88 and two in 1989-90. The BFDAs will provide a package of technical, financial and extension support to the prawn farmers. An amount of Rs. 13.04 lakh has been released to the State Government during the last three years.

- (vii) *Construction of Fish Landing Centres:* In order to provide landing and berthing facilities for traditional fishing boats, fish landing centres are constructed under this programme. 50% of the cost of construction of fish landing centres is provided to the States as grant by the Centre. An amount of Rs. 10.00 lakh was released in 1989-90 for construction of one fish landing centre.

3. The Andhra Pradesh Government has fully utilised the funds under various schemes/programmes except construction of model fishermen villages under the Scheme viz National Welfare Fund for Fishermen and the Scheme viz Creation of Landing and Berthing Facilities at Minor Ports because construction work is time consuming.

**Police Officers Recommended by Kerala Government for Inclusion in IPS cadre**

10211. SHRI P.A. ANTONY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Kerala has recommended certain police officers for inclusion in IPS Cadre;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether those recommended officers also include any officer, against whom strictures have been passed by the Kerala High Court in murder cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. State Government recommended names of eligible officers as per norms laid down.

(c) It has been ascertained from the State Government that a judgement of the Kerala High Court, pronounced subsequent to the meeting of the Committee to consider State Police officers for selection to the IPS, contains certain observations against one of the officers so recommended.

**Undertaking of agency work by ICCR**

10212. SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Council for Cultural Relations undertakes agency work on behalf of various Ministries;

(b) if so, the terms and conditions for undertaking such agency work by the Council; and

(c) whether the expenditure in agency work has exceeded the amount received for the work and if so, the source from which the excess amount is paid?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI I.K. GUJRAL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The terms and conditions are stipulated in the sanction letters received from the Ministries.

(c) The expenditure varies in different agency works. In certain cases due to unavoidable reasons the expenditure is more than the original sanction and in others it is less. The ICCR maintains one centralised Bank Account for grant-in-aid and agency work. Accordingly, the excess expenditure, if any, under one head is met from the savings under other heads. Most of the agency work undertaken by ICCR is of regular nature and efforts are always made to recover the excess expenditure, if any, from the Ministries concerned.

**Construction of Post Office buildings in Maharashtra**

10213. DR. VENKATESH KABDE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of buildings for Post Offices proposed to be constructed during 1990-91 in Maharashtra;

(b) the district-wise details thereof; and

(c) the allocation of funds for building new Post Offices especially in backward areas in Marathwada?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) There are 17 post office buildings under construction and 10 new buildings are proposed to be constructed in the year 1990-91.

(b)	District	On-going works	New works
	1	2	3
	Bombay	3	6
	Nanded	—	2
	Parbhani	1	—
	Solapur	2	—
	Chandrapur	1	—
	Pune	1	—
	Buldana	2	—
	Ratnagiri	1	—
	Kolhapur	1	—
	Goa	1	—
	Osmanabad	1	—

<i>District</i>	<i>On-going works</i>	<i>New works</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
Nasik	1	—
Nagpur	2	—
Amravati	—	—
Satara	—	—

(c) The funds are being allocated.

[*Translation*]

**Letters from Members of Parliament**

10214. SHRI HARI SHANKAR MAHALE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of letters received from Members of Parliament by his Ministry during 1989-90 and the number of letters still pending reply; and

(b) the steps taken for their speedy disposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY):—

(a)	Total received :	6100
	Pending :	837

(b) All efforts are made not only to send replies to the Hon'ble members of Parliament but also to dispose of the matters raised by them, after due consideration.

**Issuance of Passports from RPO, Jaipur**

10215. SHRI GULAB CHAND KATARIA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the average time taken in issuing passports in Regional Passport Office at Jaipur and the procedure followed in informing the applications about the delay in the issue of passport; and

(b) the details of the complaints received in this regard during the period from January, 1989 to March, 1990, and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI I.K. GUJRAL): (a) Fresh passports are issued normally within 10-12 weeks from the date of receipt of the passport applications.

Applications are informed about delay in the issue of passports whenever they make enquiries either personally or through post.

(b) During the period from January, 1989 to March, 1990, 194 complaints about the delay in the issue of passports were received. Out of these, 156 complaints have



been finally settled. Out of the balance 38 cases, interim replies have been sent to the applicants in 34 cases indicating the present status, and enquiries are being expedited including the police enquiries. 4 complaints less than one month old are under consideration in Passport Office, Jaipur.

[English]

#### **Indo-Pak Talks on Bilateral issues**

10216. SHRI SRIKANTA DATTA NARASIMHA RAJA WADIYAR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to hold fresh Indo-Pak dialogues on bilateral issues;

(b) whether Pakistan is keen to initiate discussion with India on bilateral issues;

(c) if so, whether any formal request has been made by Pakistan in the matter; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI I.K. GUJRAL): (a) to (d). Government proposed dates in March and again in May, 1990 for holding meetings of the four Sub-Commissions of the India-Pakistan Joint Commission. Pakistan has not responded to our proposals.

Moreover, while expressing its proforma readiness to hold talks with India to deescalate the situation, Pakistan is continuing with its support to subversion and terrorism directed against India. Pakistan is also persisting with its attempts to internationalise the Kashmir issue in clear violation of the Simla Agreement.

#### **Integrated Fisheries Development Project**

10217. SHRI A. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any proposal from Kerala State Co-operative Federation for the extension of Integrated Fisheries Development Project to non-project villages; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI NITISH KUMAR): (a) National Cooperative Development Corporation has received proposal from Kerala State Cooperative Federation for the extension of Integrated Fisheries Development Project to non-project villages.

(b) National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC), on the request of Government of Kerala, has already extended the project area of Phase-I to include 17 villages in addition to 15 villages initially sanctioned in the project districts of Cannanore, Ernakulam and Trivandrum. NCDC has agreed to extend the project area to include the district of Kasargod. NCDC has also agreed to extend the Integrated Project to cover such additional non-project villages which are Members of project Primary Marine Fisheries Cooperative Societies.

[Translation]

#### **New Post and Telegraph Offices in Rajasthan**

10218. PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the district-wise number of new post offices and telegraph offices opened in Rajasthan Circle during last three years, separately;

(b) the number of places where Speed Post Service provided in Rajasthan Circle during 1989; and

(c) the number of new post offices and telegraph offices proposed to be opened by Government during the current year in Ra-

jasthan, district-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) The information is furnished in the Statement I.

(b) During 1989, 1 Speed post Centre was set up in the Circle.

(c) The information is furnished in the Statement-II.

## STATEMENT-I

Statement to be Laid on the Table of Lok Sabha Vide Parts 'A' and 'C' of Unstarred Question No. 10218 for 24.5.90

Annexure-I

Rajasthan

## Post Offices/Telegraph Offices opened

Sl. No.	1987-88			1988-89			1989-90		
	Post Offices	Telegraph Offices	Post Offices	Telegraph Offices	Post Offices	Telegraph Offices	Post Offices	Telegraph Offices	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		
1.	Ajmer	—	5	—	3	—	—		
2.	Alwar	—	—	22	—	9	—		
3.	Banswara	—	4	5	—	5	—		
4.	Barmer	9	9	9	2	—	—		
5.	Bharatpur	—	11	1	21	—	2		
6.	Bhilwara	—	4	—	2	—	—		

Sl. No.	1987-88		1988-89		1989-90	
	Post Offices	Telegraph Offices	Post Offices	Telegraph Offices	Post Offices	Telegraph Offices
1	3	4	5	6	7	8
7.	—	14	1	4	—	1
8.	—	2	—	2	—	—
9	6	—	2	—	—	3
10.	1	4	1	3	—	1
11.	—	—	—	—	—	1
12.	1	—	3	1	—	1
13.	—	—	13	—	11	1
14.	—	—	2	—	—	—
15.	1	3	—	2	—	—

Sl. No.	1987-88		1988-89		1989-90	
	Post Offices	Telegraph Offices	Post Offices	Telegraph Offices	Post Offices	Telegraph Offices
1	3	4	5	6	7	8
16.	Jhalawar	—	5	8	8	—
17.	Jodhpur	4	11	2	1	1
18.	Jhunjhunu	—	—	12	—	4
19.	Kota	—	3	8	4	—
20.	Nagpur	4	3	14	—	1
21.	Pali	—	—	5	—	—
22.	Swaimadhapur	—	—	2	—	1
23.	Sikar	—	—	11	—	4
24.	Sirohi	1	—	25	2	—

Sl. No.	1987-88		1988-89		1989-90	
	Post Offices	Telegraph Offices	Post Offices	Telegraph Offices	Post Offices	Telegraph Offices
1	2	3	4	5	6	8
25.	Sriganganagar	2	—	—	—	—
26.	Tonk	—	—	—	2	—
27.	Udaipur	—	2	—	6	—
	Total	29	93	106	112	41
						23

## STATEMENT-II

## Rajasthan

## Post Offices and telegraph offices proposed to be opened in 1990-91

Sl. No.		Post offices	Telegraph offices
1	2	3	4
1.	Pali	3	There are no separate targets fixed for opening telegraph offices. Initially, telegraph facilities are provided on Phonocom basis from long distance public telephones opened in post office.
2.	Jaisalmer	1	
3.	Sriganganagar	7	
4.	Udaipur	9	
5.	Alwar	3	
6.	Banswara	5	
7.	Jhalawar	3	
8.	Jaipur	9	
9.	Chitorgarh	1	

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Post offices</i>	<i>Telegraph offices</i>
1	2	3
10.	Kota	3
11.	Bikaner	4
12.	Jodhpur	1
		49



[English]

**SCI Agreement about service conditions of Indian Seamen**

10219. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKATA: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Shipping Corporation of India has entered into any agreement with the hinterland Seamen Union in the past about the service conditions of seamen;

(b) if so, whether according to that agreement the seamen completing one year service may take two months leave; and

(c) if so, whether the same agreement is still in operation?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As per the agreement, seamen are entitled to 81 days' leave with basic wages for each completed year of articulated service for the period from 1.4.1988 to 31.3.1990.

(c) The agreement was effective till 31.3.1990 but, in terms of clause 1 of the agreement, it would continue to be valid beyond 31.3.1990 until replaced by a fresh agreement.

[Translation]

**DTC Bus-Queue Shelters**

10220. SHRI RAM AWADH: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is no bus queue shelter in the entire strength of the road from Loni road to Inderpuri;

(b) whether there is any proposal for constructing bus-queue shelters in this stretch of the road; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN): (a) No, Sir. There are eight Bus Queue Shelters in this stretch of the route.

(b) and (c). The present number of bus-queue shelters are considered adequate. As such, there is no proposal to construct any more shelters.

[English]

**Patenting of Horticultural and Agricultural Products**

10221. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether agricultural and horticultural products are patentable under the Indian Patent Laws;

(b) if not, whether some developed countries are attempting to introduce patent laws for new plant varieties and pressuring developing countries like India to change their patent laws;

(c) whether Government have assessed the extent to which patenting will effect free exchange of genetic stocks, vital for agricultural research and growth; and

(d) Government's thinking on granting recognition to plant breeders by allowing their new plant varieties to be patented and the exchange of genetic material between the countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI NITISH KUMAR): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Some developed countries have Patent Laws and some legislation for new plant varieties. The question of India adopting any changes in the Patent Law under any foreign pressure does not arise, and decisions are taken only in the national interest.

(c) and (d). There is no specific proposal under consideration of the Government at present.

**Reconstruction of over Bridge across Railway line in Thanjavur Town**

10222. SHRI S. SINGHARAVADIVEL: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal submitted by Tamil Nadu Government for the reconstruction of an over bridge across the Railway line (Thanjavur-Trichy), in Thanjavur Town, under the Central Road Fund is pending with Union Government;

(b) if so, the reasons for the delay; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken for early clearance of the Project?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). As the actual augmentation of the Central Road Fund against which the proposals were invited has not yet taken place, processing of the proposals has not yet been taken up. Soon after the actual augmentation takes place, schemes projected by the various State Governments including Tamil Nadu will be taken up for approval keeping in view the interse priority assigned by the State Governments and availability of funds.

**Assistance for Modernisation of Police Forces in Andhra Pradesh**

10223. SHRI J. CHOKKA RAO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of financial assistance released to Government of Andhra Pradesh for modernisation of its police forces during the last three years;

(b) whether Government of Andhra Pradesh have sought assistance for modernisation of police forces during 1990; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) The financial assistance released to the government of Andhra Pradesh for modernisation of its police forces during the last three years is as follows:—

1987-88	1988-89	1989-90
1	2	3
Rs. 63.76 lakhs	Rs. 63.76 lakhs	Rs. 40.00 lakhs

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

**Development of Telecommunication Services in Bihar**

10224. SHRI RAMDAS SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the programmes pertaining to development of Telecom Services in Bihar during the year 1990-91, particularly in Giridih, district Dhanbad;

(b) the number of Public Call Offices in different major towns of Bihar till 30 April, 1990; and

(c) the town-wise number of such Public Call Offices proposed to be opened in Bihar during the year 1990-91?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA):

Part (a). Telecom services Development Programme for 1990-91 in Giridih and Dhanbad district of Bihar is as below:

**GIRIDIH DISTRICT**

- (i) Replacement of electromechanical

exchanges at Rajdhanwar, Peterwar, Gomia and Bermo by electronic exchanges of 128 Port C-DOT, 64 Port MILT, 200 Lines ESA smf 512 Port ILT capacity respectively.

- (ii) Provision of 5 numbers of Long Distance Public Telephones (LDPTs).

- (iii) Provision of Subscriber Trunk Dialing (STD) at four places.

**DHANBAD DISTRICT**

- (i) Replacement of electromechanical exchange at Nirsra by Electronic Exchange (512 Port ILT).

- (ii) Provision of a Notional Telex at Sindri.

These proposals are subject to timely availability of equipment and resources.

Part (b) and (c). Detail of Public Call Offices (existing and proposed) in different major towns is as below:

S. No.	Name of Major Town	No. of Public Call Offices as on 30.4.90	No. of Public Call Offices proposed to be opened in 1990-91
1	2	3	4
1.	Patna	244	11
2.	Muzaffarpur	27	5
3.	Bhagalpur	39	4
4.	Dharbanga	24	3
5.	Ranchi	127	20

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Name of Major Town</i>	<i>No. of Public Call Offices as on 30.4.90</i>	<i>No. of Public Call Offices proposed to be opened in 1990-91</i>
1	2	3	4
6.	Jamshedpur	75	10
7.	Dhanbad	22	12
8.	Gaya	20	5
9.	Biharsharif	141	2

Besides it is proposed to extend STD PCO facilities to all the district HQrs of Bihar during 1990-91.

The opening of the new PCOs will however be subject timely availability of equipments.

#### **Central Secretariat Fire Service**

10225. SHRI RAGHAVJI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any Central Secretariat Fire Service under CPWD;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor when there is Delhi Fire Service under Municipal Corporation of Delhi in the Capital with huge equipment and strength of fire fighting staff; and

(c) the role played by Delhi Fire Service and Central Secretariat Fire Service in the fire that broke out at Vigyan Bhavan recently?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Central Secretariat Fire Brigade which provides fire protection and makes fire fighting arrangements in the North Block, South Block, Rashtrapati Bhawan and also provides guidance for all buildings of the Ministry of Urban Development. The Delhi Fire Service caters to the entire Union Territory of Delhi.

(c) The Central Secretariat Fire Brigade assisted Delhi Fire Service in fighting the fire in Vigyan Bhavan. A Committee has been set up by the Administrator, Delhi to go into the causes of fire and report on the remedial measures.

[*Translation*]

#### **Upgradation of Branch Post Office at Bisfi in Madhubani District**

10226. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state the reasons for making the postal augmentments Bisfi Tehsil Headquarters and its adjoining branch post offices in Madhubani district of Bihar through Darbhanga district?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): Even though Bisfi

is in Madhubeni district, having regard to the existing rail and road communication facilities in the area, it is considered expedient to place Bfifi and other adjoining branch offices under Darbhanga a Head Post Office/ Darbhanga RMS so as to ensure early delivery/disposal of mail.

[English]

#### **Release of Telephone Connections**

10227. SHRI BALVANT MANVAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the purpose of sending intimation regarding the sanction of telephone connections 6 to 12 months ahead of the actual release of the telephone connection; and

(b) the reasons for a long gap between the allotment of O.B. and actual installation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) The purpose of sending intimation to the subscriber regarding the likely release of telephone connection at the time of bulk release, is to give him advance information.

(b) The main reasons for delay in installation of telephone connection after issue of O.B. could be one or more of the following:—

(i) The area being technically not feasible for the present;

(ii) non-availability of subscriber; and

(iii) the installation being deferred at the request of subscriber.

#### **Strengthening and Renewal of Roads under Central Road Fund in Madhya Pradesh**

10228. SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA:  
SHRI RAGHAVJI:

Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Madhya Pradesh Government have submitted proposals for strengthening and renewal of important roads under Central Road Fund during 1989-90 and 1990-91; and

(b) if so, the details of these road projects?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI K.P. UNNIKISHNAN): (a) and (b). Against the proposals invited from the various State Governments in anticipation of the augmentation of the Central Road Fund, the Madhya Pradesh Government have projected a programme of 65 works including strengthening and renewal of important roads for the period 1989 to 1995 costing Rs. 92.83 crores, as per the details given below:—

Sl. No.	Description	Cost in lakhs
1	2	3
I.	(a) Development of State Highways and Major District Roads carrying heavy traffic	5759.00
	(b) and (c). Constructio of missing bridges and Rehabilitation of bridges	756.50
	(d) Construction of parallel service road on Bypass constuded on National Highways	557.50
II.	Engineering specs of road safety covering improvement of traffic junction, Road marking signalling construction of sub-ways and over bridges	650.00
III.	Research and development and development of data base	180.00
IV.	Development of other district and village raods	1030.00
V.	Preventive maintenance by way of strengthening (Heavy Density Corriders)	320.00
VI.	Training of Highway Engineers	30.00
	Total	9283.00

**Cattle seized at Bangladesh Border**

10229. DR. GOLAM YAZDANI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cattle seized along Indo-Bangladesh border in West Bengal during the last two years, month-wise; and

(b) the details of smuggled goods seized during the same period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) and (b). The requisite information is contained in the statements I and II given below:—

**STATEMENT-I**

The number of cattle sized along Indo-Bengladesh border in West Bengal during the last two years month-wise is as under:—

<i>Month</i>	<i>Cattle seized during</i>	
	<i>1988</i>	<i>1989</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
January	505	984
February	475	510
March	313	666
April	471	492
May	702	569
June	699	570
July	632	853
August	445	1793
September	480	684
October	640	1075
November	689	5628
December	705	1163
Total	6756	14987

## STATEMENT-II

1988

Month	Details of smuggled goods	
1	2	
January '88	5 Gms Gold worth	Rs. 850/-
	2432.850 Kgs Brass	Rs. 49,428/-
	305 Kgs Copper	Rs. 8,025/-
	865 Gms Heroin	Rs. 1,68,132/-
	4 Kgs Ganja	Rs. 4,000/-
	Misc. items	Rs. 28,54,363/-
	Total	Rs. 30,84,798/-
February '88	165 Kgs Brass	Rs. 4,190/-
	180 Kgs Copper	Rs. 4,315/-



		<i>Details of smuggled goods</i>	
<i>Month</i>			
1	2		
		11 Kgs. Ganja	Rs. 11,000/-
		Misc. item	R. 23,04,289/-
		Total	Rs. 23,23,794/-
March '88		90 Kgs Brass	Rs. 2,180/-
		726 Kgs Copper	Rs. 14,180/-
		6 Kgs Ganja	Rs. 6,000/-
		100 Gms Heroin	Rs. 70,000/-
		Misc. items	Rs. 24,57,353/-
		Total	Rs. 25,49,713/-
April '88		100 Tolas Gold	Rs. 3,86,780/-
		805.500 Kgs Brass	Rs. 30,265/-

<i>Month</i>		<i>Details of smuggled goods</i>	
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>		
		176.500 Kgs Copper	Rs. 9,456/-
		14 Kgs Ganja	Rs. 14,000/-
		Misc. items	Rs. 30,55,610/-
		<b>Total</b>	<b>R. 34,96,111/-</b>
<i>May '88</i>		53.9 Gms Gold	Rs. 17,436/-
		Misc. items	Rs. 31,67,908/-
		<b>Total</b>	<b>Rs. 31,85,344/-</b>
<i>June '88</i>		200 Gms Heroin	Rs. 10,000/-
		2 Kgs Ganja	Rs. 2,000/-
		Misc. items	Rs. 38,86,525/-
		<b>Total</b>	<b>Rs. 38,98,525/-</b>

<i>Month</i>		<i>Details of smuggled goods</i>	
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>		
July '88	22 Gms. Gold	Rs.	7,700/-
	500 Gms Ganja	Rs.	200/-
	Misc. items	Rs.	32,16,244/-
	Total	Rs.	32,24,144/-
August '88	195 Gms Heroin	Rs.	13,750/-
	7.150 Kgs Ganja	Rs.	6,470/-
	Misc. items	Rs.	51,53,908/-
	Total	Rs.	51,74,128/-
September '88	40 Tolas Gold	Rs.	1,49,015/-
	5 Gms Heroin	Rs.	50,000/-

<i>Month</i>		<i>Details of smuggled goods</i>	
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>		
		Charas	Rs. 9,900/-
		Ganja	Rs. 7000/-
		Misc. items	Rs. 37,03,369/-
		<b>Total</b>	<b>Rs. 39,10,284/-</b>
<b>October '88</b>		Gold	Rs. 550/-
		Ganja	Rs. 11,000/-
		Misc. items	Rs. 50,96,640/-
		<b>Total</b>	<b>Rs. 51,08,190/-</b>
<b>November '88</b>		Gold	Rs. 78,088/-
		Ganja	Rs. 1,387/-
		Misc. items	Rs. 15,25,936/-
		<b>Total</b>	<b>Rs. 16,05,411/-</b>

<i>Details of smuggled goods</i>	
<i>Month</i>	
1	2
December '88	
15 Kgs Ganja	Rs. 15,000/-
Misc. items	Rs. 42,70,181/-
Total	Rs. 42,85,181/-
	1989
<i>Details of smuggled goods</i>	
<i>Month</i>	
1	2
January '89	
61.5 Tolas Gold worth	Rs. 2,41,447/-
Ganja	Rs. 525/-
Misc. items	Rs. 68,69,741/-
Total	Rs. 71,11,713/-

<i>Details of smuggled goods</i>	
<i>Month</i>	
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>
February '89	58.2 Gms Gold Rs. 19,897/-
	Heroin Rs. 1,20,050/-
	Misc. item Rs. 54,81,756/-
	Total Rs. 56,21,703/-
March '89	20 Gms Gold Rs. 7,750/-
	Misc. items Rs. 55,42,392/-
	Total Rs. 55,50,142/-
April '89	Misc. items Rs. 27,98,411/-
May '89	Indian Currency Rs. 95,273/-
	Foreign Currency Rs. 2,01,849/-

<i>Details of smuggled goods</i>	
<i>Month</i>	<i>2</i>
1	
June '89	
Misc. items	Rs. 59,14,167/-
Total	Rs. 62,11,289/-
Indian Currency	Rs. 88,542/-
Foreign Currency	Rs. 4,75,121/-
117 Gms Gold	Rs. 37,312/-
400 Gms Heroin	Rs. 20,000/-
Misc. items	Rs. 70,37,995/-
Total	Rs. 76,58,970/-
July '89	
Gold ornaments	Rs. 1,200/-
1 Kg Opium	Rs. 500/-

Month	<i>Details of smuggled goods</i>	
1	2	
Aug. '89	Misc. items	Rs. 80,12,686/-
	Total	Rs. 80,14,386/-
	Gold ornaments	Rs. 100/-
	41 Gans Hero'n	Rs. 4,150/-
	5 Kgs Ganja	Rs. 5,000
	Misc. items	Rs. 71,21,904/-
	Total	Rs. 71,31,154/-
September '89	Indian Currency	Rs. 48,841/-
	Foreign Currency	Rs. 1,60,653/-
	Silver	Rs. 1,538/-



<i>Details of smuggled goods</i>	
<i>Month</i>	
1	2
750 Gms Heroin	Rs. 75,000/-
5,500 Kgs Ganja	Rs. 5,500/-
Misc. items	Rs. 90,97,474/-
Total	Rs. 93,89,006/-
October '89	
Gold ornaments	Rs. 4,229/-
19 Gms Heroin	Rs. 1,900/-
20 Gms Opium	Rs. 90/-
Indian Currency	Rs. 52,253/-
Foreign Currency	Rs. 2,68,327/-
Misc. items	Rs. 73,48,378
Total	Rs. 76,75,177/-

<i>Month</i>		<i>Details of smuggled goods</i>	
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>		
<b>November '89</b>	Indian Currency	Rs.	68,523/-
	Foreign Currency	Rs.	1,81,508/-
	Misc. items	Rs.	73,37,607/-
	<b>Total</b>	<b>Rs.</b>	<b>75,87,638/-</b>
<b>December '89</b>	233 Gms. Gold worth	Rs.	78,588/-
	Indian Currency	Rs.	36,465/-
	Foreign Currency	Rs.	1,17,052/-
	Misc. items	Rs.	89,82,834
	<b>Total</b>	<b>Rs.</b>	<b>92,14,989/-</b>

**Manhandling of Journalists by Police**

10230. SHRI P.M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Journalists and Press Photographers of Delhi converting a demonstration by teachers on 30 April, 1990 were manhandled and abused by some police officers;

(b) if so, the facts of the incident;

(c) the action taken by Government against the erring officers; and

(d) if no action has been taken, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d). On 30.4.90, when Government teachers were demonstrating at Parliament Street, they themselves stopped about 5 yards before the barricades in front of Police Station Parliament Street, New Delhi. In order to cover the event, one of the photographers climbed the barricade. When persuasions made by the police failed, he was made to get down. Subsequently, other photographers joined him and argued with the police to allow them to climb the barricades. The timely intervention by a Senior Police Officer pacified most of them but one photographer threatened to get action taken against police officers. As no police officer was found at fault, no action was taken.

**Construction of Building for Dabri Police Station**

10231. SHRI JAGANNATH SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether land has been allotted for the construction of building for Dabri Police Station in Palam Road, New Delhi;

(b) if so, the target fixed for the construction of the building; and

(c) the approximate cost of the project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In order to meet the emergent requirements, construction of one temporary barrack with asbestos sheet roofing has been undertaken, which is targeted for completion by July, 1990.

(c) The estimated cost of the project for constructing a permanent Police Station is yet to be finalised.

**Opening of New Post Office at Sagarpur, New Delhi**

10232. DR. P. VALLAL PERUMAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to refer to the reply given on 9 May, 1989 to Unstarred Question No. 8600 regarding opening of Post Office at Sagarpur, New Delhi and state:

(a) whether a new Post Office has been sanctioned and opened in Sagarpur, New Delhi-110046;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the time by which it is likely to be opened?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) A new Sub Post Office has been sanctioned for Sagarpur New Delhi, but not yet opened.

(b) and (c). The Sub Post Office is expected to be opened as soon as the requisite formalities are completed, by 30.6.1990.

### **S.T.D. Facility In Tripura**

10233. SHRI K.B. DEB BURMAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether S.T.D. facilities have been provided in any of the telephone exchanges in Tripura;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the action taken by Government to provide Tripura with an effective, dependable telephone network; and

(d) the time by which the remaining telephone exchanges will be provided with STD facility?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) While Agartala is connected with NSD/ISD facility, Radhakishorepur and Kailashahar are connected to Agartala on Point-to-Point S.T.D.

(c) Department has plans to replace the existing telephone exchanges by Electronic Exchanges subject to norms and new electronic exchanges have been proposed subject to availability of equipment and demand.

For the effective telephone network Satellite Earth Stations and radio links have been planned.

(d) S.T.D. facility at Radhakishorepur and Kailashhar will be available during the current financial year.

STD facility to additional stations in

Tripura State will be provided progressively—

(i) to all Sub-Divisional Headquarters; and

(ii) exchanges with more than 500 lines as on 1.4.90.

### **Carrying of Weapons as Religious Symbol**

10234. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the issue of taking weapons considered as part of religion and faith by certain communities, in educational institutions, examinations and public places, other than religious ones, is under consideration of Government;

(b) if so, by what time, directions in this regard are likely to be issued; and

(c) if not, steps sites Government propose to take to curb the spurt of violence, where such weapons were used during the recent past in such institutions/occasions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Powers of the Central Government under the Arms Act, 1959 and the Arms Rules, 1962 to regulate possession and carrying of arms are delegated to State Governments/Union Territories Administration. These powers enable them to take appropriate preventive measure in this regard.

### **Mini-Fertilizer Plants**

10235. SHRI A.K. ROY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether mini-fertilizer plants have proved to be economically suitable for this country; and

(b) if so, the steps to be taken thereon in the Eighth Five Year Plan?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI DEVI LAL): (a) The viability of mini-fertilizer plants is yet to be established.

(b) Does not arise.

#### Over Crowding in DTC Buses

10236. SHRI SHANTARAM POTDUKHE: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is over crowding in the Delhi Transport Corporation (DTC) buses and Private/Mini buses under DTC operation in Delhi during peak hours;

(b) the action taken against them for violation of the rules; and

(c) the steps taken to check such over crowding, particularly in the context of the current terrorist wave of bomb blasts in the capital?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. There have been instances of over-crowding in the buses. It has not been always possible for DTC to avoid the over-crowding in their buses particularly during peak hours, due to uni-directional pattern of traffic and inadequacy of buses. The Enforcement Branch of the Directorate of Transport, Delhi Administration and Delhi Police authorities have, however, been undertaking regular checks to check over-crowding and also to initiate corrective action including launching of prosecution.

(c) In order to reduce over-crowding, besides regular checks conducted by enforcement authorities of Delhi Administration and Delhi Police, constant efforts are being made by DTC for increasing its carrying capacity through better fleet utilisation and vehicle utilisation. The fleet utilisation has increased from 82.55% in 1987-88 to 86.75% in 1988-89 and 89.04% in 1989-90. The vehicle utilisation i.e. kilometres operated per bus daily has also increased from 210 kms. in 1987-88 to 221 Kms. in 1988-89 and 233 Kms. in 1989-90.

#### Drilling Rigs to Madhya Pradesh

10237. SHRI DILIP SINGH JU DEO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of villages in Madhya Pradesh are badly affected by drinking water shortage due to scanty rains this year;

(b) whether Madhya Pradesh Government has urged Union Government to spare as many drilling rigs as possible; and

(c) if so, the steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI UPENDRA NATH VERMA): (a) The State Government has reported that out of 71352 villages, about 6310 villages which are affected by drinking water shortage are to be covered under the Scarcity Programme. Apart from this, there are about 146 'No Source' problem villages (PVs) and 5870 partially covered PVs to be provided with safe drinking water facilities during 1990-91 under the normal plan programmes.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) This is the peak season for drilling of

bore wells in most of the States like Rajasthan, Gujarat, etc., which have drinking water supply problem of their own. State Government has been advised to contact the other States directly. The Central Ground Water Board has however, agreed to divert two DTH and one rotary rig for carrying out the drilling programme in Madhya Pradesh on payment of cost. The State Government has also been advised to use 70-80 drilling rigs available with the irrigation agencies for its emergent drinking water programme.

#### **Shortage of Drinking Water in Kolhapur District of Maharashtra**

10238. SHRI UDAISINGRAO GAIKWAD: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that there is acute shortage of drinking water in Kolhapur District of Maharashtra; and

(b) whether Government propose to allocate special funds to Maharashtra to tackle the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI UPENDRA NATH VERMA): (a) No such report has been received from the Government of Maharashtra.

(b) Does not arise.

#### **Construction of Pune-Bypass**

10239. SHRI V.N. GADGIL: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Maharashtra has in November, 1989 submitted a proposal for construction of Pune-bypass connecting Pune Solapur and Bombay-Pune-Kolhapur National Highways;

(b) if so, whether Union Government have sanctioned the Project; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN): (a) and (b). The proposal for the alignment of Pune-bypass connecting Pune-Solapur Road (NH.9) and Bombay-Pune-Kolhapur Road (NH.4) received from the Maharashtra Government has been approved in principle in January, 1990. Also provision has been made in the Annual Plan 1990-91 for sanction of land acquisition for this bypass at an estimated cost of Rs. 2.00 lakhs.

(c) Does not arise.

#### **Pilot Projects on Pesticide used for Agriculture**

10240. SHRIMATI SUBHASHINI ALI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether use of DDT is likely to be phased out in view of the success achieved by the Pilot Project started by Government at Cochin;

(b) if so, the time-frame for phasing out of DDT and emergence of biocides;

(c) whether similar pilot projects have been conceived for other pesticides in use in India for agriculture; and

(d) if so, the details thereof, pesticide-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI NITISH KUMAR). (a) and (b). Under Department of Biotechnology funded Project at Anna University, Madras, Biocides formulation has been

developed for the control of mosquito larvae. Field demonstrations using the said formulations are planned to be undertaken in Cochin jointly by the Research Organisations and Malaria Research Centre. The final report is expected to be available within one year.

Use of DDT has already been banned in Agriculture. However, the use of DDT under Public Health Programmes has been restricted only to the level of 10,000 MT per annum except in the case of any major epidemic.

(c) and (d). For biological control of pests of agricultural importance, 10 R&D Projects have been sponsored in various Institutions of the country by Department of Biotechnology. Besides under a scheme of Department of Agriculture and Cooperation 11 Central Biological Control Stations are engaged in conservation and augmentation of potential parasites and predators of agricultural pests. An All India Coordinated Research Project on Biological Control of Crop Pests and Weeds is also functioning under the aegis of Indian Council of Agricultural Research.

### Sale of Oil by NDDB

10241. SHRI RAM NAIK: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the annual sale of rape seed/mustard and soya bean oils by National Dairy Development Board separately along with the sale prices during last three years;

(b) whether those prices are far below the market prices;

(c) whether these oils were sold to cooperative federations established by NDDB and if so, the total sale during the above period, Federation -wise;

(d) whether certain institutions other than cooperative Federations in Gujarat were also provided this cheap oil; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI NITISH KUMAR):

(a) Annual sales of rapeseed/mustard and soyabean oil by NDDB are as under:—

<i>Year November–October</i>	<i>Commercial/donated crude refined soyabean oil (MT)</i>	<i>Commercial/Donated refined crude/ rapeseed oil (MT)</i>	<i>Indigenous Mustard Oil</i>	<i>Total MT</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>
1986-87	16,365	59,932	—	76,297
1987-88	35,232	25,128	—	60,360
1988-89	9,506	13,624	19,366	42,496
<b>Total</b>	<b>61,103</b>	<b>98,684</b>	<b>19,366</b>	<b>179,153</b>



Different oils both gifted and commercially imported or indigenous mustard oil had been issued at different prices during the

period depending upon the then prevailing market prices. However, the range of issue prices is provided as under:—

(All in Rs./MT)

Sl. No.	Type of Oil	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Refined Soyabean oil			
	A) Commercial RSO	—	17,600	17,600
	B) Donated RSO	11,500	14,500	18,500
		14,500	18,500	19,000
2.	Rapeseed Oil			
	A) Refined (Donated)	11,500	13,000	18,100
	B) Crude (Commercial)	13,000	18,100	18,250
		10,300	11,300	—
		11,300	18,610	

(b) During the three oil years, i.e. from 1986 to 1989, the major portion of the said oils were sold to the federation at the ongoing market prices less expenses involved for packing movement and reasonable margin. Some quantity was sold to the trade at the market rates.

(c) During 1986 to mid-1989, a major portion of the oils was sold to cooperative federations. From August 1989 onwards, these oils were sold to federations and also to the trade. Federation wise total sales during the above period is given below.

Sl. No.	Federation	Quantity in MT					
		(Year (November to October))					
1	2	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	3	4	5
1.	Gujarat	30,611	20,288	1,219			
2.	Madhya Pradesh	2,384	4,586	439			
3.	Tamil Nadu	10,081	2,535	2,043			
4.	Orissa	7,038	7,557	2,007			
5.	Ahmedabad	7,805	7,497	1,751			
6.	Maharashtra	10,544	7,721	682			
7.	Karnataka	7,835	10,176	2,295			
	<b>Total</b>	<b>76,298</b>	<b>60,360</b>	<b>10,436</b>			

(d) and (e). As mentioned above the major portion of the oils were sold to the cooperative federations. Some quantity was also sold in the open market in these States including the State of Gujarat. The oils were sold at market rates.

[*Translation*]

#### **Modernisation of Slaughter Houses**

10242. SHRI RESHAM LAL JANGDE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the financial assistance, loan or grant given by Union Government of states for the renovation and modernisation of slaughter houses during the last three years, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI NITISH KUMAR): The year-wise total financial assistance given by Union Government for renovation and modernisation of Slaughter Houses is :

<i>Year</i>	<i>Amount Released (Rs. in lakhs)</i>
1987-88	10.00
1988-89	75.00
1989-90	90.00

[*English*]

#### **Waiting List for Telephone connections In Amritsar and Chandigarh**

10243. SHRI KIRPAL SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the latest waiting list for telephone

connections in the city of Amritsar and Union Territory of Chandigarh as on 31 March, 1990; and

(b) the steps Government propose to take to remedy the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) and (b). The waiting list for telephone connections in the city of Amritsar and Union Territory of Chandigarh as on 31st March 1990 is 7555 and 22361 respectively. The waiting list will be cleared progressively during the first three years of the 8th Plan.

#### **US Praise to India's Policy Towards Refugees**

10244. SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the USA has praised India's liberal policy towards the refugees fleeing from neighbouring countries, particularly Sri Lanka, Tibet, Bangladesh and Burma;

(b) whether USA has extended any co-operation in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI I.K. GUJRAL): (a) Yes, Sir. The US State Department's Report on Human Right, 1989 made complimentary references to India's policy towards refugees from neighbouring countries.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

**Drug Trafficking in Delhi**

10245. SHRI BALESHWAR YADAV:  
Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be  
pleased to state:

(a) whether drug trafficking is on the  
increase in Delhi;

(b) whether any police officials have  
also been apprehended in this connection

during the last one year; and

(c) if so, the quantity of drugs seized and  
the action taken so far against the culprits?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI  
SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The information is given in the state-  
ment below:

## STATEMENT

*Details of N.D.P.S. Act cases in which Police Officials were Found Involved during the period from 1.1.1989 to 30.4.1990*

Sl. No.	Name of Police Officials involved	Quantity of drug seized	Action taken
1	2	3	4
1.	Constable Malvinder Singh	Opium—700 gms.	Case u/s 17 of N.D.P.S. Act 1985 was registered at Police Station Timarpur. The Constable was arrested.
2.	Constable Ram Dayal	Opium—8 Kgs.	Case u/s 17 of N.D.P.S. Act 1985 was registered at Police Station Kotwali. The constable was arrested.
3.	Constable Chaman Lal	Charas—1 Kg and 9 gms.	Case u/s 21 of N.D.P.S. Act, 1985 was registered at Police Station Ambedkar Nagar. The constable was arrested.
4.	Constable Babu Lal	Heroin—1 Kg.	Case u/s 21 of N.D.P.S. Act, 1985 was registered at Police Station Seemapuri. The constable was arrested and suspended.
5.	Constable Hemraj	3 Kgs. and 300 gms. Charas	Case u/s 20 of N.D.P.S. Act, 1985 was registered at Police Station I.P. Estate, and

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of Police Officials involved</i>	<i>Quantity of drug seized</i>	<i>Action taken</i>
1	2	3	4
6.	Constable Basharath		the accused were sent to the judicial custody. Both the accused were ordered to be bailed out by the Court. As accused Basharath had furnished the surety, he was released on bail.



[English]

**Acquittal of Shri Ram Swaroop**

10246. SHRI RAM SAGAR (Saidpur): Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether severe strictures were passed by Court against the Delhi Police Intelligence Bureau and the Directorate of Revenue Intelligence while acquitting Shri Ram Swaroop and another from the charge of spying; and

(b) if so, the details of the action proposed to be taken against the concerned guilty officials?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) The Court has adversely commented upon some officials.

(b) The matter is being looked into.

[Translation]

**News-Item captioned 'Jama Masjid mein Sharan Pa Rahe Hain Pak Prishikshit Kashmiri Aatankvadi'**

10247. SHRI PYARELAL KHANDELWAL:  
SHRI RAMSAGAR (Saidpur):

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news-item captioned "Jama Masjid Mein Sharan Pa Rahe Hain Pak Prishikshit Kashmiri Aatankvadi" appearing in 'Jansatta' dated the 14 February, 1990;

(b) if so, the facts in this regard; and

(c) the action proposed to be taken by Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) Yes, Sir. The news has appeared in Jansatta dated 14.3.90 (not 14.2.90).

(b) and (c). Police enquiries have revealed nothing adverse. Close and round the clock vigil is being maintained over sensitive places.

[English]

**Phrased Programme of Former President of Pakistan about Subversion in Kashmir**

10248. SHRI SHANTILAL PURUSHOTTAMDAS PATEL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the speech delivered by the former President of Pakistan in top secret meeting in April 1988, the text of which has been reproduced in the March, 1990 issue of the "Koshur Samachar" a registered monthly of Kashmir in Delhi;

(b) if so, whether Government were aware of the phrased Programme formulated by the former President of Pakistan in early 1988 about subversion in the Kashmir Valley;

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government since April, 1988 to combat the growing subversive activities; and

(d) the remedial measures now being taken to restore normalcy in the valley?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) to (d). Although the Government are not aware of this

specific speech made by the former President of Pakistan, various press reports have mentioned about the so-called 'Phased Programme'.

Stringent administrative measures have now been taken to curb subversive activities and restore normalcy in the Valley.

#### **Government Jobs to Terrorist Affected People**

10249. SHRIMATI SUKHBUNS KAUR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of terrorist affected people in Punjab who have applied for Government jobs during the last three years;

(b) how many of them have been provided Government jobs; and

(c) the number of applications pending with Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) to (c). Information is being collected from the Government of Punjab and will be laid on the Table of the House.

#### **Exodus of Non-Bhutanese people to North Bengal**

10250. SHRI MANIK SANYAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is exodus of non-Bhutanese people from Bhutan to North Bengal because of recent happenings in that country; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto and steps taken or proposed to overcome the critical problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) and (b). Facts in this regard are being ascertained from the State Government. A statement will be laid on the Table of the house.

[*Translation*]

#### **Assistance to victims of Sasaram Riots**

10251. SHRI CHHEDI PASWAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have provided any assistance to the riots victims in Sasaram; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

[*English*]

#### **Functioning of Indian Embassy School at Jeddah**

10252. SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there have been a number of complaints against the functioning of the Indian Embassy School at Jeddah (Saudi Arabia);

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI I.K. GUJRAL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) These complaints were mainly concerned with recent 40% increase in the tuition fees for some classes, lack of third Indian language teaching facilities and the pattern of the management of the school.

(c) The increase in fees in some classes has been necessitated by the increase in number of pupils from 1800 to 5000; third language teaching has not been introduced partly because not enough pupils have opted for the same and partly because there are practical difficulties in getting suitably qualified teachers; there is no scope for any basis change in the pattern of management as we have to respect the local laws and customs.

[*Translation*]

#### **Grants to National Seeds Corporation**

10253. SHRI HUKMDEO NARAYAN YADAV: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any grants are provided to the National Seeds Corporation;

(b) if so, the amount of grants provided so far; and

(c) the reasons for increasing losses incurred by the Corporation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI NITISH KUMAR):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) From 77-78 to 89-90 an amount of Rs. 4,183.93 lakhs has been provided as grants to National Seeds Corporation. Part of this grant was routed through NSC to State Seed Corporation, Agriculture Universities, State Farms Corporation of India and for minikit programmes implemented in the States.

(c) Main reasons for losses are as under:—

(i) Increase in input prices, and procurement prices paid to the seed growers, without corresponding increase in the sale price of seed.

(ii) Increase in fixed overhead expenses on account of general price rise and payment of D.A. and interim relief to employees of the Corporation.

(iii) Heavy interest burden.

(iv) Under utilisation of infrastructural facilities created under National Seeds Project Phase-I and II due to cutback in production.

(v) Loss on account of accumulated carry-over stocks.

[*English*]

#### **Reconstruction of Houses Damaged during GNLFF Agitation**

10254. DR. ASIM BALA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government have sanctioned any funds for reconstruction of houses damaged during GNLFF agitation; and

(b) the action taken for rehabilitation of tea garden workers and Busti dwellers affected in the GNLFF movement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) The Central Government has not sanctioned funds for reconstruction of houses damaged during GNLFF agitation. However, Rs. 2.20 crores were sanctioned by the Central Government

for restoration of 'public assets', damaged during the agitation.

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

[*Translation*]

**Barbed-Wire fencing on Indo-Pak Border**

10255. SHRI BEGA RAM CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that although barbed wire fencing has been done on the Indo-Pak border in Sri-Ganganagar district of Rajasthan, yet the infiltrators cross over to our country from thereby digging a pit under it;

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take in this regard;

(c) whether Government propose to construct a concrete wall under the barbed wire fencing; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) and (b). According to the available information, barbed wire fencing has been completed in the selected stretches on the Indo-Pak border in Sri Ganganagar District of Rajasthan. No incident of crossing over to our country by digging a pit under it has come to notice.

(c) There is no such proposal under consideration.

(d) Does not arise.

[*English*]

**Widening of National Highway No. 5 in Orissa**

10256. SHRI MANGARAJ MALLIK: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Bhubaneswar-Cuttack section of National Highway No. 5 is being widened to four-lanes leaving the section from Jagatpur to Bhadrak;

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal to widen the Khukia-Khadrak and Jagatpur-Barchana sections to four lanes in view of high volume of traffic on Panikoili-Khukia Panikoili-Bhadrak and Jagatpur-Barchana section;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRIISHNAN): (a) and (d). Four-laning of Bhubaneswar-Cuttack Section of NH.5, and further upto Jagatpur, is proposed for sanction in the Annual Plan 1990-91. Four-laning of the National Highway in continuation, i.e. from Jagatpur to Bhadrak via Barchana, Khukia and Panikoili, will depend on justification, of the widening, availability of resources and size of the VIII Plan which is yet to be finalised. However, an estimate for survey and investigation in the portion from Jagatpur to Chandikhol (i.e. 3 km beyond Barchana) has been sanctioned in April, 1990 for preparation of the project details.

**Cyclone in Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Pondicherry**

10257. SHRI UTTAM RATHOD: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of losses caused by recent cyclone, floods and heavy rains in the coastal areas of Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Pondicherry; and

(b) the details of relief operations launched in these areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI NITISH KUMAR):

(a) The extent of loss caused by recent cyclone, flood and heavy rains in coastal areas of Andhra Pradesh as reported by the State Government till 22.5.1990 is as under:—

(1) Districts affected	—	14
(2) Population affected	—	107.07 lakh
(3) Villages affected	—	5,717
(4) Human Lives lost	—	976
(5) Cattle heads lost	—	22,184
(6) Houses damaged:	—	22,184
(a) Fully	—	4,40,467
(b) Partially	—	4,78,752
(7) Poultry birds lost	—	36.98 lakhs
(8) Tentative estimate of loss to agriculture and other properties	—	Rs. 792.78 crores

No reports detailing all damage have been received from the Governments of Tamil Nadu and Pondicherry except for death of 7 persons in Tamil Nadu and 2 persons in Pondicherry.

(b) An 'on account' payment of grant-in-aid of Rs. 32.25 crores towards Central contribution to Calamity Relief Fund for the current financial year has been made to Government of Andhra Pradesh on 14th May, 1990. In addition to this, assistance to the tune of Rs. 2.00 crores has been released from Prime Minister's Relief Fund. Further an assistance of Rs. 48 lakhs from Indian People's Natural Calamity Trust has

been extended to provide ex-gratia relief to the next of kin of those died. The State Government has opened 1,535 Relief Camps to provide relief to the evacuated people. In addition to above, the following relief measures have also been undertaken so far.

- (1) 50,000 tonnes of rice additionally allocated to Government of Andhra Pradesh on 16.5.1990 over and above the P.D.S. allocation.
- (2) 500 tonnes of edible oil additionally allocated to the State over and above their normal allocation.

- (3) 10 lakhs doses of Cholera vaccines and 50 tonnes of Bleaching Powder supplied to the State Government.
- (4) Norms for purchase of 'Rain Soaked Paddy and Rice' in Cyclone affected areas has been relaxed.
- (5) All public sector undertakings and Nationalised Banks operating in Andhra Pradesh have been requested to adopt affected villages/towns to provide relief to the people.
- (6) 15000 tonnes of phosphatic fertilisers has been additionally allotted.
- (7) Nationalised Banks are taking action for postponement of recovery/ rescheduling of loans
- (8) Armed Forces have provided all necessary assistance for rescue and relief operations
- (9) Restoration/repair works are being undertaken by the concerned Departments on priority basis
- (10) Insurance Companies are taking action for expeditious settlement of claims
- (11) Safe drinking water is being supplied through tankers.
- (12) Medical care of the affected people is being ensured.

**Employment of SC/ST Candidates in DTC**

10258. SHRI JAG PAL SINGH.  
SHRI RAM SAGAR (Saidpur).

Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state

(a) the number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates having completed pre-appointment formalities for appointment to the post of conductor in DTC since April, 1986;

(b) the reasons for not giving appointments to them;

(c) whether there is any proposal with Government to re-start kilometer scheme for private buses in DTC; and

(d) if so, the expected time to be taken to finalise the proposal and also for absorption of these candidates?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN): (a) and (b). Delhi Transport Corporation has intimated that since April 1986, there are four Scheduled Caste candidates who have completed the pre-appointment formality of training for the post of Conductor but have as yet to be offered the posting DTC, by way of advance action for recruitment, gets names from Employment Exchange and after preliminary tests regarding suitability, admits the suitable candidates for training. Those who successfully complete the training are put on the panel for appointment as and when vacancies arise. Due to non-availability of vacancy, no appointment order has been issued to them

(c) There is no such proposal pending with the Government

(d) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

**Central Potato Research Institute,  
Shimla**

10259. SHRI R.S. PRASAD. Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Potato Research Institute which was established in Patna (Bihar) was shifted to Shimla (Himachal Pradesh) in 1956;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the said Institute is again proposed to be shifted from Shimla; and

(d) if so, where and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI NITISH KUMAR):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Breeding of new Potato varieties and breeder seed production was not possible at Patna.

(c) and (d). A team of experts appointed by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research to review the performance of the Central Potato Research Institute has recommended the shifting of its headquarters to a suitable location in the main potato growing area in plains. Government has not taken any decision on this recommendations.

[English]

#### **Civic Amenities to Migrants from Jammu and Kashmir**

10260. SHRIISHWARCHAUDHARY:  
SHRI CHIRANJI LAL  
SHARMA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether migrants from Kashmir staying at Bapu Dham Community Centre, New Delhi have not been provided with adequate civic amenities;

(b) if so, the facts in this regard and when these uprooted families would be provided these amenities; and

(c) the details of assistance provided to them by Delhi Administration?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) and (b). Kashmiri migrants at Bapu Dham Community Centre are provided with bathroom, toilets, Kitchen Space, and supply of electricity and water.

(c) Delhi Administration provides the migrants following assistance:

(i) One kitchen kit per family

(ii) Dry ration

(iii) Cash relief @ Rs. 125/- per person per month subject to a maximum of Rs. 500/- per family per month.

#### **Root-Wilt Disease in Coconut Trees**

10261. SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO:  
SHRI C.P. MUDALAGIRI-  
YAPPA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the root-wilt disease in the coconut trees has not yet been controlled;

(b) if so, the places especially in Karnataka where the coconut trees are still being affected by this disease; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to check this disease in Karnataka?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI NITISH KUMAR):

(a) No effective remedial measures have

been evolved so far to control the root-wilt disease. However, the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (Central Plantation Crops Research Institute) has developed management practices and mixed farming practices to increase the yield and income of the farmers in the root-wilt affected gardens.

(b) Root-wilt disease is reported only from Kerala and Tamil Nadu. There is no incidence of root-wilt disease reported from Karnataka State.

(c) Does not arise.

**Persons arrested for running fake Housing Society for Defence Personnel**

10262. SHRI B.N. REDDY:  
SHRI SARJU PRASAD SA-  
ROJ:  
SHRI P.M. SAYEED:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Police has recently hauled up some people running a fake housing society for defence personnel;

(b) if so, the persons arrested and their modus operandi; and

(c) the total amount collected by the fake society and the action taken to recover the amount and refund the same to the victims?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Two persons have been arrested in this case. They duped people by misrepresenting that their society was registered and has acquired land and would commence construction of houses. They asked the

members to deposit 10% of the cost of flats. A brochure priced at Rs. 100/- was also got printed by them.

(c) A sum of over Rs. 4 lakhs was collected by the fake society. The bank accounts of the fake society have been frozen. A case u/s 420/406/120-B IPC has been registered at Police Station Vasant Vihar, New Delhi.

**Fishing in Chilka Lake, Orissa**

10263. SHRI SIVAJIPATNAIK: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the mouth of Chilka Lake to Bay of Bengal has been closed and it has affected fishing in the lake;

(b) whether Orissa Government has submitted a proposal to Union Government in this regard; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Union Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI NITISH KUMAR):

(a) Government of Orissa have not reported about the closure of the mouth of Chilka Lake to Bay of Bengal.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

**IPS Officials in Karnataka**

10264. SHRI H.C. SRIKANTIAH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of IPS officers working in Karnataka State;



(b) the number of IPS officers allotted to Karnataka on deputation;

(e) if so, the reasons therefor?

(c) the number of IPS officers allotted to Karnataka during 1989;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) Number of I.P.S. Officers allotted to Karnataka as on 1.1.1990 is 110.

(d) whether the number of IPS officers allotted to Karnataka is more than the requirement; and

(b) State to State Deputation	Central Deputation	Total
1	2	3
1	22	23

(c) 6

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

#### Losses incurred by manufacturers of DAP

10265. SHRI ANBARASU ERA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the manufacturers of DAP are incurring huge losses due to the stoppage of production for want of imported raw material;

(b) if so, the amount of losses incurred by each of the DAP manufacturers during 1988-89 and 1989-90;

(c) whether the manufacturers have claimed compensation for loss of production of DAP on account of failure to supply phosphoric acid; and

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

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI DEVI LAL): (a) to (d). The manufactures of DAP have claimed compensation for the losses reported to have been incurred on account of non-availability of imported raw materials. Information on losses incurred by all DAP manufacturers on account of non-availability of imported raw materials has not been collected. The Government do not propose to pay any compensation to the manufacturers on account of the aforesaid losses.

#### Expansion of Limits of NDMC Area

10266. SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY:  
SHRI SRIKANTA DATTA  
NARASIMHA RAJA  
WADIYAR:  
SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal to expand the limits of New Delhi Municipal Committee area in the Capital;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the present limits of NDMC area;

(c) whether under the Delhi State Plan, NDMC area will remain under the Central control;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether all those areas which were part of New Delhi in 1956; when Delhi was a State, are likely to be included in NDMC area;

(f) if so, the details thereof;

(g) whether the Sarkaria Commission has also given its recommendations with regard to redefining the NDMC area; and

(h) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) There is no such proposal under consideration of the Government.

(b) The present limit of NDMC area is 42.74 Sq. Kms.

(c) to (f). No decision has been taken in this regard.

(g) and (h). The Committee has not made any specific recommendation in this regard.

#### **Extradition Treaties**

10267. SHRI BHABANI SHANKAR HOTA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the countries with whom India has signed extradition treaties; and

(b) the number of terrorists handed over

to India by these countries under these treaties during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI I.K. GUJRAL): (a) Nepal, Bhutan, Uganda, Belgium, the U.S.A, the Netherlands and Canada.

(b) Nil.

#### **Upgradation of Post Office in Trivandrum**

10268. SHRI A CHARLES: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the post offices to be upgraded in Trivandrum District during 1990-91; and

(b) the details of department buildings for post offices constructed in the district?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) The proposal has not been finalised as yet.

(b) Two departmental buildings, one for Trivandrum GPO and the other for Venganoor Sub Post Office, are being constructed.

#### **Visit of Nepal's Finance Minister**

10269. SHRI R.N. RAKESH:  
SHRI SAMARENDRA  
KUNDU:  
SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA  
GAVIT:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Finance Minister of Nepal visited New Delhi during the last week of April, 1990;

(b) if so, the outcome of the talks held with him;

(c) whether any agreement has been signed during his visit; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI I.K. GUJRAL): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Finance Minister of Nepal, Dr. Devendra Raj Pandey, visited New Delhi in end April/early May, 1990 to attend the last annual session of the Asian Development Bank. He also brought with him a letter from Shri K.P. Bhattarai, Prime Minister of Nepal, to PM. He called on PM on May 1, 1990 and handed over the letter.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

#### **Krishi Vigyan Kendras**

10270. SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent so far on Krishi Vigyan Kendra at Baliapal in Orissa;

(b) the progress made in the construction work of Krishi Vigyan Kendra and when it is likely to be completed;

(c) whether there is any proposal to develop it into a mini Agricultural University; and

(d) if so when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI NITISH KUMAR): (a) Sir, Rs. 46.03 lakhs have been released so far for the Krishi Vigyan Kendra at Baliapal.

(b) The main building, two classrooms/ laboratories, a farmers hostel and Poultry

Demonstration Unit have been already constructed.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Question does not arise.

#### **Use of Fertilizers**

10271. SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any steps to educate farmers on the use of fertilizers;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the State owned fertilizer corporations have been directed to identify districts in some States to educate farmers;

(d) if so, the names of the State where steps have been taken in this regard;

(e) whether any such districts have been identified in Orissa; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI NITISH KUMAR):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Demonstrations, field days, fairs, exhibitions and training programmes are organised to educate the farmers and to promote fertilizer use.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Information is given in the attached Statement-I.

(e) Yes, Sir.

(f) Information is given in the attached Statement-II

## STATEMENT-I

*Names of the States where steps have been taken for Identification of Districts for Educating Farmers*

Sl. No.	Scheme/Programme	States covered
1	2	3

1. National Project on development of fertilizer use in low consumption rainfed areas.
  1. Andhra Pradesh
  2. Assam
  3. Bihar
  4. Gujarat
  5. Haryana
  6. Himachal Pradesh
  7. Jammu & Kashmir
  8. Karnataka
  9. Kerala

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Scheme/Programme</i>	<i>States covered</i>
1	2	3
10.	Madhya Pradesh	
11.	Maharashtra	
12.	Orissa	
13.	Rajasthan	
14.	Sikkim	
15.	Tamil Nadu	
16.	Uttar Pradesh	
17.	West Bengal	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	
3.	Assam	
2.	Lead Fertilizer Suppliers Scheme.	

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Scheme/Programme</i>	<i>States covered</i>
1	2	3

4. Bihar

5. Goa

6. Gujarat

7. Haryana

8. Himachal Pradesh

9. Jammu &amp; Kashmir

10. Karnataka

11. Kerala

12. Madhya Pradesh

13. Maharashtra

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Scheme/Programme</i>	<i>States covered</i>
1	2	3
14.	Manipur	
15.	Meghalaya	
16.	Mizoram	
17.	Nagaland	
18.	Orissa	
19.	Punjab	
20.	Rajasthan	
21.	Sikkim	
22.	Tamil Nadu	
23.	Tripura	

Sl. No.	Scheme/Programme	States covered
1	2	3
24.	Uttar Pradesh	
25.	West Bengal	
3.	Indo-British Fertilizer Education Project.	
1.	Assam	
2.	Bihar	
3.	Madhya Pradesh	
4.	Orissa	
5.	Uttar Pradesh	
6.	West Bengal	
4.	Indo-EEC Fertilizer Education Project.	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	
2.	Bihar	



Sl. No.	Scheme/Programme	States covered
1	2	3
3.	Karnataka	
4.	Kerala	
5.	Madhya Pradesh	
6.	Maharashtra	
7.	Rajasthan	
8.	Tamil Nadu	
9.	Uttar Pradesh	
5.	Indo-Canadian Fertilizer Extension Project.	1. Uttar Pradesh

**STATEMENT-II**

*Names of the Districts of Orissa where steps have been taken for Educating Farmers*

Sl. No.	Scheme/Programme	District covered in Orissa
1	2	3

1. National Project on Development of Fertilizer use in low consumption rainfed areas.
  1. Balasore
  2. Dhenkanal
  3. Mayurbhanj
  4. Sundergarh
  
2. Lead Fertilizer Suppliers Scheme
  1. Balasore
  2. Bolangir
  3. Cuttack
  4. Dhenkanal
  5. Ganjam
  6. Kalahandi

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Scheme/Programme</i>	<i>District covered in Orissa</i>
1	2	3
		7. Keonjhar
		8. Koraput
		9. Mayurbhanj
		10. Phulbani
		11. Puri
		12. Sambhelpur
		13. Sundargarh
3.	Indo-British Fertilizer Education Project	1. Cuttack
		2. Ganjam
		3. Kalahandi
		4. Mayurbhanj
		5. Puri

**Additional Stevedoring Licence in Cochin Port**

10272. PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to give additional stevedoring licence in Cochin Port; and

(b) whether restricted stevedoring licence is proposed to be given to steamer agents?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN): (a) and (b). Cochin Port Trust has received two new applications for issue of stevedoring licences. These have been kept pending in view of the undertaking given by the Cochin Port Trust before the High Court of Kerala, in a Writ Petition filed by the United Stevedores Association, Cochin challenging the amendments to Cochin Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Scheme 1959, that no new licences will be issued without obtaining

orders from the Court. The question of issue of stevedoring licences to the eligible applicants including steamer agents can be considered by the Port on the basis of the orders of the High Court.

**Use of DDT for Agricultural Purposes**

10273. SHRI P. NARSA REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) then quantity of DDT made available for agricultural purposes in the country during the last three years, year-wise; and

(b) the percentage of its use in agriculture as compared to other fertilizers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI NITISH KUMAR): (a) and (b). The quantity of DDT made available for use and its percentage as compared to other fertilisers used in Agriculture during the last three years is as under:—

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Quantity (M.T. of DDT in Tech. grade)</i>	<i>DDT as Percentage of total quantity of N+P+K fertilisers)</i>
1.	1986-87	270	0.00312%
2.	1987-88	379	0.00431%
3.	1988-89 (Estimated)	413	0.00374%

**Participative Development Strategy for Farm Sector**

10274. SHRI DHARMESH PRASAD VARMA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have formulated a plan for participative development strategy for farm sector; and

(b) if so, the salient features of the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI NITISH KUMAR): (a) and (b). The Government of India in the Ministry of Agriculture have set up a Standing Advisory Committee consisting of eminent persons representing the interests of farmers to assist and advise the Government on a continuing basis in the matter of formulation and implementation of the agriculture policy. The Ministry of Agriculture would regularly interact with the Committee and seek its views on important matters of policy such as the development strategy for agricultural sector including such activities as Animal Husbandry, Fisheries, Horticulture etc., availability of various inputs including credit, supportive services like prices, marketing, warehousing, and such other facilities which have a vital bearing in agricultural development.

#### **Linkage between Railway Tariffs and Cost of Road Transportation**

10275. SHRI KAILASH MEGHWAL: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government have established any linkage between the railway tariffs and the cost of road transportation;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISSHANNAN): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[*Translation*]

#### **Amendment to IPC to Classify, Culpable Homicide**

10276. SHRISHEO SHARAN VARMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to amend the Indian Penal Code so as to classify culpable homicide amounting to murder in two categories; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) and (b). Section 302 of the Indian Penal Code provides that whoever commits murder shall be punished with death or imprisonment for life.

Clause 125 of the Indian Penal Code (Amendment) Bill, 1978, which was passed by the Rajya Sabha in 1978 but which lapsed on the dissolution of the Lok Sabha in 1979, sought to provide that murder would be punishable with imprisonment for life, except that when murder is committed in certain specified circumstances it would be punishable with death or imprisonment for life.

The provision will be kept in view while comprehensive amendments to the Indian Penal Code are considered.

#### **Persons Killed due to Mistaken Identity in Kashmir**

10277. SHRI TEJ NARAYAN SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of innocent people killed in Kashmir by security forces due to mistaken identity during 1989-90;

(b) whether Government propose to provide any relief to the next of kin of those killed in this manner; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) to (c). Facts are being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[English]

**Sino-Indian Ties**

10278. SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have recently taken steps to establish better Sino-Indian ties;

(b) if so, whether any official level talk is proposed to be held to improve ties between both countries; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI I.K. GUJRAL): (a) to (c). Yes,

Sir, It is Government's intention to continue, and impart further momentum to, the process of improvement of relations between India and China. The dialogue at the leadership level has been strengthened following the recent visit of the Chinese Foreign Minister, Mr. Qian Qunzhen, to India, and that of the Deputy Prime Minister and Agriculture Minister, Shri Devi Lal, to China.

The official-level Joint Working Group which has been set up in order to negotiate a fair, reasonable and mutually acceptable settlement of the boundary question will hold its next meeting in the second half of 1990.

[Translation]

**Hoarding sites approved by MCD**

10279. SHRI SARJU PRASAD SAHAI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of hoarding sites approved by Municipal Corporation of Delhi;

(b) whether the approved sites are allot-

ted through auction;

(c) if so, the revenue earned during the last three years therefrom, yearwise alongwith the reasons for decline, if any, in the revenue;

(d) the number and details of agencies registered by MCD for display of hoardings;

(e) whether thousands of hoardings have been displayed at unapproved sites;

(f) if so, the remedial action taken in this regard;

(g) the number of registered agencies which were black-listed earlier alongwith the reasons for their registration again;

(h) the details of amount outstanding against such agencies and since when and the action taken by Government to recover the arrears;

(i) whether the contract for hoardings in electric poles has given to any particular firm without auction; and

(j) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) to (j). Municipal Corporation of Delhi approved 1,018 hoarding sites which were allotted through auction. The revenue earned from these hoardings during the last three years is as under:

	(Rupees)
1987-88	3.18 crores
1988-89	3.23 crores
1989-90	3.27 crores

2. There are 46 agencies registered by MCD for the display of the hoardings. A list is give in statement-I.
3. A number of hoardings have been detected at unapproved sites. watch is kept to ensure against display of hoardings at unapproved sites. 1,086 hoardings were removed in 1989-90 and a compounding fee of Rs. 98,710/- was recovered. Two agencies were black-listed in the contract period 1987-90 and they have not been registered again.
4. A statement showing the outstanding amount against these two agencies is given in statement-II.
5. No contract for display of hoardings at electric poles has been given to any firm without auction.

#### STATEMENT-I

1. M/s Creative Pub.; Service, G-75-A, Laxmi Nagar, Delhi-92
2. M/s Selve! Advtg, 710/94, Meghdoot, Nehru Place, New Delhi.
3. M/s Arts and Crafts, 710/94, Mehgdoot, Nehru Place, New Delhi
4. M/s Surya Advtg, L-205, Dua Complex, Shakarpur, Delhi.
5. M/s P.K. Advtg., 226-CM-1, Jhandewalan, New Delhi.
6. M/s Delhi Advtg., 64, Kalyan Vihar, Delhi-9
7. M/s Pioneer Pub. Corp., 327-CM-1, Jhandewalan, New Delhi
8. M/s Jegson Pub., 1E/15, Jhandewalan Extn., New Delhi.
9. M/s Jaypee Advtg., 147, Guru Harkrishna Nagar, New Delhi.
10. M/s Anand Arts., 4727/21, Darya Ganj, New Delhi
11. M/s Hindustan Pub. Corpn, 4727/21, Darya Ganj, New Delhi.
12. M/s Best Pub., 5, Krishna Bldg. Kashmiri Gate, Delhi.
13. M/s Navtej Singh Anand, 5, Krishna Building, Kashmire Gate, Delhi
14. M/s Veshal Pub: 1855, Chandni Chowk, Delhi-6.
15. M/s New Diomond Advtg., 25/84, Gali No. 14, Vishwas Nagar, Shahdara, Delhi.
16. M/s Meha Associates, D-180 Vivek Vihar, Delhi
17. M/s Cpaital Pub. Service, 1E/1, Jhandewalan Extn., New Delhi.
18. M/s Ashok Sharma Associates, 1E/1, Jhandewalan Extn. New Delhi
19. M/s Singhsons, 630, New Friends Colony, New Delhi
20. M/s Angad Comm. India, II, E-3S, Lajpat Nagar Central Mkt., New Delhi.
21. M/s Selmore, 4663, Darya Ganj, New Delhi.
22. M/s Arya Advtg., 33'2, Pant Nagar, Jangpura, New Delhi
23. M/s Topsel, 4/349, Gobindpuri, Kalkaji New Delhi.
24. M/s Satellite PUB. Corpn., N-179, Panchshil Park, New Delhi.

25. M/s Ensaf Advtg., N-179, Panchshil Park, New Delhi
26. M/s Om Publicity, 2574, Beedan pura Ajmal Khan Road, Karol Bagh, New Delhi.
27. M/s Vasudeva Pub. Service, 50-M, Connaught Circus, New Delhi
28. M/s Atlas Outdoor Pub. D-899, New Friends Colony, New Delhi.
29. M/s Admire Avtg., B-A/3, Stutee Bildg., Bank St., Karol Bagh, New Delhi
30. M/s Sandeep Pub., F Block, United India Bldg., Connaught Place, New Delhi.
31. M/s Rohit Enterprises, 4663, Ansari Road, Darya Ganj, New Delhi.
32. M/s Sagar Art Service Near Liberty Cinema, New Delhi.
33. M/s Delux Pub. Service, 182, CM 1, Jhandewalan, New Delhi.
34. M/s Akansha Ads, C-20 Anand Niketan, New Delhi.
35. M/s Goodwill Trading Co., D-181 West Patel Nagar, New Delhi.
36. M/s Brite Naon Sign, 119, Deshbandhu Gupta Mkt, Karol Bagh, New Delhi.
37. M/s Serthi Pub. Ser-vice, 105, Reshab Shree House, Ranjit Nagar, New Delhi.
38. M/s S-kipper Pub. P. Ltd., 5 C/91, New Rohtak Road, New Delhi
39. M/s Publicies Advtg., Agency, 1E/1, Jhandewalan Extn., New Delhi.
40. M/s Rashtriya Advtg., Agency, 51, Rani Jhansi Rd., New Delhi.
41. M/s Reporters Comm., 41/28, Kamruddin Nagar Nangloi, Delhi.
42. M/s. AVI Communications, 39/90 Rajinder Ngr. New Delhi.
43. M/s Anhal Advtg., 4675, B-21, Ansari Rd., Darya Ganj, New Delhi.
44. M/s Divya Marketing Co. P. Ltd, D-25, Lajpat Nagar New Delhi.
45. M/s Admore, C-6-B/79-B, Janakpuri, New Dlehi.
46. M/s Focus Publicity, 16/1, G.F. Arya Samaj Rd., Karol Bagh, New Delhi.



**STATEMENT-II**

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Advertiser/Institution</i>	<i>Amount Outstanding (Rupees)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
1	2	3	4
1.	Royal Outdoor Publicity	33.65 lacs	Advertiser black-listed. Prosecution proceedings launched and penalised by the Court. Security amounting to Rs. 3.30 lacs forfeited. Case pending in the Court regarding certain disputes by the agency.
2.	Paramount Publicity, Pub. Private Limited	36.31 lacs	Advertiser black-listed. Case for part period decided by the Arbitrator pending in the High Court. Remaining period upto December, 1989 being referred to the Arbitrator as advised by the Legal Adviser. Security amounting to Rs. 4.56,600/- forfeited.
		69.96 lacs	

**Arrears of N.F.L. Outstanding Against the Dealers**

10280. SHRI MANIK RAO HODLYA GAVIT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of arrears of National Fertilisers Limited outstanding against its dealers as on 31st March, 1990 and its agent-wise break-up;

(b) the loss of interest being suffered by the Company due to non-recovery of these arrears;

(c) whether there is any proposal to charge interest on the large amounts of arrears outstanding against the dealers; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRIDEVI LAL): (a) and (b). National Fertilisers Limited has more than one thousand dealers of fertilisers operating in many States. The accounts of the Company for the year 1989-90 are still being compiled and audited. As such, details asked for are not available at present.

(c) and (d). No recovery of interest for delays, if any, on payment by dealers is claimed since the terms of sale do not provide for the same. For abnormal delays in payments involving recovery action through court, interest is being claimed.

**Expenditure Incurred on Haj Pilgrims**

10821. KUMARI UMABHARTI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of assistance provided by Government in fare to each Haj Pilgrim;

(b) the per capita expenditure incurred by Government for lodging and boarding arrangements of these pilgrims;

(c) the total amount spent by Government on Haj Pilgrims on various assistance and facilities provided during the last two years; and

(d) whether annual income of such pilgrims are taken into account while providing these facilities to them or all pilgrims are treated equally?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI I.K. GUJRAL): (a) The assistance provided by the Government during 1989 for Haj pilgrims by ship is estimated at Rs. 2483 per pilgrim; however, no specific subsidy has been provided by the Government in the air fares of the Haj pilgrims.

(b) Nil.

(c) The total amount spent by the Government excluding the subsidy for the ship fares, during Haj 1988 and Haj 1989 is estimated at Rs. 62.4 lakhs.

(d) Services are extended equally to all pilgrims, without any discrimination on grounds of income or any other basis.

**Setting up of Electronic Telephone Exchange at Pukhrayan**

10282. SHRI KESHRI LAL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether STD service, which was available earlier to the general public has been withdrawn now at Tehsil headquarters of Kanpur Dehat;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the reasons for not setting up an

electronic telephone exchange at Pukhrayan; and

(d) the time by which electronic exchanges are proposed to be set up at each Tehsil headquarter and if not the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) S.T.D. service was not available to the general public from any of the Tehsil Headquarters of Kanpur-Dehat.

(b) Does not arise in views of (a) above.

(c) The installation work of an electronic exchange at Pukhrayan is in progress.

(d) Electronic exchange are proposed to be set up at each Tehsil headquarter of Kanpur Dehat progressively during the 8th plan period subject to the availability of equipment.

[English]

#### **Setting up of International Subscribers Dialling Facility Counters**

10283. SHRI PRATAPRAO B. BHOSALE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some counters have been set up in country where International Subscribers Dialling facility is available;

(b) if so, the names of the places district-wise as on 30 April, 1990 with charges fixed for such facility;

(c) whether Government propose to set up more such counters during current year as well as the next two years;

(d) if so, the names of places selected,

district-wise and year-wise and if not, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether such counters have also been set up in private premises; and

(f) if so, the details of formalities required to be provided for such counters alongwith commission paid to such private premises owners?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) Yes, Sir; Telecom Centres have been set up in the country where telecom facilities including Subscriber Trunk Dialling (STD) and International Subscriber Dialling (ISD) facilities are made available to the public.

(b) The Telecom Centres have been opened mainly in the State Capitals, major cities and some District headquarters. A list of such places where Telecom Centres have been opened is attached in the Statement below. Normal STD/ISD call charges are levied along with a PCO fee.

(c) Yes, Sir, more such Telecom Centres are proposed to be set up in the next two years.

(d) It is proposed to cover all the remaining District headquarters in the next two years.

(e) Yes, Sir.

(f) Where such Telecom Centres are opened in private premises, the rentals are paid for the accommodation as fixed by a Committee. However two Telecom Centres have been set up in Bombay in private premises by private persons on an experimental basis. The formalities required to be completed experimental basis. The formalities required to be completed and the commission payable to the agency in such cases have

been not been finalised for implementation on a national basis.

### STATEMENT

#### *List of Telecom Centres*

#### 1. *Andhra Pradesh Telecom Circle:*

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1. CTO Hyderabad                           | 18. DTO Guntur                                      |
| 2. CTO Secunderabad                        | 19. Near Kanyakaparameswari Hall Guntur             |
| 3. Telephone Exchange Secunderabad         | 20. DTO Ongole                                      |
| 4. Telephone Exchange Erragadda Hyderabad  | 21. CTO Vishakapatnam                               |
| 5. Telephone Exchange Jeedimetla Hyderabad | 22. DTO Dabagardens Vishakapatnam                   |
| 6. DTO Nizamabad                           | 23. DTO Akkayyapalem Vishakapatnam                  |
| 7. DTO Sangareddy                          | 24. DTO Gazuwaka Vishakapatnam                      |
| 8. DTO Mahabubnagar                        | 25. Gopalapatnam Exchange Building Visakhapatnam    |
| 9. DTO Adilabad                            | 26. Railway Station Vishakapatnam                   |
| 10. DTO Karimnagar                         | 27. Collectorate Viziangram                         |
| 11. DTO Khammam                            | 28. DTO Anakappally                                 |
| 12. DTO Nalgonda                           | 29. DTO Srikakulam                                  |
| 13. DTO Warangal                           | 30. DTO Rajahmundry                                 |
| 14. Office of A.D. Rural Vijayawada        | 31. Near Rajgayya Chowdary Hospital Rajahmundry     |
| 15. Telephone Exchange Vijayawada          | 32. DTO Kakinada                                    |
| 16. CTO Vijaywada                          | 33. Divisional Engineer Maintenance Office Kakinada |
| 17. DTO Machilipatnam                      | 34. Seven Gori's Centre Main Bazar Eluru            |
|  | 35. DTO Tirupati                                    |
|  | 36. DTO Anantapur                                   |
|  | 37. DTO Cuddapah                                    |

38. DTO Kurnool
39. DTO Nellore
40. DTO Adoni
2. *Assam Telecom Circle*
1. Panbazar Guwahati
2. Tea Auction Centre Building Dispur Guwahati.
3. *Bihar Circle:*
1. Patna Junction Railway premises.
2. Rajendranagar Telephone Exchange Patna
4. *Delhi Circle:*
1. Interstate Bus Terminal
2. IIT Hauz Khaz New Delhi
3. Airbus Terminal New Delhi
4. AIIMS New Delhi
5. Shastri Bhavan New Delhi
6. Pragati Maidan New Delhi.
7. I.G.I.A. New Delhi
8. A.B.D. Terminal I-C Palam Airport New Delhi
5. *Gujarat Circle:*

<i>Name of District</i>	<i>Name of Telecom Centre</i>
1	2
Ahmedabad	DTO Ahmedabad Railway puri
Gandhinagar	Gandhinagar
Jamnagar	DTO Building Jamnagar
Nadiad	Nadiad Kidney Hospital Petlad Raod
Bharuch	Ankleshwar GIDC
Junagarh	Kalwa Chowk Junagadh
Jamnagar	• Jamnagar
6. <i>Haryana Circle</i>	
Hissar	Telephone Bhavan Hissar
Gurgaon	MOI National Highway, Gurgaon

<i>Name of District</i>	<i>Name of Telecom Centre</i>
1	2
7. <i>Himachal Pradesh Circle</i>	
Shimla	CTO Shimla
8. <i>J&amp;K Circle:</i>	
Srinagar	Tourist Reception Centre Srinagar.
9. <i>Karnataka Circle:</i>	
Bangalore	1. Indian Institute of Science Bangalore
	2. Cunningham Road, Bangalore.
	3. Gauribidanur
10. <i>Kerala Circle</i>	
Trivandrum	1. Attingal
	2. Valiamala
	3. Telecom Service Centre, Trivandrum.
	4. Neyyattinkara Trivandrum
Trichur	1. Guruvayur
Ernakulam	1. Tripunithura
	2. Perumbavoor
Kottayam	1. Vaikom
	2. Chenganacherry
Pathanamthita	1. Aador
Palghat	1. Coyalmanna

<i>Name of District</i>	<i>Name of Telecom Centre</i>
1	2
Kasaragod	Payyanur
Mallapuram	Mallapuram
Calicut	Nadapuram

11. *Madhya Pradesh Circle:*

1. Bhopal Bus stand
2. Gwalior Bus Stand
3. Gwalior Medical College
4. Morena Collector Office
5. Jabalpur Medical College
6. Jabalpur Wright town
7. Indore Bus Stand
8. Indore T.Choithram Hospital
9. Bhilai Steel Plant Hospital
10. Raipur Railway Station
11. Ganjbasoda
12. Piparia
13. Mandideep
14. Gwalior
15. Gwalior (Hazira)
16. Jabalpur (Adhartal)
17. Katni

## 18. Jabalpur Railway Station

19. Sagar Civil Lines
20. Jabalpur-Gorakhpur)
21. Indore Airport
22. Nagda
23. Indore-Saver Road
24. Ujjain
25. Indore Patnipura
26. Bhopal Biregarh
27. Bhopal Railway Station
28. Bhopal Medical College
29. Maharana Pratap Nagar
30. Ratlam
31. Indore Pardesipura
32. Raipur Pandri Market
33. Bilaspur Bus Stand
34. Bhilai Sector I
35. Kayoratale Maket Raipur

36. Raipur Tailghani Market
37. Durg Railway Station
12. *Maharashtra Circle:*
- Ahmednagar MID at Ahmednagar Panaji
- Goa Panaji
13. *N.E. Circle:*
- Imphal Imphal
- Agartala Agartala
- Itanagar Itanagar
- Aizwal Aizwal
- Shillong Shillong
- Agartala Kailashahar
14. *Orissa Circle:*
- Bhubaneswar Raiway Station, Bhubaneswar
- Baripada Baripada
- Keonjhar Keonjhar
15. *Punjab Circle:*
- Hoshiarpur Khawaju, Hoshiarpur
- Patiala Post Office Killa Chowk, Patiala
- Union Territory, Mohali Chandigarh
16. *Rajasthan Circle:*
- Sriganganagar New Grain Mandi Sriganganagar
- Bikaner Railway Station, Bikaner
- Jodhpur Girdikot Jodhpur
- Alwar Bhilwani Industrial Town



Jaipur

Sanganeri Gate Exchange Building,  
Jaipur17. *Tamil Nadu Circle:*

1. Madras Tiruvalluvar Transport Corporation
2. Indian Institute of Technology Madras
3. Central Station Madras
4. 78, Purassawakkam High Road, Madras

2. Salem

Shevapet

3. Coimbatore

1. Coimbatore Airport

2. Coimbatore ICCI.

4. Hosur

Hosur Sipcot

5. Pallipalayam, Erode

6. Komarapalayam

7. Madurai

1. Madurai Central Bus Stand

2. Ramanathapuram  
collectorate

8. Trichy

1. Tribhy BHEL

2. Trichy Airport

3. Tirchy TDM Office

9. Tirunoelveli

1. Devarapuram Tuticorin

2. Palayamkottai

10. Pondicherry

UT Pondicherry

18. *Uttar Pradesh Circle:*

Gorakhpur

1. DET Office Gorakhpur

2. Hotel Babina Gorakhpur

**Azamgarh****Basti****Ballia****Bahraich****Deoria****Ghazipur****Gonda****Jaunpur****Moghalsarai****Varanasi****Allahabad****3. Transport Nagar Gorakhpur****Azamgarh Kutchery****1. Purani Basti****2. Khalilabad****1. Ballia Town Hall****Bahraich Market****Deoria Market****Ghazipur city****Bargaon Gonda****Jaunpur Ketchery****Moghalsarai Railway Station****1. Tourist Office Varanasi****2. Tourist Bungalow Varanasi****3. Railway Station Varanasi Cantt.****4. Paharia Mandi Varanasi****5. Kairnagar Colony Varanasi****6. Ramnagar Varanasi.****1. Krishi Nagar Samiti Allahabad****2. Clive Road, Civil Lines, Allahabad****3. Naini-Allahabad****4. Cross Bar Exchange-Allahabad****5. Sahitya Sammellan Prayed-Allahabad**

Sultanpur	1. Jagdishpur
	2. Amethi
Mirzapur	1. Bijapur Rihandnagar Mirzapur
	2. Shaktinagar Mirzapur
	3. Vindhyachal Mirzapur
Banda	1. Banda City
	2. Chitakoot Banda
Pratapgarh	Chilballa
Fatehpur	Malwan
Faizabad	1. Ayodhya
	2. Faizabad Chowk
Barabanki	Barabanki
Hardoi	Hardoi
Lucknow	1. Indiranagar Lucknow
	2. Rajajipuram Lucknow
	3. Kapurthala Complex Lucknow
Lakhimpur	Lakhimpur City
Rae Bareilly	Rae Bareilly
Sitapur	Sitapur
Fategarh	Fategarh
Kanpur	1. Kalyan Kanpur
	2. Chakeri Kanpur
	3. Gobindnagar Kanpur
Lalitpur	Lalitpur City

<b>Agra</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Hotel Goberdhan Agra</li> <li>2. Tax Bhavan, Agra</li> <li>3. Cantt. Railway Station, Agra.</li> <li>4. Tajmahal Agra</li> <li>5. Tundla</li> </ol>
<b>Etah</b>	<b>Etah</b>
<b>Mathura</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Kosikalan</li> <li>2. Mathura Refinery</li> <li>3. Brindaban</li> </ol>
<b>Mainpuri</b>	<b>Mainpuri City</b>
<b>Shikohabad</b>	<b>Shikohabad</b>
<b>Aligarh</b>	<b>Awaz Khaz Control Room Aligarh</b>
<b>Moradabad</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Amroha</li> <li>2. Moradabad Railway Station</li> <li>3. Lajpatnagar Moradabad</li> </ol>
<b>Almora</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Almora City</li> <li>2. Bageshwar</li> </ol>
<b>Bareilly</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Rajendranagar Bareilly</li> <li>2. Premnagar Bareilly</li> </ol>
<b>Budaun</b>	<b>6th Road Chauraha Badaun</b>
<b>Nainital</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Nainital City</li> <li>2. Hemtal (NT)</li> </ol>
<b>Pithoragarh</b>	<b>Pithoragarh City</b>
<b>Pilibhit</b>	<b>Pilibhit</b>

Shahjahanpur

Shahjahanpur

Bulandshahr

Khurja

Ghaziabad

Mohannagar (Ghaziabad)

Noida (Ghaziabad)

Surajpur Noida (Ghaziabad)

Dehradun

Niranjan (Dehradun)

Saharanpur

Deoband

Muzaffarnagar

Muzaffarnagar

Etawah

Etawah

Jhansi

Jhansi

Orai

Orai

19. *West Bengal Circle*

Calcutta

1. Howrah Railway Station
2. Ganesh Chandra Avenue, Calcutta
3. Esplanade Bus Terminus Calcutta
4. Chandan Nagar Calcutta
5. Ulta Danga Transport Corpn. Bus Terminus.

**Fall in Coconut Prices**

10284. PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the minimum support price of copra has been raised recently;

(b) if so, the basis on which the increase has been worked out;

(c) whether the market price of coconut has fallen steeply;

(d) if so, the facts in this regard; and

(e) the steps taken to maintain the coconut prices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI NITISH KUMAR): (a) and (b). Based on the recommendations

of the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP), the Government have raised the minimum support price of copra of Fair Average Quality (FAQ) from Rs. 1500/- per quintal for 1989 crop season to Rs. 1600/- per quintal for the 1990 Crop Season with effect from 20th February, 1990—marking an increase of Rs. 100/- per quintal.

(c) and (d). No, Sir. According to the latest available information the coconut prices have been ruling firm at all important market centres over the last four months.

(e) Does not arise.

#### **Production of Soyabean**

10285. SHRI YASHWANTRAO PATIL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken to promote soyabean production in Maharashtra; and

(b) the results achieved so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI NITISH KUMAR): (a) A Centrally Sponsored National Oilseeds Development Project (NODP) is in operation in the state of Maharashtra for increasing the production of oilseeds including soyabean. Under this project, financial assistance is given to the State on various critical inputs like seed production, plant protection measures, improved farm implements, rhizobium culture, transfer of technology through demonstration etc. in order to induce the farmers to take up oilseeds cultivation including soybean on large scale.

(b) As a result of the implementation of National Oilseeds Development Project (NODP), there has been a significant increase in both area and production of soybean in the State as is evident from the following figures:—

<i>Year</i>	<i>Area ( '000 ha.)</i>	<i>Production ( '000 tonnes)</i>	<i>Yield Kq./ha.)</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>
1986-87	54.6	19.8	363
1987-88	76.7	24.6	321
1988-89	87.0	56.2	646
1989-90	126.9	100.1	789

[*Translation*]

#### **Eve-Teasing in DTC Buses**

10286. SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases registered for looting and eve-teasing in private buses operating under Delhi Transport Corporation during the last three years; and

(b) the number of persons punished so far and the number cases still pending in the courts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI

SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) and (b). The  
requisite information is as under:—

<i>Year</i>	<i>No. of cases registered of eve-teasing in private buses operating under DTC</i>	<i>No. of persons Punished</i>	<i>No. of cases pending trial</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>
1987	3	2	—
1988	10	15	1
1989	7	7	2
1990 (Upto 30.4.90)	5	6	—

No case of looting in private buses under  
Delhi Transport Corporation was reported  
during the above period.

[English]

#### **Dredging of Ganges River**

10287. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the  
Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be  
pleased to state:

(a) whether navigability of the Ganges  
has been further reduced due to heavy siltation  
from Farakka to Calcutta; and

(b) if so, the arrangements made for the  
dredging of the Ganges?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT  
(SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN): (a)  
and (b). There has been no reduction in the  
navigable depth of Ganga in the reach Farakka  
to Calcutta due to siltation during 1989-  
90. The Inland Waterways Authority of India,  
however have two dredgers for undertaking

dredging works as and when required.

#### **Robberies/Murders in Punjab**

10288. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHARY:  
Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be  
pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of robberies  
and murders reported in Punjab during the  
year, 1989, month-wise; and

(b) the measures taken to check such  
crimes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI  
SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) A statement  
showing monthwise the number of cases of  
robberies and murders reported in Punjab  
during the year 1989 is attached.

(b) The prevention of crime is the re-  
sponsibility of the State Government. Nec-  
essary steps to reduce the crimes like mur-  
der and robbery have to be taken by the  
Government of Punjab.

**STATEMENT**

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Month</i>	<i>No. of cases reported</i>	
		<i>Murder</i>	<i>Robbery</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>
1.	January	115	28
2.	February	105	38
3.	March	141	52
4.	April	115	29
5.	May	154	34
6.	June	135	32
7.	July	136	31
8.	August	135	23
9.	September	146	20
10.	October	166	18
11.	November	142	22
12.	December	159	31
Total		1649	358

Note: Figures are based on monthly crime statistics received from the State which may be treated as provisional.

**Expenditure on Drought Prone Area Programme**

10289. SHRI S.C. VARMA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the expenditure incurred on Drought Prone Area Programme since inception till March, 1990 in different States and how

much of it was on afforestation and pasture development, rehabilitation of degraded forests, irrigation and soil conservation etc; and

(b) the total physical achievements therefrom and how far the expenditure has succeeded in improving the ecology and mitigating the severity and frequency of droughts in such areas?



**THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI UPENDRA NATH VERMA):** (a) A statement is attached.

(b) The total physical achievements, since the inception of the Drought Prone Areas Programme, reported so far include:

(i) coverage of about 22.89 lakh hectares under soil and moisture conservation measures.

(ii) coverage of about 8.21 lakh

hectares under water resources development; and

(iii) coverage of 13.48 lakh hectares under afforestation and pasture development.

A comprehensive evaluation of the Drought Prone Areas Programme has been undertaken by the Programme Evaluation Organisation of the Planning Commission. Their report, when available, may indicate success achieved in improving ecology and mitigating the severity and frequency of droughts in these areas.

## STATEMENT

*Statewise/Sectorwise Expenditure under DPAP since inception upto March, 1990*

Sl. No.	States	Soil Con. & Land Dev.*	Water Res. Dev.*	Afforestation & Pasture Dev.	Others*	Project Administration	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2020.22	5356.90	1827.91	3882.15	711.29	13798.47
2.	Bihar	1700.06	4235.97	1745.09	658.08	200.76	8539.96
3.	Gujarat	1721.96	3227.20	2138.04	2388.83	769.90	10245.93
4.	Haryana	418.46	484.06	630.88	511.42	159.52	2204.34
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	595.28	590.47	391.82	815.45	90.14	2583.16
6.	Karnataka	2518.50	3532.44	2410.53	2545.15	404.30	11410.92
7.	Madhya Pradesh	898.97	3981.92	2587.90	736.15	132.70	8337.64

Sl. No.	States	Soil Con. & Land Dev.*	Water Res. Dev.*	Afforestation & Pasture Dev.	Others*	Project Administration	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
8.	Maharashtra	2963.74	4373.38	2526.83	2029.68	432.89	12326.52
9.	Orissa	1765.41	2196.78	762.63	481.32	149.70	5355.84
10.	Rajasthan	1548.50	2901.17	1497.73	3690.47	471.11	10108.98
11.	Tamil Nadu	1564.39	2263.21	978.08	2324.04	297.55	7427.27
12.	Uttar Pradesh	4493.40	4270.90	2444.28	1036.54	493.61	12738.73
13.	West Bengal	607.39	2133.64	1735.03	524.54	112.39	5112.99
	Total:	22816.28	39648.04	21676.75	21623.82	4425.86	110190.75

Note: (\*) 1. Soil Con. & Land Dev. — Soil Conservation and Land Development.

Water Res. Dev. — Water Resources Development.

Others — Includes Animal Husbandry, Sericulture, Horticulture, Fisheries etc.

2. Figures are based on the provisional data received from the State Governments concerned.

**New Branch Post Offices and sub-post Offices in Uttar Pradesh**

10290. DR. MAHADEEPAK SINGH SHAKYA:  
SHRISHEOSHARAN VARMA:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of new branch post offices and sub-post offices proposed to be opened in Etah District of Uttar Pradesh during the year 1990-91; and

(b) the number of branch post offices and sub-post offices proposed to be opened in various hill districts of Uttar Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) There are no proposals at present for opening of branch/sub post offices in Etah district during 1990-91.

(b) One branch post office each is proposed to be opened in Pauri Garhwal and Chamoli districts and two in Almora district

**South-South Cooperation to defuse Regional Tensions**

10291. SHRI RAMDAS SINGH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the steps being taken by Government to improve South-South Cooperation to defuse the regional tensions;

(b) the role Government envisages for SAARC to play in the South-South Cooperation; and

(c) the initiatives taken by India in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI I.K. GUJRAL): (a) Government are participating fully in all efforts directed towards the promotion of South-South cooperation and hope that such cooperation would also contribute to the reduction of regional tensions.

(b) and (c). SAARC, as an association formed with the express purpose of promotion of regional cooperation in South Asia, constitutes an important embodiment of cooperation among developing countries. It is hoped that in due course SAARC would be able to extend its activities to include cooperation in core economic areas also India, together with other SAARC member countries is actively pursuing this objective.

**Inquiry into death of Shyama Prasad Mukherjee**

10292. SHRI DILIP SINGH JU DEO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a demand has been recently made to the Government for reopening the inquiry into the circumstances in which Dr. Shyama Prasad Mukherjee, died in a jail in Kashmir in June, 1953; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) The Government of India are not aware of any such demand.

(b) Does not arise.

**Research on Rice Cultivation**

10293. SHRI K.S. RAO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Directorate of Rice Development, Hyderabad propose to launch an experiment adopting a package of front-line technologies on to rice fields in Eastern India shortly;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the objectives of the programme; and

(d) the States likely to be covered under the programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI NITISH KUMAR): (a) and (b). Sir, The Directorate of Rice Research, Hyderabad proposes to launch 125 demonstrations in fields of 8 hectares each in major rainfed rice ecosystems in Eastern India.

(c) The objective of the programmes is

to demonstrate improved varietal and management technologies.

(d) The States likely to be covered are Assam, West Bengal, Bihar, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh.

#### **Packing Cost of Dhara Brand Edible Oil**

10294. SHRI BABUBHAI MEGHJI SHAH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the Packing Cost Commission Freight and service charges if any, per Litre of Dhara Brand of edible oil of National Dairy Development Board?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI NITISH KUMAR): Details of the packing cost, commission, freight and service charges per litre of Dhara Brand of edible oil marketed by the National Dairy Development Board (NDDB) are as follows:—

	<i>Imported rapeseed oil per litre</i>	<i>Refined Groundnut Oil per litre</i>
1	2	3
Packing Cost (including service charges)	Rs. 3.86	Rs. 3.86
Commission (whole sale plus retail)	Rs. 1.85	Rs. 2.25
Freight	Rs. 0.75	Rs. 7.75
Total	Rs. 6.46	Rs. 7.16

#### **Accumulation of Royalty under Maulana Azad Memorial Fund**

10295. SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of royalty accumulated till 31 March, 1990 under Maulana Azad Memorial Fund;

(b) whether it was proposed to organise

essay competitions and distribute prizes out of this fund;

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

(d) whether any essay competition has ever been held and prizes distributed; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI I.K. GUJRAL): (a) Rs. 4,38,224.26

(b) and (c). Under the conditions laid down for the establishment of Maulana Azad Memorial Fund, it was stated that an Essay Competition should be organised and prizes distributed. The matter was placed before the Government of India for approval. Based on suggestions received from the Government in 1988 and with the approval of the Governing Body of the Indian Council for Cultural Relations, the code of Procedure for the Essay Competition was finalised.

(d) and (e). The first Maulana Azad Essay Competition was held by the ICCR in 1989 while the names of prize winners for the competition have also been declared, a suitable occasion for the prize distribution ceremony is to be decided upon. The second Maulana Azad Essay Competition is scheduled to be held this year.

#### **Countries Visited by P.M.**

10296. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the countries visited by the Prime Minister since his assuming office;

(b) the countries proposed to be visited during the coming quarter;

(c) whether any of his scheduled visit to Pakistan or to any other Asian country had been cancelled; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI I.K. GUJRAL): (a) Namibia

(b) Malaysia

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

#### **New Fertilizer Factory in Udaipur, Rajasthan**

10297. SHRI GULAB CHAND KATARIA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to set up a new fertilizer factory in Udaipur, Rajasthan;

(b) the annual production of the existing factories at present;

(c) whether Rajasthan is self-sufficient in the production of fertilizers, if not, the details of future plans in the this regard; and

(d) whether the raw material required for the manufacture of fertilizers is available in Rajasthan itself?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI DEVI LAL): (a) No, Sir. There is no proposal, with the Government at present, to set up a new fertilizer factory in Udaipur, Rajasthan.

(b) The production from the fertilizer plants during the last three years (year-wise) in Rajasthan is given below:—

Sl. No.	Name of the plants in Rajasthan	Nutrients	Installed capacity	Production (000 MT)		
				1987-88	88-89	89-90
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Shriram Fertilizers and Chemicals, Kota	Nitrogen	152.0	114.1	114.1	164.8
2.	Hindustan Copper Limited, Khetri	P 205	30.0	9.0	12.0	12.9
3.	Hindustan Zinc, Udaipur	P 205	11.5	0.9	Nil	Nil
4.	Bharat Chemicals and Fertilizers, Alwar	P 205	10.6	6.0	7.3	11.3
5.	Udaipur Phosphates, Udaipur	P 205	10.6	11.0	11.0	11.9
6.	Phosphate India, Udaipur	P 205	7.0	9.5	4.2	Nil
7.	Liberty Pesticides and Fertilizers, Udaipur	P 205	6.4	4.1	3.5	0.3
8.	Madhuvan Chemicals and Fertilizers, Udaipur	P 205	6.4	2.4	1.8	0.8

Sl. No.	Name of the plants in Rajasthan	Nutrients	Installed capacity	Production (000 MT)		
				1987-88	88-89	89-90
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
9.	Shurvi Colour Chemicals Private Limited, Udaipur	P 205	1.2	—	0.4	0.2



(c) Rajasthan is not fully self-sufficient at present in the production of fertilizers and marginal quantities are made available from the neighbouring states imports. However with the completion of the gas based unit of Chambal Fertilizers & Chemicals Ltd. at Gadepan, the state's entire requirements of fertilizers will be fully met, in so far as nitrogenous fertilizers is concerned.

(d) Some raw materials like rock phosphate and Gypsum are available in Rajasthan which can be used in the manufacture of Single Super Phosphate fertilizers and Ammonium Sulphate.

**World Bank Assistance for Udaipur-Chittorgarh Road**

10298. SHRI GULAB CHAND KATARIA: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of financial assistance, World Bank has decided to provide for the construction of road between Udaipur and Chittorgarh in Rajasthan;

(b) the amount released therefor so far; and

(c) the names of places from where the said road will pass and the target of completion of the project?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN): (a) to (c). Improvement of Udaipur—Dabok-Chittorgarh road (113 kms) has been taken up under World Bank Assistance in the State Sector at an estimated cost of Rs. 17.68 crores For civil works, 60% of the cost of reimbursable by the World Bank as loan assistance. Further action to execute the work vests with the state PWD. However, the actual execution is yet to start. The work is targeted to be completed by October, 1992.

[English]

**Agricultural Farms**

10299. SHRI A. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have any proposal to improve the working of various agricultural farms which re incurring losses; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI NITISH KUMAR): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Department of Agriculture and Cooperation takes necessary measures for improving the functioning of Agricultural Farms under its control. In order to develop these farms on modern and scientific lines, necessary financial support, and assistance is being given by the Government of India. The details are given in the attached statement.

**STATEMENT**

1. Augmentation of irrigation facilities and use of improved methods on irrigation such as drip and sprinkler irrigation particularly in case of plantation crops.
2. Changes in the cropping pattern and introduction of more remunerative crops, particularly where irrigation facilities are in-adequate.
3. Introduction extension of plantation crops where irrigation resources are inadequate.
4. Undertaking of Land Development to improve the irrigation efficiency

and productivity.

5. Diversification in activities including fishery culture, piggery & sheep rearing etc., so as to make the best use of the available resources.
6. Use of agro-chemicals so as to ensure pest control thereby getting increased yield.
7. Training of the field staff in the of the latest technology and know-how.
8. Expansion of marketing net work.

#### **Matsya Fed Project in Kerala**

10300. SHRI A. VJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether National Co-operative Development Council (NCDC) have received any proposal of matsya fed from Government of Kerala; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI NITISH KUMAR):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC), on the request of the State Government of Kerala, has already extended the project area of phase-I to include 17 villages in addition to 15 initially sanctioned in the project districts of Cannanore, Eranakulam and Trivandrum. NCDC has also agreed (i) to extend the project area to include the District of Kasargode which has been formed by the reorganisation of the original Cannanore district and (ii) to extend the integrated projects to cover such addi-

tional non-project villages which are members of project primary Marine Fisheries Cooperative Societies.

#### **Allotment of Hilly Land in Andaman And Nicobar Islands**

10301. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKATA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether representations have been received by the Andaman and Nicobar Administration in connection with the allotment of hilly land as per the terms and conditions of Colonisation Scheme;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the number of such persons to whom land is proposed to be allotted; and

(c) the time by which they are likely to be allotted the land?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) to (c). The information is being collected from the A&N Administration and will be placed on the Table of the House.

#### **Passenger Shipping Service Between Andaman and Mainland**

10302. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKATA: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether passenger service between Andaman and Mainland has been badly affected for want of adequate number of passenger ships;

(b) if so, the reasons for non-availability of ships;

(c) whether any immediate measures are proposed to be taken for providing pas-

senger service, particularly during summer vacation;

(d) if so, details thereof;

(e) whether services of chartered vessels Nazed II and Nazed III are disrupted by the Forward Seamen Union at Calcutta; and

(f) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN): (a) and (b). There has been some disruption in the sailing schedules due to non-availability of vessels. Out of the four vessels, viz., M.V. Akbar, M.V. Harshavardhana, M.V. NAJD-II and M.V. NAJD-III, the vessel M.V. Akbar has not been available for operation on the mainland-Andaman Sector since May, 1987 due to its diversion for use by Defence Ministry and Haj Pilgrims. Till February, 1990, the other three vessels were available for operation. But in February, 1990, the vessel M.V. Harshavardhana was withdrawn from this sector for use by Indian Navy. Even though this vessel was released by play on 26.3.90, the vessel is at present undergoing statutory Annual Passenger Survey/Dry-docking. Thus, from February 1990, only two chartered vessels M.V. NAJD-II and M.V. NAJD-III are in operation on the mainland-Andaman Service.

(c) and (d). The vessel M.V. Harshavardhana is expected to be available for operation on mainland-Andaman service from end May, 1990. The vessels M.V. NAJD-II is now being released for Annual Passenger Survey/Dry-docking and this vessel is expected to be back by mid-June, 1990. Thus, during most of summer vacation, all the three vessels, i.e. M.V. Harshavardhana, M.V. NAJD-II and M.V. NAJD-III are expected to be available.

(e) and (f). The operation of NAJD-II and NAJD-III has been disrupted by the

Forward Seamon Union of India and the National Union of Seafarers of India on issues relating to engagement of canteen crew on these vessels. FSUI has been agitating for engaging on these vessels canteen crew from Madras who are in possession of Continuous Discharge Certificate or Identity Card issued by the Principal Officer, Mercantile Marine Department, Madras prior to 31.12.89. As a fall-out of FSUI's hold up, the other Union NUSI also held up these vessels for sometime. Bother the vessels suffered a total detention of 51 days between February and April, 1990. The vessel NAJD-II which was to go for Annual Passenger Survey/Dry-docking, has been held up by FSUI from 22.5.90 at Calcutta, demanding grant of wages for six months for all the thirty four-canteen staff on board the vessel, immediate employment for the balance fourteen CDC/IC holders from the pre-December '89 list and cancellation of ICs issued to canteen staff between 2.2.90 and 14.2.90.

#### **Vessels Acquired by Andaman and Nicobar Administration**

10303. SHRIMANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of vessels acquired by the Andaman and Nicobar Administration during the last one year;

(b) the particulars of the vessels and the purpose of such acquisition mentioning the date of receiving such vessels at Port Blair;

(c) whether all the vessels have started operation and if so, since when; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**India's Request to Pakistan to Hand over Terrorists Taking Shelter in Pakistan**

10304. SHRICHIRANJILAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to ask Pakistan Government to hand over the terrorists who are taking shelter in Pakistan; and

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

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI I.K. GUJRAL): (a) and (b). Our serious concerns regarding Pakistan's involvement with terrorism directed against India, including terrorists directed against India, including terrorists taking shelter in Pakistan and POK, have been conveyed to Pakistan on several occasions. It is regretted that Pakistan has not addressed our concerns in this regard.

**Revocation of Passports**

10305. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of passports that have been revoked during 1989-90;

(b) the reasons for revoking those passports;

(c) the number of applications received by Government for reconsideration of such revocation;

(d) the Government's response thereto?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI I.K. GUJRAL): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be

placed on Table of the House.

**Committee on Agricultural Policies**

10306. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Advisory Committee on matters relating to Agricultural Policy has recommended a new food security system to ensure fair prices to farmers and building of comfortable stocks of foodgrains in the country;

(b) if so, the salient features of the recommendations made by this Committee; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI NITISH KUMAR): (a) to (c). The Advisory Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri Bhanu Pratap Singh has not submitted its report to the Government.

**Sri Lankan Refugees in Orissa**

10307. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of Tamil refugees from Sri Lanka lodged in the Orissa camps have left the camps;

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

(c) the number of such refugees left in the camps as on date and the steps being taken to provide them with better life and amenities?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Of the 1614 Sri Lankan Tamil refugees who were lodge in the Malkangiri camps in District Koraput in Orissa, 98 refugees have left the camps. The main reasons for desertion by the refugees are high temperatures prevailing in the area, lack of Tamil speaking people in the area leading to a sense of isolation among the refugees and desire to meet their relatives and friends, who had arrived separately and are residing the Tamil Nadu.

(c) At present there are 629 refugees left in the camps. The Government of Orissa has been asked to prepare proposals for upgradation of facilities in the camps.

**World Bank Aided National Highway Project in West Bengal**

10308. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Bank aided National Highway project in West Bengal did not make progress;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the steps being taken to ensure early completion of the projects; and

(d) the commitment charge which the country is paying to the World Bank annually for cash provided by the latter?

**THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRIISHNAN):** (a) and (b). The progress on all the contract packages of Durgapur Expressway from Dankuni to Palsit is slow due to unsatisfactory performance of the contractors.

(c) The contracts for three out of the total six packages have been terminated and fresh tenders invited. For remaining packages, the progress is being continuously reviewed at appropriate levels to improve the situation.

(d). Commitment charges paid to the World Bank from 1986-87 to 1989-90 for all the National Highway projects under the loan including Durgapur Expressway are as under:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Amount (In Rs.)</i>
1986-87	2,23,82,171.62
1987-88	1,88,33,898.91
1988-89	1,86,75,146.00
1989-90	1,45,45,427.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,44,36,643.53</b>

**Facilities Provided by I.C.C.R. to Foreign Students in India**

10309. SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the facilities being provided to the foreign students studying in India by the Indian Council for Cultural Relations;

(b) the reasons for discontinuing the publication of "ICCR New Letter" meant for foreign students;

(c) whether the students have made any complaints against functioning of the Students Wing of the Council; and

(d) if so, the action taken thereon?

**THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI I.K. GUJRAL):** (a) The facili-

ties being provided to foreign students by the Council include: reception of newly arrived foreign students on arrival, organisation of summer camps, study tours, social gatherings, orientation courses and other welfare measures as appropriate. The Council also awards scholar ships to students from various countries to learn Indian music and dance at reputed institutions in India.

(b) In order to update and improve its standard, it was decided to revise this publication. It is under review.

(c) Complaints have been received about specific items in certain activities organised for foreign students.

(d) In the case of each complaint, enquiry is made and remedial action taken as appropriate.

#### **Delegation sent by ICCR to Foreign Countries**

10310. SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of delegations sent by Indian Council for Cultural Relations to USA and European countries during 1982-83 to 1987-88;

(b) the number delegations sent during the same period to the African and neighbouring developing countries;

(c) the purpose of sending these delegations; and

(d) the details of foreign visits undertaken by the Director General and the Deputy Director General during the last three years and amount spent on these visits?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI I.K. GUJRAL): (a) to (d). The

required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

#### **Import of Ammonia and Phosphoric Acid**

10311. SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the amounts of feedstock material like liquid Ammonia and Phosphoric Acid imported during the last three years for the Fertilizer Industry;

(b) the names of countries/suppliers from whom the feedstocks have been bought;

(c) the foreign exchange spent on these imports;

(d) how many indigenous manufacturers have been given licenses to manufacture those feedstocks; and

(e) the steps being taken to encourage indigenous production and to accelerate self-sufficiency?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI DEVILAL): (a) to (c). Two statements are attached.

(d) No licence has been issued to any indigenous manufacturer for producing merchant phosphoric acid or merchant ammonia.

(e) The Government is encouraging setting up captive phosphoric acid production, debottlenecking of existing plants and setting up joint ventures abroad for ensuring the supply of phosphoric acid. As regards ammonia, the international price (C&F) is lower than the cost of indigenously produced ammonia and there are no serious difficulties in its import.

## STATEMENT-I

Supplierwise details of Phosphoric Acid (P 205) Import during the last 3 years (1987, 1988 and 1989)

(Qty. '000' MT P 205)

(Value-Million US \$)

Year	OCP		ICM/SIAPE		ICS		FESA		Phoschem		Other		Total	
	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		
1987														
I Sem.	326.4	106.1	49.3	16.0	80.2	26.1	26.4	8.6	73.8	24.0	556.1	180.7		
II Sem.	51.9	18.2	39.3	13.9	82.5	28.9	18.0	6.3	85.3	29.9	277.5	97.1		
1988														
I Sem.	410.5	158.0	103.1	39.7	61.4	23.6	21.1	8.1	110.9	42.7	707.0	272.2		
II Sem.	520.8	221.6	143.6	61.1	82.0	34.9	19.7	8.4	143.0	60.8	909.1	386.8		

Year	OCP		ICM/IAPE		ICS		FESA		Phoschem Other		Total	
	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1989												
I Sem.	0.0	0.0	18.2	7.9	92.2	39.8	8.7	3.8	64.1	27.7	183.2	79.1
II Sem.	0.0	0.0	196.1	84.7	74.7	32.3	27.2	11.8	201.8	87.2	499.8	216.0
	199.6	82.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	199.6	82.1



## STATEMENT-II

Supplier-wise details of Ammonia Import during the last 3 years (1987, 1988 and 1989)

(Qty. in MTs)

(Value in Million US \$)

Year	PIC Kuwait		N. Hydro Qatar		Fertil Abudhabi		Mitsui Mitsubishi			
	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1987										
I Sem.	25893.0	111.219	40001.0	4.620	22489.0	2.597	—	—	10608.0	1.225
			30010.0	3.976	12512.0	1.658				
II Sem.	—	—	—	—	27234.0	4.153	23502.0	3.337	15131.0	2.149
1988										
I Sem.	84896.0	11.010	31440.0	4.087	10503.0	1.365	22010.0	2.861	—	—



## Supplier-wise details of Ammonia Import during the last 3 years (1987, 1988 and 1989)

(Qty. in MTs)

(Value in Million US \$)

Year	USSR		Sabic SA		Randos		Total	
	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	* Value
1	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1987								
I Sem.	—	—	—	—	—	—	211513.0	25.295
II Sem.	168736.0	24.973	11380.0	1.616	—	—	245983.0	36.228
1988								
I Sem.	105372.0	14.225	80726.0	10.494	—	—	357797.0	47.061
II Sem.	78854.0	11.289	11413.0	15.375	—	—	368752.0	51.329
1989								
I Sem.	46617.0	7.691	—	—	—	—	46617.0	7.691
II Sem.	—	—	59231.0	5.331	34987.0	3.285	174708.0	15.699

**Collaboration with Tamura of Japan  
For Coin/Token Type STD Pay Phones**

10312. SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU:  
Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be  
pleased to state:

(a) the details regarding the collabora-  
tion agreement signed by the Department of  
Telecom (DOT) with Tamura of Japan for the  
coin/token type STD pay phones;

(b) how many of these are projected for  
installation over the next five years;

(c) the percentage of these pay phones  
expected to serve rural areas; and

(d) the estimated average cost of

manufacturing a single unit of these STD pay  
phones?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE  
MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI  
JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) A Licence  
Collaboration Agreement (LCA) was signed  
between DOT and M/s. Tamura on 3rd  
September, 1987 for establishing manufac-  
turing facility of STD Coin/Token pay Phones  
at one of the Departmental Telecom Facto-  
ries located at Bombay. The scope of the  
agreement was recently enlarged in April  
1990 to include transfer of know-how for  
magnetic Card Pay Phones without any  
additional charges.

The main details of the Agreement are:

(a) Production Capacity:—

(i)	Coin/Token STD Pay Phones	-	3000 Noz. per annum.
(ii)	Magnetic Card STD Pay Phones	-	3000 Noz. per annum.
(b)	Major Investments:—		
(i)	Technical know-how fee	-	₹ 60 million
(ii)	Plant & Machinery & Jigs & Fixture	-	₹ 53.2 million
(iii)	Supervision & Installation	-	₹ 4.5 million
(iv)	Training in India	-	₹ 1.4 million
(v)	Training in Japan	-	₹ Free
	<b>Total</b>	-	<b>119.1 million</b>

(b) 20,000 number of Tamura Coin/  
Token & Card Type STD Pay Phones are  
projected to be manufactured/installed.

(c) Coin Type STD Pay Phones will be  
more suitable for Rural areas and the same  
will be installed depending upon the require-  
ment.

(d) Rs. 32,000/-.

**PCO Booths in the Premises of CTO/  
DTOs New Delhi**

10313. SHRI KALPNATH SONKAR:  
Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be  
pleased to state:

(a) whether Omnitel, private concern, has installed PCO booths in the premises of CTO/DTOs, New Delhi;

(b) if so, the reasons for privatisation of Telecom Services;

(c) whether any representation has been received against the privatisation; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The scheme permitting operating of public pay phones by private agencies does not involve privatisation of telecommunication services. This policy has been evolved in order to increase the accessibility of public telephones to the public especially for those who do not own a telephone.

(c) and (d). No representation has been received against the scheme.

#### **Irregular Payment Made by TCIL**

10314. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether various irregular payments made by Telecommunications Consultants India Ltd. have been pointed out by the Central Vigilance Commission;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the work awarded in West Bengal to TCIL along with the reason of not executing the same Departmentally; and

(d) the details of the works executed by TCIL throughout the country/expected to be

executed during the last three years/1990-91 respectively?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA):** (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

#### **Packing of Dhara Oil in Tetrapack**

10315. SHRIMATI SUBHASHINI ALI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Dhara oil, milk and soft drinks are being packed by NDDDB in Tetrapack on imported machines;

(b) if so, the total expenditure incurred so far on laminated paper, plant and packaging machines and royalty paid to the MNC in hard foreign currency, item-wise during the last three years;

(c) whether some amount of LDPE and paper has also been imported for the Tetrapack plants and if so details thereof from start of this project, indicating quantities and expenditure, year-wise;

(d) whether NDDDB has borrowed funds from World Bank for Operation Flood, including Tetrapack; and

(e) if so, full details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI NITISH KUMAR):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Expenditure incurred on import of Tetrapack machines in foreign exchange is Rs. 1910.31 lakhs. The total expenditure incurred on imports for Paper Laminating Plant is Rs. 308.92 lakhs upto 1988-89. A

one time royalty payment of Rs. 6.5 lakhs in equivalent foreign currency was made during 1988-89 to M/s. Tetrapack International, based on the terms and conditions of the foreign collaboration agreement approved by the Government.

(c) 600 MT of LDPE valued at Rs. 71,79,162/- and 400 MT of LDPE valued at Rs. 87,73,468/- was imported during 1987-88 and 1988-89 respectively. No paper has been imported for the paper Laminating Plant. However, Laminated paper costing Rs. 55.46 lakhs was imported between July, 1988 to July, 1989 during the initial period of marketing of Edible Oil in Tetrapacks.

(d) and (e). Under phase-II of the Operation Flood and amount of US \$ 150 million was received from World Bank and under phase-III there is a provision of World Bank assistance of US \$ 360 million for activities outlined in the project.

#### **Training Camps by Secessionists In Assam**

10316. SHRI L.K. ADVANI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received reports about the setting up of training camps by secessionist elements at some places in Assam;

(b) whether some Chinese arms have also been recovered from such secessionist elements;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken to curb such anti-national activities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) There have

been reports of training camps by secessionist elements in Barpeta, Darrang, Lakhimpur, Dibrugarh, Golaghat, Goalpara, Morigaon, Sonitpur, Jorhat and Tinsukia districts of Assam.

(b) There is no such information.

(c) Question does not arise.

(d) The Central and the State Government are in close touch. The Assam Government has been asked to take appropriate measure against the secessionist violent activities of ULFA. The State Government has formulated an 'Action Plan' to counter the activities of these elements. The plan includes intensification of Police action like arrests, searches raids/seizure, road checking, patrolling, seizure of arms etc. Additional Central para-military forces have been made available to the State Government.

#### **Deployment of Resources in Rural Areas**

10317. SHRI KADAMBUR M.R. JAN-ARDHANAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the specific programmes of the Government to give effect to its proposal of defraying 50 per cent of the investable resources for the development of agriculture and rural development;

(b) whether Government propose to substitute the old classification of "no industry district" by "no industry Panchayat Union" for rapid industrialisation of rural areas; and

(c) whether Government also propose to formulate a policy of establishing one agro-based industry in each Panchayat Union to bring about stability in prices of farm products in addition to fetching remunerative

prices to the farmers; and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI NITISH KUMAR):

(a) For the development of agriculture the Government is implementing various thrust programmes like Special Rice Production Programme (SRPP), Special Foodgrains Production Programme (SFPP), National Pulses Development Programme (NPDP), National Oilseeds Development Project (NODP) and Oilseeds Production Thrust Project (OTPT), National Watershed Development Programme for Rainfed Agriculture (NWDPA), etc. The Department of Rural Development has taken up a number of schemes for rural water supply and sanitation. Integrated Rural Development Programme, special area programmes such as Drought Prone Area Programme and Desert Development Programme, providing employment opportunities to the rural workers under Jawahar Rojgar Yojana, construction of National Grid of Rural Godowns, strengthening of agricultural marketing, etc.

(b) There is no proposal to change the classification from 'No Industry District' to 'No Industry panchayat Union'.

(c) Bringing about stability in the prices of farm products and ensuring remunerative prices to the farmers is an established policy of the Government. The Government has been encouraging establishment of agro-based industries.

#### **Updating of Information in Report of Thacker Committee of Pesticides (1964)**

10318. SHRIMATI SUBHASHINI ALI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the information contained in the report of the Thacker Committee on Pesticides (1964) with regard to the incidents of Pesticide toxicity to domestic animals, fish, beneficial insects and wild life has been updated; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI NITISH KUMAR):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

#### **Shifting of Head Office of Paradeep Phosphates Ltd. from New Delhi**

10319. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided for shifting of the head office of the Paradeep Phosphates Ltd. from New Delhi to Bhubaneswar; and

(b) if so, when, and the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI DEVI LAL): (a) and (b). In March, 1990, the Government agreed to the proposal of Paradeep Phosphates Ltd. to shift its corporate office from New Delhi to Bhubaneswar. It was felt that if the corporate office is located closer to its manufacturing unit, it would lead to more effective supervision and control. The shifting was also considered advisable from the point of view of economy in the cost of establishment and avoiding congestion in New Delhi. Arrangements are already on hand for shifting the corporate office.

**Review of Foreign Contributions  
(Regulation) Act**

10320. SHRI ARVIND NETAM:  
SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE  
PATIL:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are contemplated to review the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 1976 in view of the inadequacies in some respect in the present statute and various complaints of misuse of money by voluntary organisations;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, what effective check Government are exercising over such organisations misusing foreign funds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI  
SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The details will be given at the time of introduction of the Bill in the Parliament for amendment of the Act.

(c) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

**Import of Phosphoric Acid by STC**

10321. SHRI RAGHAVJI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the phosphoric acid which was to be imported through the State Trading Corporation of India was imported by his Ministry in 1989;

(b) if so, the details in regard thereto and the reasons for importing phosphoric acid by his Ministry when its import had been

canalised through S.T.C.;

(c) the rates at which phosphoric acid was imported and what were the then prevailing rates of phosphoric acid in international market; and

(d) the loss caused to the public exchequer in this deal?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND  
MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI DEVI  
LAL): (a) and (b). The Ministry of Commerce notified the State Trading Corporation (STC) as the canalising agency for the import of phosphoric acid (and also for ammonia) on 6.10.89.

However, M/s. OCP of Morocco, one of the largest supplier of phosphoric acid, had filed a claim for damages, in an international forum, of about US \$ 160 Million (about Rs. 275 crores) on the plea that the price earlier negotiated with the Sub-Committee for price Negotiations constituted by the Department of Fertilizers, for the first semester of 1989, had not been acted upon. The STC was requested to participate in the negotiations but they declined to do so. Hence, the representatives of the Department of Fertilizers and IFFCO negotiated with OCP, Morocco. Under the terms of the agreement, it was decided, inter-alia, that 3 lakh tonnes of phosphoric acid would be purchased during 1989-90 from OCP, Morocco, and they (OCP Morocco) would withdraw their claim for damages.

(c) The price negotiated with OCP, Morocco, was US \$411.50 per tonne of P 205 (C&F). At the time of negotiation, the international prices reported in the "Green Markets" (6.11.89) were in the range of US \$ 415-425 per tonne of P 205 (FOB) for North Africa.

(d) The Central Bureau of Investigation is carrying out discreet verifications into the



purchase of phosphoric acid during 1989-90. The facts of the case will become known after the verifications have been completed.

### **Length of Indian Borders**

10322. SHRI HUKMDEO NARAYAN YADAV: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the length of Indian borders at the time of Independence in 1947 and the length of these borders at present; and

(b) whether the length of Indian borders have reduced and if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI I.K. GUJRAL): (a) The length of India's land borders at the time of Independence in 1947 was 16,147 kms. approximately and the length of these borders at present in 15,361 kms. approximately;

(b) Yes, Sir. The reasons are as follows:

(a) merger of the former French and Portuguese possessions into the Indian Union;

(b) Implementation of the Indo-Pakistan Western Boundary Case Tribunal Award (Kutch Award).

### **Persons Arrested for Espionage Activists**

10323. SHRI HUKMDEO NARAYAN YADAV: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of persons indulging in espionage and sending documents pertaining to defence of the country to foreign countries have been arrested during the last three years; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) and (b). Details are being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[English]

### **Cultural Programmes Arranged by Indian Council for Cultural Relations in Karnataka**

10324. SHRI H.C. SRIKANTAIHAH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cultural programmes arranged by Indian Council Relations during 1989 and upto end of March, 1990 in Karnataka;

(b) the places where these programmes were organised;

(c) amount spent on these programmes;

(d) whether the ICCR had arranged any such programme in Hassan District in Karnataka; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI I.K. GUJRAL): (a) The Indian Council for Cultural Relations organized a total number of 76 programmes in Karnataka during 1989 and upto end of March 1990.

(b) Bangalore and Mysore.

(c) Rs. 6,01664. 29

(d) No.

(e) Question does not arise.

[*Translation* ]

**Infiltration in Border Districts of Rajasthan**

10235. SHRI GULAB CHAND KATARIA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been substantial increase in population in the border districts of Rajasthan due to infiltration from across the border; and

(b) if so, the efforts made by Government so far to identify such people and check infiltration?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[*English*]

**Visit of Japanese Prime Minister**

10236. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL:  
SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESWARI:  
SHRI R.N. RAKESH:  
SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT:  
SHRI KALP NATH RAI:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Prime Minister of Japan visited New Delhi recently; and

(b) if so, the outcome of the talks held with him agreements signed, if any, between the two countries?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI I.K. GUJRAL): (a) Yes, Sir. The Prime Minister of Japan. Mr. Toshiki

Kaifu visited India from 29th April to 1st May, 1990.

(b) At the official level talks held between the Prime Minister and the visiting Prime Minister of Japan, there was an exchange of views on international political and economic issues as well as on regional issues of mutual concern and on developing bilateral relations.

Japan indicated its intention to enhance official development assistance for India. New initiative aimed at the preservation and protection of cultural heritage and for greater academic, intellectual and other exchanges between the two countries were also suggested.

The Indian side outlined efforts aimed at improving relations with our neighbours. Lauding India's commitment to peace, the Japanese Prime Minister stressed the need for India and Pakistan to solve the Kashmir issue in accordance with the letter and spirit of the Shimla Agreement.

The talks took place in a warm and cordial atmosphere. Both sides are satisfied at successful outcome of the visit.

No agreement was signed during the visit.

**Guidelines For Tackling Communal Riots**

10327. SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESWARI:  
SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY:  
SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD:  
SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJ:  
SHRI RAMESHWAR PRASAD:  
PRF. RASA SINGH RAWAT:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have recently issued fresh guidelines to the State Government for tackling communal riots;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether setting up of the special courts has also been included in the new guidelines; and

(d) if so, the details and thereof the States where these courts have been set up so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) to (d). Yes, Sir. The Central Government has issued guidelines to States/Union Territories for promotion of communal harmony. These envisage, among other things, posting of impartial officers with known integrity, strengthening of intelligence gathering system, setting up of Special Courts for expeditious trial of communal riots cases, role of the Press and the Police, etc.

### **Arms Seized in Punjab and J&K**

10328. SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESWARI:

SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJ:

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA:

SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether during the last week of April, 1990 a big arms haul was made in Punjab and Jammu and Kashmir;

(b) if so, the number of arms/weapons seized;

(c) if so, whether Government have taken up the matter with the concerned countries; and

(e) if so, their reactions thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) to (c). According to information available, a large quantity of arms including those of foreign make, as indicated below, were seized at two different places in Punjab and in the RS Pura sector of Jammu during the relevant period:

1.	AK-47 rifles	10
2.	AK-74 rifles	13
3.	GPMG	1
4.	Magazines (AK-47)	37
5.	Drum magazines	6
6.	Cartridges (AK-47)	4790
7.	Assault rifles 7mm-1	1
8.	Grenades	6
9.	Detonators	26
10.	Electric Detonators	20

11.	Pencil bomb	10
12.	Fuse wires	5
13.	Blast wires	17
14.	Pistols	2
15.	Rifle magazines	40
16.	Pistol magazine	4
17.	Rifle cartridges	3250
18.	Pistol ammunition	228
19.	Safety fuse	15
20.	Cordex	17
21.	Explosives	40 (20 Kgs)
22.	Changer clips rifle	169

(d) and (e). Besides taking up the matter with the Government of Pakistan on several occasions, various steps have been taken on the Indo-Pak border like intensified patrolling by police and para-military forces in the affected areas, anti-infiltration measures such as border fencing, flood lighting, construction of mor observation posts/Towers for BSF and provision of night vision devices to detect infiltrators and smuggling of arms and ammunition from across the border.

[*Translation*]

**Telephone Exchanges at Maulekhal and Deghat in Almora District of Uttar Pradesh**

10329. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received requests for setting up of telephone exchanges at Maulekhal and Deghat in Almora

District of Uttar Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the time by which these exchanges are proposed to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) Requests have been received for setting up of telephone exchange at Maulekhal. At Deghat 25 lines exchanges is already functioning.

(b) Seven people have applied for telephone connections at Maulekhal but none has deposited the prescribed amount. The exchange will be opened after a minimum of 10 application make the deposits.

[*English*]

**Termination of Services of Casual Workers in P.M.G. Office, Bangalore**

10330. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the services of some casual workers have been terminated by the PMG Bangalore;

(b) if so, whether these casual workers were engaged against sanctioned posts;

(c) the period of service completed by these casual labourers;

(d) whether the Department has issued any instructions to PMG Bangalore to regularise their services under the existing provisions;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) to (c). The services of 15 persons substituting for regular Postmen in short term leave vacancies for the last 7-8 years were dispensed with by the Chief Postmaster General.

(d) and (e). The Chief Postmaster General has been instructed to retain these persons on the rolls and to absorb them in Group D posts on their turn subject to availability of posts and their suitability as per the existing rules.

(f) Does not arise.

#### **Firing in Lakshadweep**

10331. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recent incident of firing leading to the death of the two persons in Androth Island of Lakshadweep has been brought to the notice of his Ministry;

(b) whether any enquiry has been conducted into this incident; and

(c) if so, the findings thereof and action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Judicial enquiry has been ordered recently.

#### **NDDB Under the Purview of Essential Commodities Act**

10332. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of State Governments have urged Union Government to bring the National Dairy Development Board under the purview of Essential Commodities Act;

(b) if so, the reaction of Union Government thereto;

(c) whether Government have taken any decision in this regard; and

(d) if so, when the decision is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI NITISH KUMAR): (a) No specific complaints have been received from State Governments to being NDDB under the purview of the Essential Commodities Act 1955.

(b) to (d). In view of the above, the question does not arise.

[*Translation*]

**Surplus Employees in C.T.O. New Delhi**

10333. SHRI KALPNATH SONKAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of employees rendered surplus under various categories in C.T.O. New Delhi; and

(b) the steps being contemplated by Government to absorb these surplus employees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a)

(i)	Group 'A'	—	Nil
(ii)	Group 'B'	—	Nil
(iii)	Group 'C'	—	122
(iv)	Group 'D'	—	142

(b) The surplus employees will be utilised in the Telecom. Centres being opened in Delhi and other recruitment units where vacancies are available, in accordance with the existing guidelines.

[*English*]

**Proposal for Water Supply to Villages of Banaskantha District**

10334. SHRI SHANKERSINH VAGHELA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal for water supply to villages of Banaskantha District has been sent by Gujarat Government for approval of Union Government; and

(b) if so, the time by which the proposal is likely to be approved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI UPENDRA NATH VERMA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) All the schemes received from the State Government for technical approval under Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme have already been cleared by the Union Government.

**Supply of Drinking Water for Saurashtra and Kutch from Narmada River**

10335. SHRI SHANKERSINH VAGHELA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Gujarat Government has submitted any proposal for supplying drinking water for Saurashtra and Kutch through pipe line from Narmada river; and

(b) if so, the time by which the sanction to this proposal is likely to be given by Union Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI UPENDRA NATH VERMA): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The Central Government is likely to convey its decision shortly to the State Government.

**Deployment of Army in Sensitive Areas in Punjab**

10336. PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA  
SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to deploy army in certain sensitive areas in Punjab;

(b) whether Government also propose to deploy the National Army comprising of the ex-servicemen in the towns and villages located near the Indo-Pak border to assist and coordinate with the para-military forces in apprehending the terrorists and other anti-national elements; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) to (c). Government have no plans as yet for deployment of the Army in the areas mentioned. There is no force called 'National Army' and the question of deployment of such a force does not arise.

[*Translation*]

#### **Supply of Drinking Water to Villages in Uttar Pradesh**

10337. DR. BENGALI SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Uttar Pradesh has sought World Bank assistance for supply of drinking water in various villages and towns and for projects relating to environmental improvement;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI UPENDRA NATH VERMA): (a) Government of Uttar Pradesh had sent a proposal to Central Government for World

Bank assistance for an Integrated Project for Drinking Water Supply and Environmental Sanitation in various villages and towns. This preliminary Project proposal was not accepted by the World Bank Mission which visited the State. The State Government has been asked to prepare a revised project proposal.

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

#### **Members of Parliament in Jails**

10338. DR. BENGALI SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the number of Members of Parliament who are presently in jails?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): As per information available, only one Member of Parliament is in Jail.

[*English*]

#### **National Agricultural Policy**

10339. SHRI ANBARASU ERA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the main objectives of National Agricultural Policy have been to achieve self sufficiency in food production and also to increase farm income;

(b) if so, how far these objectives have been achieved; and

(c) if these objectives have not been achieved the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI NITISH KUMAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The country has been able to achieve virtual self-sufficiency in foodgrains production under normal weather conditions. The production of foodgrains has increased from 50.8 million tonnes in 50-51 to 170.25 million in 1988-89.

The farm incomes have also shown considerable increase during the period. The gross domestic product (at 1980-81 prices) from agricultural sector including forestry, logging, fishing etc. increased from Rs. 242 billion in 1950-51 to Rs. 656 billion in 1988-89.

#### **Wheat Production**

10340. SHRI ANBARASU ERA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been adequate production of wheat in 1988-89 and 1989-90;

(b) if so, whether any alternative crop, to wheat has been suggested to the farmers; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI NITISH KUMAR): (a) Wheat production during 1988-89 was 54 million tonnes. During 1989-90 it is likely to be around 53 million tonnes.

(b) and (c). Farmers are being advised /motivated to diversify low productivity wheat areas to other crops particularly, pulses and oilseeds.

#### **Reviewing of agricultural Programme**

10341. SHRI ANBARASU ERA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government asked State Governments to review Central Agricultural Programme; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI NITISH KUMAR): (a) and (b). The review of the progress of the implementation of the schemes has been made by the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation regularly in the various meetings and conferences conducted from time to time. The State Governments are requested from time to time to take appropriate steps for speedy and effective implementation of the schemes so as to achieve the target set. Recently, a National Conference on Agriculture for Kharif Campaign 1990 was conducted on April, 10, 11, and 12 1990, in which State Agriculture Ministers, State Agriculture Secretaries and State Agriculture Production Commissioners participated and the progress of various programmes was reviewed.

#### **Difference in the prices of Indigenous and Imported Fertilizers**

10342. SHRI ANBARASU ERA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any difference in the prices of imported and indigenously produced fertilizers;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reasons for dependence on imports more than on indigenous productions?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI DEVI LAL): (a) There is no difference in the



statutory maximum consumer prices at which imported and indigenously produced fertilizers can be sold to the farmers as notified by the Government.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Fertilizers are imported to bridge the gap between the estimated demand and the indigenous availability.

#### **Pollution Monitoring Equipment**

10343. SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether equipments for monitoring pollution levels in Urban areas are not adequate;

(b) if so, how Government propose to meet the shortfall in equipments;

(c) the number of equipments proposed to be imported and by when;

(d) whether any of these equipments are manufactured indigenously; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN): (a) to (e). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

[*Translation*]

#### **Kidnapping of Rubiaya Sayeed**

10344. SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any more facts regarding Rubiaya Sayeed's abduction case have come to light in the recent past; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(c) Investigations so far have revealed that about 15 persons were involved in the kidnapping of Dr. Rubaiya Sayeed. Six of the accused persons have been arrested, one of the amin conspirators has died and another is reported to have died.

[*English*]

#### **Clandestine Activities of Multi-National Companies**

10345. SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received complaints regarding spying and other clandestine activities of multi-national companies in the country;

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

(c) the measures taken by Government to curb such activities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

#### **Telephone Exchange Equipped with Capacity of More Than one Thousand Lines in Kerala**

10346. SHRI A. CHARLES: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the telephone exchanges in Kerala equipped with capacity of more than one

thousand lines; and

(b) whether a target was set to provide STD facility to all telephone exchanges equipped with capacity of more than one thousand lines during the Seventh Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) As per details give in the attached statement.

(b) Yes, Sir.

**STATEMENT**

*Names of Telephone Exchanges with Equipped Capacity of more than one thousand lines in Kerala*

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of Exchange</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>
1.	Adoor
2.	Alleppey
3.	Alwaye
4.	Badagara
5.	Baliapattom
6.	Calicut
7.	Calicut Feroke
8.	Calicut Vellayil
9.	Cannanore
10.	Chalakudy
11.	Changanacherry
12.	Chengannoor

13.	Ernakulam Cochin
14.	Ernakulam I
15.	Ernakulam II
16.	Ernakulam Kalamassery
17.	Ernakulam Palarivatam
18.	Ernakulam Tripunitura
19.	Ernakulam West Island
20.	Irinjalakuda
21.	Kalpetta
22.	Kanjikuzhi
23.	Kasaragod
24.	Kayamkulam
25.	Kothamangalam
26.	Kottayam Unit I
27.	Kottayam Unit II
28.	Kunnamkulam
29.	Mavelikkara
30.	Mavattupuzha
31.	Palai
32.	Palghat
33.	Parur
34.	Payyannur
35.	Perumbavoor
36.	Quilon

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of Exchange</i>
1	2
37.	Quilon (Chinnakada)
38.	Shertallai
39.	Trivandrum Kaithamukku
40.	Trivandrum Sreekariyam
41.	Trivandrum
42.	Tellicherry
43.	Thodupuzha
44.	Tirur
45.	Tiruvalla
46.	Trichur
47.	Varkala

**Annual Loss Due to Bad Road Condition**

10347. SHRI R.N. RAKESH:  
SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT:  
SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT:  
SHRI N.J. RATHVA:  
SHRI KAILASH MEGHWAL:  
SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MUTHY:  
SHRI SRIKNATA DATTA NARASIMHA RAJA WADIYAR:

Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news item captioned "Rs. 6000 crore loss due to bad

roads" appearing in the "Indian Express" dated 29 April, 1990;

(b) if so, the annual loss being suffered by the country in terms of fuel consumption and wear and tear of tyres due to bad road conditions;

(c) the total amount of loss due to fuel consumption alone;

(d) the reasons therefor; and

(e) the effective steps being taken for proper maintenance and development of National and State Highways to minimise the losses?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). The Working Group on Roads for the VIIIth Five Year Plan has estimated that due to poor condition of roads, the losses to the economy are about Rs. 6000 crore per year. Losses due to fuel alone have not been assessed.

(e) The losses on National and State Highways are being minimised, by way of iments etc. subject to availability of resources. During the VIIth Plan, an amount of Rs. 1482.18 crore was spent on development works on National Highways compared to Rs./ 670.40 crore during the VIth Plan.

**Dtonators in a DTC Bus**

10348. SHRI R.N. RAKESH:  
SHRI NAIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item appearing

in "The Hindustan Times" dated 2 May, 1990 wherein it has been stated that 1800 detonators were found/seized in an air bag which was in turn wrapped in a shawl in a DTC bus at ISBT on 1 May, 1990;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any arrest has since been made; and

(d) the progress made in the investigation of the case?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (d). On 1 May, 1990, an official of the DTC informed the anti-sabotage checking team of the Delhi Police at the ISBT that an unclaimed bag was lying in a DTC bus. On checking, 1800 detonators (300 electric and 1500 ordinary) made by the Tamil Nadu Industrial Explosive Ltd. were found in the bag which were seized. A case u/s 4/5 Explosive Substance Act was registered at Police Station Kashmere Gate. No arrest has been made.

**Assistance for New Scheme to Increase Cargo Handling Capacity of Ports in Gujarat**

10349. SHRI PRAKASH KOKO BRAHMBHATT: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Gujarat has prepared a new package plan/scheme to increase the cargo handling capacity of ports in Gujarat;

(b) if so, whether the scheme has also been forwarded to Union Government for financial help and acceptance; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Union Govern-

ment thereto including the help proposed to be provided therefor?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN): (a) and (b). The Government of Gujarat sent to the Union Government the broad outlines of their projections for development of Bedi, Hazira and Dehej Ports in October, 1989. However, no financial assistance from Union Government has been sought for this purpose.

(c) The Eighth Five Year Plan and the quantum of Central assistance for development of minor ports have not yet been finalised.

**Exemption of Income Tax to contribution Under Jawahar Rozgar Yojana**

10350. SHRI PRAKASH KOKO BRAHMBHATT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Gujarat Government has urged the Union Government for granting income tax exemption to the donations/contributions received under Jawahar Rozgar Yojana;

(b) if so, whether the donation/contributions received by the Panchayats under the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana are proposed to be exempted from the provisions of Income Tax Act; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI UPENDRA NATH VERMA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). There are already provisions in Income Tax Act for granting tax

exemption/concession to donor in respect of contributions/donations for rural development programmes/activities. The Government has already set up the National Fund for Rural Development with the specific objective of encouraging contributions for rural development. The donors while making donations may recommend their preference for the area or locality and the rural development programme for which the donation may be utilised, as also the implementing agencies through which the programme may be undertaken and implemented. Besides, there are other provisions in Income Tax Act, mainly Section 35 CCA-80 G/80 GGA of the Act, under which income Tax concessions are available for donations towards rural development activities, subject to certain conditions. Gujarat Government have been advised on these lines.

#### **Drought Relief Programme**

10350. SHRI MANORANJAB BHAKTA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government pays more emphasis on the permanent construction works under the drought relief programme;

(b) whether Government provide any material components required for the permanent construction works; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI NITISH KUMAR): (a) to (c). The execution of the relief operations in the wake of natural calamities is the responsibility of the State Government concerned. Central Government only supplements the efforts of the State Government for meeting the situation effectively. Government

of India have issued guidelines to the State Governments from time to time for undertaking such works for providing employment to the affected people during drought situation which not only result in the creation of permanent and productive assets to the extent possible but also to enable the affected people to withstand the drought better in future. Till 31st March, 1990, Central assistance had been extended to the States for employment generation works at 100 per cent of the notified Minimum wages or 25 days per month. The State Government were required to provide material component from their on going Plan and non-Plan schemes.

From 1.4.90, the scheme for financing the relief expenditure has undergone change. A Calamity Relief Fund has been constituted for each State with the allocated amount, 75% of which will be contributed by the Central Government as a non-Plan grant and remaining 25% will be contributed by concerned State Government for their own resources. All matters connected with the financing of the relief expenditure shall be decided by the State Level Committee headed by the Chief Secretary of the State. This Committee will also decide all the variations in the norms of assistance in the wake of natural calamities.

#### **Proposal to charge present Daturms of Various Commodities In Major Ports**

10352. PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to change the present daturms in respect of various commodities in major ports;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the proposed new datum; and

(c) the time by which it is likely to be introduced?

**THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN):** (a) to (c). A Study of the existing Payment by Results Scheme in the ports of Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Cochin, Vishakhapatnam, Mormugao, Kandla and Paradip, by the National Productivity Council in April, 1988, has inter-alia, recommended rationalisation of datum in respect of various commodities, in the light of standard output fixed as per the study. The Labour Federations have rejected the recommendations of the National Productivity Council. Nevertheless, the port authorities have been advised in December, 1989 to hold discussions with labour at the local level and arrive at suitable agreements on the basis of the recommendations of the National Productivity Council, wherever feasible.

#### **Committee to Inquire into 1984 Riots in Delhi**

10353. PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Committee has been constituted recently to go into the 1984 riots in Delhi;

(b) if so, the composition and terms of reference of the Committee; and

(c) when the Committee is likely to submit its report?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The composition of the Committee is as follows:

- Sh. P. Subramonian Poti, retired Chief Justice of Gujarat High Court as Chairman.

Sh. P.A. Rosha, retired officer of the Indian Police Service—as Member.

- (i) To examine whether there were cases of commission to register or properly investigate offences committed in Delhi during the period of riots from 31st Oct., 1984 to 7th Nov. 1984;
- (ii) To recommend to the administrator, where necessary, the registration of cases and their investigation;
- (iii) To make suggestions to the Administrator, where necessary, for the conduct of investigation and prosecution of cases.

(c) The Committee has been asked to submit its report within six months.

#### **S.T.D. Facilities in Towns**

10354. SHRI P.M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number and names of the cities/towns in India having more than one lakh population but not having STD facilities;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the time by which these cities/towns are likely to be connected with STD facilities?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA):** (a) Thirteen, Sir. The names of the cities/towns are:—

- (i) Janshi (UP),
- (ii) Malegaon (MH),

- (iii) Firozabad (UP),
- (iv) Farukkabad (UP),
- (v) Nabadweep (WB),
- (vi) Navsari (GJ),
- (vii) Cuddalore (TN),
- (viii) Mandla (MP),
- (ix) Amroha (UP),
- (x) Sambhal (UP)
- (xi) Bermo (BR),
- (xii) Batala (PB),
- (xiii) Berhampur (WB)

- (b) (i) Non availability of equipment for automatisation.
- (ii) Non availability of transmission media.

(c) After the automatisation of exchanges, which is likely in the first two years of the 8th Plan.

[*Translation*]

#### **Conversion of Telephone Exchanges Into Electronic Exchanges in Ajmer**

10355. PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the places where electronic system has been introduced in telephone exchanges in Ajmer district of Rajasthan;

(b) whether Government also propose to convert the existing telephone exchange

in Ajmer city into electronic exchange; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) In Ajmer District an Electronic exchange is working at Beawar.

(b) and (c). The existing Telephone exchange in Ajmer City is not proposed to be converted into electronic type. However, a new 4000 lines Digital Electronic exchange has been planned for Ajmer City during 8th Plan period.

[*English*]

#### **Roads and Bridges Constructed Under Central Road Fund in Maharashtra**

10356. SHRI VASATN SATHE: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the length of roads other than National Highways and number of bridges constructed in Maharashtra under the Central Road Fund during last three years; and

(b) the details of roads and bridges projects approved for construction during last three years for Vidarbha region district-wise?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN): (a) Since the schemes under the Central Road Fund Programme pertain to State Roads, State Government of Maharashtra is responsible for taking them up for implementation. According to them the following works have been completed during the last three years under Central Road Fund:

- (i) Improvement to Akola-Akot Road in Akola District; and

- (ii) Consturction of bridge across Pothra Nall on Nadori-Washi-Kora Raod in Wardha District.

(b) The following two road schemes have been approved under the Central Road Fund:

- (i) Improvement of Chandur Bazar Morshi Road in Amaravti District (Estimated cost Rs. 25 lakhs)
- (ii) Improvement to Akola-Akot Road in Akola District (Estimated cost Rs. 20 lakhs).

No bridge work has been approved during the last three years.

**Estlmabishment of Farm Machinery Training and Testing Institute in Maharashtra**

10357. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for the eastablishment of a Farm Machinery Training the Testing Institution in Vidarbha region of Maharashtra.

(b) if so, when;

(c) the steps taken so far in this regard; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI NITISH KUMAR):  
(a) No, Sir.

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

(d) Sufficient facilities have been created with the establishment of the Farm Machinery Training and Testing Institutes, one at Budni (Madhra Pradesh) and the other at Garladinne, Distt. Anantapur (Andhra Pradesh).

**Opening of New Branch Post Office and Sub-Post Offices in Vidarbha Region**

10358. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to open some new branch post offices and sub-post offices in Vidarbha region;

(b) if so, the names of the places, district-wise where branches and sub-post offices are to be opeed during 1990-91; and

(c) the detailed programme thereof during the Eighth Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) There are sanctioned proposal for opening branch post offices in Vidarbha region.

(b) The information is furnished in at attached Statement.

(c) The detailed programmes of extension of postal network is to be worked out after the Department's Eighth Plan is approved and the norms for opening post offices during the Eighth Plan are finalised.



**STATEMENT***Branch Post Offices proposed to be opened in Vidarbha Region (1990-91)*

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of Post Office</i>	<i>District</i>
<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>
1.	Alanda	Akola
2.	Waigaon Takum	Chandrapur
3.	Godhani	Nagpur
4.	Thankari	Gadchiroli
5.	Tokepar	Nagpur
6.	Chinchaghat	Yeotmal
7.	Dongargaon	—do—
8.	Wadad	—do—
9.	Nalfadi	Chandrapur
10.	Vilegaon	Akola
11.	Neri (Mirzapur)	Wardha
12.	Undgaon	Nagpur
13.	Itgaon	Nagpur
14.	Matkazari	—do—
15.	Bhaurad	Akola
16.	Wadgaon Mahora	Amraoti
17.	Marda	Chandrapur
18.	Dhanoli	Bhandara
19.	Suplipar	—do—
20.	Dawha	Nagpur

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of Post Office</i>	<i>District</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
21.	Sindhi	Chandrapur
22.	Yergawhan	—do—
23.	Parwa	Yeotmal

### **Implementation of Programme in Maharashtra Under CAPART**

10359. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Council for Advancement of People Action and Rural Technology had been set up to assist the programmes in rural area;

(b) if so, the number of programmes under the Council implemented in Maharashtra during the last three years;

(c) the outlay for 1990-91;

(d) whether the programme is being restructured; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI UPENDRA NATH VERMA):

(a) The Council for Advancement of People's Action and Rural Technology (CAPART) has been set up in 1986 to encourage, promote and assist voluntary action in the implementation of projects for the enhancement of rural prosperity and to strengthen and promote voluntary efforts in rural development.

(b) CAPART has sanctioned 250 proj-

ects in Maharashtra during the last three years.

(c) No State-wise outlays are earmarked in advance by CAPART. However, an aggregate outlay of Rs. 28.75 crores has been proposed in the budget estimates for 1990-91 to be provided to voluntary agencies through CAPART. Besides an outlay of Rs. 1.25 crores is likely to be received during 1990-91 by CAPART as foreign donations.

(d) and (e). The programmes being implemented by CAPART are restructured, wherever considered necessary, on the basis of the periodical monitoring and evaluation.

### **Development of Agriculture in Rajasthan**

10360. SHRIMARI VASUNDHARA RAJE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Rajasthan is one of the backward States in agriculture;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government propose to adopt any new strategy for the development of agriculture during Eighth Plan, particularly in Rajasthan; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI NITISH KUMAR):

(a) and (b). A statement indicating productivity of foodgrains oilseeds and cotton in Rajasthan and other States as also all India average is attached. While the productivity of foodgrains in Rajasthan is lower than the all-India average, in the case of oilseeds and cotton crops, the productivity is higher than the all-India average.

(c) and (d). The strategy for development of Agriculture in the country, including Rajasthan, during the Eighth Plan would, inter alia, include:

- i) Optimisation of areas suited for intensive agriculture;
- ii) improvement in rainfall forecasting;
- iii) emphasis on research in emerging

areas like biotechnology, genetic engineering photosynthesis, tissue culture, bio-insecticides and pheromones and its application for aiding the growth of agriculture productivity;

- iv) Accelerate research on dryland farming and the transfer of new technology from lab to land, to channelise more credit, and the development of marketing facilities in dryland areas;
- v) the introduction of modern management techniques in relation to irrigation, agriculture extension services reform and revitalisation of the cooperative movement;
- vi) increased use of fertilisers and new high yielding varieties of seed and expansion of irrigation facilities.

## STATEMENT

Sl. No.	State	Kg./ha.				
		Foodgrains	Oilseeds	Cotton		
1	2	3	4	5		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1621	791		146	
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1083				
3.	Assam	1028	479			
4.	Bihar	1225	565			
5.	Gujarat	1132	1481		229	
6.	Haryana	2260	1249		332	
7.	Himachal Pradesh	1299				
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	1492	443			
9.	Karnataka	935	646		238	

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>Foodgrains</i>	<i>Oilseeds</i>	<i>Cotton</i>
1	2	3	4	5
10.	Kerala	1697	322	
11.	Madhya Pradesh	886	725	105
12.	Maharashtra	768	626	89
13.	Orissa	1018	828	
14.	Punjab	3152	935	475
15.	Rajasthan	835	845	341
16.	Tamil Nadu	1772	935	332
17.	Tripura	1614		
18.	Uttar Pradesh	1725	634	143
19.	West Bengal	1821	819	
	All India	1327	827	202

[*Translation*]**Persons Receiving Freedom Fighter's Pension**

10361. SHRI KUKMDEO NARAYAN YADAV: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons getting freedom fighters pension in the country, State-wise;

(b) the number of applications for freedom fighters pension still pending, state-wise;

(c) the number of persons whose pensions have been stopped due to some objections; and

(d) whether Government has held a thorough inquiry before stopping their pensions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SUBODHKANTSAHAY): (a) Freedom Fighters' pension has been sanctioned in 1,55,867 cases upto 31.3.90. The State-wise break up is in the attached statement—I.

(b) Out of the applications received by the Ministry of Home Affairs by the due dates, only 284 cases of freedom fighters pension were pending as on 31.3.90. Of these 254 cases relate to participants of Arya Samaj Movement, 1938-39 and their State-wise break up is in the attached statement—II. Out of the remaining 30 cases, 5 relate to Maharashtra and 25 relate to Andhra Pradesh.

(c) Upto 31.3.1990, pension has been suspended in 2807 cases and cancelled in 1279 cases.

(d) Yes, Sir.

**STATEMENT—I**

*Number of State-wise Freedom Fighters who had been sanctioned pension as on 31st March, 1990*

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the State/U.T.</i>	<i>Number of persons sanctioned pension</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
	STATE	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	9663
2.	Assam	4314
3.	Bihar	23993
4.	Gujarat	3513
5.	Goa	872
6.	Haryana	1493

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the State/U.T.</i>	<i>Number of persons sanctioned pension</i>
1	2	3
7.	Himachal Pradesh	477
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	1755
9.	Karnataka	9679
10.	Kerala	2729
11.	Madhya Pradesh	3273
12.	Maharashtra	14321
13.	Manipur	62
14.	Meghalaya	84
15.	Mizoram	4
16.	Nagaland	3
17.	Orissa	4119
18.	Punjab	6714
19.	Rajasthan	740
20.	Tamil Nadu	3976
21.	Tripura	879
22.	Uttar Pradesh	17692
23.	West Bengal	21840
UNION TERRITORIES		
24.	Chandigarh	86
25.	Delhi	1974
26.	Ponchicherry	307

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the State/U. T.</i>	<i>Number of persons sanctioned pension</i>
1	2	3
27.	Ex-I, N.A. Personnel	21305
	Total	155867

**STATEMENT-II***No. of Arya Samaj cases pending as on 31.3.1990*

1.	Andhra Pradesh	6
2.	Bihar	101
3.	Delhi	12
4.	Gujarat	1
5.	Haryana	62
6.	Himachal Pradesh	1
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	—
8.	Karnatak	4
9.	Madhya Pradesh	—
10.	Maharashtra	7
11.	Punjab	47
12.	Rajasthan	8
13.	Uttar Pradesh	4
14.	West Bengal	—
15.	Tamil Nadu	1
	Total	254



**Grant to Private Research Organisations**

10362. SHRI KUKMDEO NARAYAN YADAV: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether grants/aids are being provided to private Research Organizations also for agricultural research;

(b) if so, the amount provided to each such organization during the last three years;

(c) whether such grants are properly accounted for; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI NITISH KUMAR):  
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b)

*(Rs. in lakhs)*

1.	Bose Institute, Calcutta	4.62
2.	S.K.N. College of Agriculture, Jobner	0.62
3.	Tropical Botany Garden Research Insititue, Trivandrum	1.67
4.	Nembaker Agricultural Research Institute, Phalton	2.08
5.	Wool Research Association, Bombay	1.91
6.	Bhartiya Agro Industry Foundation, Pune.	22.30
7.	Loyala College, Madras	0.58
8.	HBT Kanpur	3.12
9.	Sri Ram Institute Research, Delhi.	2.89

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

output and income is likely to provide a more assured basis for spreading of agro-industries; and

[English]

**Rise in Farm Investment**

10363. SHRI J. CHOKKA RAO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether rise in farm investment

(b) if so, the specific measures being contemplated to increase further investment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI NITISH KUMAR):  
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The strategy includes among other things, the expansion of coverage of area under location-specific High Yielding Varieties; propagation of improved production technology; efficient use of inputs; availability of elite planting material and integration of credit and post harvest management practices in Horticulture Sector; and expansion of agro-processing units, their modernisation, diversification and rehabilitation.

#### Supply of Seed to Karnataka

10364. SHRI H.C. SRIKANTIAH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the requirement of certified seeds of Paddy and Hybrid jowar for Karnataka during 1990;

(b) the total quantity of seeds and National Seeds Corporation has agreed to supply to Karnataka during 1990; and

(c) how the remaining demand of seeds is proposed to be met?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI NITISH KUMAR):

(a) Total certified seeds requirement of paddy and hybrid jowar for 1990-91 for Karnataka as indicated by the State Government is 62,500 quintals and 56,250 quintals respectively.

(b) National Seeds Corporation has agreed to supply 7,415 quintals of paddy seeds and 1,350 quintals of hybrid jowar seed to Karnataka during 1990-91.

(c) The State Government has proposed to meet the remaining demand of certified seed through the Karnataka State Seed Corporation, and private seed producers/cooperatives.

#### Mobile Post Offices

10365. SHRI PRATAPRAO B. BHOSALE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some mobile post offices are functioning in various parts of the country;

(b) if so, the details of these post-offices district-wise and services provided by these post-offices as on 30 April, 1990;

(c) whether these post offices are very popular amongst the people especially amongst working class;

(d) whether Government propose to set up more such Post Offices during current as well as during next two years;

(e) if so, the names of places, district-wise selected for the purpose; and

(f) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) Yes Sir, but in Delhi and Calcutta only.

(b) There are 2 mobile Post Offices in Calcutta and 1 in Delhi. These mobile post offices sell postage stamps and stationery and accept registered and unregistered postal articles for despatch including Speed Post items.

(c) These mobile post offices are made use of by people from different walks of life, in the localities included in their running schedules.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

(f) Stationary Post Offices and mail offices established in the various cities/towns adequately cater to the postal requirements of te people. There is no special justification for introducing more mobile post offices which involve substantial initial investment as well as operating costs.

#### **Development of Jowar Crop in Maharashtra**

10366. SHRI YASHWANTRAO PATIL:  
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a development programme for the crop of Jowar was undertaken in Maharashtra in 1989-90; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and its effect on the production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI NITISH KUMAR): (a) and (b). For the development of Jowar in Maharashtra "minikit programme" was implemented in 1989-90. Under this programme 1.38 lakh seed minikits of location specific High Yielding Varieties/hybrids were distrib-

uted to the farmers. The implementation of Jowar minikit programme has been useful in increasing the coverage of area under High Yielding Varieties/hybrids. The production of Jowar in Maharashtra during 1989-90, is likely to exceed the production level of 1988-89.

#### **Number of Pensions Killed/Injured and Kidnapped by Terrorists in Jammu & Kashmir**

10367. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY:  
Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of civilians, police, Military and para-military personnels killed, injured and kidnapped by terrorists and anti-national elements in Jammu and Kashmir during the months of March and April, 1990, month-wise; and

(b) the number of terrorists and anti-national elements arrested and killed during the same period, month-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) The details are as under:

<i>Category of Persons killed</i>	<i>March 1990</i>	<i>April 1990</i>
1	2	3
Civilian	29	33
Police	8	4
Military	—	—
Para-military	3	2

While in March 1990 seven civilians were kidnapped, in April, 1990, 13 civilians and

two policemen have been kidnapped.  
(b) The details are as follows:

March 1990

April 1990

Terrorists Killed	26	41
Number of anti-national elements arrested	291	379

### Misappropriation of STD Collections In Bangalore

10368. SHRI H.C. SRIKANTAIAH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the revenue earned from STDs at Central Telegraph Office, Bangalore since December, 1989 to the end of February, 1990;

(b) whether any complaints have been received against misappropriation of STD collections at Central Telegraph Office, Bangalore during December, 1989 to February, 1990;

(c) whether the employees have not issued receipts for the STDs; and

(d) if so, the details there of and the steps taken to recover the misappropriated amount?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) The revenue earned from STDs at the Central Telegraph Office, Bangalore since December, 1989 to February 1990 is as under:

December 1989	Rs. 1,90,296.
January 1990	Rs. 1,54,659.
February 1990	Rs. 1,17,904.

(b) Yes, Sir. Some complaints have been received. Also, the possibility of leak-

age of revenue came to light even earlier as a result of Internal Audit check.

(c) It is suspected that in some cases receipts have not been issued.

(d) STD revenue records are under verification and the full details will be available after investigation is completed. The officials suspected to be responsible have already been suspended, and disciplinary action is being initiated against them. Action for recovery of charges against calls not accounted for has also been initiated.

[*Translation*]

### Installation of Letter Boxes

10369. SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria adopted for installation of letter boxes;

(b) the arrangements made for the safety of letter boxes installed at various public places; and

(c) whether these letter boxes are installed or can be installed at private places also?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) Letter-boxes are provided in urban areas according to need. There is no criterion as such.

In rural areas, according to a guidelines in vogue from the Sixth Plan period, (i) villages with a population of not less than 500, regardless of distance and, (ii) villages with population of less than 500, if there is no letter box nearer than 1 km. and if posting at least one letter per day, are to be provided with letter box, progressively within the targets fixed from year to year.

(b) pillar letter boxes are embedded and other letter boxes are fixed to wall or other support, ensuring their safety. All letter boxes are kept locked. Letter boxes are generally inspected by Department's inspecting officers. Above all, letter boxes are at a prominent place, in full public view, and that is by itself, a safeguard against theft and designed damage.

(c) No, Sir. Not at a place that is not freely accessible to people.

#### **Linking of National Highways in Madhya Pradesh**

10370. SHRI RESHAM LAL JANGDE: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to link National Highways No. 7 and 12 with National Highway No. 43 via Jabalpur Mandla, Bilaspur and Giwarinarayan and to construct the missing part upto Saraiwali; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN): (a) There is no proposed to link Jabalpur and Saraiwali with a National Highway.

(b) Does not arise.

#### **Watershed Development Scheme in Madhya Pradesh**

10371. SHRI RASHAM LAL JANGDE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the expenditure incurred by Union Government under Special Component Plan for the development of Scheduled Castes and watershed Development Scheme in Madhya Pradesh since 1985 till April, 1990.

(b) the names of the Scheduled Castes dominated development blocks in Bilaspur district where expenditure was incurred by the Government through various channels for rural roads and for the development of Scheduled Castes under the Special Component Plan and watershed development Scheme;

(c) the amount spent in Mungeli, Patharia, Pandaria and Lormi development block in Bilaspur district of Madhya Pradesh; and

(d) whether more than 100 Scheduled Caste villages in Mungeli development blocks in Bilaspur district have no roads?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI UPENDRA NATH VERMA): (a) to (d). Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

[English]

#### **Modification of Research Policy on Livestock**

10372. DR. ASIM BALA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any move to modify the research policy in livestock production at Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Izat Nagar; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI NITISH KUMAR):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Teams of experts appointed by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research to review the performance of the Indian Veterinary Research Institute have recommended that the research programmes of the production divisions of the Institute may be reoriented to solve animal health problems.

#### **Abolishing of Short Term Tourist Visa**

10373. SHRI P.M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether an official team visited Britain in the first week of May, 1990 to discuss the possibility of abolishing short term tourism visa to India;

(b) if so, the outcome of the discussion held; and

(c) the maximum period of stay to be allowed in such cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) An official team visited Britain to help the Indian High Commission to streamline the procedures for the grant of visas to foreigners and nationalize the visa regime. There is, however, no proposal to abolish short term tourist Visa to visit India.

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

#### **Introduction of Five Year Multi Entry Visa**

10374. SHRI P.M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has unilaterally introduced a five year multi-entry visa for all foreigners of Indian origin; and

(b) if so, the details of the scheme and the date from which it has been made applicable?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI I.K. GUJRAL): (a) Yes, Sir. However, this facility is not applicable to persons of Indian origin who are nationals of Bangladesh, Pakistan and Sri Lanka.

(b) Foreign nationals of Indian origin can under the liberalised visa policy obtain a five year visa with multiple entry facility subject to the usual checks. Such a facility will also be extended to the spouse of the foreigner concerned and children. In case the foreigner intends to stay in India for a continuous period exceeding six months, he/she has to register with the Foreigners Regional Registration Officer concerned. The liberalised policy has come into operation with effect from 17.4.90.

#### **Seizure of Cash in Delhi**

10375. SHRI RAM SAGAR (Saidupur): Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news item captioned "Briefcase with cash seized" appearing in the Indian Express of 4 May, 1990;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the headway made in the investigation of the case?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). On May 1, 1990, a briefcase containing Rs. 4 Lakhs was seized from one Bhajan Singh and the Income-Tax Authorities informed, who have since initiated action on it. At the instance of the Metropolitan Magistrate, the entire amount was returned on 8.5.90 to Shri Bhajan Singh on superdari.

#### **Push Button Telephone Facility In Telephone Exchange in Delhi**

10376. SHRI K.S. RAO: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have recently decided to extend the facility of push telephone to the subscribers without any fee therefor;

(b) if so, the likely date by which this facility will be made available; and

(c) whether this replacement facility will be available in all the telephone exchanges in Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). This facility is already available in all the exchanges in the country and the rotary instruments will be replaced with push-button instruments gradually.

#### **Constitution of Postal Advisory Committee**

10377. SHRI K.S. RAO: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal or constitution of Postal Advisory Committees at the level of the Divisional Superintendents of Post Offices where in Post Office Saving Banks holders will be associated,

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is also any proposal to have such an advisory body at the national level; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) The proposal for Constitution of such a committee has already been considered by the Department. Advisory Committees at the level of the Divisional superintendents of Post Offices wherein Post Office saving Bank holders will be associated were orders to be constituted by the Department vide its memo No. 39/88-SB. III Dated 5.12.88.

(b) Details are even below:

1. Chairman: Superintendent Senior Superthtender of Post Offices the Posts Division.
2. 12 members of the Committee. Out of these, 10 members will be post of the saving Bank Account Holders in the Head Post Offices and sub-offices of the Division. The remaining five will be chosen in consultation with District authorities representing various interest groups, like agricultural community social services, teaching community business community, district administration etc.

The tenure will be of 2 years. The Committee will meet twice a year at an interval of 6 months.

(c) The proposal for the constitution of such and advisory body was also considered by the Department and orders were issued for its constitution vide memo No. 93-1/89 SB date 15.6.89.

(d) Details are given as under:

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Chairman	:	Minister of State for Communications.
Vice Chairman	:	Secretary (Posts)
Co-Vice Chairman	:	Member (Dev) Postal Services Board.
1-4	—	2 members of Parliament from Lok Sabha and two member of Parliament from Rajya Sabha.
5	—	Secretary, Deptt. of Banking or his nominee.
6	—	Chairman, Unit Trust of India or his nominee.
7	—	Nominee of the Governor of Reserve Bank of India.
8-9	—	Two nominees of two State Governments.
10-11	—	Two nominees of Federation of Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industry and sociated chamber of commerce.
12-14	—	Three members of post office Savings bank users from States.
15	—	National Savings Commissioner.
16	—	Leader Staff side Departmental Council of Joint Consultative Machinery.
17	—	Member (Secretary)— Deputy Director—General (Savings Bank Operations).

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The Chairman of the Advisory Board of Post Office Savings Bank will have the power to co-opt any other expert from special fields as found necessary. The Board will be re-constituted after 2 years. The tenure of the non-official members will be for 2 years after which they can either be re-nominated or fresh nominations made in their place. The functions of the Board will be to advise the Government of matters pertaining to Post Office Savings Bank Operations, Customer service and such other matters as may be referred to the Board from time to time. Its

remommendations will be advisory in Character. The Board will meet ordinarily once in six months at New Delhi, but if necessary, a meeting can be eranged at any other place in India with specific approval of the Chairman.

#### **Introduction of Cordless Telephone**

10378. SHRI K.S. RAO: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:



(a) whether several Tele-Com. Companies have offered to introduce cordless telephone in the country;

(b) if so, the details of the proposals received including the particulars of the Companies which have offered to introduce the Cordless telephones;

(c) the financial implications involved; and

(d) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Details of the proposals including the particulars of the companies are given in the attached statement.

(c) Most of these proposals are in private and state joint section. The financial implications vary in individual cases. Typically each proposal envisages an investment of Rs. 50 Lakhs to Rs. 80 Lakhs including imported equipment for Rs. 10 Lakhs to Rs. 20 Lakhs.

(d) The Government has already granted letters of intent to these 32 companies for manufacture of cordless telephones in the country.

### STATEMENT

*List of approval held by various parties for cordless Telephone sas on 23.5.90.*

1. Andhra Pradesh Electronics Development Corporation Parisrama Bhavanam, 8th Floor, Basheerbagh, Hyderabad.

Item of Manufacture: Cordless phones Annual production capacity: 5000 Nos.  
Approval No : LOI/315 Dated:

18.4.86 2-27/87-Prod.  
Location : Narasapur  
State: Andhra

2. Bharti Telecom Ltd., 15 Floor, Devika Tower, 6 Nehru Place, New Delhi.

Item of Manufacture : Cordless Thones  
Annual Production Capacity : 3Rs. Crore  
Approval No : LOI/380 Date: 11.7.88 45-11/89-Prod.  
Location : Ludhiana  
State : Punjab

3. Bihar State Electronics Development Corporations, Udyog Bhavan 2nd Floor, East Gandhi Maidan, Patna.

Item of Manufacture : Cordless Phones  
Annual Production Capacity : 3 Rs. Crore.  
Approval No. : LOI/390 Dated : 30.4.86 33-1/86-Prod.  
Location : Any Industrial Area  
State : Bihar

4. Birendra Gupta, 5/1, Clive Row, Room No. 68, 3rd floor, Calcutta.

Item of Manufacture : Cordless Telephones  
Annual production Capacity: 15000 Nos.  
Approval No. : LOI/620 Dated : 14.10.88 132-11/89 Prod.  
Location : Bakura District  
State : West Bengal.

5. EMG Telcom. Pvt. Ltd., 1, Dakshineswar, 10 Haily Road, New Delhi.

Items of Manufacture : Cordless Telephone  
Annual production Capacity: 50000

- Nos.  
Approval No. : LOI/71 Dated:  
27.2.89 164-1/86 Prod.  
Location: Rangerath  
State : Jammu and Kashmir
6. Cosmo Communication Pvt. Ltd.,  
5-33/7, Kukatpally, Cross Road,  
Hyderabad.
- Item of Manufacture: Cordless  
Telephone  
Annual production Capacity : 15000  
Nos.  
Approval No. : LOI/770 Dated  
2.12.88  
Location : Medak  
State : Andhra.
7. ELITE infotronics (P) Ltd., New  
Delhi.
- Items of Manufacture: Cordless  
Telephones  
Annual Production Capacity: 15000  
Nos.  
Approval No. LOI/565 Dated:  
27.9.88  
Location : Ghaziabad  
State: U.P.
8. Esquire Districting & Services (P)  
Ltd.  
Unit No. 1 A & 1B, Ground floor,  
Rehmat Manzil,  
75, V. Narima, Churchgate, BBY.
- Item of Manufacture : Cordless  
Telephones  
Annual Production Capacity: 15000  
Nos.  
Approval No. LOI/625 Dated:  
14.10.88 61.1/88-Prod.  
Location: Aurangabad  
State: Maharashtra
9. Gujarat Communication & Electron-  
ics Ltd.,
- Anurang Commercial Central, Race  
Course, Baroda.
- Item of Manufacture: Cordless  
Telephones  
Annual Production capacity: 20000  
Numbers  
Approval No. : LOI/914 Dated :  
23.10.86  
Location: Gandhi Nagar  
State: Gujarat
10. HCL Ltd. (Telecommunication Di-  
vision) 601'96 Siddhrtha, Nehru  
Place, New Delhi.
- Item of Manufacture: Cordless  
Phones  
Annual Production Capacity: 15000  
Nos.  
Approval No. LOI/761 Dated:  
2.12.88 106-1/88-Prod.  
Location: Noida  
State: U.P.
11. Hemant Electronic, 52, Krishna  
Talkies Road, Erode, ERODE.
- Item of Manufacture : Cordless  
Telephones.  
Annual Production Capacity: 15000  
Nos  
Approval No.: LOI/698 Dated:  
18.11.88  
Location : Periyer  
State: Temil Nadu.
12. Hendez Electronic Ltd., Industrial  
Development Area, Kanjikode,  
West Palghat, Kerala.
- Item of Manufacture: Cordless  
Phones  
Annual production capacity: 15000  
Nos.  
Approval No. LOI/419 Dated:  
29.7.88 37-1/88-Prod.  
Location: Malapuram

State: Kerala

13. Himachal Wirless Ltd., Saligram Bhavan, HHalini, Shimla-2.

Item of Manufacture: Cordless Phones

Annual production capacity: Rs. 3 crore

Approval No. LOI/1342 Dated: 27.12.85 2-10/87-Prod.

Location: Solan

State: Himachal

14. India Tele-Comp Ltd., L-12, N.D.S.E. Part- II, New Delhi.

Item of Manufacture: Cordless Phones

Annual production capacity: 15000 Nos.

Approval No.: LOI/762 Dated. 1.12.88 107-1/88-Prod.

Location: Dehradun

15. Indian Telephone Industries Ltd., (Bangalore), Corporate Office, No. 49, Museum Road, Bangalore.

Item of Manufacture: Cordless Phones

Annual production capacity: 15000 Nos.

Approval No.: LOI/412 dated: 28.6.89 45-1/89 Prod.

Location: Bangalore

State: Karnataka.

16. Indian Telephone Industry Ltd. (Srinagar) Badgam, Srinagar.

Item of Manufacture: Cordless Phones

Annual production capacity: 15000 Nos.

Approval No. : LOI/413 dated: 22.6.89 45-1-89 Prod.

Location: Srinagar

State: Jammu and Kashmir.

17. Karnata SEDC, A-169/170, 4th Cross, I State Peenya Industrial, Bangalore-58

Item of Manufacture: Cordless Phones

Annual production capacity: 50000 Nos.

Approval No. : LOI/371 Dated: 29.4.86 26-1/86-Prod.

Location: Konnappana Nagrapgara

State: Karnataka

18. Kerala State Electronica Dev. Corporation Ltd. (Keltron) Keltron House, Vellayambalam, Trivandrum

Item of Manufacture: Cordless Telephone

Annual production capacity: Rs. 3 crores

Approval No. : LOI/175 dated: 2.4.88

Location: Trivendrum

State : Kerala

19. Key Electro Industries, Bombay

Item of manufacture: Cordless Telephones

Annual Production Capacity: 15000 Nos.

Approval No.: LOI/9999 Dated 01.01.88

Location

State: Maharashtra

20. Maharashtra State Electronics Corporation Ltd., Reheja Centre, 13th Floor, Nariman Point, Bombay.

Item of Manufacture : Cordless Telephone

- Annual production capacity: 50000 Nos.  
Approval No.: LOI/342 Dated: 28.04.86 22-1/86-Prod.  
Location : Chial Thana  
State: Maharashtra
21. Manipur Electronic Development Corporation Ltd., Takyel Industrial Estate, Imphal.
- Item of Manufacture : Cordless Telephones  
Annual Production Capacity: 15000 Nos.  
Approval No. : LOI/967 Dated: 29.12.89 0-11/89-Prod.  
Location: Imphal  
State:
22. New Video Ltd. 3, Zamrudpur, Community Centre, Kailash Colony EX.
- ITEM OF MANUFACTURE:  
Cordless Phones  
Annual Production capacity: 15000  
Approval No. : LOI/555 Dated 16.12.88 53-1/88-Prod.  
LOCATION: KASAULI  
STATE: Himachal
23. Orissa State Elect. Development Corporation Ltd., IPICOL House, Janpath.
- ITEM OF MANUFACTURE:  
Cordless Phone  
Annual Production Capacity: Rs. 3 Crore  
Approval No.: LOI/423 Dated 19.5.86 39-1/86 -Prod.  
LOCATION: Bhubaneshwar  
STATE: Orissa
24. Pondicheery Indus. Promotion Development & Inv. Corporation Ltd. 38 RTomain Rolland Street, Pondicherry, Pondicherry-I
- Item of Manufacture: CORDLESS PHONES  
Annual Production Capacity: Rs. 3 Crore  
Approval No.: LOI/480 Dated: 30.05.86 49-1/86-Prod.  
Location: PONDICHERRY  
State: PONDICHERRY
25. RAJASTHAN ELECTRONICS & INSTRUMENTS LTD.,  
2, KANAKPURA INDUSTRIAL AREA, SIRSI ROAD, JAIPUR
- Item of Manufacture: CORDLESS PHONES  
Annual Production Capacity: 30000 Nos.  
Approval No.: LOI/487 Dated: 28/08/87 37-1/87-Prod.  
Location : ALWAR  
State: RAJASTHAN
26. SAN ELECTRONIC LTD. 23, NEWROHTAK ROAD, NEW DELHI.
- Item of Manufacture: CORDLESS PHONES  
Annual Production Capacity: 50000 Nos.  
Approval No. LOI/999 Dated: 01/01/88 39-1-Prod.  
Location: BHIWADI  
State: RAJASTHAN
27. TATA KELTRON LTD., COMMUNITY HALL, CHANDRA NAGAR, PALGHAT
- Item of Manufacture: CORDLESS PHONES  
Annual Production capacity: 15000 Nos.  
Approval No.: LOI/723 Dated: 23/11/88 1000-1/88-Prod.

- Location: KANJICODE  
State: KERALA.
28. **TELEMETICS SYSTEMS LTD., KAMARAJ BHAVAN, 573 MOUNT ROAD, MADRAS.**
- Item of Manufacture: CORDLESS PHONES  
Annual production capacity: 15000 Nos.  
Approval No.: LOI/622 Dated: 14.10.88 58-1/88-Prod.  
Location: NANDAMBAKKAM  
State: TAMIL NADU
29. **UNITED TELECOMS LTD., 19/6 ASHOKPURAM SCHOOL ROAD, INDUST. SUBURB, YESHWANTPUR, BANGALORE**
- Item of Manufacture: CORDLESS PHONES  
Annual Production capacity : 15000 Nos.  
Approval No. LOI/707 Dated 18.11.88 92-1/88-Prod.  
Location: BANGALORE  
State: KARNATAKA
30. **UP HILL ELECTRONICS CORPORATION LIMITED A-1/26, VISHWAS KHAND-II, GOMTI NAGAR,**
- Item of Manufacture: CORDLESS PHONES  
Annual Production Capacity: Rs. 3 crore  
Approval No.: LOI/1291 Dated: 17.12.85 153-1/85-Prod  
Location: JEOLIKOT  
State: UP
31. **W.S. INDUSTRIES, POST BAG NO. 6 PORUR, MADRAS.**
- Item of Manufacture: CORDLESS PHONES
- Annual Production Capacity: 15000 Nos.  
Approval No. LOI/711 Dated: 18.11.88 96-1/88-Prod.  
Location: MADRAS  
State: TAMIL NADU
32. **ZIMAG INDIA LTD. (PSEDE) KHARAR, DIST. ROPER**
- Item of Manufacture: CORDLESS TELEPHONES  
Annual Production Capacity: Rs.3 Crore  
Approval No.: LOI/38 Dated 29.01.86  
Location: KHARAR  
State: PUNJAB.

**Encroachment of Land Attached to Sikh Shrines in Pakistan**

10379. SHRI K.S. RAO:  
SHRI KAMAL NATH:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news item captioned "Sikh shrines in Pakistan stripped of their lands" appearing in *The Hindu*, dated 7 May, 1990;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that Pakistani authorities have terminated the ownership right of land attached to Sikh shrines in Pakistan and handed them over to the tillers;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether Government have taken up the matter with Pakistani authorities; and

(e) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI I.K. GUJARAL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (e). Government as well as leaders of Sikh Jathas have drawn the attention of the Pakistan Government to the reported encroachments and other problems facing Gurudwaras in Pakistan.

In terms of the understanding in the "Protocol on Visits to Religious Shrines" signed between the Foreign Secretaries of the two countries on September 14, 1974, both countries agreed that "every effort should continue to be made to ensure that places of religious worship mentioned in the agreed list are properly maintained and their sanctity preserved". Such maintenance and preservation is essentially the responsibility of the country concerned. There have been some complaints by pilgrims and international observers regarding the poor maintenance of non-muslim religious place in Pakistan. Government of Pakistan are aware of these complaints.

#### **Polypacking of Milk**

10380. SHRI BABUBHAI MEGHJI SHAH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Co-operative Dairies under National Dairy Development Board have stopped or reduced packaging of milk by Polypack Systems;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the daily installed capacity and utilisation of milk packaging systems in each co-operative dairy under N.D.D.B. during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI NITISH KUMAR):  
(a) and (b). Cooperative dairies are not

under National Dairy Development Board (NDDB) but are covered under Operational Flood. The dairies under Operation Flood have not stopped or reduced packing of milk in polypacks.

(c) Estimated liquid milk marketing capacity under Operation Flood including Metro Dairies in approximately 80 lakh litres daily, of which about 56 lakh litres daily is in polypack system. Average daily capacity utilisation of Polypack system is 94 per cent. Information on Dairywise capacity of Polypack system is not available.

#### **Import of Butter Oil**

10381. SHRI BABUBHAI MEGHJI SHAH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of butter oil received from foreign countries as gift, aid or on other terms during the Seventh Plan period, year-wise and country-wise;

(b) the agencies to which this butter oil was allotted for distribution or sale; and

(c) the expenditure incurred and income earned on this butter oil, year-wise, during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI NITISH KUMAR):

(a) The details of butter oil received from the foreign countries as gift or commercial basis during the 7th Plan period (1985-86 to 1989-90) are given in the statement-I

(b) The details in respect of the agencies to whom the butter oil was issued for distribution and sale during the period 1985-86 to 1989-90 are as under:-

*(Qty. in MT)*

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(a) Govt. and Cooperative dairies.	26035
(b) Govt. agencies, Cooperative stores and Kendriya Bhandars.	3883
(c) Private dealers.	222

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(c) The details of the expenditure incurred and income earned on import of butter oil yearwise during the 7th Plan period (1985-86 to 1989-90) are in the Statement-II.

## STATEMENT-I

The details of Butter oil received from the foreign countries as gift/commercial during the 7th Plan Period (1985-86 to 1989-90)

Source of Supply	Quantity received (MT)						
	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	Total	
	2	3	4	5	6	7	
EEC (gift)	2813	344	3032	—	—	6189	
EEC (gift-for Drought Relief Purposes)	—	—	—	2998	—	2998	
USA (Gift-for P.M's Relief Fund)	—	—	5304	—	—	5304	
USA (Imported by Delhi Mother Dairy Fruit and Vegetable Unit under Sugar Quota Compensation Programmes)	—	—	—	—	—	—	
EEC (Commercial)	—	—	10000	—	—	10000	
Total	2813	344	20640	2998	—	26795	



**STATEMENT-II**

*The details of the Expenditure incurred and income earned on Buttar oil yearwise during the 7th Plan Period (1985-86 to 1989-90)*

Source of Supply	(Rs. in lakhs)					
	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
<i>Income</i>						
Sales value plus recoveries	945.74	1175.25	1801.82	2060.61	914.43	
Import purchase plus Expenses	—	—	2673.80	—	—	
Expenditure on butter oil for storage, transport etc. on allocated basis	54.54	62.85	114.63	113.20	96.42	

Sales and expenses do not include the amounts in respect of:—

1. EEC gift for Draught Relief purpose to Government of Gujarat, Rajasthan and to National Consumers Cooperative Federation of India (NCCFI), Bombay.
2. US aid for Fruit and Vegetable Project.

**Migration of Kashmiris to Pakistan**

10382. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some Kashmiris have recently migrated to Pakistan from India; and

(b) if so, the number thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) and (b). Some unconfirmed reports indicate that about 200 Kashmiri families have migrated.

**Renewal of Lease of Indian High Commissioners Residence in London**

10383. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the British Government has proposed an exorbitant rent to renew the lease of the Indian High Commissioner's residence in London;

(b) if so, the reasons for such increase in the rent proposed;

(c) the rent being paid at present;

(d) whether Government in turn has also made a rental evaluation of the British High Commissioner's residence in New Delhi;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) how the matter relating to the renewal of the lease of the High Commissioners' residences is proposed to be sorted out?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) The Crown Estate Commissioner which owns the prop-

erty at 9 KPG, London, the Indian High Commissioner's Residence, has been escalating its demands for further lease and has now indicated a sum of Pounds 18 million for a 60-year lease.

(b) The Crown Estate Commissioner an autonomous body is now enjoined to charge the market price for all properties it offers for rent or lease.

(c) Till the expiry of lease on April 4, 1990, we were paying an annual rent of Pounds 585 (a sum of Pounds 60,000/- was paid in 1949 for a 42-year lease).

(d) Yes Sir.

(e) As per the lease agreement for the period 1.1.60 to 31.12.89, the rent of the bungalow for British High Commissioner was to be revised w.e.f. 1.1.1980. Accordingly, the British High Commission was requested to deposit the rent at revised rate of Rs. 63,174/- per month w.e.f. 1.1.80. The British have protested against this. The rent for the period beyond 1.1.90 is yet to be decided which will depend upon the land rate prevailing at the time of the extension of the lease.

(f) Government propose to have a reciprocal arrangement whereby we can retain Indian High Commissioner's residence in London and the British can retain the British High Commissioner's residence in New Delhi. Various concerned Ministries are coordinating action in this regard.

**Automatic Telephone Exchange in Raniganj**

10384. DR. GOLAM YAZDANI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether an Auto Exchange is going to be started in Raniganj in West Dinajpur district in West Bengal; and

(b) if so, the reasons for delay and the time by which it is likely to start functioning?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) An automatic Exchange of 600 lines MAX-II is under installation. The installation could not start earlier due to want of Mains Power Supply. The exchange is now expected to be commissioned by September 1990.

#### Consumption of Fertilizer in Tea Gardens

10385. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity and type of fertiliser consumed in the tea gardens of North Bengal;

(b) whether the feed stock for making fertilizer at Barauni comes from Assam through pipe line passing through North Bengal;

(c) if so, details thereof;

(d) whether it is possible and viable to tap the feed stock in North Bengal and utilise it for making fertiliser required for the area; and

(e) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken in this regard in the Eighth Five Year Plan?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI DEVI LAL): (a) The present annual estimated consumption of various fertilizers in the tea gardens of North Bengal is as follows:-

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Urea	-	18600 te.
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Ammonium Sulphate	-	5000 te.
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SSP	-	6000 te.
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Muriate of Potash	-	15000te.
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(b) and (c). No, Sir. The feed stock for making fertilizers at the Barauni plant is naphtha, which is produced in the Barauni Refinery and is not moved through the pipeline from Assam.

(d) and (e). The consumption of nitrogenous fertilizers in the North Bengal area is met by the production in the Namrup fertilizer plants and there is no proposal under consideration for setting up a new fertilizer plant in North Bengal.

[Translation]

#### Central Assistance to Madhya Pradesh for Drought Relief

10386. SHRI RAGHAVJI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Madhya Pradesh Government has submitted any proposal for seeking grants to handle the severe drought and drinking water problems in the State;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the amount of grants proposed to be sanctioned by Government to the State in 1990-91 to tackle severe drought and drinking water problems?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI NITISH KUMAR): (a) and (b). Government of Madhya Pradesh submitted a memorandum on drought situation and drinking water management on 16th April, 1990 seeking Central assistance

of Rs. 194.48 crores for drought relief measures for the period April-June, 1990 which included an amount of Rs. 53.68 crores for management of drinking water scarcity in the State.

(c) From 1st April, 1990, the scheme of financing the relief expenditure has undergone change. A Calamity Relief Fund has been created for each State with an allocated amount for carrying out the relief operation in the wake of natural calamities. 75% of this amount is to be contributed by the quarterly instalments and the balance 25% shall be contributed by the State Government from its own resources. The State Level Committee headed by the Chief Secretary of the State shall decide on all matters connected with the relief expenditure. The State of Madhya Pradesh has been allocated an amount of Rs. 37.00 crores under this Calamity Relief Fund for the year 1990-91. 75% of this amount is to be contributed by the Central Government in 4 quarterly instalments. An amount of Rs. 6.94 crores has since been released to the State of Madhya Pradesh on 14th May, 1990 as 'On Account' payment to the Government of Madhya Pradesh being the Centre's contribution for the first quarter for the Calamity Relief Fund.

#### **Setting up of Branch of National Horticulture Board in Madhya Pradesh**

10387. SHRI RAGHAVJI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up a branch of National Horticulture Board in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, when; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and whether Government propose to provide any special grant to Madhya Pradesh for the

development of Horticulture?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI NITISH KUMAR):

(a) to (c). National Horticulture Board has no proposal, at present, to set up any branch office in any part of the country including the State of Madhya Pradesh. However, under the scheme of Market Information Service of Fruits and Vegetables, the Board has set up one Market Information Centre in Madhya Pradesh at Bhopal.

The Board has also sanctioned a project for Expansion of Area under Pineapple Cultivation, high density planting, in Bastar District of Madhya Pradesh at a total cost of Rs. 108.50 lakhs for a period of five years, commencing from 1989-90. The Board's share in the project is Rs. 62.22 lakhs. An amount of Rs. 6.37 lakhs was released to the State Government during the year 1989-90. Besides, the Government is also implementing schemes of "Package Programme for Development of Cashewnut" and "Production of Fruits and Vegetables" in the State of Madhya Pradesh. In addition, Coconut Development Board is also implementing a scheme for Expansion of Area in Madhya Pradesh.

[English]

#### **Procurement and Marketing of Milk**

10388. SHRI RAM NAIK: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the key-targets of the operation flood II programme regarding procurement and marketing of milk and creating viable farmers' organisations during 1986-87 to 1988-89;

(b) the achievements made during the above period; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed by Government for achieving the targets?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF

AGRICULTURE (SHRI NITISH KUMAR): (a) and (b). The period 1986-87 to 1988-89 covers phase III of Operation Flood Programme. The targets and achievements of key-components during the period are as below:-

Key components	86-87		87-88		88-89	
	TAR	ACH	TAR	ACH	TAR	ACH (Provisional)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
No. of Village Dairy Co-operative Societies ('000)	38	49.1	54	54.5	58	58.9
Farm Families Covered (Lakhs)	47	51	57	56.7	63	62.5
Avg. Milk Procurement (Lakh litres per day)	77.6	78	78	77	88	78.7
Avg. Milk Marketing (Lakh litres per day)	63.7	65	75	68.9	85	70.5

\* a The target includes liquid milk and milk products. The achievement reported for liquid milk only.

\*The target includes liquid milk & milk products; The achievement reported for liquid milk only.

(c) During the above period, milk procurement and marketing suffered considerable due to prevailing drought conditions. The situation has since improved. During the year 1989—90, the target for milk procurement has been achieved. The cooperatives are working out strategies to expand both milk processing and marketing facilities.

**Sale of Milk and Consumption of Imported Milk Powder/Fat by Mother Dairies**

10389. SHRI RAM NAIK: Will the Min-

ister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the total sale of milk and consumption of milk powder and fat by Mother Dairies in Calcutta, Delhi and Greater Bombay during the last three years, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI NITISH KUMAR): The total sale of milk, consumption of milk powder and Fat by the Mother Dairies in Calcutta, Delhi and Bombay during the last three years, year-wise, is given in the attached statement.

## STATEMENT

Total sale of Milk, consumption of Milk Powder and fat by Mother Dairies in Calcutta, Delhi and Bombay for the years 1987-88 to 1989-90

Name of the Mother Dairy	1987-88		1988-89		1989-90				
	Sale of Milk ( <sup>'000</sup> Ltr.)	Consumption of S.M.P. (MT)	Sale of Milk ( <sup>'000</sup> ltr)	Consumption of S.M.P. (MT)	Sale of Milk ( <sup>'000</sup> ltr.)	Consumption of S.M.P. (MT)			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Calcutta	141251.35	11989.00	2641.00	136999.10	10853.00	2568.00	125892.15	6514.00	743.00
Delhi	201287.00	11130.00	3302.00	204235.00	11597.00	3090.00	195501.00	5471.00	1272.00
Bombay	120530.30	—	—	95411.00	—	—	81770.95	—	—

SMP = Skim Milk Powder

MT = Metric Tonnes



**Ban on Some Organisations by J & K Government**

10390. SHRI PRAKESH V. PATIL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Jammu and Kashmir Government have banned some organisations recently; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Nine organisations have been declared as unlaw associations under Jammu and Kashmir Criminal Law Amendment Act 1983.

**Central Pension to Freedom Fighters of Dadra and Nagar Haveli**

10391. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Freedom Fighters who liberated Dadra and Nagar Haveli are proposed to be honoured with Central Pension;

(b) if so, the details in this regard; and  
(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) to (c). Freedom fighters from Dadra and Nagar Haveli are also eligible for grant of Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension in the same way as other Indian citizens are.

**Deportation of Indians from USA**

10392. KUMARI UMABHARATI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Indians who arrived at North West Airlines Airport in Seattle, USA with proper tourist visas since 1 December, 1989;

(b) the number of those who were deported back to India inspite of having proper papers;

(c) the steps Government of India propose to take with US authorities to avoid recurrence of such cases of deportation when the persons are having complete papers and on reaching the place of destination they are deported back;

(d) the reasons for such deportation;

(e) whether Government have taken up the matter with US Government; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) to (f). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Reports of Various Investigating Agencies Into Mrs. Indira Gandhi Assassination**

10393. SHRI JASWANT SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what were the recommendations of Shri R. C. Sharma, Inspector General of Police, as incharge of the second conspiracy case into the assassination of late Mrs. Indira Gandhi;

(b) what was this officer's report to the Head of the Special Investigation Team instituted for the purpose;

(c) what then were the recommendations of the Special Investigating Team to the

Government of India in this regard; and

(d) what action was taken thereafter by the Government and with what result?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SUBODH KANTSAHAY):** (a) and (b). It was recommended to the Special Investigation Team that it would not be advisable to put up a fresh challan in the Court.

(c) The Special Investigation Team had sought sanction of the Government for prosecution for certain offences.

(d) The prosecution sanction was accorded and a second charge sheet was filed in the Court of Chief Metropolitan Magistrate, Delhi.

#### **Construction of Katihar-Harishchandra- pur Road**

10394. DR. GOLAM YAZDANI: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether to connect Katihar in Bihar with Harishchandrapur in West Bengal a road construction project was sanctioned;

(b) if so, whether funds sanctioned for the West Bengal portion of the road from Dilli-Diwanganj to Harishchandrapur was diverted for the construction of road in Bihar; and

(c) if so, the steps taken for construction of the West Bengal portion of the road?

**THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN):** (a) Construction of major bridge over Mahanada river including improvement of Pranpur-

Lava-Dilli-Dewanganj section (length about 10 km) forming part of Katihar-Harishchandrapur road in Bihar has been approved at a cost of Rs. 200.00 lakhs under the Central Aid Programme of State Roads of Inter-State of Economic Importance during the 6th Plan.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) This is a State road and as such the Government of West Bengal are primarily responsible for its development. The State Government have not so far been able to take up construction of this section. They have suggested inclusion of this project under the augmented Central Road Fund Programme. However, the actual augmentation of the Fund is yet to take place.

#### *[Translation]*

#### **Closure of Hindu Temples in America**

10395. SHRI SARJU PRASAD SAROJ: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the reports that five Hindu temples in America are being closed; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps being taken if any, by Government to set these temples opened by taking up the matter with the Government of the United States?

**THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL):** (a) and (b). Government is aware that ISKON temples in US are the subject of a legal dispute. The matter is still subjudice in US law courts. Government of India cannot intervene in the legal proceedings of another sovereign country.

[English]

**DTC Bus Queue Shelters**

10396. SHRI PRATAPRAO B. BHOSALE: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether DTC has been providing several facilities to its passengers in Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether DTC has been paying attention for repair and maintenance of existing bus queue shelters;

(d) if so, the steps taken in this regard; and

(e) the details of such shelters constructed locality-wise in Delhi as on 30 April, 1990?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI K. P. UNNIKRIISHNAN): (a) and (b). Facilities being provided by DTC to its passengers are enlisted as in the attached statement.

(c) and (d). Repairs and maintenance work is done on a continuing basis. Thirty damaged bus queue shelters have been repaired during April, 1989 to April, 1990.

(e) Locality-wise details are not maintained. The region-wise number of bus-queue shelters as on 30.4.1990 is as follows:

North Region	494
South Region	449
East Region	275
West Region	414
<b>Total</b>	<b>1533</b>

**STATEMENT**

The Delhi Transport Corporation Operates a wide network of services consisting of 738 city routes and 114 inter-state routes. It operates 43745 scheduled trips per day and carries about 45.10 lakhs passengers per day. It is also providing the following special facilities to its passengers:

**1. Facilities to Lady Passengers:**

a) Reservation of 8 seats in the buses.

b) Permission to board the buses through the front gate.

**2. Facilities to Handicapped passengers:**

a) Reservation of 2 seats in the buses.

b) Free travel facility to disabled persons of such categories for which reservations have already been made by the Government for giving employment on the basis of Identity Card issued by the District Magistrate, Delhi.

**3. The Delhi Transport Corporation has also extended free travel facility to the following categories of commuters:**

a) Members of the Metropolitan Council, Delhi.

Municipal Corporation of Delhi and New Delhi Municipal Committee.

b) Freedom fighters who are resident of Delhi and drawing pension under Swa-tantrata Sainik Samman Pension Scheme.

c) War widows and their dependent children who are residents of Delhi and produce a certificate as being war widows or their dependent children from the appropriate defence authorities such as Director General of Rehabilitation.

d) National Award Winners who are residents of Delhi and have been decorated with "National Award" i.e. the recipients of 'Bharat Ratna', Padam Vibhushan Padam Bhushan and Padam Shree', on the production of a certificate to this effect from the Central Government.

e) Sportsmen who are residents of Delhi and have represented India at International Sports Events i.e. Olympics and Asian Games.

The above concessions are valid on all types of city buses except Indira Gandhi International Airport Coach and Tourist Services.

4. Facilities to Students:

a) The following types of concessional passes are issued to the students:

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(i) Destination (Monthly)	:	These passes are issued to the bonafide students of recognised
		educational institutes @ 30 single fares subject to a maximum of Rs. 12.50 per pass.
(ii) All Route (Monthly)	:	These passes are issued at a flat rate of Rs. 12.50 per pass.
(iii) All Route (Quarterly)	:	These passes are issued at a flat rate of Rs. 37.50 per pass.

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b) University Special Trips are provided from various colonies to colleges and vice-versa.

c) Charter bus services are provided to various schools.

d) Pass Sections have been opened in various colonies.

e) Several colleges have been authorised to issue student all route

passes to the students of the college on 2% commission basis.

5. Facilities to commuters residing on Resettlement Colonies:

a) The Delhi Transport Corporation issues monthly concessional passes to commuters shifted to far flung resettlement colonies during the Emergency at the following rates:

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(i) Upto 20 K. Ms.	Rs. 15/- per pass
(ii) Exceeding 20 Kms.	Rs. 25/- per pass

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6. **Facilities to Journalists:**

The following types of All Route passes are issued to Journalists (Press Representatives):

- a) All Route (Monthly): These passes are issued @ Rs. 70/- per pass.
- b) All Route (Quarterly): These passes are issued @ Rs. 210/- per pass.

7. **Facilities to Police Personnel:**

- a) Two subordinate Delhi Police Personnel in uniform are allowed to travel free at a time in a bus for maintaining law and order.
- b) Police All Route Pass (Monthly): These passes are issued at a flat rate of Rs. 50/- per pass to the officers and servants of Delhi Police Department.

8. **Facilities to General Public:**

a) The following types of concessional passes are issued to the general public:

- (i) Destination (Monthly) : These passes are issued @ 40 single fares.
- (ii) All Route (Monthly): : These passes are issued at a flat rate of Rs. 100/- per pass.

b) 'Travel As You Please' tickets are issued on Saturdays, Sundays and Gazetted Holiday valid on all types of city buses except Indira Gandhi International Airport Coach and Tourist Services at the following rates:

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Adult Rs. 4/-

Child Rs. 2/-

(upto 12 Years)

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c) In addition to city services, Limited Stop buses, Railway Specials, Night Services, Point to Point serv-

ices, Feeder services, Indira Gandhi International Airport Coach and Tourist Services are operated for catering to the needs of various categories of commuters.

Provision is also made for large number of bus queue shelters on various routes, time-keeping booths and enquiry booths and water and toilet facilities at important terminals. For the convenience of the commuters advance bookers are posted at heavy-loading points. Display boards indicating timings of bus services at the important terminals have also been installed.

### **Appointment Orders to Persons from Kerala in SCI**

10397. PROF. K. V. THOMAS: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether appointment orders allegedly signed by an officer of Shipping Corporation of India, Bombay were given to a number of persons in Kerala.

(b) whether telex messages were also sent to the selected persons informing the date and place for joining duty;

(c) whether these persons who got the appointment order and telex messages are not yet appointed;

(d) whether any complaints have been received that lakhs of rupees have been collected from these persons for giving such appointment orders; and

(e) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN): (a) and (b). Some persons have made complaints that they received letters of appointment allegedly signed by one Sh. J. A. Kamble, Dy. Manager of SCI for jobs on Off-shore Supply Vessels. These persons have also complained that they had received telegrams alleged to have been sent by SCI.

(c) Since SCI was neither contemplating any recruitment of crew on Off-shore Supply Vessels nor had called any candidates for test, interviews etc, there was no question of appointing these persons in SCI.

(d) The representations and petitions received by SCI allege that the persons concerned have paid some amounts to a persons employed as a Head Cook on one of SCI's vessels.

(e) The concerned Head Cook was discharged from the last vessel on 21.6.1989 on short leave. Despite repeated messages from SCI, he has not reported back to SCI for duties. In view of this, SCI has not been able to take any action against him. As per a recent message received, he is expected to report for duties by end of May, 1990.

As regards Shri Kamble, Dy. Manager, SCI, on the basis of complaints received, SCI immediately suspended him on 1.10.1989 and a Departmental Committee was appointed to investigate into this matter. Shri Kamble filed a Writ petition in the Bombay High Court. The Bombay High Court *vide* their Order dated 7.2.1990 directed the SCI to complete the enquiry including passing of an Order on or before 30.4.1990, failing which the impugned order of suspension dated 4.10.1989 shall stand automatically revoked. The enquiry could not be completed by 30.4.1990 and, as directed by the High Court, the suspension has been revoked and Shri Kamble reported for duty w.e.f. 2.5.1990. The departmental enquiry is still in progress. Government have also referred the matter to CBI in January, 1990 for a thorough investigation.

### **Acquisition of Land for Farm Houses**

10398. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has recently been spurt in acquisition of agricultural land around New Delhi by the affluent section of people for construction of palatial buildings as 'farm houses';

(b) if so, the number of farm houses which have come-up during the past Five years and the area acquired for the same; and

(c) whether Government propose to

ban the sale of agricultural land for construction of farm houses and the steps taken/proposed in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI NITISH KUMAR): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

#### Employment of Unemployed Youth's for Census Work

10399. SHRI NARSINGRAO SURYAWANSHI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal to engage unemployed youths for census work, 1990-91 instead of teachers;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) No, Sir.

(b) According to Section 4(2) of the Census Act, 1948, State Governments/Union Territory Administrations appoint persons to take the Census. Being a controlled and time bound operation, Government/Local body staff like primary school teachers, clerks and revenue field officials are only temporarily appointed for census work. There is, therefore, no proposal to engage unemployed youths for the 1991 Census.

#### Forward Market in Copra Trade

10400. SHRI P. C. THOMAS: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to

permit forward market in Copra to help coconut industry;

(b) whether Government have received representation in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI NITISH KUMAR): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir. Department of Civil Supplies in the Ministry of Food and Civil Supplies have received a representation from the Alleppey Oil Millers' and Merchants' Association, Kerala.

(c) The Government of India does not intend to permit forward trading in Copra for the present. The reasons are:

(i) The numerous varieties of copra differ in oil content, moisture, colour, etc. It would therefore be difficult to fix 'on' or 'off' allowances for superior and inferior varieties of Copra in relation to the basis variety of a futures contract.

(ii) The current market prices of Copra in Cochin are around Rs. 1530-1550 per quintal. In view of the support price of Rs. 1600 declared by the Government of India, if any forward trade is permitted, it will be subject to the minimum price of Rs. 1600/- quintal. The current price levels will therefore to generate sufficient buyers in the futures market for copra, at present.

**Fax Machines**

10400-A. SHRI M. M. PALLAM RAJU: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the present policy of Government regarding the indigenous manufacturing/ assembling of Fax machines;

(b) the projected demand for Fax machines for the next 2-3 years;

(c) the companies which have been issued licences to manufacture Fax machines; and

(d) the steps proposed to meet the rapidly increasing demand for Fax machines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) The present policy of the Government regarding indigenous manufacture of FAX machines is to permit manufacture in public/private sector provided there is no foreign exchange outflow in the proposal. The prospective manufacturers should have adequate expertise and capability to manufacture the machines.

(b) The estimated requirement of DOT is over 1,000 machines per annum. Projections about the public demand cannot be made at this stage as FAX machines have not been introduced on a large scale.

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

(d) A few more manufacturing units will be licenced in the near future for manufacture of the machines.

**Purchase of Edible Oil by N. D. D. B.**

10400-B. SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD:

SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY:

SHRI PRAKASH KOKO BRAHMBHATT:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government are considering to bring the National Dairy Development Board (NDDB) under the purview of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955;

(b) whether the NDDB is playing havoc with the edible oil market by intervening and making bulk purchases; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI NITISH KUMAR): (a) Government of India is not considering bringing NDDB under the purview of the Essential Commodities Act 1955.

(b) No, Sir. NDDB is carrying out market intervention operations as per the guidelines given by the Government of India. The prices of groundnut oil and mustard oil are within the prescribed limits.

(c) Government has been ensuring that market intervention operations are carried on as per the mandate given to the NDDB by Government of India.

**Ban on Trawling Along Kerala Coast**

10400-C. SHRI A. CHARLES: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:



(a) whether Government of Kerala have banned trawling of fishing vessels along its coast during the monsoon months;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for such a ban;

(c) whether the Marine products Exports Development Authority (MPEDA) has pleaded for the lifting of the ban; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI NITISH KUMAR): (a) and (b). Government of Kerala prohibited bottom trawling in the sea along the entire coast line of the State within territorial waters from 20th July, 1989 to 31st August, 1989, as per the recommendation of the Expert Committee set up by them.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Union Ministry of Commerce, on the recommendation of Marine Products Export Development Authority (MPEDA), have taken up the matter with the Government of Kerala.

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please go to your seat.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Wardha): This Government came to power on one of the biggest scandals that they kept on floating about Bofors. They had said during their elections that within 15 days or so of their coming to power, they would give the names of those who had received the kickback amount..... (*Interruptions*) We have now learnt that the Swedish Ambassador has

given all the papers about the National Audit Bureau to an official of the External Affairs Ministry. We would like to know when the Government will place all these papers on the Table because tomorrow is the last day of the current session. The House is in session. Let all these papers be placed on the Table and before the house in the interest of the country and in the interest of Parliament. Otherwise, our fear is that again this will be leaked to some Members and.. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I will call you, Mr. Jaswant Singh.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: This will be very unfair. We would really like to know whether the Government is going to place immediately all those papers about which they themselves have been beating the drum all these years, all these days and since their coming into power. They have not placed a single document about this. Let them now place all those documents.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Jaswant Singh.....

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Let us hear Mr. Jaswant Singh.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH (Jodhpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity. I must, at the very outset, say how struck I am by the transparent insincerity of me esteemed colleague, Shri Vasant Sathe. This Parliament has been the victim of the hypocrisy, insincerity and imposition of a fraudulent hoax on both Houses of Parliament, for the past three years. It is a fraudulent hoax about possibly, the greatest arms scandal that independent India has seen. For three years continuously, this hoax was played upon us, the parliament, the people and the country. In the process, every possible every single institution of the coun-

try was debilitated. Every conceivable fraudulent reason was cited by the previous Government to not even share the most elementary information. I will tell you.. (*Interruptions*) Sir, let them have the patience to hear me.. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Has he spoken any unparliamentary word?.....

(*Interruptions*)

PROF. P. J. KURIEN (Mavelikara) I am on a point of order, Sir.

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Jaswant Singh, let us hear his point of order.

[*English*]

PROF. P. J. KURIEN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, you may kindly recall that there was a.. (*Interruptions*) .

SHRI ANIL BASU (Arambagh): Sir, when a Member is raising a point of order, he must refer to the rule also.

MR. SPEAKER: You should have raised the point of order, I would have permitted you. Take your seat.

PROF. P. J. KURIEN: Sir, you may kindly recall that you yourself have regulated the Zero Hour and the understanding was that any Member who wants to raise a particular issue, can raise it. It was specifically mentioned that that occasion cannot be used for raising an allegation or for starting a discussion..... (*Interruptions*) . This Zero Hour cannot be used for raising a discussion. You have yourself regulated it and he is starting a discussion. You have yourself regulated it and he is starting a discussion on Bofors and is now raising an allegation..... (*Interruptions*). Satheji did not make any

allegation. He only said that papers should be laid on the Table of the House.... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Everybody has a right to raise a point of order. It is for me to give the ruling.

PROF. P. J. KURIEN: Please do not allow him to raise this allegation, Sir... (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: That is no point of order. Please take your seat.. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora): You start the whole debate and let us have the entire report on this. (*Interruptions*)

SHRIJAWWANT SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I must say that the point of order raised by the hon. Member has left me totally unimpressed. This particular assembly is not a 'goshala'. It is a political body and the Opposition will make allegations against us and when they make allegations against us surely they should start whimpering if we point out the facts of their mis-governance for the past three years. Why should they start whimpering? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO (Mormugao): We want the facts and let the facts be brought out. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI P. R. KUMARAMANGALAM (Salem): We want him to state the facts. Let them bring out the facts. We want the facts. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in one respect, I entirely share the sentiments of my good friend, the hon. Member from Goa whom I have known for many years and for whom I have very high regard. Otherwise, he is very general man-Mr. Eduardo Faleiro. I entirely share his concern for getting facts.

**SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE** (Bolpur): He cannot get out of nervousness.

**SHRI JASWANT SINGH:** These are the facts that for one reason for another every conceivable fraudulent reason was cited for inaction for three years; public interest was cited to us that it is not in public interest to divulge full facts of Bofors. National security was cited. When in fact it was injurious to national security and the morale of the armed forces to continue with this hoax, that was perpetuated on this country. It was also cited that there was an absence of cooperation from international body, that there was an absence of cooperation from the Government of Sweden, that there was an absence of cooperation from the Federal Government of Switzerland. In this august House, these were cited. All these have been cited for the last three years. I commend this Government that within three months it has demonstrated what was not attained in three years.

I therefore request the Government that that portion of the National Audit Bureau's report which the previous Government did not do anything to obtain and in fact it perverted the Joint Parliamentary Committee, it prevented the joint Parliamentary Committee from obtaining the report. (*Interruptions*). Sir, they should now have the stomach to listen to the facts. Why do they now whimper and whine in Parliament? It is only a matter of a few weeks. I conclude by raising two clear, specific demands on this Government. While I commend this Government for expeditious dispatch in getting the portion of the report concerning the Bofors issue, I request that before the House raises today, those portions of the Audit Report should be placed on the Table of the House. (*Interruptions*).

**SHRI HARISH RAWAT:** We will support you. (*Interruptions*).

**SHRI VASANT SATHE:** We want the

entire report to be placed on the Table. Why 'those portions'? (*Interruptions*).

**SHRI HARISH RAWAT:** The entire report and the entire file relating to Bofors should be placed on the Table of the House. (*Interruptions*).

**MR. SPEAKER:** MR. Jaswant Singh, please conclude.

**SHRI JASWANT SINGH:** Yes, Sir, I will conclude. (*Interruptions*)

Sir, if only my senior colleague.... (*Interruptions*). I am concluding, Sir.

It is not for me to advise Hon'ble Shri Vasant Sathe, but I do believe that he would be much more coherent if he did not accompany, his intervention with all those gestures. They are not necessary. The gestures do not make him either more coherent or more intelligible. (*Interruptions*)

**MR. SPEAKER:** Please conclude.

**SHRI JASWANT SINGH:** Sir, I will conclude. I have two very simple demands to make on this Government which otherwise I commend for the dispatch that it has shown.

You make available to us today itself the entire Audit Bureau's report, whatever you have received from the Government of Sweden, those portions which they, when they were in the Government, did everything not to receive. Further, Sir.... (*Interruptions*). Just one other request. While making this information available, the Government would, in fact be well advised that along with laying these portions which they have just received and which the previous government did everything to prevent the Parliament from having, they may also please let us know the progress that has been made in Switzerland, in all the cases that are pending in Switzerland. And all the action that you have taken

in Switzerland, please apprise the Parliament, please let us know what has happened in Switzerland. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI P. R. KUMARAMANGALAM (Salem): Mr. Speaker, Sir, We have heard Mr. Sathe making the request and when he made the request, he made a point which I think the Government should remember and Mr. Jaswant Singh, their ally, also should not forget, and that is, they had assured the people that within 15 days of their coming into power, they would reveal the names. Now, far from revealing the names, they are not even revealing that portion of the report which they claim to have received. It is unfortunate. We would like to have the full report placed on the Table by One O'Clock (*Interruptions*). Why should they hide it? What are they going to hide now? We would like to know if he is commending them for being capable of cooking up a good enough case and, to bring it to this House. Now, it is obvious, what is going on. Mr. Speaker, Sir, the reality is that for over two years they disturbed the proceedings of this House. They disturbed the proceedings of this House. They disturbed the proceedings of this House. They disturbed the proceedings of this House. They disturbed every day over this issue of Bofors raising a bogey which did not exist. Today, they are not able to prove anything. It is over six months they have been in power now. It is a shame. If it is wise for Mr. Jaswant Singh to use terms like 'fraudulent', he must realise what is the fraud that they are indulging in. I would request the Government to immediately place all the papers they have and let us know all the steps they have taken in the last six months on the Bofors issue. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI ISHWAR CHAUDHARY (Gaya): Mr. Speaker, We, the hon. Members, of the House are not getting your protection. You had assured us that all the hon. Members will

be allotted residential accommodation but even after a lapse of 7 months, several members like me have not been able to get any accommodation. Without if we are not able to make an active participation in the activities of the House. We are facing a number of other problems on that account. Our guests are also not being entertained. Our own family members are also facing many difficulties. The present position is that those who are not the sitting members of parliament are occupying the Government accommodation and the sitting ones have not been able to get the possession of the accommodation that has been allotted to them. They are sitting outside. Even the Housing Committee of Parliament has proved ineffective. I would like you to dismiss the present Committee and tell us as to by what time we will be allotted an accommodation. You should make some alternative arrangement for our accommodation until we are able to get our own allotment. Please let us know about the arrangement you are going to make for us.

[*English*]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, we have seen today, that out of nervousness. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI P. R. KUMARAMANGALAM: What is the nervousness? They said that they would reveal the names in 15 days, but we are waiting patiently for the past six months now. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Kumaramangalam, everybody has a style of speech. Let us not interfere in anybody's style of speech.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Sir, Mr. Sathe has adopted a feigned and contrived attitude of righteousness. (*Interruptions*) There is no doubt that the Bofors issue which was raised during the last several sittings of this House, was fully justified.

(*Interruptions*) Our endeavours have been fully justified because of the subsequent things that have come out and also the people of this country have voted in our favour and voted against them on the Bofors issue. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI P. R. KUMARAMANGALAM: Is it only for votes that the Bofors bogey was raised? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Sir, we were told repeatedly by the previous Government that the Swedish Government was not going to give any document, but they have given now. The said that the Swiss Bank would not cooperate and the Switzerland Government would not cooperate. Everything has been proved to be false and this House was taken for a ride by the previous Government. Therefore, when these documents have come, I would certainly join Mr. Jaswant Singh in requesting the Government to make the fullest disclosure of these documents. Let the people of this country know the real character of these persons, who have looted this country even in respect of arms purchases. When the security of the country was involved, these people put their own interest above the interest of the country and that has been proved now. Therefore, I strongly commend that this Government must come out not only with these documents, but it is also very necessary that we must know the result of what is happening in Switzerland Courts, as soon as possible. It should be expedited. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Let us hear Mr. Kamal Nath; he is on a different subject.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI P. R. KUMARAMANGALAM: Sir, before Mr. Kamal Nath goes to another issue, we would like to know whether the Government is going to place the papers or not. Mr. Gujral is here. Sir, Kindly give them

a direction. Why are they silent? (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI KALKA DAS (Karol Bagh): Mr. Speaker, Sir, have you permitted him to stand and speak after every member. Please exercise some check on him. How will you do with that constant interruption by the Hon'ble member.

MR. SPEAKER: Kumaramangalamji, Both of you may please sit down.

[*English*]

SHRI KAMAL NATH (Chhindwara): Sir, we all know the kind of mess this Government is making nationally. Now, this Government has gone international. A minuscule country like Fiji has had the audacity to order the closure of our Embassy within 24 hours. They had asked all Indian Embassy officials to leave Fiji within two weeks. This is unprecedented.

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA (Delhi Sadar): Our Ambassador was sent back in 1989.

[*Translation*]

He doesn't remember that.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down.

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: The Minister is going to make a Statement

[*English*]

SHRI KAMAL NATH: The Minister may make a statement. But this is a very serious

matter because it is unprecedented and historical. Never before had the Indian Embassy in any country been asked to get out the way it has now been asked. This is in the garb of interfering in the internal affairs. When a minuscule and small country like Fiji is able to do this, what is the message, what is the signal which these countries are internationally getting about India? They are imagining and assuming that India, the Indian government to be a weak and tottering government, to be an incompetent government, unable to handle this. This has never happened before. Mr. Gujral is a very competent and very seasoned person, but perhaps he is in bad company.

On this serious matter, will the Minister make a statement and will you allow a debate on this today?

[*Translation*]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA (South Delhi): What had you done when the ambassador returned in 1989. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Panskura): Sir, I seek your the indulgence of the House not to intervene. It is because, then I will have to shout a lot. (*Interruptions*)

While supporting the laying of all the documents of Bofors, I want to raise another very important issue of national importance. I have been trying for the last two days and today you are kind enough to permit me. This is with regard to Vishwa Hindu Parisad and Ramjanam Bhoomi Yojana Samiti. Their declaration has come in *the Times* of India day before yesterday. It says: "The Vishwa Hindu Parishad and the Sriramjanambhoomi Yojana Samiti today categorically said that they would not give time beyond June 8 to the Government for finding a solution on the

Ramjanam Bhoomi-Babri Masjid issue. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: No power on earth can stop the construction of the temple. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: You please sit down. Mr. Rawat, you are a senior Member. Why do you get up when an hon. Member is speaking?

(*Interruptions*)

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: It is a very serious matter. Earlier, I pointed out about the Dwaraka seer. I congratulate the Government of U. P. who have managed the situation. (*Interruptions*). Now the Vishwa Hindu Parishad declaration actually threatens the entire country with communal carnage. It is shame that one of the important functionaries of the Vishwa Hindu Parishad is a Member of this House. One of the important functionaries of VHP is also from BJP.

I urge upon the Government to take it up with all concerned for settling the dispute amicably failing which all the parties have to accept the verdict of the court. On the disputed site, there must not be any construction of the temple. I hope, Sir, all concerned will take it very seriously to meet this grave threat to national integration and communal harmony.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: I strongly support the observations of Mr. Geeta Mukherjee. This should be very seriously taken note of. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Order, Please.

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI (Kota): The time of four months has been given. They would not give even a single day after the expiry of four months. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seat.

PROF. RAMGANESH KAPSE (Thane): Mr. Speaker, Sir, have you asked me to speak on Rama Janambhumi? Since the incidents of bomb explosion at Malad and Palghar railway stations in Bombay region of Maharashtra to this day, there have been 17 more incidents of bomb explosion of by the terrorists.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Kapse, you know the art of oratory so you may speak on it extempore, why are you reading it out?

PROF. RAMGANESH KAPSE: I am following in the footsteps of the senior member. owing to lack of alertness of the police, after the death of the innocent people in bomb blasts, a time-bomb exploded in the wire-less van of the police in Bhiwandi city of district Thane. It clearly shows that terrorists have been spreading their tentacles throughout the country and the police is not keeping alert even today. According to the police sources, the bomb was planted by the Khalistani terrorists in the wire-less van. Even on 17th May an attempt was made to plant a bomb even in Thane city.

MR. SPEAKER: I am again asking you to speak, but speak extempore.

PROF. RAMGANESH KAPSE: Terrorists tried to plant a bomb even in Thane city but could not succeed. A bomb had been planted in the police wireless van in Bhiwandi just because of negligence of the police personnel who had moved to different places and had left their van without any person to take care of it, even after a series of 17

incidents of bomb blasts in Maharashtra. I would like the Government to get an enquiry conducted in this regard immediately by the C.B.I. I would also like to thank you to have given me the opportunity to speak.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Madan Lal Khurana.\*

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Madan Lal Khurana, you must pay your attention to me.

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, today, I would congratulate the National Front Government and their allied parties on behalf of the people of Delhi on their decision to grant statehood to Delhi. In spite of the extension of the sittings of the House, it has taken a decision to grant statehood. on the otherhand, the Congress plans to sabotage that move.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI J. P. AGGARWAL (Chandni Chowk): You stand exposed. The people know that you are and how you had been looting Delhi.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: I would also congratulate you for the way the Government has devised the way to get the Bill cleared by the simple majority... (*Interruptions*) The people of Delhi will not forgive the Congress for this conspiracy. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seat. It will not go like this.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SHOPAT SINGH MAKKASAR (Bikaner): Mr. Speaker, Sir, since long, I was trying to find an opportunity to raise the

problems of the lakhs of people and the farmers of my area in this House. For want of level crossings disunities of thousands of villages in my area have come to stand still. The railway lines are coming in the way of movement of the farmers just like great wall of China. They can neither go to their fields nor enter the villages or take their grains to mandis. The Railway Ministry has decided that it would not construct the level crossings. The State Government also does not want that the railways should construct the level crossings. Then let me know as to who will construct it? Please let me also know as to how the farmers will come from their fields and how will they be able to bring their produce to the threshing ground? Everyday people are killed in accidents. The Department of Railways has decided that no unmanned level crossing will be constructed. Manned level crossing too is not being constructed there. Under the circumstances, the people are being killed in accidents. For the last 40 years nobody has taken this matter seriously in this House whereas a lot of time is being spent on other matters. In the aforesaid circumstances the farmers cannot work in their threshing grounds. If the level crossings are not constructed, how will the farmers reach their threshing grounds and transport their produce to the mandis? It is a very important issue concerning the farmers. The Government must pay its attention to this serious matter. I express my thanks to you for providing me time and with this I conclude. My speech.

**SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA (Shajapur):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, Madhya Pradesh is experiencing acute shortage of water. The people are required to fetch water from as long as a distance of 3-4 kilometres. People are clamouring for water. About 351 cities and towns, 70 development blocks and 12,000 villages in Madhya Pradesh are experiencing acute shortage of water. Recently the Hon. Prime Minister had come to Madhya Pradesh on 24th April. he made an

announcement in a public meeting at Bastar that an additional grant of Rs. 37 crores will be sanctioned to Madhya Pradesh for making arrangements of drinking water. Now I have come to know that the above amount is not going to be released. Of course, financial assistance is being given to Madhya Pradesh on other items of work. (*Interruptions*)

**MR. SPEAKER:** Who told you that the Prime Minister was not releasing the amount?

**SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, for the last one month the entire State of Madhya Pradesh is clamoring for water, but the said amount of Rs. 37 crores has not yet been released. In Dewas water is being carried by railway tempers from Indore. The hon. Minister of Railways had said that freight charges of carrying water by railway tankers will be waived. I as well as hon. Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh have written letters in this connection, but to no avail. Finally, while concluding my speech, I would like to say that the population of Hindus is about 65 crores in the country.. (*Interruptions*)

**MR. SPEAKER:** We are discussing the problem of drinking water and all of a sudden you are digressing and coming to Hindus.

**SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA:** Mr Speaker, Sir, having due regard to Hindu sentiments Ram temple should be allowed to be constructed there.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Kumari Mayawati, you may please speak on drinking water.

**KUMARI MAYAWATI (Bijnor):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to draw your attention to the attitude of the Delhi Police.

**MR. SPEAKER:** I have permitted you to speak on drinking water.

**KUMARI MAYAWATI:** I am just coming



to drinking water. The Bahujan Samaj Party staged a dharna at the Mandi House against the practice of keeping. We had written to the N. D. M. C. to make arrangements for drinking water for the people sitting on dharna, but it was not done. We made a request to the police authorities to urge the N. D. M. C. to make arrangements for drinking water, but to no avail. The police did not write to the N. D. M. C., in this regard. There was some clash on this point. When about 17,000 people were proceeding towards Mandi House from the Boat Club in a procession, no arrangement for drinking water was made for them. The attitude of the police was also not good. They allowed a lady to pass through the procession on her scooter. When the President of our party asked the police to check the lady from passing through the procession, the police did not stop her. About 17,000 people were held up at the Boat Club for half an hour and the police remained a mute spectator. The Police were saying that they would call lady police, but it was not done. There were also women in the procession. In view of have I would like to tell that the Delhi Police has all along been showing step motherly treatment to the Bahujan Samaj Party.

MR. SPEAKER: Mayawati ji, please take your seat. You are repeating the same time and again.

KUMARI MAYAWATI: The Door-darshan did not cover the procession taken out by the B. S. P. The hon. Minister of Information and Broadcasting is not present in the House at the moment. Through you, I would like to inform Shri Upendra that the activities of Bahujan Samaj Party are being suppressed all together.

MR. SPEAKER: Mayawati ji, please take your seat. You should not say like this. I am asking you to take your seat, but you are continuing with your speech.

KUMARI MAYAWATI: I am not against Ramayan and Mahabharat, but I am against slavery. Wards like 'das' used in Ramayan and Mahabharat should be deleted and humanism should be boosted. It is my submission to you.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Yadunath Pandey, please be brief in your submission.

PROF. YADU NATH PANDEY (Hazaribagh): Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards the fact that a Maruti Car, an ambassador car, a jeep and a motor cycle were reduced to ashes and as many as 25 people were charred to death when a petrol tanker overturned in Ramgarh Ghati of Hazaribagh. 5 to 10 persons were burnt beyond recognition. I had gone to the site of the accident and I myself counted 18 dead bodies there which were badly burnt. But the Senior Officers of the district administration had not reached the spot even after 4 hours of the accident. Fire started at the site at 7.30 and the flames were rising about 70 feet high. Through you, I would like to inform the Government that about 6 persons are still battling for their lives in the hospital and another two who were admitted in the hospital have since died. People who are undergoing treatment in the hospital should be paid an ex-gratia payment of Rs. 10,000 each and ex-gratia payment of Rs. 2 lakhs should be made to the next of the kind of those who died.

Now I shall take up another incident. This is about the acts of the district administration of Hazaribagh in which it is indulging for the last 60-70 days. I am afraid when I take up this issue for a discussion tomorrow I will be accused of talking of communalism. The point is that about 4000 flags were seized on Ram Navami day and the district administration is not allowing those 4000 flags to be taken out of the city. Idol of Goddess Durga has also been seized. The district administration deliberately gave clear-

nance to immerse the idols of the deity on Id day and tried to fan violence. Violence could erupt any day there. I would, therefore, like to urge the hon. Minister of Home Affairs to intervene in the matter and see that the flags pass through the regular route.

**SHRIMATI JAYAWANTINAVINCHANDRA MEHTA (Bombay North East):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to tell you that for the last several years a number of aircraft belonging to the I.A.F. viz. A.I.L. 76, B-200, C-90, AN-12, An-32 have been stationed in Maintenance Command Division Headquarters of the Ministry of Defence located at Nagpur. What I want to say is that just as there is a demand to go into Bofors deal, it is all the more necessary to go into the reasons to keeping these aircraft worth crores of rupees without any utility. Even if some of them were put to operation, it was done on one or two occasions only. Aircraft worth Rs. 40-50 crores are lying unutilised at Nagpur. To what use the Government wants to put them and what steps are being taken to check this type of wasteful expenditure? I would like to draw the attention of the Government to this point.

**SHRI M. S. PAL (Nainital):** Thousands of workers are being retrenched from the Calco Paper and Pulp Mills. The workers are on strike for the last 3 months. Half of the workers have since been retrenched. There is nobody to like into this problem. The workers have resorted to 'work to rule'. Through you, I would like to urge the Government, especially the hon. Minister of Labour to look into this matter and take measures to go into the causes of strikes going on in various factories, and also pay attention to the needs and demands of the labourers.

**SHRI YUVRAJ (Katihar):** Jamun, mango, semal and jack trees are being felled on a large scale in all parts of Katihar, Purnea, Kishanganj and Arabia districts. Cotton is extracted from semal plant. As such there is

a ban on felling semal trees. But the contractors are felling these trees on a large scale. They prepare large plywoods for big buildings from these trees. In this connection I would like to say that plywoods are not needed in the villages. These things are used in big buildings in the cities for decoration. For that these trees are being felled from rural areas. All the officers and the district administration have become corrupt. Trees are being felled by contractors by paying bribes. It adversely affects the environment. This practice of felling trees should be checked immediately.

**SHRI RATILAL KALIDAS VERMA (Dhandhuka):** I would like to say that day by day the traffic is increasing on the national highways. The buses ply at a very high speed on these highways. Their buses ply at a very high speed on these highways. Their speed sometimes is so high that they knock down innocent people. The speed limit of the buses during night hours should be fixed and regular patrolling should be carried out on the national highways.

**SHRI RAGHAVJI (Vidisha):** There is a fertilizer factory at Dewan Ganj village located 25 kilometres from Bhopal. Gas has again leaked from this factory. It is fourth time that gas has leaked here. On three earlier occasions, gas had leaked from the factory. It is fourth time that gas has leaked here. On three earlier occasions, gas had leaked from the factory. The gas leakage had caused loss of crops worth lakhs of rupees and a large number of buffaloes and other animals had perished. Even now these animals are perishing. This time also, crops worth Rs. 50 lakhs were destroyed. Crops belonging to farmers of the surrounding areas were also destroyed. The Government should take suitable measures to check leakage of gas so that the people of the area could be saved from loss. At the same time steps should be taken to pay compensation to the farmers.

**SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI** (Jhansi): The condition of the rocky terrain of Uttar Pradesh is very pitiable. It is surprising that the Central Government is insensitive to this issue. There are reports that about 10-15 people have since died in the area. News to this effect has also appeared in the newspapers. A large number of cattle have also died. But the Central Government is totally insensitive to this problem. I would like to request the Central Government to pay attention to this problem. The Government should take note of the fact that thousands of people are deserting their houses and migrating to other places in search of livelihood. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to request you to ask the Hon. Prime Minister to make a statement in this regard. The State Government has not been able to take any steps in this regard. The Central Government too has not made any announcement to provide relief. Through you, I want a statement from the hon. Minister in this regard.

**SHRI DAUDAYALJOSHI:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, after considering all scientific facts, it was decided that Limca would be banned in India by April, 1990. I am sorry to say that Limca is still being sold in the market. The owners of Limca factory has purchased the responsible officers of our administration.

After different types of tests and research, it was proved that Limca caused fatal diseases like cancer because it contains a chemical named BVO. I would like to submit that 10 days ago ban was imposed on Organge and Rasna, but all the companies are selling fatal soft drinks like Limca in the market by saying that these soft drinks do not contain BVO... (*Interruptions*) Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to submit that even today, these soft drinks are being sold in the country. These cold drinks including Limca should be banned immediately.

[*English*]

**SHRI VAKKAM PURUSHOTHAMAN** (ALLEPPEY): Sir, it has been reported in today's newspapers that the Government has taken a decision to remove the caste affiliation column from the admission forms of the students in schools and colleges. On the face of it, it is a very progressive decision. But I say that it is a thunderbolt on the heads of the people belonging to the backward communities, scheduled castes and scheduled tribes.

Equality for caste and religion is a good slogan. But at the same time, a positive discrimination in favour of the socially backward communities people is envisaged in the Constitution. In our State, a good percentage of seats for colleges, including professional colleges, are reserved for the people belonging to the backward communities and Harijans. About 50 per cent of the recruitment goes to the backward communities and harijans. So, if this is implemented, I think, this will cut the very root of the policy of reservation. Therefore, my request is that the Government may kindly reconsider this decision, at least, in the case of people belonging to the backward communities and scheduled castes.

Moreover, the Government have taken a decision. They say that they are going to implement the report of the Mandal Commission. On what basis, are you going to implement that report? Do you want these crores of people-students, the youth-to go to the village office, run after the revenue officer, give him bribe and get a certificate for that? This is the only valid certificate accepted by all for the sake of proving their community-whether they belong to the backward community or the scheduled caste.

Mr. Paswan is here. So, I request him to reconsider this aspect, at least, in the case of

backward communities and scheduled castes.

DR. GOLAM YAZDANI (Raiganj): Sir, I want through you to bring to the notice of the hon. Home Minister one affair. The BSF officers in my area, Raiganj, are torturing the people and their atrocities are so much that the people are thinking what to do. The BSF people have the duty to check up smuggling within 8 kms from the Bangladesh border. My part lies wishing that area. But with great enthusiasm, they are going beyond their jurisdiction. They are seizing the cows from 16 to 40 kilometres away. The cultivators and the small traders are purchasing cows from famous *hats* and are giving to smaller *hats* for selling them.

The BSF officers seized 512 cattle which were taken to the BSF camps from 16 to 40 kilometres from the border. The cows kept there were without food and water as a result of which many of them died. After four days, they handed over all the cows to the Customs. Now, what happened is that the customs officers have taken Rs. 400 to Rs. 1000 from each owner. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: You are not to go into the details of the whole problem.

(*Interruptions*)

DR. GOLAM YAZDANI: What is the Government doing in this regard? I had sent a telegram to the Home Minister on the 28th by spending much money. But he has not taken any action. What about the torture by the BSF on the people? How are you going to tackle this problem? If you do not allow the people to carry on with their trade...

MR. SPEAKER: Why are you repeating your points?

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Will you please take your seat?

DR. GOLAM YAZDANI: Sir, I want to make only one point more. The BSF is on its duty in the North-East to combat insurgency and terrorists activities. I want to ask whether the seizure of the cows also come under the purview of insurgency and terrorists activities or not. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR (Quilon): Sir, the Organisation of Islami Conference representing 45 Muslim countries has issued a statement viciously condemning India on our handling of the Kashmir issue. They have said that we have unleashed a reign of terror, we have indulged in murder of hundreds of people and rape of women and we have done a large scale butchering during the funeral of the eminent Muslim Leader, Maulvi Farooqi. Sir, most of the countries of the Islami Conference have had extremely good, friendly relations with India, especially countries of the Gulf and to the South. We would like to know as to what is the fate of the diplomatic initiative of this Government to reinforce the support and traditional friendship with the muslim countries. The United Nations spokesman have interferred in the internal affairs of the country by simultaneously issuing a statement saying that we have used deadly forces against unarmed demonstrators. All these are having a negative effect on the operation of the security forces of our country. The Pakistan Prime Minister has made a visit to all these countries and our initiatives in this regard is lagging behind sadly. Even the traditionally friendly Muslim countries are not supporting us. The Pakistan Prime Minister has consolidated the support of the Muslim countries against us regarding the Kashmir issued. You have not been able to explain properly the Kashmir issue. In the international force. The Foreign Secretary, Shri S. R. Singh who was an expert on Pakistan, was ignominiously removed from the post. We would like

to know the initiative, which the External Affairs Ministry is going to take, to ensure that India's position is properly explained to the Islami Countries Conference their Present attitude is strengthening Pakistan's initiative raising the Kashmir issue in the United Nations. We would criticism this Government strongly for not taking proper action in this connection. We want a statement from the Minister of External Affairs.

SHRIMATI UMA GAJAPATHI RAJU (VISAKHAPATNAM): I WOULD LIKE To draw the attention of the House and the hon. Minister of Surface Transport to an important issue. I am sure he is aware that the Vizag Port is facing severe problems. Sir, after the cyclone, the Kottavalasa route has been completely suspended. Therefore, the export of iron ore to Japan, which is transported to the Vizag Port via this main line, is completely affected. There is enough iron ore, to load the ships to Japan, for next week only. The Minister of Surface Transport may kindly prevail upon the Railway Minister to see that the line is restored on a war footing, so that Japan does not cancel our contract and we are able to fulfil our commitment for export of the iron ore.

[*Translation*]

\*SHRIMATI BIMAL KAUR KHALSA (Ropar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the ban on new recruitments in services in Punjab should be lifted because educated youngmen are unemployed since many years in Punjab. Discrimination is being done in services with the people of backward castes. This should be removed and they should be given due promotions. The Government had made many promises before it came to power. It was said that issue of Punjab would be solved on priority basis. The backlog of vacant posts of I.A.S. in Punjab should be cleared. It is regrettable that like the previous Government, this Government too has not done

anything till now to solve the issue of Punjab. Excesses are being committed in Punjab. The youngmen are whisked away by the policemen from their houses and then they are tortured. They are killed in fake encounters. When Amritdhari Sikhs are arrested by the police their five sacred symbols i.e. 'Kuchha', 'Kirpan', 'kesh', 'Kada' and 'kangha' are taken off which hurts their religious sentiments. Therefore, when they are taken to the interrogation centres they should be allowed to wear these things so that their sentiments are not hurt. The second thing is that the police cause harassment to the relatives of the youths who deserted their homes a long back, by keeping their aged parents and young sisters in police stations for many days. The Government says...

MR. SPEAKER: SHRIMATI BIMAL, PLEASE CONCLUDE AND TAKE YOUR seat.

\*SHRIMATI BIMAL KAUR KHALSA: That no woman will be taken to the police stations. But on the other hand, the police is harassing young daughters and old mothers in police stations daily.

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seat.

\*SHRIMATI BIMAL KAUR KHALSA: The police personnel are the same who were there during the regime of the Congress. For deteriorating the condition in Punjab.. (*Interruptions*) ... S. Atinder Pal Singh, who has been elected by the people as an M. P., is still in Tihar Jail. I went to meet him.....

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seat. Now I am calling other Members.... (*Interruptions*)

\*SHRIMATI BIMAL KAUR KHALSA: The meetings are not allowed with the young-

\*Translation of the speech originally delivered in Punjabi.

men who are in jails.

MR. SPEAKER: since she is a woman.....

\*SHRIMATI BIMAL KAUR KHALSA: The facilities meant for M. Ps have not been given to S. Atinder Pal Singh. Even a ceiling fan is not available in his barrack. Drinking water is not available. There is so much problem of water that... (*Interruptions*) ....

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, please take your seat. Shrimati Bimal Kaur, that is enough. You have made your points.

\*SHRIMATI BIMAL KAUR KHALSA: Even the information about his visitors is not passed on to him. He should be released immediately because he is an elected M. P. Arrangement should be made for Shri Simranjeet Singh Mann, President of Akali Dal and Bhai Dhayan Singh Mand, who are elected Members to facilitate their oath taking... (*Interruptions*) ....

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seat, Mr. Chidambaram.

[*English*]

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM (Sivaganga): Sir, last Friday, vigorous Opposition extracted a reluctant concession from the Government that they will appoint a Supreme Court judge to inquire into the Meham event. Last Tuesday, it was promised that the terms of reference will come before the House. Today is Thursday. Sir, we have every reason to suspect that they are delaying this matter because Darba Kalan by-election is to take place on Saturday. We would like to know when they are going to bring before this House the terms of reference. When are they going to place the Press notification?

Sir, I give fair notice today that if they do not bring it by tomorrow, we will be forced to raise this subject once again tomorrow. They must bring this terms of reference tomorrow because otherwise, since the Darba Kalan election is on Saturday, we have every reason to suspect that they are conspiring to put the terms of reference after the Darba Kalan election. Let them bring this terms of reference before the House tomorrow, as promised on Friday. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Will Amethi also be included in the terms of reference along with Meham? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI K. MANVENDRA SINGH (Mathura): I am asking for time for the last one hour...

MR. SPEAKER: When your turn comes, you will be called.

SHRI K. MANVENDRA SINGH: I belong to Mathura. It is a place of pilgrimage. The pilgrims come there not only from India but from all over the world.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: It is famous for 'pedas' also.

SHRI K. MANVENDRA SINGH: I will bring 'pedas' for you from there. The Government has been talking about development of Mathura, Vrindavan, Barsana, Nandgaon and Dauji but it is regrettable that it has not given any financial assistance for development of places of pilgrimage. The state of facilities available there is also pitiable. The telephone system in Mathura and Vrindavan is not working. I have brought my telephone instrument here. Please See.....

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\*Translation of the speech originally delivered in Punjabi.

MR. SPEAKER: There is no need to show it.

SHRI K. MANVENDRA SINGH: The local telephone exchange remains out of order there. That is why I have thrown away my telephone. The entire system of telephones in Mathura and Vrindavan is non-functional. People from all over the world visit there and calls are made from there not only within the country but also outside. I have repeatedly asked to make improvements in the telephone system. There was a proposal to convert telephone exchange of Mathura into electronic exchange but the then Minister of Communications, late Shri Vir Bahadur Singh had decided to install it in Gorakhpur that is why the system is faulty there. I would like to request the hon. Minister that the officers, who are working there, should be removed immediately because they are inefficient and another big exchange should be set up there. The new telephone connections, which were given in Mathura and Vrindavan, have been cancelled because there is no facility of telephone exchange.

MR. SPEAKER: You are addressing Shri Janeshwarji. Please conclude.

SHRI K. MANVENDRA SINGH: I am just concluding. I am addressing the hon. Minister and I present this telephone to him as a gift from Mathura district.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SATYA PAL MALIK): The instrument is all right... (*Interruptions*) .....

[*English*]

SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHURY (Jagatsinghpur): Sir, I am on a point of order. What is your point of order?

MR. SPEAKER: Let us hear Mr. Lokanath's point of order. What is your point of order?

SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHURY: An hon. Member has demonstrated his telephone here. could you allow such demonstrations?

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: I have repeatedly asked him not to demonstrate it as these things should not be demonstrated.

[*English*]

SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHURY: But he has demonstrated it.

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: Loknath ji I agree with you.

[*English*]

He need not show up that thing.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): Such exhibits are not permitted in the House.

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Manvendra Singh should know that things could not be done like this.

[*English*]

SHRI AJIT PANJA (Calcutta North East): Sir, river Ganges is the lifeline for India, particularly, for the State of West Bengal. It appears that the Foreign Minister of Bangladesh came for a few days to Delhi and there were some discussions about the sharing of the Ganga water. The Chief Minister of West

Bengal was also in Delhi for some time. I do not know whether the Chief Minister was taken into confidence. It is said to be agreed that 67 per cent will go to Bangladesh and 33 per cent of water will come to India, i.e. Bengal, starting from Farakka. This will be danger for West Bengal. Already Calcutta Dock is suffering because of the non-release of water from Farakka area. Therefore, the demand is that 50 per cent of the water during lean season shall have to be given to West Bengal, otherwise, the city of Calcutta and all the towns by the side of the river Ganges and the supply line for the agricultural purposes, would lie in great jeopardy. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: You know how to put it succinctly. I am telling you because you can put your words briefly and succinctly.

SHRI AJIT PANJA: Provided you hear me, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: I am hearing you.

SHRI AJIT PANJA: Therefore, the supply line for agricultural purposes, to the dams and other things would dry up.

It appears that a discussion took place—I do not know whether with the Foreign Minister of whom—said that 55,000 cusecs of water Bangladesh will take. The details were not worked out. They are going to give Bengal—when it is released to Bengal—only 33 per cent. This is an extreme danger to the State of West Bengal and the People of West Bengal. Mr. Unnikrishnan is present here. He has shown interest in the Calcutta Port Trust this morning. This should be taken into consideration. It has created so much danger. Navigability of river Ganges is being affected. Therefore, we demand that 50 per cent of the water must be given to the State of West Bengal, immediately.

SHRIMATI SUKHBUNS KAUR (Gurdaspur): Sir, at the time of extension of

President's rule in Punjab, the Home Minister had stated that he had gone to Chandigarh to meet the Governor and the high officials to improve the law and order situation in Punjab. Soon after that, seven people were taken out of their home and shot at. Five labourers were killed. Seven more people were killed. Instead of re-inforcing the para-military forces, the Home Ministry has withdrawn the BSF from Gurdaspur district with the result that the patrolling is naturally less.

There are fewer nakas. The people—the minority community of Punjab—are moving out of Punjab and from the villages.

Every day, there are families which are coming to Gurdaspur, into Batala and Pathankot. Four hundred families are now squatting at the Boat Club; and all that they have got from the Prime Minister is a tanker of boiling, drinking water.

I would like to draw the attention of the Government to this, and say that immediate steps should be taken to provide shelter and food to those people sitting over here. Secondly, the Home Minister has unfortunately left. He should check up if it is true—it is true—that the BSF has been withdrawn. If so, it means that the Government is conniving with the terrorists to ensure that the minority community leaves Punjab. Thirdly, the Governor has not visited even one place of incident. In fourteen days, more than 20 people were killed. He is a very nice man, but totally unfit for this job. He should be removed immediately.

One last thing which I would like to tell the Prime Minister, through you: just as Mr. Fernandes has been appointed Minister for Kashmir Affairs, Mr. Gujral should be appointed as Minister for Punjab—with headquarters, not here in Delhi. He should go to Amritsar, or sit in Tarn Taran and live with us and see what we are going through. I would



like him to be appointed, because he has said during the elections that his Government would solve the Punjab problem within 15 days. Unfortunately, in the last five months, he has not spent even 15 days in Punjab. So, I would ask the Government to see that these people are given food and shelter and that they are provided other facilities. We are glad that some money has been given, an enhanced amount for the victims of terrorists. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation* ]

Today, the situation is that the Government has given monetary help in respect of those people who have been killed but what do that Government propose to do for those who have fled from there sensing danger to their lives and have come here.

SHRI R.N. RAKESH (Chail): Mr. Speaker, Sir, when a person takes upon himself a big task or becomes a responsible leader, generally people think that situation of law and order will remain normal at least in his constituency and there will be rule of law. You can well understand what would be the situation in the country if members of his own family convert the rule of law into rule of jungle. I am not mentioning any particular name but that person is not only a responsible Minister in the Centre but a Prime Minister.

MR. SPEAKER: You cannot mention anybody's name. Please use pronouns only.

SHRI R.N. RAKESH: I will speak without mentioning anybody's name. Today that person is holding the responsible and highest post of the Prime Minister. His nephew has shot dead a person. The report has not been registered till now in Korab Police station of Allahabad, whereas this incident occurred on 24th February, 1990. When-

ever, it comes to registering of report, a telephone call comes from the house of that influential person and the F.I.R. is not registered. On 28th, 29th, 30th April, 1st, 4th, 14th and 19th May, 1990 mass killings were committed in his Parliamentary constituency, and a large number of Harijans were killed. Thereafter on 18th May that big man went to his constituency and said that now Harijans would not be killed and after he came back, again on 19th May, a very sensational incident took place in his constituency. Again a Harijan was killed in Bindiki. A Harijan named Paltu Ram was murdered. The pet goondas of that big man killed a Harijan named.....\*..... and saw his body into two. The story of this incident is quite long and if I go into the details, it will take too much time.

MR. SPEAKER: All right, I have heard you. Please sit down.

SHRI R.N. RAKESH: I would like to tell you that the Government should conduct an enquiry into this incident. I would also like to say that the big man, whom I have referred to here is .....\*....., who shot dead a Harijan in his constituency. I am mentioning here a sensational incident of his constituency. So far, F.I.R. has not been registered in the Police Station there. If .....\*..... has moral strength, and if he believes in value-based politics, he should raising from his post immediately. Such incidents of atrocities are taking place there one after the other. Harijans are not secure there. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: All the alligatory remarks made by the Hon'ble Members in his speech will be expunged.

SHRI K. MANVENDRA SINGH (Mathura): Mr. Speaker, Sir, all the false allegations made by the Hon'ble Member

just now against the "....." of this country, should be expunged immediately as per the Parliamentary conventions. They want to put the "....." of our country to disrepute and are levelling false allegations against him. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: No, anybody's name will not go on record.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: The allegatory remarks may be expunged.

SHRI K. MANVENDRA SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, he is levelling false allegations.

SHRI R.N. RAKESH: If the allegations prove to be false, I will raising from the membership. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI K. MANVENDRA SINGH: Sir, I am on a Point of Order. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Yes.

SHRI K. MANVENDRA SINGH: It should not be included in the proceedings of the House.

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: I have already said this thing. Now you please sit down. Shri Ram Lal Rahi.

SHRI RAM LAL RAHI (Misrikh): Mr. Speaker, Sir, so many issues have already been raised in \* 3 House and the matter which I am going to raise relates to Uttar Pradesh. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI JANARDAN TIWARI (Siwan): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am on a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, you may speak.

SHRI JANARDAN TIWARI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the words.....shot" should not have been used in the House. I request you that these words may be expunged from the proceedings of the House.

MR. SPEAKER: I have already said this thing ealier. It is not a Point of Order. Shri Tiwari, please sit down.

SHRI RAM LAL RAHI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, under the present Government, atrocities on Harijans in the State of Uttar Pradesh have increased. The incidents which took place in the constituency of the Prime Minister of this country have been placed before the House. The incidents of the constituency of ".....", the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Rahi, you should not mention the name of "....." The name will not go on record.

SHRI RAM LAL RAHI: The incidents of atrocities committed on Harijans in the constituency of the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh right from the time of elections till today have appeared in the newspapers. I have with me the cutting of the news that appeared in the Sunday Mail.

MR. SPEAKER: You keep the cutting to yourself and speak what you want to say.

SHRI RAM LAL RAHI: In the news it has been stated that in Jaswant Singh village of the constituency of Chief Minister, the Harijans have been harassed by the family members of the Chief Minister to such an extent that they had to leave the village. I come from Misrikh Parliamentary constituency. There is a village named Basrava Majra, under Sadra Police Station in Wazira-

bad area. The Harijans of that village have left the village. When I got this news, I went there and found that entire village was deserted. I was told that in the afternoon dacoits attacked the village. When I went to the Police Station I was informed that a person came to the police station to report that in the afternoon the dacoits struck terror in the village, the villagers were first taken hostages and then told to flee the village. When we went there, we did not find anyone in the village. It is the statement made by the Police. When I asked the Superintendent of Police he said that he did not know. When I asked the Collector about it, he replied that he too did not know. Therefore, Sir, my submission is that Harijans have not returned to the village even today. The entire village bears a deserted look. The Harijans have taken shelter in the adjoining villages. Sir, three girls have also been kidnapped in the adjoining village and it was only after the villagers took up guns that the girls were released. Sir, I would like to request the hon. Minister of Home Affairs that an enquiry should be held into this incident immediately. Instructions should be issued to the Government of Uttar Pradesh to take measures to check atrocities on Harijans and arrangements should be made to protect the life and property of the Harijans who have been forced to flee the Wazirabad village. Arrangements should be made to rehabilitate them.

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am on a point of order.

[English]

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora): This was not a practice in the House that a Minister should raise a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: He is a Member of the House.

PROF. SAIF UD DIN SOZ (Baramulla): He cannot raise a point of order in the House.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: As a member he has raised so many points of order. Why does he want to take over our job?

PROF. SAIF UD DIN SOZ: He cannot raise a point of order.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: I am on a point of order. (Interruptions) Please keep quiet. I am raising the point of order because so far the rule has been that though there is nothing in the Zero Hour yet at 12 O' clock some important issues can be raised. After that in order to save the time of the House, Rule 377 was introduced. Small issue can be covered under Rule 377. I have observed that one and a half hour of the House has been going waste daily. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please listen.

[English]

PROF. SAIF UD DIN SOZ: It is late realisation, (Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: I am talking about both the sides and not only about one side. News appear in the newspapers. If any of the members wants, he can read out any news item from the newspaper in the House. Previously there was a rule that if member belonging to any party wanted to make allegation first of all the allegation used to be sent to the Speaker. If the Speaker was satisfied, then only he gave the permission to place it in the House otherwise he would

refuse permission. Of late, I have been seeing that there is no limit in so far as the matter of raising issues during Zero Hour is concerned. As a result the business of the Government remain unattended and so do the other important issues. I would like to urge the Hon. Speaker that two-three important issues may be allowed to be raised to regulate the work. After that, the proceedings of the House should be commenced. The Members do raise these issues under Rule 377.

MR. SPEAKER: The entire House should pay attention what Shri Ram Vilas Paswan has said.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI JAG PALSINGH (Hardwar): When you were in the opposition you used to raise points of order quite frequently. *(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

PROF. SAIF UD DIN SOZ: Sir, I am on a point of order. I have the Business of the House before me. We are running into the time meant for the discussion under Calling Attention and thereafter discussion on a very important motion relating to Kashmir.

MR. SPEAKER: What do you want to say?

PROF. SAIF UD DIN SOZ: I support Mr. Paswan because we cannot waste this much time on Zero Hour.

MR. SPEAKER: What is your point of order?

PROF. SAIF UD DIN SOZ: People are making speeches.

MR. SPEAKER: You sit down.

*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Joshi, you have already spoken. Now, please sit down.

SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH (Jahanabad): There is an acute shortage of drinking water in the state of Bihar especially in Jahanabad constituency. Due to this shortage, thousands of cattleheads are perishing. Children and old people in some villages have also died due to scarcity of water. In Mahadevigaha, Daulatpur-Akbarpur, Makaka, Lohgarh, Parsona villages of Makhdoompur block; thikror, Lakhisarai, Uver Villages of Ghosi block, Vajona, Walchan, Vigha, Nadra, Jagdiha, Mahkar, Makhdoompur Sapneri, Adampur etc. villages of Khisarsarai block of Gaya district, water is not struck if tubewells are sunk because it is a rocky area. I demand for Central Government to issue instructions to the State Government immediately to save the lives of the people of the area by drawing water through machines.

MR. SPEAKER: Do not read, it is not allowed. You have to speak only.

*[English]*

SHRI VAMANRAO MAHADIK (Bombay South Central): Sir, through you, I want to draw the attention of the Government to the untoward policy of the Government of privatisation of the units of the Hotel Corporation of India, fully financed by Air India. This a Government sponsored Hotel Corporation of India. The hotel Centaur at Bombay and at Delhi and other groups of hotels in India are to be transferred to a private body by change of shares. The man concerned is an NRI man, who is reacted to a bigshot in this Government. This man will be driving out 25,000 workers in these five big hotels from the public sector to privatisation. This will

create an agitation. In L & T case, the Company was headed by private Directors, where we had thrown out the private Directors and asked the Financial Institutions of Government to take control of it and thereby formed it a public sector. But here, we are changing the ownership of Government to the private individual, which is quite contradictory. This will create an agitation. Therefore, the Government should stop this immediately... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Sontosh Mohan Dev.

SHRISONTOSH MOHANDEV (Tripura West): Sir, the Assam election could not be held because there was no voters' list. On 23rd December, the final voters' list was published. Unfortunately, now there is a news in the papers—I do not know how far it is true—that there is pressure on the Chief Election Commissioner of India to again have an intensive revision of electoral rolls in Assam. The intensive revision of electoral rolls, which took place thrice, had already created a lot of harassment to the linguistic and religious minorities. I appeal to the Government of India and the Law Ministry to kindly look into this. I submit that no further intensive revision of electoral rolls should be there and election should be held at the proper time. In December, the Assembly Election is due. Along with that we should have the Lok Sabha Election so that we can have representatives here.... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Prof. Soz.

PROF. SAIFUD DIN SOZ (Baramulla): Sir, I will be very brief. I will give a proposal tomorrow to save time. I have found a solution. We cannot waste this much of time.

Now I will take one or two minutes.

Television in Delhi does not keep norms in view in the newscast. Yesterday, they did not cover Mr. Malhotra, Mr. Saifuddin Choudhury and Mr. Somnath Chatterjee on a very important issues and we all heard the story from BBC. I have been watching television. All India Radio covered me the other day and it covered these people yesterday in the bulletin. But Doordarshan is playing a trick. It has a private relation. So far as Kashmir is concerned, ever since the present Governor took charge they do not want any adverse reference to the present Governor. When the Prasar Bharati Bill comes before the House, I will give my views. I tell you, you are going to pump autonomy in this media. But human material will have to be trained. They do not want any adverse reference to the present Governor. Therefore, they did not cover me. When the Assembly was dissolved, why was Mr. Pran Chopra only invited for comments? I have respect for his as a journalist. But it was a scheme of the Doordarshan. They want to protect and they do not want the news to be cast on the television, which is correct. The Jammu and Kashmir people want to get rid of the news of Doordarshan from Srinagar, and from Delhi. Sir, I want Shri Satya Pal Malik to talk to Shri Upendra. They should be taken to task and they must accept the norms. That is my plea.

MR. SPEAKER: Shrimati Rajinder Kaur Bulara.

[*Translation*]

\*SHRIMATIRAJINDERKAUR BULARA (Ludhiana): Sir, first of all, I would like to draw your attention to the fact that for 42 years, the Congress party has ruled Punjab.

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\*Translation of the speech originally delivered Punjabi.

During the last 5 years, many atrocities have been committed on the people of Punjab and the State is reeling under the same repression even today. Regarding Black-cats, I would like to know whether the National Front Government has appointed new black-cats or they are continuing with the same, which are appointed by the Congress Government?

MR. SPEAKER: Please speak on the farmers, no on the black-cats.

\*SHRIMATI RAJINDER KAUR BULARA: Sir, only a few minutes and I am done.

MR. SPEAKER: No, no, on farmers only.

\*SHRIMATI RAJINDER KAUR BULARA: Just a small point is left.

About black cats... (*Interruptions*)... There was an S.H.O. .... Singh. Black-cats came to his house in two vans and tried to open fire. But the S.H.O. caught hold of them. Later on, we came to know that they were using police revolvers. Had not he caught them and had they escaped after killing the S.H.O., it would have been said that the terrorists have killed the S.H.O., as if there is some enmity between the police and the terrorists. The black-cats are a stigma on the Government right from the time of the Congress Government and, therefore, the National Front Government should wash off this stigma, so that the black-cats are not able to blackmail the people of Punjab.

The second issue is regarding the farmers. The weight of the gunny bag is deducted as 1020 grams but actually the weight of the gunny bag is 700 grams. Therefore, the

farmers of Punjab are facing a big...

MR. SPEAKER: Please come to the issue. Are you not going to speak on farmers?

\*SHRIMATI RAJINDER KAUR BULARA: I am speaking on the farmers.

MR. SPEAKER: No, no. I am listening.

\*SHRIMATI RAJINDER KAUR BULARA: I am speaking on the farmers. Actually, the weight of the gunny bag is 700 grams, whereas the deduction is made for 1020 grams. So the farmer is incurring a loss of 320 grams of wheat. The poor farmers are incurring the loss. I would like to request the Government that all the farmers should be paid compensation to offset the loss of 320 grams of wheat. When the weight of the gunny bag is 700 grams, why 320 grams more are weighted in lieu of that. The Pepsi project is a mere fraud on the farmers. They do not buy the produce of farmers. I would like to know from the Government as to when they are going to start processing and which of the fruits will be processed? The farmers of Punjab are on the verge of uprooting the plantation of grapes as they do not get remunerative price for grapes in the market. The pepsi owners are saying that kinoo fruit of Punjab contains high sugar content, so will the farmers....

MR. SPEAKER: Please conclude, Shrimati Bulara.

AN HON. MEMBER: Please continue.

SHRIMATI RAJINDER KAUR BULARA: What benefits did not farmers get out of it?

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\*Translation of the speech originally delivered Punjabi.

13.35 hrs.

[English]

## PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

**Notification under Delhi Administration Act, 1966**

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI I.K. GUJRAL): (a) On behalf of my colleague, Shri Mufti Mohammad Sayeed, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Notification No. S.O. (E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 10th May, 1990 containing President's Order dated the 10th May, 1990 regarding suspension of operation of certain provisions of Delhi Administration Act, 1966 for a further period of four months with effect from the 13th May, 1990, issued under section 31 of the Delhi Administration Act, 1966. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-986/90]

**Notification under Major Port Trust Act, 1963 and Merchant Shipping Act, 1958; Review on the working of and Annual Report of Central Inland Water Transport Corporation Ltd., Calcutta for 1988-89 etc.**

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN): I beg to lay on the Table —

- (1) A copy of the Notification No. G.S.R. 416 (E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 29th March, 1990 approving the amendments to the Bombay Port Trust Docks Bye Laws under sub-section (4) of section 124 of the Major Port Trust Act, 1963. [Placed in Library See No. LT-987/90]
- (2) A copy of the Merchant Shipping (Prevention of Collisions at Sea) Amendment Regulations, 1990 (Hindi and English

versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R.136 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 14th March, 1990 under sub-section (3) of section 458 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958. [Placed in Library See No. LT-988/90]

- (3) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—
  - (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Central Inland Water Transport Corporation Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1988-89.
  - (ii) Annual Report of the Central Inland Water Transport Corporation Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1988-89 along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.
- (4) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above. [Placed in Library See No. LT-989/90]

**National Capital Region, Planning Board Contributory Provident Fund Regulations, 1990**

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLIMARAN): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the National Capital Region Planning Board Contributory Provident Fund Regulations, 1990 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. C-11031/1-88-NCRPB in Gazette of India dated the 14th April, 1990 under section 38 of the National Capital Region Planning Board Act, 1985. [Placed in Library. See LT No. 990/90]

[*Translation* ]

**Profit and Loss Account and Balance Sheet of Department of Communications for 1988-89**

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TELECOMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Profit and Loss Account and Balance Sheet (on accrual basis) of the Department of Telecommunications for the year 1988-89 (Hindi and English versions). [Placed in the Library. See No. LT-991/90]

[*English* ]

**Notifications under All India Services Act, 1951**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951:

- (1) The Indian Administrative Service (Recruitment) Amendment Rules, 1990 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 476 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 15th May, 1990.
- (2) The Indian Police Service (Recruitment) Amendment Rules, 1990 published in Notification No. C.S.R. 479 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 15th May, 1990. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-992/90]

**Draft Approach to Eighth Five Year Plan 1990-95**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI BHAGEY GOBARDHAN): I beg to lay on the

Table a copy of the "Draft Approach to the Eighth Five Year Plan 1990-95" (Hindi and English versions). [Placed in Library. See No. LT-993/90]

[*Translation* ]

**Review on the working of and Annual Reports of National Seeds Corporation Ltd., New Delhi for 1988-89 and Karnataka Dairy Development Corporation Ltd., Bangalore for 1986-87 and the statements for delay in laying these papers etc.**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI NITISH KUMAR): I beg to lay on the Table —

- (1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—
  - (a) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the National Seeds Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1988-89.
  - (ii) Annual Report of the National Seeds Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1988-89 along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in the Library See No. LT-994/90]
  - (b) (i) A statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Karnataka Dairy Development Corporation Limited, Bangalore, for the year 1986-87.
  - (ii) Annual Report of the Karnataka Dairy Development Corporation Limited, Bangalore,



- for the year 1986-87 along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in the Library. See No. LT-995/90]
- (2) Two statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above. [Placed in the Library. See No. LT-994-995/90]
- (3) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining reasons for not laying the Annual Report and Audited Accounts of the Rajasthan State Dairy Development Corporation Limited, Jaipur, for the years 1980-81 to 1988-89 within the stipulated period in nine months after the close of the Accounting year. [Placed in the Library See. No. LT-996/90]
- (4) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining reasons for not laying the Annual Report and Audited Accounts of the Karnataka Dairy Development Corporation Limited, Bangalore, for the years 1987-88 and 1988-89 within the stipulated period of nine months after the close of the Accounting year. [Placed in the Library. See No. LT-997/90]
- (5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Dairy Development Board for the year 1988-89 along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the National Dairy Development Board for the year 1988-89.
- (6) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (5) above. [Placed in the Library. See No. LT-998/90]
- Annual Report and Review on the working of Food Corporation of India for 1988-89 and statement for delay in laying these papers etc.**
- THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES  
(SHRI RAM PUJAN PATEL): I beg to lay on  
the Table —
- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Food Corporation of India for the year 1988-89 along with Audited Accounts under sub-section (2) of section 35 of the Food Corporations Act, 1964.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Food Corporation of India for the year 1988-89.
- (2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above. [Placed in the Library. See No. LT-999/90]
- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Super Bazar, the Cooperative Store Limited, New Delhi, for the period from 1st July, 1987 to 31st March, 1989 along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of

the Super Bazar, the Cooperative Store Limited, New Delhi, for the period from 1st July, 1987 to 31st March 1989.

- (4) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above. [Placed in the Library. See No. LT-1000/90]

**Statement indicating the result of  
Market loans floated on 19th March,  
1990**

[English]

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): I beg to lay on the Table a statement (Hindi and English versions) indicating the results of market loans floated on the 19th March, 1990. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1001/90]

13.38 hrs.

**STATEMENT BY MINISTER**

[English]

**Closure of India's Diplomatic Mission in  
FIJI**

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI I.K. GUJRAL): Yesterday our Charge d' Affairs in Suva was called to the Fiji Foreign Ministry and informed that our Mission should be closed down within 24 hours. He was also told that all Indian nationals employed in the Mission should leave Fiji within 14 days.

An Aide Memoire handed over by the Fiji authorities stated that the decision was being taken because of what it described as the "unfriendly and unwarranted acts" of the Government of India in:

(a) Deciding to launch an international campaign against Fiji;

(b) Banning trade with Fiji;

(c) Opposing Fiji's re-entry into the Commonwealth; and

(d) Alleged interference of the Indian Embassy in Fiji's internal affairs.

13.39 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

As Hon'ble Members are aware, the three initiatives mentioned in the list were taken in response to setting up of an illegal regime in Fiji that had seized power after a military coup had removed the democratically elected government led by the late Dr. Bavadra. The fourth factor—the long-standing allegation of the Fiji authorities that our Embassy has been intervening in Fiji's internal affairs—is totally false and malicious. It seems that the illegal regime of Fiji is now disturbed by the strength of the democratic movement in Fiji and our support to it.

The racist policies of the illegal regime are unacceptable in this day and age. Racial discrimination is on the retreat even in South Africa; it cannot survive in Fiji for long. The illegal regime hopes to stay in power through the classic device of undemocratic regimes—divide and rule. But the democratic movement brings together in its fold people of all races—including indigenous Fijians as well as Fijians of Indian origin. It is our support for this multi-racial democratic movement which explains the motivation of the illegal regime to insist on the closure of our Mission.

I would like to take this opportunity to place on record Government's appreciation for the commendable manner in which members of our Embassy in Suva have discharged their duties. They have projected our policies faithfully and have scrupulously refrained from any interference in purely domestic matter in Fiji.

I would also like to reiterate that Government of India is firmly resolved to continue its support for the democratic movement in Fiji. This movement is opposed to the policy of racial discrimination of the illegal regime. Racial discrimination is inhuman and it is important that the World Comity should raise its voice against these abhorrent practices. Indian will continue to mobilise world opinion and sustain its support for the democratic movement of the valiant people of Fiji in their struggle for restoration of democracy and racial harmony.

We shall continue to avail ourselves of every opportunity to voice our opposition to racial discrimination whatever its form and wherever it is practised.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO (Mormugao): Sir, I have to ask one clarification. Will you please permit me?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: No, generally we do not allow.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Only one clarification, Sir. The Rules Committee, in its last Report laid on the Table to the House on the 4th, had said that the convention will now start of asking clarifications on statements of Ministers. That is the Report laid on the Table of the House on the 4th. If you do not want me to go into this out of utmost respect for the House, I will not go. But just one clarification I would like to seek from the Minister. Who will look after Indian interests in Fiji? Which is the country that will look after? Please tell us.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: Sir, we are in touch with some friendly governments and I would not like to reveal their names just now.

[*Translation*]

PROF. V. K. MALHOTRA (Delhi Sadar): Earlier the hon. Minister has said that....

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: This is not a

practice we are following in the House.

[*Translation*]

PROF. V. K. MALHOTRA: I was only saying that on the other day, the hon. Minister had said that a special cell would be set up in his Ministry which will mobilise international opinion on this question. I would like to know whether this has been done or not?

[*English*]

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER: The information will be sent to you later on. But this is not the practice we are following in this House. Up to this time we have not followed this practice.

SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU (Balasore): Sir, I just want to bring.... (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: No, Mr. Kundu. I just did not want to abruptly stop the Members. If you have anything to enquire from the External Affairs Minister.....

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please understand.

SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU: Sir, I just want to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister that I have been receiving telephone calls from the Fijians who are here, saying that the situation is very bad in Fiji. It is good that the hon. Minister has made a very forthright statement condemning the racist policies of that Government.... (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Kundu, will you please try to understand?

SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU: But I would like to know that steps he is going to take to protect the interests of the Fijians of Indian origin who are in great trouble there.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Well, I would

like to announce that the House stands adjourned for lunch to meet again at 2.45 p.m.

13.44 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned for lunch  
till forty-five minutes past Fourteen of the  
Clock*

*The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch  
at fifty minutes past Fourteen of the Clock*

[SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN *in  
the Chair*]

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF  
URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

**Shortage of Drinking Water in Delhi and  
other Parts of the country**

[*Translation*]

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA (Mandsaur): I call the attention of the hon. Minister of Urban Development to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon:

"The acute shortage of drinking water in Delhi and other parts of the country and the steps taken by the Government in regard thereto."

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): Mr. Chairman, Sir, Some State Governments and certain areas of Delhi have reported shortage of drinking water facilities in urban areas. Ministry of Urban Development does not have any Central assistance programme for drinking water supply schemes in urban areas. Ministry of Rural Development, however, does provide Central assistance under the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme, Mini Missions etc. A provision of Rs. 1,898.09 crores had been provided in

the 7th Plan under these programmes which far exceeds the original outlay of only Rs. 1,282.32 crores. The Central Government has been giving emphasis on over seeing the problem of safe drinking water in the rural areas of the States.

In cases of acute drought and scarcity of drinking water conditions a new system has now been evolved with effect from 1.4.90 as per the recommendations of the 9th Finance Commission. A Calamity Relief Fund has been constituted with allocations to each State. Central Government would contribute 75% of the amount in the form of non plan grant and 25% is to be provided by the concerned State out of its own resources. The contribution to this fund would be made by the Centre and the State Governments in equal quarterly instalments. The Ministry of Agriculture is the nodal Ministry for scarcity relief.

So far only Governments of Madhya Pradesh and Tamil Nadu have submitted memoranda seeking Central assistance for drought relief including drinking water during the year 1990-91. Government of Madhya Pradesh have sought assistance amounting to Rs. 194.48 crores including Rs. 53.68 crores under drinking water supply. Ministry of Finance have released Rs. 6.94 crores to the Govt. of Madhya Pradesh on 14.5.90 as "on account payment of grants-in-aid" towards Central contribution for the Calamity Relief Fund, the total amount allocated for Madhya Pradesh being Rs. 37 crores for the year 1990-91.

Government of Tamil Nadu have also submitted a memorandum on 9.4.90 on acute drinking water scarcity in Madras city due to the drought conditions. The request of the State Government is under consideration.

As far as Delhi is concerned, shortage is felt in colonies situated at the tail end of the distribution system and pockets located at higher elevations. At present 437 MGD of water from all the water treatment plants, including the ranney and tube wells are supplied to Delhi. This has been further

augmented to 460 MGD by maximising production from these plants. The present assessed requirement of water in Delhi is about 530 MGD and therefore, there is a shortage of about 70 MGD.

In order to augment the water supply during summer season, Delhi Water Supply and Sewage Disposal Undertaking have undertaken the following steps:

- (i) Full commissioning of new 40 MGD Water Treatment Plant at Wazirabad. The first phase of 20 MGD has already been commissioned. Second phase (20 MGD) will also be commissioned before 15th June, 1990.
- (ii) Commissioning of the first phase (6 MGD) of the 12 MGD Water Treatment Plant at Okhla.
- (iii) Commissioning of 20 Tubewells (1 MGD) to give relief to the rural areas; and
- (iv) Commissioning of two reservoirs with booster pumping stations at Janakpuri and Bodella for ensuring equitable distribution of water supply in West Delhi. Such reservoirs with booster pumping stations at Khyalla in West Zone, Geeta Colony in Shahdra, Deer Park in South Zone and Subhash Park in City Zone were completed and commissioned during 1989-90.

Water supply has been extended to all the 44 resettlement colonies, 652 J. J. Clusters and about 500 unauthorised/regularised colonies. About 1.5 lakh individual water connections have been provided to the residents of resettlement colonies and unauthorised/regularised colonies since last summer. With the increase in the production of water by over 20 MGD, commissioning of additional water mains and underground reservoirs and booster pumping stations, position of water supply has improved all

over Delhi compared to the last summer months. With the commissioning of second phase (20 MGD) of Wazirabad Plant and second phase (6 MGD) of Okhla Plant water supply position specially in West Delhi and South Delhi will further improve.

[Translation]

**DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA:** Mr. Chairman, Sir, at the moment, there is an acute shortage of drinking water in Delhi and other parts of the country, especially in Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan. Although the Governments of Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan are trying to deal with this problem of acute water shortage, with all the resources at its disposal, yet, non-availability of the desired assistance from the Central Government is hampering their work. The hon.-Minister mentioned in his statement that the Central Government is also making special efforts to fulfil the requirements of safe drinking water in the rural areas and that it has kept apart a certain amount for this purpose, however, the non-availability of this money or any interim assistance has become a matter of concern for those states.

First of all, I would like to draw your attention towards the conditions prevailing in Delhi. Presently, there is an acute shortage of drinking water in Delhi. There is so much of disparity and the supply system is in such a disarray, so much so that on the one hand, there are areas where water is available 24 hours a day and on the other, there are areas like Mehrauli, where water is made available for only 10 to 15 minutes. There is a lot of disparity in the supply system. The per capita gallon is fixed whereby 50 gallons are supplied in some areas and 500 gallons are supplied in other areas. In V.I.P. and hotel areas, water is supplied to the extent of 200 to 500 gallon per capita. Drinking Water problem in Delhi has assumed gigantic proportions. The expansion of the Haiderpur plant was under the consideration of the Government during 1977-78 and at that time the population of its beneficiary areas was 10 lakhs, but now it has increased to 20 lakhs. However, as no efforts were made by

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the previous Congress Government to increase the plants capacity, 'the problem remains intact, despite the increase in population today, the residents of that area are facing an acute shortage of potable water.

I would like to draw your attention towards one more matter. If raw water is not available to Delhi, it is because agreements to this effect are not made in time and precisely due to this reason, lakhs of people in Delhi, especially those residing in far flung areas are affected by the acute water shortage. Rohini is the largest residential area in the whole of Asia and it has got a large population. However, even there the pressure is so low that water does not reach the upper floors and as a result of which they do not get water. Not only in Rohini, but in West Delhi and other areas also, water does not reach the upper floors and in this manner, various parts of Delhi are facing an acute shortage of drinking water.

Delhi being the capital of the country, the existence of shortage here is a matter of grave concern. The National Drinking Water Mission has drawn the attention of the Government in this regard. A national seminar on the problem of drinking water shortage was organised in October, 1989. Various steps to augment the supply of potable water, including a search for new sources and construction of new dams were considered at the seminar.

15.00 hrs.

It is very much necessary for Delhi. Even the Central Water Commission has not been able to make as much effort, as it was required to make. I would like to draw your attention towards a news item published in the Times of India titled

[English]

"Not a drop to Drink."

[Translation]

About the gravity of the problem of drinking water shortage, it says that

[English]

"According to the Babus, bureaucrats and super technocrats, there is supposed to be water, water every where in rural India, at least half of the villages by 1990. But there is not a drop to drink."

[Translation]

This is the situation in Delhi. Now, I would like to draw your attention towards the situation in Madhya Pradesh, about which a reference was made by the hon. Minister in his statement. In order to solve the problem of drinking water, the Government of Madhya Pradesh has sought Central assistance amounting to about 240 crores, but the Central Government has so far released only a meagre amount of 6.94 crore rupees which is like a drop in the ocean. It was also stated here that the total amount allocated for Madhya Pradesh, for the current year (1990-91) is Rs. 37 crores, but they are not going to receive it now, despite the gravity of the water shortage problem in the state. There is an acute shortage of potable water in Indore, Mandsaur, Vidisha, Jahabua, Ratlam and Ujjain. All of them are either tribal or backward areas. In Dewas, there is an arrangement to supply potable water through rail tankers. Due to the lack of financial resources and the non-availability of adequate Central assistance, the Central Government is not in a position to either dig deep wells or to install tubewells. Through you, I would like to draw the attention of the Central Government towards alarming situation that has developed there as a result of the acute drinking water shortage. Desired central assistance should be immediately made available to the Madhya Pradesh Government to help it cope with the crisis, as any further delay in this regard would accelerate the deterioration of the existing drought situation. The relief made available so far is totally inadequate. During his visit to the

Bastar district, the Prime Minister had himself declared an assistance of 37 crore rupees to be made available to the State Government. The water level has gone down considerably and people are forced to bring water from very distant places. Therefore, from a purely humanitarian point of view itself, it is necessary to give this issue due consideration without delay.

As far as the situation in Rajasthan is concerned, I have collected necessary information from the hon. Members hailing from there. The hon. Minister has said in his statement that he has not received any memoranda from the Rajasthan Government. Seeking assistance for drought relief including drinking water, but I would like to submit before him that the State Government had sought assistance in this regard and there was also a newsitem in the 'Times of India' regarding Rajasthan, in which it was said that milk is available in plenty there, but drinking water is unavailable. There is an acute shortage of drinking water in the remote areas of the Marwar region including Bhilware, Udaipur, Chittorgarh, and Ajmer. Taking this into consideration, the State of Rajasthan should be given necessary assistance.

I would like to submit to the hon. Minister that even the various schemes proposed to be taken up to augment the water supply in Delhi would not be able to meet the needs of its residents, as he himself has admitted that despite maximising production, there is a shortage of about 70 MGD. This means that even the completion of all the proposed projects would not contribute much towards alleviation of the problem of drinking water shortage in Delhi. Out of the 91 colonies and rural areas facing acute shortage, 73 colonies are in the Shahdara area. I would also like to request the Government to pay more attention towards the outlying areas. The Central Government has the responsibility of looking after Delhi and it should fulfil its obligation without fail. So far as the situation in Madhya Pradesh is concerned, the hon. Prime Minister himself commented on the awful conditions there, during his visit to the

Bastar district. The condition is worse in the tribal areas. About one-third of the State's population is affected by the acute shortage of water. On the basis of the weather forecast for Madhya Pradesh, it seems that the state is going to face an acute water shortage, even in the coming year. If the Central Government does not provide the necessary assistance and it steps are not taken on a war-footing, perhaps that day won't be far, when human beings too would be facing the situation being faced by the animals, who are now dying for want of water.

Although, the hon. Minister has said in his statement that he has received a memorandum seeking central assistance, from the Government of Tamil Nadu and that it is under the consideration of the Government, I would like to draw his attention towards his statement wherein he has said that the Tamil Nadu Government is prepared to give electricity in lieu of water. Similarly, the Government should also take serious note of the acute shortage in our area. Leave alone the far-flung areas of Himachal Pradesh, even the capital city of Shimla is facing an acute shortage of potable water and I am surprised to find the Government remaining a silent spectator, as if it has run out of wits. It is a matter of serious concern for us. Therefore, I would like to draw the attention of the House towards the problem of drinking water shortage not only in Delhi, but in other parts of the country as well. Therefore, as has been proposed, steps should be taken to link Narmada with Shipra and subsequently they should be linked with other rivers. If the waters of river Narmada, which are being wasted now, are properly utilised, it would definitely prove beneficial to our remote areas. There is also a proposal to link Brahmaputra with Ganges. A similar proposal is there regarding River Cauvery also. We would get benefit a lot, if we accept these proposals and it would have far reaching results. This work of linking rivers can be entrusted to the Central Water Commission. If adequate steps are not taken right now, drinking-water problem is likely to be aggravated in future. It has been forewarned by the experts that if long term strategies re-

[Dr. Laxminarayan Pandeya]

garding drinking water are not adopted, a situation will come wherein even drinking water will become a saleable commodity all over the country as it is now in some parts of Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat and in Marwar in Rajasthan. So in view of this alarming situation and forewarning of the experts, it is imperative on the part of Geologists, Meteorologists and Hydrologists and the Central Government to take this challenge seriously so as to face the problem of shortage of drinking water. The Central Government must rise to the occasion and provide special assistance to the states such as Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Gujarat, Uttar Pradesh and Delhi to solve drinking water problem.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora): Mr. Chairman, Sir, it would have been better if some one from the Department of Agriculture is present to reply this Calling Attention. This responsibility has been thrust upon Mr. Maran because of the problem faced by certain urban areas like Delhi, Madras and some other cities. Most of the Members of this House are interested in knowing the steps to be taken by the Government to solve drinking water problem for a large section of population living in rural areas. I hope that Mr. Maran would convey our feelings to the Department of Agriculture.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI UPENDRA NATH VERMA): I am very much here.

[English]

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: I am sorry. I welcome your presence.

[Translation]

As regards Delhi, information furnished by Mr. Maran in respect of requirement of water in M.G.D. is based on the population figure of the census of 1981. But, there has been continuous inflow of population in Delhi

since then. This increase in population has not been taken into account in this assessment. Delhi Administration is responsible for providing drinking water to them also. If these people are also taken into account, the shortage of drinking water will not be of 70 M.G.D. only, rather it will be much more than that. Therefore, I would like to request Mr. Maran to formulate an accelerated plan so that drinking water is supplied adequately to the people in Delhi in coming summer and people may feel relieved.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, not to speak of other areas, there is problem of drinking water even in North Avenue and South Avenue where M. Ps reside. Water is supplied only for one or one and a half hours in a day. The problem is more acute in other residential areas where multistorey buildings are located. Today, when I was on the way to attend the House, a number of persons including the employees of this Secretariat and other Government Offices told me about the acute problems of drinking water in their areas. This is the situation prevailing in Delhi. I would like to request you to take immediate steps in this regard. Just now, you have said that tubewells would be bored in Trans-Yamuna areas to solve this problem. But attention of the Government had been invited in this House to the faulty installation of tube-wells due to which Cholera broke out in trans-Yamuna area last year. The muddy rain-water came in these shallow tube-wells for which bore-holes were made upto upper layer of water only. This resulted in the spread of Cholera in the area. Therefore, it is necessary that all the hand-pumps and tube-wells should be deep-bored so that clean water could be drawn from underground water level. A great care is needed while installing tube-wells.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, according to an estimate, Delhi will face acute shortage of drinking water by the end of this century. Drinking Water problem of Delhi cannot be solved without the help of Uttar Pradesh and Himachal Pradesh. The future of Tehri Dam is also linked with it. I would like to request you to take up the matters with the Governments



of Himachal Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh so that Delhi gets additional water and there is no problem of Drinking Water in Delhi in coming years. As regards problem of drinking water in the country, a promise was made that by the end of 1990, drinking water would be made available in all the villages numbering 5,70,000 in the country. But, today despite having been spent Rs. 27 thousand crores during the Sixth Plan and Rs. 35 thousand crores during the Seventh Plan, the number of Non-Source Villages is very large. According to information given by you, there are about 10 thousand such villages in the country, but in reality, there are as many as 10 thousand such villages in U. P. alone. Your calculation is faulty and erroneous. Thus, the Government figure is disputed. Even the villages where drinking water was made available as long as in 1952 or where tube-wells went out of order within one year after their installation have been excluded from the list of problem villages. In fact, as many as 5 lakh out of the total of 5 lakh and 70 thousand villages are facing the scarcity of drinking water. I would like to request that the Technology Mission on Drinking Water costing Rs. 7,000 crores should be strengthened. Side by side, there should be better co-ordination among various State Governments.

The Ninth Finance Commission has evolved a very good formula. It has recommended that 75% of the amount will be given by the Central Government as grant-in-aid and the remaining 25% will be borne by the State Governments as matching grant for this work. But how many State would be capable of contributing the matching grant? Therefore, I would like to request that the Central Government should release its share of 75% so that the State Governments are obliged to make arrangement for their share and to cater the need of their problem villages as soon as possible. While launching the National Technology Mission on Drinking Water, the Government had promised not only to provide 55 sub-missions but also to provide economic assistance for more than one sub-mission, if needed, to the States like Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya

Pradesh, Karnataka and Maharashtra and some other regions like hilly regions of Uttar Pradesh and Marathwada region in Maharashtra. But we see that in a way, the National Technology Mission on Drinking Water too has been relegated to the background. You are paying no attention to it. Nor is any assistance being given for that. I urge upon you to change its name to National Drinking Water Board, if you feel allergic to its present name of its being originated during the days of Congress regime. All the states should be made the members of this Board so that both the state as well as the Central Governments can pull their funds in the Board so as to enable them to solve the water problem and we will be able to tell the people that all the problem villages which you may call them as no-source villages, will have an access to the availability of water within 2-3 years. Then and only then can we fulfil our national commitment.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, lastly, I would like to suggest that there is a dispute over the sources of water particularly in the hilly regions. I have an instance of Meghalaya where there are still 37 per cent problem villages with regard to drinking water. The reason being this is that every villager establishes his right over water. It will be better if nationalisation of water is done. You should declare it as a national wealth so that the drinking water can be channelised to the areas where there is need of it.

SHRI KESHARI LAL (Ghatampur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, 43 years have passed since India achieved independence and the previous Government has not been able even to provide drinking water to the citizens of India. Be it a village or a city or even the capital city of Delhi—there is an acute scarcity of water everywhere particularly in Noida. Not to talk of Jhuggis and Jhonpadi clusters, even colonies like Mandir Marg, Nanakpura and Laxmibai Nagar have been facing acute drinking water problem. As many as 1022 villages in Uttar Pradesh have no source of water available to them. Now-a-days, drinking water problem has cropped up also in Kanpur city, Kanpur rural, Itawah,

[Sh. Keshari Lal]

Jaloun, Banda, Urai, Hamirpur and other surrounding areas. This is not the problem of human beings alone but the cattle too are dying for want of water.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the people of Kanpur have been pressing their demand for the construction of Ganga barrage for years but the previous Government paid no attention to it. The Urban Development Minister of Uttar Pradesh allocated Rs. 100 crore for Ganga Barrage at Kanpur. I would like to urge upon the Government to commence the work on this project as soon as possible. The hon. Prime Minister in his reply to one of my written questions in April last had said that Rs. 39.90 crore had been allocated for cleaning the Ganges in Kanpur so as to provide pure and safe water to the citizens thereof. I feel grateful to the hon. Prime Minister for this and compliment him.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, there is still the problem of drinking water in different states of our country. There are a total of 9201 villages spread over in Assam, Bihar, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura and Uttar Pradesh, where drinking water is not available. Of these, the highest number of villages, i.e. 1022 villages are in U. P. People fetch water from places miles away from their localities. In a similar manner, as per the information furnished by the Government, there is no problem village in Andhra Pradesh and Arunachal Pradesh having no safe drinking water facility. There are 1984 such villages in Assam, 106 in Bihar, 2 in Goa, 215 in Gujarat, 271 in Haryana, 1168 in Himachal Pradesh, 1013 in Jammu & Kashmir, one in Karnataka, 10 in Kerala, 258 in Madhya Pradesh, 369 in Maharashtra, 53 in Manipur, 1758 in Meghalaya, 117 in Mizoram, 99 in Nagaland, 1734 in Orissa, 929 in Punjab and 680 in Rajasthan. Likewise, 2324 villages of Uttar Pradesh have absolutely no drinking water arrangements. There are

12,764 such villages where there is no drinking water facility. I welcome the Government's decision of providing 6406 problem villages, out of 12, 764 such villages, the drinking water facilities by 31.3.90 and would like to impress that this facility should be made available, as soon as possible, district wise, in every province of the country. In addition to this, I would like to submit that work on Ganga water Pollution, for which funds have been allocated, in Kanpur city of Uttar Pradesh should be initiated on priority basis. The Government has not been successfully able to make available adequate drinking water supplies along with the development and expansion of urban areas. There is an acute shortage of water in certain localities. The supply of drinking water is not equitable. It seems that there would be a rationing of water for the Government employees. The residents of Mandir Marg, Moti Bagh, Laxmibai Nagar and I.N.A. in Delhi are getting water in small quantity. Shri Mittal of Noida has stated that Noida has a population of two and a half lakh people whereas more than 50,000 outsiders are employed in different factories there. There are a number of cattle and milk dairies that suffer for shortage of water. They said that it was a temporary problem and they would solve it soon. But this is no more a temporary problem. It has been there for many years and it has assumed serious dimension. Besides, dissuading the Government, the bureaucracy plays a farce with the public also. I would like the Government to immediately look into this problem and solve it.

SHRISATYNARAYAN JATIYA (Ujjain):  
Mr. Chairman Sir, concern for water is as old as humanity. Rahim, the great poet has said:

"Rahiman pani rakhiya  
bina pani sab soon,  
pani gaye na ubrai  
moti manas choon.

The Government is faced with a challenge of making adequate provision of drinking water. The problem of drinking water still exists even after four decades of independence. We have made striding advances with

regard to country's progress and science and technology. If, alongwith making tall proclamation we are not able to provide adequate drinking water facilities, we are only displaying our infirmities or incapacibilities. There is shortage of water in South Delhi and Janakpuri and in Delhi as a whole. If this is the situation in the capital, where else can we expect water to be in adequate supply? I would, therefore, like to submit to the Government that the previous Government lost its credibility for whatsoever it might have done. There goes a maxim in my locality that a sword or a pearl is of no use once its shine diminishes or faces out. The shine, that is the credibility of the Government should be apparent. My suggestion should, therefore, be taken as a challenge by the Government. There is the problem of drinking water in villages today. The Government conducts surveys to identify the villages with no drinking water facilities. According to the information collected from the Government through Question-Answer sessions, there are 12, 764 such problem villages out of which 6406 villages will be provided with drinking water facilities by 31st March and the rest 6358 villages will be covered in the Eighth Five Year Plan. But I ask how will you do it? Have you got an Allahdin's lamp? Till the time you will complete your assessment of the problem villages, there would emerge yet another problem of shortage of water in the villages that did not have it earlier because of the lowering of underground water-level. This will create a new problem for you.

One of our colleagues was just now saying that the handpumps are not installed deep down the earth. Being shallow, they can only draw the upper levels of water out. This should not be mistaken to be the ultimate remedy to the water problem.

The Government has formulated many schemes to meet this water problem like the one of M.N.P. Programme. Under this, the Government makes provisions and chalks out schemes. But we see that it is during the days of summer that the mystery and suspense with regard to these schemes be-

come public. In such a condition, people rattle and cry for water. I wish to say that top priority should be given to this problem of water. All the progress we have made will be nullified and relegated to the background if we do not do so. There is no drinking water in far flung villages today. The people of such villages make use of the water left or conserved in streams and ponds. That is not the water worth drinking as it contains the bacteria of disease. Use of such water for drinking purposes leads to many ailments. Who is going to take care of such far flung areas where there is no water in the wells, ponds or streams thereof. We talk of shortage of water in metropolitan cities like Delhi, Madras, Calcutta and Bombay. It is better if you are as anxious about the problem of villages as you are about these cities. In our area there are thousands of villages where drinking water facility is not available. In Shohpur Johra block of Bhind-Morena in Madhya Pradesh, drinking water is not available to the animals. Consequently two thousand heads of cattle have perished. Besides, reports of loss of human lives are also being received.

Nature has gifted us air and water and we are very grateful to it for this. But we have not been able to conserve water properly. This speaks of our inefficiency. Madhya Pradesh continues to face the problem of drinking water even today. In his statement the hon. Minister has said just now that "so far only Governments of Madhya Pradesh and Tamil Nadu have submitted memoranda seeking Central assistance for drought relief including drinking water during the year 1990-91". I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to when will he allocate there funds for assistance? This assistance should be given instantly. The Madhya Pradesh Government has asked for Rs. 194.48 crores, out of which only Rs. 6.94 crores have been given.

The Government says that efforts are being made to solve the drinking water problem. I would like to know at to how this is going to be done? The funds given by you are not sufficient to buy even earthen pitchers and thus how can it provide water?

[Sh. Satynarayan Jatiya]

Hollow plans and scheme confined only to papers are not going to quench the thirst. If food is not available for sometime it is tolerable but no one can survive without water even for a short while. As such water should be given the top most priority.

You know that 'Kumbh Parva' takes place in our area. One crore people are likely to visit Ujjain on the occasion of this festival during 1992. As per the forecast made by the meteorological Department, there would be deficient rains this time. If drinking water is not available at a place which is going to be visited by one crore people, how will they manage without water? You should mobilise various resources to overcome the problem which is going to arise on account of shortage of water. There goes a saying in our area which means that we should foresee our future needs and act accordingly. Two crore people are going to be benefited by the Narmada-Shipra link project. You should pay adequate attention towards this project. Priority should be given even to the minor schemes related to drinking water so that we could overcome the water crisis. I am confident that the Government will pay full attention towards this and will accept the challenge of overcoming this problem at this crucial hour. When storm hits, it throws the water supply system out of gear. During drought, there is shortage of water and in the event of excessive rains, the entire system gets upset. Therefore, I would like to say through you that this problem should be given the topmost priority. I want to know what serious measures will the Government take to solve the entire problem? In order to solve this problem I would request that the trouble-torn villages should be surveyed again, sufficient funds should be made available to complete the schemes, which have been abandoned mid way. The sources of drinking water should be expanded and new sources should be exploited on priority basis. For attaining the above said objectives, the Central Government should, in a planned manner, fulfil the demands of various State Governments including Madhya Pradesh Government.

[English]

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO (Mormugao): Sir, I cannot say anything better than said by my colleagues. So, we can have the reply of the Minister now.

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMURASOLIMARAN): I am thankful to the hon. Members for their views. Mr. Harish Rawat has put his views very correctly. My Ministry is in charge of Delhi. But regarding other urban areas, the Central Government has no programme at all. So, this is the situation. It may be interesting for the hon. Members to know that we have been a participant as a signatory to International UN Accord, a declaration for getting 100 percent water supply and sanitation. Even though we were signatories and took pains to achieve the objectives, it became elusive. Therefore, we had to cut our targets. Instead of 100 per cent water supply, we had to reduce it. But I am sorry to say that even the reduced target is yet to be achieved by us. This position is because of financial constraints. We could not devote much of our resources to this important aspect of life.

PROF. N.G. RANGA (Guntur): That is the beauty of our planning.

SHRI MURASOLIMARAN: That is right. Rangaji, planning was very well done. For example, in the Seventh Plan, the Working Group suggested an investment of Rs. 19883 crores but we got only Rs. 2935 crores. So, planning was good. But we could not provide funds. So, the story continues. Even in the present Eighth Plan, we have demanded Rs. 13950 crores for urban water supply alone. Let us wait hopefully. In the current year, urban water supply has been one of much neglected areas. Rural water supply has been and should be taken care of and at the same time, equal importance should have been given to urban areas also which was not. For the first time, in 1990-91 some recognition has been given for the need of urban water supply. I think it will be very interesting for Prof. Ranga to know that Rs. 3 crores have been allotted for urban water supply. In these Rs. 3 crores, Rs. 2 crores

have been allocated for equity support of HUDCO. The balance is Rs.1 crore. The budgetary support for the rural water supply is Rs.1081 crores. This sector should get more allocation. And the urban people also should get equal importance. This is the situation.

DR. BIPLAB DASGUPTA (Calcutta South): Does it include irrigation also?

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN: No. I am talking of drinking water. Most of the hon. Members spoke about the situation in Delhi. In fact, Mr. Harish Rawat asked as to whether the 70 MGD water supply is based on the population of 1981 or not. It is not so. The requirement of water for the population of 88 lakhs in 1990 at the rate of 60 gallons per capita per day has been assessed at 530 MGD. The present water supply is 460 MGD and thus there is a shortage of about 70 MGD. But it is all statistics and calculations. We all know and the specialists of Delhi are sitting here. If you ask me, there is enough water in Delhi, but you can say that the distribution is very bad. Water tanks and other things are situated in the north-east areas, but the town has spread in the other sides. Therefore, there is the problem of distribution and pumping of water. These are the two difficulties that Delhi has to face. (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Member cannot participate in the Calling Attention, as per rules. No interruptions please.

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN: Delhi is a very pampered city, because it is the capital of India.

According to the World Health Organization, the metropolitan cities need 60 gallons of water per capita per day. Delhi gets 52 gallons, Greater Bombay 29 gallons, Calcutta gets 20 gallons, Madras gets 15 gallons, Hyderabad gets 34 gallons, Bangalore gets 29 gallons etc. This is the situation, but we cannot underestimate the needs of

Delhi citizens. Delhi being the capital city of India, naturally they can raise their voice in the Parliament. I will start with what the Government is going to do in the long-term and short-term.

As I have already told you, the first phase of 20 MGD Water Treatment Plant has already been commissioned at Wazirabad. The second phase will also be commissioned before the 15th June, 1990. It will give an additional water supply of 20 MGD. Then, the first phase of the 12 MGD Water Treatment Plant at Okhla is going to be inaugurated on 31st May. This will improve the water supply in West Delhi and rural Delhi. The two reservoirs with booster pumping stations are going to be inaugurated shortly; one at Janakpuri on the 26th May, 1990 and the other at Bodella probably in the first week of June, 1990. This will help in more equitable distribution of water supply in western Delhi.

Not only this; there are certain mid-term plans also. A 100 MGD Water Treatment Plant at Haiderpur by exchange of raw water from Haryana for treated effluents is getting ready. Probably this will get ready some time in 1992.

(*Interruptions*)\*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record. I am here to regulate the proceedings as per rules. That question will not be recorded. Minister need not answer that.

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN: Again, there is a plan for 40 MGD Water Treatment Plant at Nangloi. Lands have been acquired. It will be ready within one and a half years to two years. Again, there is another plan for 100 MGD Water Treatment plant at Wazirabad on the basis of release of 300 cusecs of water from Tehri dam under construction. It is a long term plan. These are the plan. But at the same time I may tell you that there are difficulties. I don't underestimate it. About 150 tankers have been commissioned to

[Sh. Murasoli Maran]

supply water to the rural areas and the Delhi Administration has assured us that they would increase it by any number. Moreover, from tomorrow onwards they are going to install a telephone. If anybody rings that particular number, immediately he will be getting tanker. This is a new arrangement we have made. We assure the Delhi citizens that Government is aware of the problem and we will be doing our best. *(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: As per the rules, it is not permitted.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are not a party to this debate. And as per the rules, no clarification is permitted. I am sorry, you must respect the rules.

15.42 hrs.

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STATEMENT UNDER DIRECTION 115

**Formulation of National Pest Control Policy**

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO (*Mormugao*): Mr. Chairman, Sir, With your permission, I rise to make a statement under Direction 115 as under :

On 26.5.90 in connection with Starred Question No. 615 I had asked the Minister for Food and Civil Supplies, Shri Nathu Ram Mirdha, whether he or the Government had received a representation for a National Pest Control Policy and, if so, from whom the representation had been received and when would the policy be formulated. The reply was ambiguous and inaccurate. The true facts do not appear from the record of the proceedings. The Voluntary Health Association of India in a letter addressed to the

Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Agriculture to whom my question was initially directed had sought the formulation of such a policy.

I would, therefore, request the Hon'ble Minister to clearly state whether such a representation was indeed received and, if so, contents thereof and action proposed to be taken thereon.

SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI (*Jhaasi*): Sir, I am on a point of order.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is no point of order. I cannot permit you.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Under which Rule are you raising; the point of order? Which rule has been violated?

*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Members must understand that they can raise a point of order only if there is a violation of any rule. Otherwise you cannot raise a point of order. You cannot raise a point of order just because you want some information or some points to be clarified.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please receive your seat. Whatever the hon. Member is saying will not go on record.

*(Interruptions)\**

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA): Sir. A representation from Voluntary health Association of India has been received on 4th January, 1990, which deals with many issues on the use of pesticides such as thrust to biological control, Integrated Pest Management (IPM) and organic farming;

and measures to discourage indiscriminate use of existing pesticides. The representation also includes a demand for the creation of special body to formulate a NATIONAL POLICY ON PEST AND DISEASES CONTROL. The representation is under examination of the Government.

15.46 hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Twelfth Report

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SATYAPAL MALIK): I beg to move the following:

"That this house do agree with the Twelfth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 23rd May, 1990."

MR. CHAIRMAN:- Motion Moved:

"That this House do agree with the Twelfth Report of the Business Advisory Committee Presented to the House on the 23rd May, 1990."

Shri A.K. Roy.

SHRI A.K. ROY (Dhanbad): I have moved amendments to that.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You cannot put such amendments. It is not admissible. In normal course, such Amendments in the Business Advisory Committee's recommendations are not entertained. But you make some Amendments in special cases for the change of time. That is all. You cannot do like that.

SHRI A.K. ROY: I am on a point of order. My point of order is this. Rule 290 says:

"At any time after the report has been presented to the House a motion may be moved that the House agrees with amendments or disagrees with the report:

Provided that an amendment may be moved that the report be referred back to the Committee either without limitation or with reference to any particular matter;

Provided further that not more than half an hour shall be allotted for the discussion of the motion and no member shall speak for more than five minutes on such motion."

Nowhere it has been written or specified that only on the question of time the amendment should be made. It is a rule. The rule clearly specifies that. Those of us, who were in the Sixth and Seventh Lok Sabhas, had moved several times, such amendments.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani): Say Eighth Lok Sabha also.

SHRI A.K. ROY: I do not know about the Eighth Lok Sabha because I was not there. Therefore I have said that. But we had moved amendments in Sixth and Seventh Lok Sabhas. That was done because so many items were omitted or so many items have been left out. We have got our right to put suggestions, even amendments. We have put them in a proper time and in a proper form. I have moved the amendment. I would like to be educated by you on what ground was it rejected?

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO (Mormugao): I would like to add to this. As the hon. Member, I have been here in the Sixth, Seventh, Eighth and Ninth Lok Sabhas.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Congratulations.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: This is the position. This rule empowers the back benchers to make suggestions on items of business which the Business Advisory Commit-

[Sh. Eduardo Faleiro]

tee has not considered. I intervened only for this purpose. I am very much concerned with the curtailment of the rights of the Members to free speech, within the Rules. That is my only concern. I have examples of orderly and effective debate. I can give you today the example of amendments which were given to the Business Advisory Committee's Report that I personally suggested on items which were entirely outside the Report. The practice which we follow is this. The Members suggest and the Minister tells us as to what are the items to be taken up next week or thereafter. The Members then say that we have got other items which are of great concern to us and they much also be discussed in the House. Therefore, this is the right of the Members to highlight certain points. This right is being taken away now. We should not do this. If we do this, then we may witness all sorts of troubles. Such troubles may arise due to undue curtailment of the right of free speech of the representatives of the people.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is nothing to do with free speech.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI A.K. ROY: I want to add further to it. I proposed two fundamental items—one was the right to work and another was labour participation in management for which this National Front Government is committed. They wanted to bring the Bill in this Session itself. Why have they omitted it? I propose that those amendments may be included.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have made it clear. I have gone through your amendments. Your amendments are before me.

SHRI A.K. ROY: Mr. Chairman, you also know that in order to confuse the House, often people refer to the rulings and deliberations of Kaul and Shakhder. Somehow or the other, I find they are also in support of us.

On page 663, it says:

"...The Motion that the House agrees with the report of the Committee is normally adopted by the House unanimously."

Here, you are correct, Sir; but then it says:

"It is, however, open to members to suggest variations in the time recommended in respect of the various items of business or to modifications....."

"or to suggest modifications"—you must note.

"...to any other recommendation of the Committee by tabling suitable amendments to the motion. An amendment can also be moved that the report be referred back to the Committee either without limitation or with reference to a particular matter..."

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have understood your point.

SHRI A.K. ROY: In accordance with this "a particular matter", I have suggested that the Right to work and the Workers' Participation in Management should be included. That was my amendment. Kindly also educate me, Sir, on how and on what grounds you are rejecting it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will educate you. Now Mr. Thomas.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: For a considered view, please take it to the Rules Committee.

MR. CHAIRMAN: With the existing rules, I will give you the ruling.

SHRI P.C. THOMAS (Muvattupuzha): Rule 290, as it has been read, has to be given effect to, because some of the parties here—I can quote my own case—do not have representation in the business Advisory Committee. We do not know what exactly is transpiring there. There is absolutely no possibility for us to come to have a knowl-



edge of what is being discussed there. We do not get a chance to suggest, or to make suggestions there. So, the only forum where we can suggest matters of importance which, we feel, are important is this forum i.e. before this House; and the only rule for that, is rule 290. So, I pray that rule be given effect to.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora): My suggestion is that at least as per rule 290, you allow us to make our submissions. Then the Minister can say whether he will place them before BAC. It will be for BAC to consider those suggestions.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Rawat, I appreciate your point. I do not mind even if the rules are amended; but I can give a ruling on the basis of what is there today.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Rule 290 helps the Members.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: It is a curtailment of the rights of the Members.

SHRI A.K. ROY: Where has the rule been amended? Tell us how.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please resume your seat; don't go too far.

PROF. P. J. KURIEN: I am first reacting on this point. In the 7th and 8th Lok Sabha, I was a Member; and it was the practice that for the BAC's report, amendments were suggested by Members. It was the practice. That practice should not be discontinued.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have not raised any new point. Now Mr. Banatwalla. I do not want any repetition of the points.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani): I would concede that there was an earlier decision of the Speaker to the effect that when this report is presented, there may not be submissions by the Members with respect to the business to be taken up. However, that is totally different from amendments to the Motion which the hon. Minister moves. The Motion says that the BAC's

report is to be adopted. When this Motion is before the House, the House has every right to give notice of necessary amendments to the Motion. That is the general right also, and the right protected by rule 290. And there can be no curtailment of such a right, unless and until the rules are either suspended or amended; and no such thing has taken place.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Panskura): As far as the rule is concerned, doubtless the rule provides for Members suggesting amendments. With regard to this, there are two things which I would like to submit for your consideration. As far as the 8th Lok Sabha is concerned, at its tail-end my friends would remember it—the unrestricted right was curtailed. Members could give notice; but then, ten would be taken out of them through ballot. But those notices had to be given before 10 o'clock, as it is with all the notices. Therefore, while defending the rule and also standing for the rule, my observation says that all such notices should have been received before 10 o'clock.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI A.K. ROY: I gave it before 10 o'clock. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: You kindly allow the members to move them. *(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Many members have referred to Rule 290. But the main rule is 288, which is a relevant rule. It contains the functions of the Business Advisory Committee. It reads as follows:

"It shall be the function of the Committee to recommend the time that should be allocated for the discussion of the stage or stages of such Government Bills and other business as the Speaker, in consultation with the Leader of the House, may direct for being referred to the Committee."

So, the function of the Committee is only to decide the time and nothing else. It is for

the Government to decide which business is to be taken before the House.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have heard you enough. Do not teach me now. Please resume your seats.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: It is curtailment of the rights of the members. I protest against it.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: We protest against it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will give the ruling. Of course, the rule is very clear. I have read the rule. The rule is very clear. What is the function of the BAC is very clear from the rule.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: We protest against your ruling. *(Interruptions)* It is not a proper rule.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have to follow the rule and the practice of this House. There is absolutely no use in making this noise.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: I can give you today within one hour the instances where amendments were allowed to the BAC Report and have been allowed. I can give you within one hour the amendments which have been allowed. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: We protest against it. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: There are instances where they have been allowed. *(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please resume your

seat. On the 4th May, 1973, Dr. G.S. Dhillon, the then Speaker, gave the following ruling:—

"On 4 May, 1973 when a Member (Shri Madhu Limaye) gave notice of a substitute motion to the motion regarding adoption of 29th Report (5th LS) seeking to include 3 Short Duration Discussions in the Report for being taken up during the next week,..."

*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: How can you say that there is no ruling?

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: You take your own time. There is no hurry. *(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please resume your seat. There is no use in making this noise. You please hear me, Mr. Rawat.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Why do you jumps to a conclusion before I read the entire thing.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: You give it tomorrow in the dignity of Parliament.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Faleiro, don't go too far; that is too so much. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI A CHARLES (Trivandrum): It is very unfortunate. Don't curtail the rights of the hon. Member unnecessarily. *(Interruptions)*

SHRIA. K. ROY: It is in time. Everything is in correct spirit. *(Interruptions)* Kindly do not misguide the hon. Members.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The amendment of Mr. A.K. Roy is for the inclusion of a new item.

16.00 hrs.

That is it. On this there is ruling. Let me complete it.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: I myself have done it hundreds of times.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The ruling says:

"... the notice was disallowed by the Speaker and Member informed. When Member sought to raise the matter in the House, the Speaker ruled that amendment could be moved to change allocation of time recommended by Committee but new items of business could not be added by amendments, and that suggestions for adding new items could be made when the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs made statement re. Business for the following week."

That means the next following week.

Then Dr. Bal Ram Jakhar ruled:

"On 17 December 1981 when motion re. adoption of the 24th report of the BAC was moved, Shri Chandrajit Yadav wanted to move an amendment. Speaker did not allow and observed that BAC at its sitting held on 10 December 1981 recommended that in accordance with well-established convention, amendment could be moved to a BAC report to change allocation of time recommended by committee but new items of business could not be added through amendments."

Then Shri Mavalankar Ruled:

"I have already stated that every Member has a right to make comments on the recommendations of the Business Advisory Committee but there are ways of exercising the right. I am just throwing a suggestion; if any Member feels dissatisfied over the allocation of time by the Business

Advisory Committee, the better course, to my mind, would be not to table an amendment to the motion but to represent the matter to the leader of his own party who was there in the Business Advisory Committee. He could then explain to him the reasons as to why a particular time was fixed up, and the matter is always open for discussion. I, therefore, advisedly said that even in this House when some time was allocated and it was felt that some more time necessary, the result of the adoption of this motion being that it becomes the allocation order of the House, it becomes necessary to take the sense of the House and the House can revise its view of the situation as it arises from time to time. That is the proper remedy, and not the moving of amendments."

These are the rulings. So, I am sorry. The rules are very clear and the decisions are also very clear.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Let us discuss it in the Rules Committee.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You can take it up in the Rules Committee.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN (Mavelikara): I have to say something on this. The BAC conferred the matter and certain decisions were taken. In those decisions there is a decision about the extension of the House also. But it is with a certain understanding, arrived at in the meeting.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is normally done.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: This is a special situation. I thank you, Sir. There is a certain understanding on this matter and I would like to make it clear that we support the extension believing that, that understanding stands and the Treasury Benches will certainly uphold that understanding.

SHRI VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA (Delhi Sadar): What is the understanding?

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Secondly, there

[Sh. P.J. Kurien]

was a motion,—I would like to go on record—a move from this side for placing the papers about the Airbus A-320 deal on the Table. It was motion under Rule 184. There are only three or four days of the sitting of the House. I would like to mention it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are free to take it up in the Business Advisory Committee.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: I would like to mention that since a discussion was not considered necessary it was not included. But I would request the Government that those papers should be laid on the Table of the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

“That this House do agree with the Twelfth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 23rd May, 1990.”

*The Motion was adopted*

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have a submission to make. In the Business Advisory Committee's Report, it has been mentioned that the Discussion under Rule 193 on the statement made by the Minister of Home Affairs regarding the Kashmir matter will be concluded by 4 p.m. and it was the understanding that the House would sit up to 8 p.m. to complete the four Bills between 4 p.m. and 8 p.m. That was the understanding. The time was allotted accordingly. (*Interruptions*) It was agreed accordingly yesterday. If your leaders agree and if you do not agree, then there is no need for the Business Advisory Committee. (*Interruptions*) Sir, during the last two or three days, none of the Government business has been taken up; not a single Bill has been discussed. Therefore, I request that at least one or two Bills be taken up before the Discussion under Rule 193 starts. (*Interruptions*) Alright, you fix the time

for the Discussion under Rule 193. How much time will you allot? When will we take up the Bill? How long will we sit?

MR. CHAIRMAN: You can raise it after Matters under Rule 377.

When the Discussion under Rule 193 is taken up, you can raise it.

Now, Matters under Rule 377.

16.08 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

[*English*]

- (I) **Need to bring Visakhapatnam, Vizianagaram and Srikakulam districts under South Central Railway Division, Hyderabad**

SHRIMATI UMA GAJAPATHI RAJU (Visakhapatnam): The districts of Visakhapatnam, Vizianagaram and Srikakulam (Andhra Pradesh) come under the South-Eastern Railway Division. With the result) the residents of these districts are compelled to go to Bhubaneswar (Orissa) for their interview and recruitment formalities in the Railways, as the Board headquarters is located there. There is a long standing demand from the people of these districts to attach these districts to the South Central Railway Division, instead, whose headquarters is at Hyderabad in Andhra Pradesh. This will streamline railway functioning and benefit the residents of area as well. The Government may please look into the Matter.

[*Translation*]

- (II) **Need to declare Dharchula and Munsiari areas in district Pithoragarh of Uttar Pradesh as Tribal areas**

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I want to raise the following

matter under rule 377:

Dharchula and Munsiri development blocks of Pithoragarh district and Joshimath and Tauns areas in Uttar Pradesh are inhabited by tribals. The other tribes inhabiting in these areas have not been recognized as tribes although they are economically, educationally and socially backward. Their family status, cultural and social conditions are also alike. The Anwal tribes living in this area are tribal people in all respects, but inadvertently they have not been recognized as tribes.

Due to discrimination in these border areas, there is resentment among the people. A demand for declaring these areas as a tribal area (Scheduled area) is outstanding for a long time. A request has also been made by U.P. Government in this regard.

Therefore, my submission is that the Government of India should declare these areas as tribal areas (Schedule areas).

[English]

**(iii) Need to look into the Grievances of College/university employees in the country**

SHRI BHABANI SHANKAR HOTA (Sambalpur): About one lakh employees of the Universities in the country are demanding uniform pay-scales and service condition, adequate housing, representation of the employees in the University bodies such as Senate and Syndicate, regularisation of services of casual employees, triple retirement benefits of pension, gratuity and contributory provident fund and democratisation of University etc. for the last so many years.

There is widespread discontentment amongst university teachers and other employees in almost-all the universities in the country. In spite of Supreme Court judgment of 21 February, 1978, the right to form trade unions has not been made available to these employees and they are deprived of their constitutional right.

The University Grants Commission which prescribed pay—scales for the teachers of all the Universities in the country, refuses to consider the cases of the non-teaching employees.

I demand that the Central Government must take immediate steps to settle the just and genuine demands of the employees and prescribe uniform pay-scales as stated above.

[Translation]

**(iv) Need to connect Karoli with Dholpur and Gangapur in Rajasthan by rail for its Industrial development**

DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA (Sawai Madhopur): The issue relating to linking of Karoli area of Rajasthan by railway line has been raised many a time. The entire area is very backward as it consists of rough terrain and ravines and is infested with dacoits. If this area is linked with Dhaulpur and Gangapur through a broad gauge railway line, a link with Central railway and Western Railway will be established which will greatly benefit the Government besides providing facilities to 5-6 lakh people residing in 1500 sq. miles of area of Karoli, Sawai Madhopur, Dausa, Jaipur and Dhaulpur. This will also provide relief from dacoit menace in the ravines of Karoli and Dhaulpur areas.

16.12 hrs.

[DR. THAMBI DURAI *in the Chair*]

Mines of red and white stone (Slabs) are in abundance in this area and these slabs are even exported. The buildings having historical importance such as forts at Agra, Delhi Sikri and Rashtrapati Bhawan and Parliament House have been constructed by using these stones. The stone industry will be benefited if rail line link is provided. This will also help in tackling problems like unemployment, starvation and illegal mining and would also fetch royalty worth crores of rupees to the Government. Besides stone, iron,

[Dr. Kirodi Lal Meena]

copper and Panna mines are also there in Karoli area. High grade lime stone which is used for making cement is also found there in abundance. This will promote growth of industry to a great extent. The trade of beetle and Tendu leaves which are found there will also increase. Places like Timangarh and Kailadevi which are of historical importance and have scenic beauty can be made accessible for the tourists.

In 1956 the then Railway Minister Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri had given an assurance to complete this project during the Second Five Year Plan. Keeping in view the fully favourable conditions and also with a view to facilitate development of backward and rural areas, I demand that Karoli should be linked with Dhaulpur and Gangapur by railway line so that while solving many problems connected with this area, industrial development could also take place in a big way. Therefore, in the interest of the Government as well as in the public interest, it is absolutely essential to link Karoli with a railway line.

[English]

- (v) **Need to review the decision of ECL to close down six mines in West Bengal**

SHRI HARADHAN ROY (Asansol): A grave situation has arisen because of the decision of ECL, a subsidiary of CIL, to close down six mines in West Bengal, by transferring workmen to other mines and ignoring the strong protest from Central Trade Union. Since 1987, ECL has already closed down 9 mines in this fashion. This action of the ECL will not only deprive the nation thousand million tonnes of its valuable rich coal reserve worth thousands of crores of rupees but at the same time, large scale gas, fire and subsidence will affect the lives and property in this area as safety measures or sand stowing in a scientific method has been fully neglected. In Raniganj coal belt nearly 100 villages/towns have been declared

unsafe due to the slaughter and unscientific mining operations.

I would request the Minister to intervene in the matter and advise the ECL not to pursue the proposal in the interest of the nation.

[Translation]

- (vi) **Need to provide financial assistance to Bihar for the development of Bhojpur district under Sidhartha Development Scheme**

SHRI TEJ NARAIN SINGH (Buxar): Mr. Chairman, Sir, Bhojpur district is backward so far as economic development is concerned. Under the Siddharth Development Scheme of the Central Government it was proposed to develop only 10 out of the 19 blocks of Bhojpur district, but the condition of all the blocks is still pathetic.

Therefore, I request the Government to provide adequate funds to the State Government under the Siddharth Development Scheme to facilitate all round development of all the blocks of Bhojpur district.

[English]

- (vii) **Need to settle claims of refugees settled in various parts of J.K.**

SHRI JANAK RAJ GUPTA (Jammu): A large number of refugees from Pak occupied areas of J&K State migrated during the wars of 1947, 1965 and 1971 and settled in the districts of Jammu, Rajouri, Poonch, Udhampur, Kathna and Doda, but their claims have not been settled so far. The Government promised to pay a sum of rupees twenty five thousand to each family as a lumpsum to settle their claims but so far, no money has been paid to them. The petition Committee of the Parliament after studying their problem, have also recommended for the settlement of their problems.

I would like to urge upon the Government to provide additional funds to State Government to settle their claims to pay them Rs.12500 as grant-in-aid and Rs. 12500 as interest free loan as agreed by the Government.

[*Translation* ]

**(viii) Need to include construction of proposed Auranga And Kanhar reservoirs in Bihar during the current plan**

SHRI JORAWAR RAM (Palamau): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the Minister of Water Resources Minister of towards Palamau district of Bihar. In Palamau district irrigation facility is available only for 84,000 acres of agricultural land out of a total of 10.31 lakh acres, but assured irrigation is available for 67,000 acres only. When the construction of the Koyel water reservoir was started in 1970, the representatives of this district protested with one voice saying that the said reservoir would be helpful for the irrigation of barely 40,000 acres of land and its special benefits would be available to Aurangabad and Gaya districts. At that time the then Bihar Government gave the assurance that 1,61,000 and 1,46,000 acres of land respectively will be irrigated with the waters of Auranga and Kanhar water reservoir schemes and the Kanhar reservoir will provide 400 megawatt of electricity which would be a creditable achievement for India. But the Bihar Government has stopped work on the above mentioned projects. The then Bihar Government in 1977 had sanctioned Rs. 450 crores for these projects but the amount was spent on other heads.

It may be mentioned that the approval of the Planning Commission and the Ministry of Forest and Environment has been received and administrative approval to the tune of Rs. 125 crores has been given. Therefore, immediate action should be initiated to commence work on the said projects in the 1990-91 plan and the Auranga Amanat and Kanhar reservoir projects should be in-

cluded in the 1990-91 plan.

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, we are taking next item Discussion under Rule 193. The time allotted is 2 hours. Today we are going to sit upto 8 O'clock. Just now, we have adopted the Twelfth Report of the Business Advisory committee. It says that since the Bills are to be passed on 24 May, 1990, the House may sit upto 8 p.m. on 24th May, 1990.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE (Dum Dum): Sir, May I draw your attention to this Business Advisory Committee Report which you have adopted few minutes ago? It states very clearly in its paragraph:

"The Committee also recommend that discussion under Rule 193 on the statement made by the Minister of Home Affairs on 22nd May, 1990 regarding murder of Maulvi Md. Farooq in Srinagar may be taken up immediately after disposal of Calling Attention on Thursday, the 24th May, 1990 and concluded by 4.00 P.M. on that day."

We have passed this Resolution. Now we have to take a decision whether we are going to dispose of the four Bills today because we have to advise our speakers also. If this continues till tomorrow, then they are not being taken up either today or tomorrow... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani): The BAC Report has become infructuous, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I can understand what you are pointing out. You are talking about the time factor.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: Sir, let me suggest the via media, which is that let the discussion under rule 193 be

[Sh. Nirmal kanti Chatterjee]

taken up. Let it be initiated and then let us take up the Bills.

MR. CHAIRMAN: If you decide that, I have no objection. The House has to decide that.

SHRI A. CHARLES (Trivandrum): Sir, discussion under rule 193 should be finished first. There is no point in postponing it.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: The Government has to get these Bills passed. These Bills cannot be left out.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Chatterjee, I want to make one point. Even though we have adopted this Resolution, as you are telling, this had to be taken up immediately after the Calling Attention and had to be over by four o'clock. But the Calling Attention itself was over only by that time. The time allotted to the discussion under rule 193 is always two hours. Therefore, you have to decide now.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: I say, Sir, you take up discussion under rule 193. Like the other discussions under rule 193 which are being adjourned from day to day, this has also to be adjourned till these Bills are passed.

SHRI RAM NAIK (Bombay North): Sir, we are in a fix. For the Bills which are to be passed, we have allotted four hours. Now it is already more than four p.m. and we have decided to work up to 8 o'clock. So, if we take up the Bills now, they can be completed. But if we continue with the discussion under rule 193, then the Bills will not be completed.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN ((Mavelikara): Mr. Chairman, Sir, according to the List of Business, the discussion on Kashmir has priority. Not only because of that, the Kashmir issue is of very high priority. Yesterday the entire House, both sides, wanted a discussion even yesterday itself and then only the Speaker ruled that it will be decided in the BAC, and

the BAC, after due consideration, has decided that this will be discussed immediately after the Calling Attention. With regard to Government Bills, You know our cooperation is offered. You want the Bills to be passed and those Bills can be passed. Nobody is disputing that. But the importance of Kashmir issue and the discussion on that can, in no way, be belittled. So, I strongly feel that we take up the discussion on Kashmir and finish it today. After that we can proceed with the Government Business... (Interruptions) You have got four days. Why do you worry?... (Interruptions)

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SATYA PAL MALIK): There is not much difference in our approach. What upsets our scheme of things is that we remember only a part of what we decide in the Business Advisory Committee and tend to forget the rest. As a via media, I suggest that a discussion on the important issue of Kashmir may be started rightaway and let Shri Soz initiate it with his speech followed by one or two more members. (Interruptions) Leave it. Let us listen to the discussion on Kashmir for an hour till 5.30 p.m. Reply may be given tomorrow and after that we may pass the Bill. First you agree for something and then all of sudden you change it, that is the problem. (Interruptions)

[English]

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: What is the importance for those Bills? We cannot have both these things. (Interruptions)

SHRI SATYA PAL MALIK: This is not good. You agree for something in the B.A.C. and then when you come to the House, you say something else.

[Translation]

No Government business has been trans-



acted since 4.00 p.m. We agree to each and every proposal. You agree to every discussion. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM (SALEM): Sir, it is most unfortunate that the Government is taking this stand and trying to evade the major discussions. Let me make this clear here that both the BAC and this House had agreed to extend the sitting of this House. There is nothing so urgent about these Bills that they should be passed to-night itself. If the sitting of the House is not extended, then I can understand the importance of the Bills. Now the time of the House is extended and we have agreed to pass these bills after appropriate discussion and proper amendments if necessary. But as at the moment, let us be very clear about the discussion on the Kashmir issue. I insist that the highest priority should be given to this. There should be proper discussion on this.

SHRI SATYA PAL MALIK: Sir, the Members of the B.A.C. agreed for something and here they say something else.

[*Translation*]

Never such a thing has happened in the Business Advisory Committee (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: In the B.A.C. it was agreed that two hours will be available for discussion on this issue under 193 and thereafter we can pass the Bills listed in today's agenda. We can even keep sitting upto 8 O'clock or so, pass the Bills. But unfortunately much of the time was not available because the Calling Attention itself continued up to 4 O'clock. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SATYA PAL MALIK: You should have told us very clearly at that time.

[*Translation*]

What is there to extend the House now. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Generally, what used to happen is when the House takes up discussion under Rule 193, it will go beyond two hours or three hours or even four hours. That is usually happening. But if all of you cooperate and try; to be very brief, we can complete this issue.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SATYA PAL MALIK: It is really painful.

[*Translation*]

We had agreed for everything, even for 193 and time was allotted accordingly. We have always agreed to what the hon. Members wanted.

[*English*]

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: Sir, I would like to know what is the Government stand on this issue?

MR. CHAIRMAN: I can understand the feeling of the Government as well as most of the Members in this House. They want to pass these bills as also discuss the Kashmir issue under Rule 193. So, you can discuss the issue under rule 193 today and then you can pass these Bills also even if the House has to sit till 9 O'clock or 10 O'clock.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: No, no.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): Sir, we have accepted every discussion under Rule 193 and accommodated them and unanimous decisions were taken. My only appeal to the House is that there are three important Bills, in the sense that the Gold (Control) Repeal Bill is to be passed. It is only two-line Bill. If it is taken immediately, whatever provisions are there they can be implemented and harassment of the small goldsmiths can be stopped immediately. If it is postponed by one day, that is tomorrow, then tomorrow is

[Prof. Madhu Dandavate]

Friday when Private Members Bills will have to be taken up and as a result of that, it will be rotating for days together. And as a result of that, harassment is caused. Therefore, I appeal to you that you may carry on discussion under Rule 193 for one hour. After that, the Bills can be taken up and then, again you can take up discussion under Rule 193. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI P.CHIDAMBARAM (Sivaganga): It is an attempt to derail this debate. We would like you to start discussion on Kashmir and finish it today. (*Interruptions*)

DR. BIPLAB DASGUPTA (Calcutta South): Sir, then what happens to the other discussion under Rule 193? (*Interruptions*) Sir, I was trying to make a point. I cannot really understand what they want. They want the discussion on Kashmir to take place. We are also very much interested in the discussion on Kashmir. On that there is no disagreement. But the question is, a large amount of legislative work has not been done and a number of other items are also outstanding. So, the request from this side of the House is this. Let us start with Kashmir with the undertaking that as far as those Bills are concerned, they will be passed without any discussion. Let them agree to pass them without any discussion, let them show their sincerity. (*Interruptions*) It is clear that they are not interested in Kashmir. They have no sympathy for Kashmir. They are interested only in blocking the proceedings of the House. This is what they have been doing over the last few days. So, I am requesting that we should discuss Kashmir for one hour and after one hour we pass the Bills without any discussion, and then come back to Kashmir again. (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: If all of you speak like this, what is this? Without my permission, don't talk like this.

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: We extended the House to facilitate Government business. (*Interruptions*) And we want

to take it clear that let the discussion under Rule 193 go on now. Thereafter, if there is time, they can take up Bills today; if not, tomorrow definitely we ensure that the Bills are passed. Why should they be so allergic to it? (*Interruptions*)

DR. BIPLAB DASGUPTA: Let us start with Kashmir. And after one hour we pass the Bills and then come back to discussion on Kashmir again.

SHRI SATYA PAL MALIK: We are for this. This is the consensus and if need be, Sir, you take the consensus of the House.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: Sir, you proceed. Then we will see. (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Whatever is said, instead of debating on this procedure, let us start this debate. After one hour, whatever you feel you can decide. In the mean time I request the Government Whip and also other leaders to come together and decide. Now, if you start opening this debate, it will take a long time to decide on the procedure. Therefore, I request you to start discussion on Kashmir first. After one hour, you decide whatever you want.

[*Translation*]

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA (Mandsaur): Mr. Speaker Sir, let there be a discussion on Kashmir for an hour right now and the hon. Minister may reply to it some other day. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: After one hour you decide.

DR. BIPLAB DASGUPTA: Sir, you start with Kashmir. Let them have no more excuses.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Dr. Chinta Mohan-absent. So, Shri Santosh Mohan Dev may initiate the debate under Rule 193.

16.35 hrs.

## DISCUSSION UNDER RULE 193

### **Assassination of Maulvi Md. Farooq Mirwaiz of Kashmir, in Srinagar on 21st May, 1990**

SHRISONTOSH MOHANDEV (Tripura West): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to participate in the discussion under rule 193 on the statement made by the hon. Home Minister. I am participating in it with a deep sense of regret and sorrow today which is initiated mainly for the death of Mr. Maulvi Farooq, one of the most popular religious leaders of Kashmir and for the whole country.

Sir, at one time, Kashmir was known to be a Heaven in this earth. But, today unfortunately because of the inefficiency of this National Front Government, it has become a hell in this earth. Time and again, here in this House, we have discussed about the Kashmir situation. Few days back, the Vice-Chancellor of the Kashmir University was killed and one of the officers of the Central Government Public Undertaking Mr. Khera was also killed. We had seen the whole nation feeling deep sorrow about it; not only that, the Parliament also joined with the whole nation on that issue. Today, in this House, while we are discussing this issue, at the very outset, I must make one point abundantly clear to Mr. Vijay Kumar Malhotra. The other day, he raised a question regarding the policy of the Congress-I on terrorists. We feel proud to say that we, as Congress party, when we were in power at the Centre, we had never compromised with terrorists. We had made it sure that terrorists who were against the interests of our country were dealt with severely by the administration. We made it clear that unless they shun the path of violence and unless they owe their allegiance to the Constitution, we would never enter into any dialogue with terrorists. Our approach was proved to be correct in Nagaland, our approach was proved to be correct in Mizoram and our approach was proved to be correct in Tripura also. Mr. Bijoy

Rankel had come into the mainstream of the country. So is Mr. Laldenga. We had established constitutional Governments in Nagaland and Manipur. So, there should not be any doubt in your minds. We are firm on our view that the terrorists and militants must be tackled very firmly by the Government, who ever might be in the Centre or in the State. But unfortunately, the present Governor Mr. Jagmohan has become a symbol of repression in Jammu and Kashmir. We had told about it in the initial stage itself. At that time, many political parties did not agree with us. Today, though it is late, the CPI (M), CPI and a part of the Janata Dal leaders have realised that we have nothing against Mr. Jagmohan personally. Mr. Jagmohan personally is not a factor to us, but his actions as the Governor is definitely an issue before the country today. Mr. Jagmohan landed in Kashmir on 19th January, 1990. He did not land in Srinagar; he landed in Jammu. There, the BJP and their supporters gave him a heroic welcome; there is nothing wrong in it. But on that very night, Mr. Jagmohan started repression in Kashmir; house after house was raided. Not only that; we have heard from the All party Group leaders who went to Kashmir and the senior leaders of the Kashmiri people, that the people told that their houses were raided in midnight to the embarrassment of the ladies. I do not want to go into the details of it. But that was not the end of Mr. Jagmohan's reign of terror. One after the other, incidents are happening. In each incident, we are seeing that Mr. Jagmohan has started a reign of terror and repression. He says he wants to find out the terrorists. We also want him to find out the terrorists and take them into custody. If they counter the operations of the security forces, then we also want our para-military forces and local police to take action against them. But in the name of combing operation, how can you go to each and every house and try to say that each Kashmiri is a pro-Pakistani? In your attitude, in the district administration and at the State administration, you give a sense of your thinking that you do not trust the Kashmiris DIGs and IGP rank in district administration or police organisation. That sends a wrong signal to the people of Kashmir.

[Sh. Sontosh Mohan Dev]

Let us not forget the incident that has happened there which we are discussing today. The death of Maulvi Farooq was a slur on the administration of the Central Government I regard to Kashmir. The Prime Minister intervened yesterday and he also said, it is the basic responsibility of the Government to safeguard its citizens, not to speak of Moulvi Farooq. Was it not known to the Government in Kashmir that he was in the top in the hit list of the terrorists? He did not ask for security guard. It is accepted. I also had the opportunity to work in the Home Ministry. In cases of such nature, we used to keep surveillance by sending plain-clothes policemen in the areas to see that such persons do not become the target of terrorists at all. The hon. Home Minister in his statement said that the Mali was on duty. He was asked by three Kashmiri boys and he verified from Mr. Farooq whether Mr. Farooq had given any appointment. He said, "Yes". Then, the three boys went inside. Then, the Mali heard some gun shots. He went inside and wanted to capture one of them. Then, in your statement, you have said, he had been shifted to the hospital. When you will answer, please clarify these points. When did the police arrive at the scene? How far was the police Ricket from the residence of Moulvi Farooq; whether intelligence or the local police took cognizance of the presence of Mr. Farooq at his residence; whether the police was doing its job. You are trying to shadow your Cabinet Minister, Mr. George Fernandes. It is not my statement. Mr. George Fernandes has told it to the Prime Minister. We have heard and read it in newspapers. Whenever he visits there, he is being shadowed by the Intelligence of the Kashmir and the Central Government. It is not only that, it is also alleged by Mr. George Fernandes like this. He wanted to talk to a man to bring him to the national mainstream. These committee members go and visit different places. The next day, your Intelligence people go and ask those people, "What discussion you had with these representatives?" Why do you do so? You are a Cabinet Minister. He is your colleague. You have got the Prime

Minister. Can't you discuss with each other? Why did you ask your Intelligence Department to come and report to you as to what had been discussed with Mr. George Fernandes, and his committee members and the people in Kashmir?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS  
(SHRIMUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED): Who told you?

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: I told you, "I am reading it in the newspapers. You deny it. I am happy. When your turn will come, you deny it. It should be denied, if it is not a fact. You are most welcome to deny it. But denying, denying and denying, you are denying the country of Kashmir! Kashmir has gone to such a stage that the people of Kashmir now feel that they are *persona non grata* in this country. When Sheikh Abdullah was there, when Mr. Farooq Abdullah was there, when you were there in Kashmir politics, do you mean to say, by and large the Kashmiri people were against India? No. It is a microscopic number of people who were pro-Pakistan and against India.

Now, your Governor is there. What has he done? A mourning procession was being taken out and he declared curfew. In your statement, in the statement of the Prime Minister, you did not mention that the curfew was there. What was the necessity of imposing curfew when three lakh people had come on the street to pay their respect to the departed soul of Moulvi Farooq who sacrificed his life for the cause of the country. He never supported the terrorists. He had some hard options with him. He was fighting for the people of Kashmir. There was nothing wrong. There are many leaders; for example, Mr. Bhukari has got certain views which many of us do not support. That does not mean that he is anti-national. We may not support some of his actions but he is also a religious leader. A nationalist stature of Mr. Moulvi Farooq had been killed. He was taken to the hospital. From the hospital, his dead body was taken by the crowd. How good Mr. Jagmohan is as an administrator—I would like to ask my friends from BJP who support

him at any time, anything comes about Mr. Jagmohan.

SHRI RAM NAIK (Bombay North): I am on a point of order.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is your point of order?

SHRI RAM NAIK: *My point of order is that the Governor cannot be criticised, cannot be named, unless there is a substantive motion before the House. Already you know that when the discussion on Nagaland came, the Hon. Speaker at that time suggested that a substantive motion must be brought against the Governor. The substantive motion came against the Governor and then we started discussing about Nagaland issue and also the action of the Governor. Here also, he alleging certain things against the Governor and I raise the point of order that this is against the rules of the House and that the Governor cannot be criticised without a substantive motion.*

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: I fully appreciate the worry and the agony of the hon. Member and his party about the gentleman I name. My purpose is served. Now I will say Mr. X. That will serve the purpose. I do not name him. I will say Mr. X in Kashmir.

SHRI RAM NAIK: My contention is to be accepted by the Chairman, not by you. If you feel that my contention is right, then naturally I may request you to remove the allegation from the records.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No. I can understand what the hon. Member has said that we cannot discuss the conduct of the Governor. I accept it. At the same time, we have to see *when there is no other Government there which is heading and he is heading, we cannot discuss the conduct of the Governor. I accept it. What you say is correct. Any allegation must not come if the Member is not here. That I accept. At the same time, do not drag on Governor's name here. Try to find out a via media as to how to tackle the situation.*

[*Translation* ]

SHRI KALKA DAS (Karol Bagh): Mr. Chairman, Sir, they made him the Governor there because he was tackling the problem there. They did not want the Kashmir problem to be solved and that is why they are taking it ill. But, in fact, he was appointed as Governor by them and not by the B.J.P.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: You may speak when your turn comes tomorrow.

SHRI KALKA DAS: So are you to order me? (*Interruptions*)

[*English* ]

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: I fully appreciate your agony about Shri Jagmohan. Kindly take your seat.

SHRI RAM NAIK: Who are you to order me?

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Then you don't sit. You stand.

SHRI RAM NAIK: If you say "You sit down," I will say "You sit down."

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: I will sit down. Now the country knows that Governor was posted there for two reasons. The present Home Minister knows Kashmir politics very well. By inducting that Governor, he knows that elected Government will be out from the state because Shri Farooq Abdulla will never run his Government with that particular Governor in the Chair. So, his purpose was served.

The second purpose that was served in *servicing a cause which is here. They wanted somebody to go there so that they can play Hindu card all over the country. So, Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh, the Prime Minister, has pleased both the Home Minister and the B.J.P. Well, that is good. But what next? The next purpose was to see that Kashmir problem is solved. But today in Kashmir, there are three evils that are working. One*

[Sh. Sontosh Mohan Dev]

Administration is headed by Mr. X. One administration is here in the Home Ministry headed by the hon. Home minister and another by Shri George Fernandes and other Members like Shri Saifuddin Choudhury and all that.

I have never heard that a Central Minister and his Committee formed by the Central Cabinet are directed by the Governor not to land there. Even when there was a bad situation, they should have gone and seen the situation there. Not only that. The Home Minister goes; and Minister incharge of Kashmir goes. But they do not go together. They go in different directions. They give their speeches in different ways. One says: "I want to evolve a process by which political process starts in Kashmir." Another says: "Shri Jagmohan is right; he has taken the tough method and that will solve the problem." For a good administrator, you must have a carrot and cane policy. Shri Jagmohan has got the cane method but he has no method of carrot. That is the difficulty with Shri Jagmohan. Shri Jagmohan says to this high power delegation, one member of that delegation is present here, that he has given *Azadi* to Kashmir. What do you mean by *Azadi*? *Azadi* means, people will say that the Government which was installed in 1987, that has thrown back. I understand—I am subject to correction—that one of the CPM Members asked them: what was the extent of rigging? He said: 14 seats were rigged. What is the number of total seats in Kashmir? It is 76 plus two nominated. When the 14 seats have been rigged how can you expel the whole Government. You can not discharge the Government. But you should not have done that. Why have you done it? It is because he has got the special power under the Constitution. And that matter also went to the Law Minister. As far as I know the Advocate-General said that he should have discussed it with the President because the special power is there, subject to the advice of the President of India. He did not do it. Today what has happened in Kashmir? One lakh migrants have come to Delhi. They

have come as refugees. I refuse to call them refugees. Refugees come from other countries. Refugees do not come from one State to the other. They have been migrated from there. Why? Not for the terrorist activities but because of Shri Jagmohan's policy of declaring *Jehad*. These Committee members when they went there, to their greatest pleasure—if I am wrong, please correct me they were very happy to see that not a single house of the Kashmiri pandit has been touched by the Muslims or by any other person. Not only that. They are giving protection to those properties and other things that have been left there. But the Governor has created a situation saying that they have to come out of Kashmir.

Now what is this procession? The statement says, this procession which came out, there was a firing by AK-47 from the crowd. Sir, I have seen AK-47. I was in the Defence Ministry; I was in the Home Ministry. I have visited the remote areas and defence area. I have myself used this AK-47 in other areas. What I want to say is that AK-47 has been used gunning policy. According to the statement which has been laid before this House, only one commandant and ten jawans have been injured. As against that from the police firing by 303 rifle, how many people have been killed? According to the hon. Home Minister, the number is 47. According to the Members belonging to Kashmir and through other sources, the number is more than 100 and 74 who are critically injured are in the hospitals and the number of other injured persons is 400. Mr. Home Minister: Was it necessary to go to that extent of firing? You kindly tell us. I know you personally. I would like to know from you, are you yourself personally satisfied with the act that was done at that particular time on the mourners in Kashmir? What message has it got? After the killing of Maulavi Farooq, the Bush Administration had given a statement saying that there was excess done by the Indian police on the unarmed people in India. We used to deny it. Now we have no ground to deny it. This is an open secret. The whole nation, the whole world knows it that the mourners have been fired. Not only that, The

dead man who has got so many bullets from terrorists, he departed with some bullets from your police force also. He will not pardon you for that. It is a heinous crime according to our religious rites. That man was made to die again as if there was a fear complex, as if that particular gentleman will come back after *Janaza* from his coffin and again take his position. There is a propoganda in Kashmir that he has been killed by the administration. I don't agree to that; it is not possible. But the administration slackness was responsible for his killing; administration cannot kill him.

SHRI YADVENDRA DATT (Jaunpur): If you don't believe in a thing, why repeat it?

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: I am repeating it for your benefit. You know it because everyday you speak to that Governor. His Head office is not in the Ministry; it is the BJP HQs. Which is next to my house!

So today while speaking on this particular subject I would like to say that the Prime Minister himself has admitted that it is a failure of the administration. The Home Minister had deeply regretted what has happened. Regret came from CPM, CPI, Forward Bloc, RSP. I don't know what does BJP think. I strongly demand that Shri Jagmohan must be brought back to Delhi. He cannot remain as the Governor any more. If he remains as the Governor, there will be further alienation of the people of Kashmir from the Indian mainstream.

We want Kashmir to be an integral part of India. We hear that you are taking strong action in the diplomatic world—in the Gulf countries, Arab countries and all that. I have got a Press clipping here where I see OIC is not unknown to this country—OIC has taken a decision against the brutal killing of Maulvi Farooq and the Vice Chancellor of the University. They have said that the Pakistan's claim of repression on the unarmed men in Kashmir, especially against Muslims is correct. I would not say Kashmiris as Muslims; I will not say Kashmiris as Pandits. I will say they are Indian citizens; they are as good as

anyone else of any other caste or religion.

I have visited Kashmir many a time. I do agree there is a section in Kashmir who say that you have come from India. But if you meet the mass, it is not so. Even this Committee the gentleman who is sitting here—I may be incorrect—asked Shri Jagmohan as to what is his information and what is the position in the rural areas. Shri Jagmohan said that in rural areas citizens are much better than the town areas. Shri Saifuddin Chowdhary as a Member of this Committee asked as to why does not he start the political process there. He said he is starting the political process. How? According to him, Congress-I and National Conference have no relevance in Kashmir politics. They are non-entities. He is trying to project a man. Who is that man? His name is Sabir Shaha. What is his bio-data? He was imprisoned and put in jail for terrorist activities from 1982 onwards upto 1989 at least eight times. He has connections with JKLF. He feels that if they come into power and if Sabir Shaha becomes the Chief Minister then only the Kashmir problem will be solved.

Now what happened? The Government of India and the Kashmir Government have declared JKLF as an illegal organisation. Now he cannot come. Now the second question comes.

16.59 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Everyday in this House we hear from our friends from the BJP as to why the migrants from Kashmir—refugees as they call them—are not being given money and medical aid. The assurance comes from the Home Minister that it has been given. They say, it has not been given. I know this is a made-to-each-other contest to give a feeling to the nation that BJP is the only party which is looking after the refugees. Neither to Government of India nor the citizens of Delhi are doing that. This a wrong message. We have also done it and we have raised funds. Each and every MLA has contributed. Not

[Sh. Sontosh Mohan Dev]

only that, the Home Minister himself has said that the Government of India have given relief to these particular people so that succour can reach to them.

The tradition in Kashmir is that they shift the capital for six months from Srinagar to Jammu. What is the expenditure involved? Rs.10 crores. What is the effect? In most of the affected areas the administration is away and they are having a nice time because in the winter months Srinagar Valley is very cold.

17.00 hrs.

This is really a said decision. This time, this should not have been done. It not only costs us Rs. 10 crores, but it deteriorates the process in Srinagar Valley. Sir, the Home Minister is laughing. I am very much happy to see that under any circumstances, he can laugh. But I would like to ask the hon. Home Minister, is it not a fact that a bridegroom party which was going in the bus in your own Constituency was stopped by the BSF? But the CRPF thought that terrorists have captured the bus. So, they opened fire; and in the cross-fire, two BSF men died. Ultimately they could not fire back at the CRPF. Then, the bride was taken out of the vehicle and they have raped. The telegram has been laid on the floor of the other House by one of the hon. Members. But no answer has been given. I would like to know from the Home Minister as to whether this is a fact. If this is a fact, then that gives a reflection as to what CRPF and BSF are doing.

I have seen the Home Minister's very good speech in TV, about seven days back that Pakistan will not be allowed to do anything. But the Prime Minister has said that the whole order is being sealed or will be sealed. It is very good and we appreciate it. But your friend on your right side says that you attack the camps in Pakistan Occupied Kashmir and in Pakistan. It is correct, if you take their advice and do it. You do it. But, by saying something and not doing that, unnec-

essarily gives a handle to Ms. Benazir. Ms. Benazir quotes in her international speeches—I have seen in Video—that how can I believe that India is not unnecessarily taking action against us, because their partner the BJP—one of the clutches of the Government—demands an attach on Pakistan Occupied Kashmir and Pakistan training camps.

Yes, you can laugh, Mr. Home Minister because your purpose is served; but the country's purpose is not served because we do not want Kashmir to be treated as a Muslim-run State. We want to see that Kashmir is an integral part of India.

Friends from BJP demands the abrogation of Article 370. But the Prime Minister says, 'no! May I know from the BJP and their hon. Members as to whether they know that there is an article 371A under the Constitution? Under that Article 371A, Arunachal Pradesh Governor has got special powers. According to that, Nagaland Governor has got special powers. Sikkim Governor has got special powers. They say in their speeches at Boat Club that an Indian cannot go and buy land there. Can you buy land in Meghalaya? Can you buy land in Nagaland You cannot. Even in Delhi, even if you have the money, you cannot buy more than one flat. This is the restriction, while you are dreaming to be the Chief Minister. This is the position in Dehli. These are the things which you should not forget. The basic thing in India is 'unity in diversity'. We have got different castes, different religions, different races, but as one Indian, we have always rose to the occasion. Today the time has come when we should...

[Translation]

SHRI GULAB CHAND KATARIA (Udaipur): This problem has aggravated because of your thinking for the last 40 years.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: By repeating the word 40 years time and again,



everything will be lost. Do not waste another forty years.

[English]

Sir, I would like to conclude by saying that the alienation that has been created in Kashmir is not because of anyone; but it is because of the non-policy of the Central Government of which Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh is the Prime Minister because you have a Home Minister from Kashmir. You do not take him into the Babri Masjid-Ram Janambhoomi Committee. You do not give him the responsibility in the Kashmir issue. You do not want him to involve himself in sensitive issues. But you tell to the people that I have given a Home Minister who is from a minority community. You must prove it. A driver is known by the mud-guards. If he has a good mud-guard, then he is a good driver. If he has a damaged and dampened mud-guard, then he is not. Shri V.P. Singh may be good, but his mud-guards are not. Shri George Fernandes says that I am not allowed to do the work. But Shri Mufti Mohammad Sayeed says that he will listen to the Governor. I say that Governor should listen to you; you should not listen to the Governor. Now, if that be your attitude, then you cannot run the State. I again request that we want to bring Kashmir into the national mainstream, as demanded by CPI (M), CPI as demanded by us, not now, but from the initial stage, that the Administrator there, the Governor there must be called back immediately. If you want to save Kashmir, a policy should be initiated after discussion with all the parties. We can give a message to the people of Kashmir. They are our fellow brothers. We should not give them something which is being done by the present administration. With these words, I thank you for giving me time to speak on Kashmir.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Prof. Saifuddin Soz.

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ (Baramulla): Sir, I never imagined that you would be kind enough to call me now. I was waiting to talk after an hour or so. Thank you very much,

Mr. Chairman, for calling me this early.

There is lot of agony and anguish...

[Translation]

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA (Delhi Sadar): The time allotted for it was upto 5.30 p.m. Will only two speakers speak till then?

[English]

Now this one side and one version will go on. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The time allotted is two hours.

SHRI VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: No, no; you were not here. (*Interruptions*) It was decided that it will end at 5.30. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The time allotted on my chart is two hours.

(*Interruptions*)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SATYA PAL MALIK): What was decided in the Business Advisory Committee, that has been challenged. Now we intend to move that let this discussion be stopped at 5.30 when we will take up the Government Bills. This is the position. (*Interruptions*)

[Translation]

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: It was decided that one speaker from this side will speak followed by one speaker from that side.

[English]

They cannot go on like this.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The time al-

lotted is two hours.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: The House decided it.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: How do I know it?

*[Translation]*

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: The Chairman who was presiding earlier should have made it clear before leaving.

*[English]*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Unless it is otherwise decided, the time allotted for this motion is two hours.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please take your seat. I do not know what is decided by whom.

*[Translation]*

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: It was for him to tell you before he left.

*[English]*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: It is not necessary. The papers tell me that it is two hours and the time allotted to the Congress Party is 41 minutes. The time allotted to your party is 18 minutes and you will speak for 18 minutes.

*[Translation]*

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: It was decided that a speaker each from either side will speak by turn. The allotted time will be over at 5.30 p.m., how then will the other speakers be able to speak? *(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: It is not necessary.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Malhotra, please take your seat. Let me also speak. Every now and then, if you are going to change the time, I am not going to allow the change in time.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You can take it from me. I am not going to allow the change of time because if you have fixed this matter for discussion, you will be allowed to speak. They will be allowed to speak. If you do not want to fix, do not fix it. But every now and then, you cannot just change.

*(Interruptions)*

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: It is not me who decided this. The House decided it.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Don't try to regulate the proceedings sitting there.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: It is not possible.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You cannot just shut out the people.

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: We have not shut... *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You will get the time which is allotted to you. On that ground you cannot ask others not to speak.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You ask for a time to speak; I will give you the time to speak.

PROF. VIJAYKUMAR MALHOTRA: Do not dictate us like this. You are always asking us like that.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You cannot control the House sitting there.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You allow the man who is sitting in the Chair to control.

*[Translation]*

SHRI KALKA DAS (Karol Bagh): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, there is a misunderstanding. He did not mean that. It is for the House to decide how much time is to be allotted for which item.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: There is no question of misunderstanding. You will get the time for speaking if you want to speak. If somebody rises to speak, how is it possible not to permit him. You will get the time.

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: There is an alliance between the Congress and the National Conference. Why have the Members of these parties been allowed to speak one after the other to begin with?

*[English]*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You will get the time. Janata Party will get the time. Congress party will get the time.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please take your seat.

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): With regret I have to tell, whatever is decided in the Business Advisory

Committee is not being strictly adhered to.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN (Mavelikara): By whom? *(Interruptions)*

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): Why do you get up? I did not say anything. Sir, you are also aware that this Discussion under Rule 193 has been accepted by the Government, cutting into the Government's time, on the understanding that it will be concluded by 4 PM and between 4 PM and 8 PM, Legislative Business will be taken up.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: But when was it to start?

SHRI P. UPENDRA: It was not stopped up to 4 PM. At that stage, I rose and submitted that the Legislative Business should be taken up and this discussion can be postponed. But that was not agreed to. Therefore, you have to give your view, Sir. Not a single Bill has been passed so far and so, the Government Business has to get precedence. The whole day has been taken up by Matters under Rule 377, Discussion under Rule 193, Calling Attention, clarifications and so on. If that is so, we need not be here. Let it go on as it is. Kindly fix some arrangement so that Government Business should also be carried out. In addition to Government Business, we can have all other things. But other business should not take precedence over Government Business... *(Interruptions)*... So, my submission is, at 5.30 PM, we should stop this discussion... *(Interruptions)* ... Hear me please. Why do you say 'no, no'? Why are you dictating the whole business? We cannot accept whatever you say. There is a limit to everything. You cannot dictate to the House like that. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI SHIKIHO SÉMA (Nagaland) We will not allow the discussion to be stopped. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI P. UPENDRA: It should be stopped

[Sh. P. Upendra]

at 5.30 PM. Let the vote of the House be taken. I am refusing what they say. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please take your seats. I do appreciate the stand of the Government.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHARY: This matter was raised when the Chairman was in the Chair. It was told that the discussion on Kashmir issue will continue upto 5.30 PM and it will be taken up again. It was also told that Bills will be taken up at 5.30 PM. (*Interruptions*)

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Who said? (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Let him make his submission.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI P. UPENDRA: Sir, I have not completed. You can hear him after my say. We had a discussion in the Speaker's Chamber just now and the main Opposition also represented there. The Speaker has proposed that this discussion will be stopped at 5.30 PM and will be taken up again tomorrow. Bills will be taken up at 5.30 PM and Kashmir discussion will continue tomorrow. So, this is the opinion of the Speaker also. We will be following his decision. I am formally proposing his decision.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED): Before this discussion, the hon. Members wanted to discuss the role of Governor of Nagaland. That discussion is also continuing. Then you came with the Discussion under Rule 193 regarding the role of LTTE in Tamil Nadu. That is also continuing. I donot think that you are serious about any item taken by you. Now, why are you not serious about the discussion on LTTE when you

were wanting it so much?... (*Interruptions*) ... Therefore, Government Business will be taken up at 5.30 PM. And Bills will be introduced and passed. We will not permit to continue your discussion. Hereby, you are blocking the Government Business... (*Interruptions*) ... You cannot deny like that. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI P. UPENDRA: I formally propose that Government Business should start at 5.30 PM. (*Interruptions*)

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Sir, the Home Minister cannot dictate to the House. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED: Your are not serious about any issue at all. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Kurien, please take your seat.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I do agree with the Minister that the Government business should be transacted and I would request the Members to help the Government to transact the business. If it is necessary to sit late, let us sit late; if its is necessary to sit for more time, let us sit for more time, for more days but the Government business should also be transacted. That is one thing.

Secondly, after a discussion has been started on this point, let the Members have their say on this. If we do not want to take up any other item under Rule 193, you decide and we do not take that up. But having started on this, I would not like to shut out any Member on this point.

Thirdly, for closure and all those things, well you can propose it only with the consent of the Speaker, and if he allows, you can do that. But I would request the Government not to take this stand.

I would also request the Members to finish their say within the time. I would further

request the Members to see that the Government business is also transacted. If the Government wants that we stop discussing this issue at 5.30 p.m. and tomorrow you want to take it up, you can take it up. But tomorrow, you shall have to take it up. I would not like any Member to be stopped from taking part in this. BJP will get the time, the Communist Party will get the time, the Congress Party will get the time and they also will get the time. But no closure; I am not allowing that.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: It is not necessary. I have clinched the issue. Do not prolong on this. Let Mr. Soz speak. Mr. Soz, you speak only on this point. If you are off the mark, I would be constrained to remind you that you are off the mark, because others are also there.

*(Interruptions)*

[*Translation*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You should not say like this.

[*English*]

You cannot dictate me from there.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ (Baramulla): Mr Deputy-Speaker, Sir, there is a very deep anguish in my mind and in my heart and I start with Ghalib who addressed unto his ownself a verse:

*"Rakhio Ghalib meri Talakh Navai Ko  
maaf,  
Aaj Kuch Dard mere Dil Mein Sawa Hota  
Hai"*

Ghalib says unto his ownself that if I am bitter today, you forgive me for the agony in my heart is somewhat more today.

Assassination of Mirwaiz Moulvi Mohammad Farooq on 21st of this month is a situation that has filled the hearts, I would

say, of the people of the continent. There were protests at the international level, but as far as Kashmiris are concerned, that assassination and the subsequent misery and killings that took place have filled their cup of misery and agony to the brim. There is a situation of death and destruction in Kashmir and I am pained to see that the Central Government has yet to respond to that situation.

Mirwaiz Moulvi Mohammad Farooq's assassination has raised a question. Our memory is usually short. We must go back. Some people forget and they try to compare the situation when Farook Abdullah was running the administration. There is no comparison, there is no question of that. It was that fateful day of 18th January, when the Central Government took a wrong decision without consulting the Chief Minister rightfully on the appointment of a Governor. Rightfully on the appointment of the Governor, they took a suicidal decision to which may be our Home Minister was a party. Therefore, they saw that duly elected Government out. During that night of 19/20—we have to remember that night, i.e. the night when atrocities of a very unprecedented dimensions started taking shape in Kashmir—people in thousands were taken to mosques and searched under no orders.

Mr. Deputy Speaker has already alerted me that I should not get down to details but some points of time are very important. There was a massacre known as Gaw Kadal where 60 people died. Figures supplied by Governor are wrong. Nobody has taken up this toll of death in Kashmir. So, on the 21st of January it was Gaw Kadal massacre and on the 26th of the same month there was a situation worse than an intifada. A small child made a show of Kangri—a fire pot—and six people open fire. They were going in a jeep and six children standing before a shop got killed. Sir, I compare this situation even worse than an intifada. In Israel a stone can get a person bullet. It can be a bullet for a stone but for a show of Kangri it was a death for six people. We cannot forget the day in the history of Kashmir.

[Pr. Saif-Ud-Din Soz]

Then in the first week of February at Handawara, people in their misery, agony, and anger wanted to burn a panchayat which they should have burnt but in order to save a panchayat ghar 40 people were killed. The 1st of March is remembered as a day when paramilitary forces—and it is on the record, we raised a discussion here—participated and 60 people were killed at Tengpura and Hawal.

SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED: I think Mr. Soz is giving wrong figures (*Interruptions*)

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: I am giving you these figures because I have come prepared. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED: Sir, he should not quote figures without verifying them. I must say that the figures which you are quoting are concocted, they are not real and they are baseless. I must say it with authority: (*Interruptions*) ...The source of this information is terrorists... (*Interruptions*) ...He should not quote these figures. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Soz are you hearing me? As you know, this is a very delicate matter. Anything you are saying, you should say it with responsibility. If they are verified only then you can quote.

(*Interruptions*)

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: Unfortunately, Sir, the Home Minister should wait till I finish. I will prove to him that his statement the other day misled the Prime Minister and may be his ministry misled the Home Minister. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED: Sir, all the figures are concocted.

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: I am ready to prove it. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Let us be very careful.

(*Interruptions*)

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: If the Home Minister has some patience, I will prove that the figures are correct. They are not the figures that have been cooked by Jagmohan and passed to the Home Minister. I will tell you, what I explained to the Press.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Reference to Mr. Jagmohan will not go on record.

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: In March, I had put the figure of killed as 450. The Governor Mr. Jagmohan contradicted that. He wanted me to give the list. I just retorted him by saying that he should take me along. We will go to the people who have lost their young sons and daughters. We will go to their houses. We will go to the hospitals and count the wounded. He has never visited a hospital. How can he say about the wounded and the people who were dead? That was in March.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Soz, you should remember one thing. The conduct of the Governor cannot be discussed in this House without moving a Substantive Motion. Please remember that.

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: It is so kind of you that you had allowed me. I am discussing the situation of death and destruction in Kashmir. For that, through you, I requested the Home Minister that he should have patience, I am discussing the policy of a Governor. I am discussing a situation cutting it very short. On 6th of April—when Mushir-ul-Haq was kidnapped along with his Secretary and Kheraji—he imposed a curfew and the curfew continued for two weeks, i.e. twentyfour hour curfew. I raised the question.

SHRI RAM NAIK (Bombay North) I am on a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: What is your

point of order?

SHRI RAM NAIK: My point of order is this. The subject for discussion is: "to raise a discussion on the statement made by the Minister of Home Affairs in the House on 22nd May, 1990 regarding the assassination of Maulvi Md. Farooq, Mirwaiz of Kashmir, in Srinagar on 21st May, 1990." This is the statement. One can have a little background. But so far, ten minutes have gone in the background only. So, the issue should be discussed. That is what my point of order is.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I uphold the point of order raised by Mr. Naik. I think Mr. Soz will bear this in mind.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ: Hon. Mr. Deputy Speaker, I will bear in mind this instruction.

I was discussing about the curfew imposed on 6th of April. The curfew continued for 15 days. I raised it here also. Because of me, some respite came, otherwise, it was a seventeen day curfew. I raised a question before you. Can you impose, in any part of India, such a curfew for 24 hours? You have yet to conduct a survey and seen that. How many people have died, for want of food, medicines? How many women died, for they could not deliver the children in the hospitals? They could not be taken to the hospitals. So, what is this Government doing on that situation? These people have been enjoying that situation. That curfew became a world record.

[*Translation*]

SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI (Kota): 400 bombs were found in Kota. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: Truth is bitter. It is becoming terribly bitter, particularly for the BJP Members. I do not know why the Home Minister rose to correct me on figures.

Anyway the curfew became a world record. Yet, there will be a day—although neither the Home Minister nor the Prime Minister have come forward to suggest anything—where you have to respond to that situation. But if there is a day when an Inquiry Commission will be instituted—before that Commission, this question will be raised. How could you impose a twentyfour hour curfew on a lakh of people and keep them as hostages, without food, without medicines and without all facilities? Even on the old and on the infirm,.....\*\*.....\*\*... That will remain a shame.

SHRI RAM NAIK: Again I am on a point of order. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI P. UPENDRA: Tomorrow we will take this up again; we will continue tomorrow. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Okay.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani): Sir, how can you interrupt him in his speech? You can do it. (*Interruptions*) only after he finishes his speech. You wait for Mr. Soz to finish.

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: I am on my feet. But if this is your ruling, Sir, I have no objection.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr Soz, do you want to speak tomorrow?

PROF SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: Yes, if you instruct me so. (*Interruptions*) Let me respond to the Chair's orders. (*Interruptions*) Sir, we are not yielding to them. Sir, I have no objection to what you say; I will go by your direction.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr Soz, please conclude your speech within 4 or 5 minutes.

(*Interruptions*)

PROF SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: I will not refer to the atrocities during the curfew now. I will tell you this: On the 4th May, there was a cross-firing in Nava Kadam. And after the militants had fired and they had gone to their hide-outs, the para-military forces opened fire on the innocent people on the roadside, killing four persons. Then they went on a house-to-house search, and they entered a house and killed two women. They fired upon two women. Zala Banu, a law graduate, an HMT employee fell dead. Her mother received injuries on the chest. She fighting her battle for life in the Sora Medical Institute even now. (*Interruptions*) There was cross-firing in my *suba* and Magar Marbah. Again, the same thing happened. Innocent people were killed. (*Interruptions*) The Home Minister was giving me the Governor's figures.

About this cross-firing and the resultant attitude of the para-military forces in opening fire on civilian population, the Television and the Radio, particularly Doordarshan, Delhi and its mouthpiece, and the Governor's mouthpiece in Jammu and Kashmir, were adding insult to the injury. They said four people were killed in cross-firing. There was no death in cross-firing. Eight People died, and twelve wounded. There was a seven-day *bandh* in Srinagar. And this is the list, Mr Home Minister. I released it at a Press Conference. And your Radio and the Governor said four people died in cross-firing. You should take care about the figures you are quoting in Parliament.

Then on 10th May, they fired at Latif Ahmed Khan. He may be a terrorist—or may not be. But I am telling you: he was bleeding. He received a bullet on his arm and on his leg. He was taken to Tara Niwas; and then, he was not taken to the hospital. He bled to death. Is that possible; should it be done under our Constitution, and under our democratic polity? Even for prisoners of war, there is relief. In our Constitution, when you have jailed foreigners for any crime, relief is available. But Latif bled to death; and when an FIR was lodged in the *thana*. CRP appeared and said: 'Write our FIR also, and say there

was cross-firing.' This is what is happening in Srinagar.

Maulana Farooq died on the 21st. I raised a question as to why was he not protected—because there are different opinions. Some people rated him as a liberal.

I raised a question, as the Prime Minister asked about it that day, whose responsibility is this? The police appeared on the scene after two hours. When a procession of innocent mourners was taken out coffins on their shoulders, the Governor tried to impose curfew. How could he impose curfew on a procession of mourners? There were lakhs of people. They tried to do it out of foolish the administration, out of madness, tried to impose it. (*Interruptions*) Then they opened fire. But there was no cross firing. The Home Minister said the other day that only 27 people died. This is absolutely a wrong figure. Merely one hundred people died. If you visit the hospitals, you will come to know about them. Does the Home Minister know about it?

"See friends, it is an issue relating to human beings when one of your person was killed, you had made so much hue and cry. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI KALKA DAS: After all how much time has been given to him.

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Soz, please do not, every time, ask about it. When you were discussing electoral reforms, you were given a lot of time; when you were discussing about prices, you were given a lot of time. When you reply, you will get enough time. But you cannot stop him from speaking.

(*Interruptions*)



[Translation]

PROF. VIJAYKUMAR MALHOTRA: He is speaking for a long time, after all, how much time will be given to him.

[English]

He has already taken about 25 minutes. (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: This is not correct.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Malhotra, you will get as much time as you want.

[Translation]

He represent the Kashmir valley and belongs to Kashmir.

(Interruptions)

[English]

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: I will not exaggerate. My information is from the reliable sources. Somebody told me that more than 300 people were injured in the firing on the 31st. The Home Minister does not know about it. Three doctors broke down because so many legs had to be amputated. This is a statement from a doctor on a telephone. This is a situation. How long will you allow.....\*\*..... (Interruptions) Delhi's stance is very deplorable; Delhi is not taking any notice of it. (Interruptions) It is a double stance. I know that the impulse of Shri VP Singhji is honest, because I have been able to talk to him. But I do not understand how one channel is with the Governor and the other channel is with Mr. George Fernandes. I even publicly said that it would strengthen our hands—we wanted a resolution of the problem—if Mr. George Fernandes resigns, because he cannot carry the Governor with him. Because, his impulses,

his perceptions are not shared there in Kashmir. I want Shri George Fernandes to succeed but his legs are being pulled. I want to understand one thing. (Interruptions)

Sir, they should keep quiet.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You conclude. Whatever you are saying is being recorded.

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: I want to understand whether they have given Kashmir on a patta to that Governor.....\*\*.....

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You cannot discuss the Governor. It has to be through a substantive motion.

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: Delhi has rejected it. I had said that Delhi has not properly responded. There were reports from the Human Rights Organisation, the PUCL and people like Mr. Justice Tharkunde and Mr. Justice Sachhar went there. They produced a report, and in Delhi interested parties rejected those report. A BJP member in Jammu and Kashmir who is very close to the Governor and who is appointed as a *de facto* adviser to the Governor rejected those reports as trash. So, it is a big challenge.

I do not want now to go into the question of alienation. That is not my subject. The alienation of Kashmiris is total. They say that Article 370 is not relevant, because Article 370 has been eroded. I do not want to go into that.

DR. BIPLAB DASGUPTA (Calcutta South): Do not say "total".. You say, "nearly total."

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: But I warn the Centre. That warning you kindly allow me to serve them. That warning is there (Interruptions) Will you please allow me to speak? I can speak tomorrow. What is the hurry?

[Prf. Saif-Ud-Din Soz]

Sir, I had to quote before you an article by Mr. Haneif a very reputed journalist. I had to tell you what the Governor talked to him in private and to some journalists. They encouraged 'corruptionism'. I do not call it communalism because I do not accept an average Hindu to be communal. Shri Jag Mohan is not representing the ethos of India in Jammu and Kashmir. (*Interruptions*) I am telling you merely one thing. As long as that Governor is there, there is no question of a dialogue. There is no question of a political process. But every day is a day of alienation.

So, I raise a question, through you, before the Central Government. What is this Government doing? Why is this Government not instituting a high level commission of inquiry to go into the assassination of Moulvi Farooq and the earlier atrocities by the paramilitary forces? Why is it instituting an inquiry commission manned by a Supreme Court Judge? Why does not the ruling party organise a Parliamentary delegation to go to Kashmir? Why does not Shri V.P. Singh, the Prime Minister go there and apologise to the people of Kashmir? Because, therein lies some solution. Remove that Governor and charge him for genocide.

Finally, since, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, since you will not allow me, I only appeal to the Prime Minister. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRIMATI JAYAWANTINAVINCHANDRA MEHTA (Bombay North East): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am on a Point of Order.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Yes, what is your point of Order?

SHRIMATI JAYAWANTINAVINCHANDRA MEHTA : Mr. Deputy Speaker, the chair had given a ruling before the discussion on Kashmir issue commenced that it will have to be concluded by 5.30 p.m. because

the hon. Minister was to introduce three Bills at 5.30 p.m. It is already 5.45 p.m. but the Bills have not been introduced so far. I think that the ruling given by the chair is not being honoured. Sir, by now the discussion on the Bill would have started. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA (South Delhi): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am on a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: What is it?

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, there is a system to conduct the Business of the House. The party having largest number of members is given an opportunity to speak first, in this case, the Congress then comes the Janata Dal which is at second place and then comes the turn of BJP. But I have been seeing that after the Congress Party, the Party which has only three Members and has same point of view, has been given an opportunity to speak. (*Interruptions*) There are certain procedures to carry on the Business of the House.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: No point of order. Please sit down. It is the person in the chair who decides whom he should allow to speak and how much time should be allotted. By and large....

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: You are not above the rules. You will have to carry on the Business of the House within the rules.

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: There is nothing in the rules.

[*Translation*]

You quote the rule, I will follow it. There is nothing in the rules. By and large and names given by the whip are called, but there is no binding.

[English]

Let it go on record.

[Translation]

It is not necessarily binding on the Speaker or anyone who is in the Chair to allow the Speakers suggested by the party whip. Shri Soz belongs to Kashmir and keeping in view his sentiments and the information he has got he has been allowed to speak. If you disagree with what he has stated, you will be given an opportunity to speak. Not only today, if you want to speak tomorrow, then also you will given full opportunity to speak. (*Interruptions*)

[English]

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: I will not now give the details of his atrocities. I will not say as to how he internationalised this issue... (*Interruptions*) I will take only two or three minutes... (*Interruptions*)

I have a long list, a very concise list, which gives the details of his activities as to how the Governor has internationalised this issue and brought shame to the nation. I am not giving the details now. I am sending a couplet through you, Sir, through the Home Minister to Shri V.P. Singh.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You do not have to take permission of the House to address letters to the Minister.

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: Now this couplet will convey the sense of my agony to Shri V.P. Singh because I understood his impulse, his honest, he wants to resolve. Day before yesterday, the Prime Minister made wrong statement on the basis of the Home Ministry's note. It is not 27, the number who have gunned down. It is not because of crossfiring. There was no cross-firing on 21st. Some people behind the scene are pulling the leg of the Prime Minister on Kashmir. Therefore, there is a dual stance.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please conclude.

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: Do not beat about the bush. Come to brass tacks on Kashmir.

[Translation]

I would like to say to Shri V.P. Singh:

*"Tu Idhar Udhar Ki bat Na Kar  
Yeh bata ki kafila kyon luta,  
Mujhe Rah janhon ka Gila Nahin  
Rahbaron ka sawal hai."*

[English]

You are the Prime Minister. You should rise to the occasion. So, go to Kashmir remove him, apologise to the people, institute a Commission of Inquiry on atrocities and immediately send a parliamentary delegation understand the dimension of atrocities.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM NAIK (Bombay North): Sir, I am on a Point of Order. I had stated earlier also that such allegations should not be levelled specifically mentioning the name of Shri Jagmohan unless a substantive motion is moved. You had said that he should not be disturbed. I am not disturbing him. Through this point of order I just want to say that such sentences where allegations have been levelled should be expunged from the proceedings because it is against the rules.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You have raised a very important point. But I would say that the Governor in Kashmir is running the Government and it would really be very difficult to completely separate him. But at the same time, the matter is very delicate and anybody who is speaking, should bear in mind that the name of the Governor or the conduct of the Governor should not be mentioned in the House in such a fashion

that it would require a substantive motion. I would not completely rule out what you have said. But at the same time, I do understand the delicacy involved because there is no representative government there. It is a government through the Governor. That is why, the matter is so inter-linked that I am not in favour of removing from the record things which are not really allegatory or defamatory. If there are words which are allegatory and defamatory, certainly they will not form part of the record. And yet if they are related to the governance of the State, they will remain in the record.

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: I take responsibility for what I have said... (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Soz you have had enough of your say.

In order to give the opportunity to Members who want to present a different point of view, I would request the Government to allow this debate to continue upto 6 o'clock and later on we will take up the Bills. I will call upon Mr. Malhotra to speak now. If he is not able to complete his speech, he will speak tomorrow...

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Since Mr. Malhotra is not ready to speak today I call upon Mr. Pratap Singh to speak. Mr. Pratap Singh... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAM NAIK: I am on a point of order. Some time back your honour ruled that today Mr. Malhotra will be given sufficient time as he wishes...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: He can speak today and continue tomorrow. If he is not ready to speak, then I will call another Member. So it is not a point of order.

SHRI RAM NAIK: The debate is necessary. You have directed that Mr. Malhotra will get sufficient time. Then it was suggested by the Parliamentary Affairs Minister

that he will conclude by 6 o'clock.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I will allow you to speak tomorrow. You can continue tomorrow.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, if I understood you when you had called the name of Shri Vijay Kumar Malhotra, he might be on his legs, but he will continue his speech tomorrow and he would be allowed to have his full say.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: This is exactly what I have said.

SHRISONTOSH MOHANDEV (Tripura West): We do not mind if he finishes his speech by 6.15 P.M.

[*Translation*]

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA (Delhi Sadar): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the brutal and cowardly murder of Maulana Farooq is tragic and should be condemned. He was also a religious leader and respected and loved by the people of Kashmir. The way he was assassinated needs to be condemned. I express condolences to the bereaved family. Many people who were in the funeral procession were killed in the cross firing. Some of them were innocent. We are also very much aggrieved at their death. We express our condolences to the bereaved families.

Today, many things were pointed out during the discussion. We have to see as to who is responsible for the killing of these innocent people. Day before yesterday, the Hon. Prime Minister and the hon. Minister of Home Affairs stated that the terrorists deliberately mingled in the funeral procession and fired at the Security Forces. Many people were killed in the cross firing between the Security Forces and terrorists. I am very much aggrieved at this incident. My friend Shri Santosh Mohan Dev and Shri Soz have not mentioned this thing that the people who mingled in the procession by covering their

faces, had fired with A.K. 47 guns. Actually, these people are responsible for their death. The people who were killed there—whether their number was one or more—is tragic and condemnable. 27 or 30 persons were killed there. Government has given some figures in this regard. The Government should not reduce the number. I also agree with it. But I think that— (Interruptions) —it is not in the interest of the country to exaggerate things or the number of the persons killed there. It is not in the interest of the country or humanity.

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: Sir, that is not true. I gave the correct information in this regard.— (Interruptions)

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: It is strange that the whole discussion has ended on this point on that Shri Jagmohan may be removed from the office of Governor. I would like to make it clear that the Government is not defending Shri Jagmohan. It is not a prestige issue or a policy matter for the Government whether Shri Jagmohan remains the Governor of Kashmir or not. When Shri Jagmohan was Lt. Governor in Delhi he was always against the Bhartiya Janata Party. When he was in Delhi, he was very close to Shri Sanjay Gandhi. During the Emergency, he was with Shri Sanjay Gandhi. I would like to know from Shri Santosh Mohan Dev whether it is not a fact that Smt. Indira Gandhi and Shri Rajiv Gandhi had appointed him the Lt. Governor of Delhi. They also appointed him as the Governor of Goa and Jammu and Kashmir. He was a blue-eyed boy of Congress Party.

18.00 hrs.

He fought election in Delhi on the Congress ticket. Did Congress not force him again and again for it. What concern he has with B.J.P. today, he had a running struggle with B.J.P. and with us because Congress was using him in Delhi and we always opposed him. Later he was appointed as Governor of Kashmir. Now what is troubling

the Congress Party. They are not troubled by the fact that Jagmohanji was appointed there, he was their very important person. He was appointed by Shrimati Indira Gandhi and Rajiv Gandhi but when he apprehended as many as three Congress Ministers who had links with terrorist, one of whom Mr. ...\* had supplied his Maruti car to the terrorists. The Ministers who were caught belonged to the National Front and the Congress. Will Mr. Santosh Mohan Dev deny the fact that the Congress President there Mr. Kar.....

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora): He has mentioned the names of a Member of the Congress and a Minister saying that he had given his Maruti car to the terrorists.

[English]

He has mentioned the name of Mr. ...\*... who is not a Member of this House. He cannot cite his name.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The name of that gentleman will not form part of this record.

[Translation]

PROF. VIJAYKUMAR MALHOTRA: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I want to know whether the residence of the son of the Congress President there was not the den of all the terrorists? Was the son of the Congress President not involved in bringing the terrorists to this meeting den in cars? When such things came in the report of the Ministry of Home Affairs and also came to the knowledge of the Home Minister, the Congress started feeling the pinch of it and they started saying that Jagmohan should be removed from there. Jagmohan was the very important person of the Congress and of Shrimati Indira Gandhi whom he declared Mother of the Nation, but for the sake of votes and with the change of time they can forget the name of their mother also but I do not want to say more about it. But as I have said earlier, I have little interest whether Jagmohan con-

[Prof. Vijay Kumar Malhotra]

tinues there or not, but if terrorism can end by removing Mr. Jagmohan..... (*Interruptions*) ...

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Would you like to complete today or would you like to continue tomorrow?

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Give me another five-ten minutes, Sir. Then I will complete it tomorrow.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You can continue and complete it.

[*Translation*]

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Hon. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I was saying this as I feel that I will not be able to complete my say and it will be incomplete. Therefore, I have said that at least 10 minutes should be given to me to say rest of things tomorrow.

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: What is your opinion? Would you like to continue and complete or would you like to speak tomorrow?

[*Translation*]

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: I do not know upto what time will it go tomorrow. It may last till 9 or 10 O'clock.

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Then you continue please. You can take your time and conclude.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, he wants to continue today and conclude tomorrow.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Malhotra,

you go by my advice. You continue and speak for as much time as you like and complete it today.

[*Translation*]

PROF. VIJAYKUMAR MALHOTRA: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I was saying that we are not interested whether Mr. Jagmohan continues there or not. If terrorism and separatism can be stopped by recalling Mr. Jagmohan and peace can be restored in Kashmir, then I will be the first person to say that he should be recalled. Can Mr. Soz. give any guarantee that peace will be restored after his return. Can Santosh Mohan Dev and the Congress party give this type of guarantee? Was there no terrorism in Kashmir before Jag Mohan? Where people of the valley not alienated when a call for election boycott was given in Kashmir? How many people caste their votes in Kashmir after boycott call? Mr. Soz knows the percentage of votes he got. Total boycott had taken place in Kashmir during last elections. (*Interruptions*) ... I want to know the percentage of votes polled during the last two elections? I want to ask whether 80 people were not shot dead last year? Nobody went to cast his vote. He should be asked to state the percentage of votes polled by him.

I want to ask from him as to who has ruled Kashmir continuously since 1947. For 42-43 years, National Conference or Congress continuously ruled there. If situation in Kashmir deteriorated and if it is correct that the people got alienated then who is responsible for it? Who else can be held responsible except the Congress and the National Conference who have ruled the State? We have never ruled there, we have never ruled even India. Nehruji, Indira Gandhiji or Shri Rajiv Gandhi ruled the country, Sheikh Abdullah or Farooq Abdullah ruled Kashmir. Congress and National Conference Minister ruled there. If situation deteriorated in Kashmir and if people there have got alienated then who is responsible for it?

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I want to say 2-

3 things more. People of Jammu are not taken into consideration when the question of alienation in Kashmir is discussed. People of Jammu and Ladakh are continuously discriminated against. Nobody talks about Ladakh and Jammu. It was said by the Gajendragadkar Commission that injustice is being done to the people of Jammu. Preference is being given to the people of Kashmir... (*Interruptions*) ...

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Mr. Soz and before him Shri Santosh Mohan Dev mentioned about it... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: If you feel that you are gaining something in the process then you say... (*Interruptions*)

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Shri Santosh Mohan Dev and Shri Soz raised many questions. I want to say politely that whether human rights are only meant for terrorists and talks should be held with them only? But the people who are the victims of the bullets of the terrorists and Killed, have no human rights? Whether the persons, whose wives have become widows and children became orphans, have no human rights? Human right to life is a basic right. The people belonging to Congress and National conference have been killed there, vice-chancellor Maulvi Farooq was killed, had they no human rights? You refer to human rights. The jawan who is safeguarding the border and safe guarding India on border from Pakistan and other countries, his wife and children always shiver with fear, he has to face bullets and bombs. Has he no human rights?... (*Interruptions*)... I want to ask from you as to who is there to defend him. For God's sake do not demoralise him. You are demoralising him. Who has given gun in his hand, you have given it. It is not given by Jagmohanji. The nation has given the gun in his hand for the protection of the country. When he is showered with bullets and bombs, do you expect that he should calmly talk of human rights. Do you expect that he should talk about human rights and throw his gun. What do you expect from him when terrorists attack him, should he save himself or not?

You should think over his human rights what should he do when a terrorist or a Pakistani agent with Pakistani weapons stands before him kill him. I feel very sad when no mentions is made of such people. I feel sorry when there is no mention of terrorists who have created this situation there. It pains me very much and I feel nothing can be more painful than it when our Hon. Santosh Devji said that lakhs of people have come from there, they have fled due to a conspiracy, they were not interested in leaving their homes. Nobody wanted to expel them. They came in their own interest. Lakhs of people come from there leaving their homes in two clothes. Lakhs of people come here, if the entire population has migrated then it is nothing but genocide. Out of 1,60,000, one and a half lakh have left their homes. There were 16,000 Hindus and Sikhs in Baramulla only 100 have been left there, have they no human rights? Have they no right to life and property? Is there no need of making arrangements so that they can live there. If steps are taken to check the terrorists and curfew is imposed you say that curfew has been imposed, people have been alienated. Such things are said ...(*Interruptions*)...

Out of 1,60,000, 1,50,000 have been expelled from there. I want to ask one thing from you as to way no reaction is there in support of these people?

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is not a religious issue and I even do not want to raise any religious issue but just see the reactions. Had Kashmir been a Hindu majority State and one and a half lakh Muslims had fled from there, had you reacted in the same manner? I feel that it is very unfortunate and distressing that one entire Community have fled from Kashmir and you are not taking it seriously. You are dealing with them in such a manner as if Shri Jagmohan has expelled them. Please tell that have they any human rights or not, they should go back or not (*Interruptions*)

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I want to raise the issue of alienation also. I agree with you that there are many people who want to live

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in India. I also agree with you on this point that homes of many Hindu migrants have not been looted and they have keys of their homes, but to whom are you supporting. Are you supporting those nationalist people and boosting their morale or you are demoralizing them because the terrorists point their guns towards them and warn them not to come to their rescue or to raise their voice for this purpose. Today those persons are being killed there who supports India.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, there are two categories of people in Kashmir. I feel myself very distressed when they raise slogans in support of Pakistan and you say that they have human rights and they should not be alienated and those who raise slogans in support of India. (*Interruptions*) Nobody cares about those persons who raise slogans in support of India and shot dead by the terrorists. I would like to tell you that there are no arrangements regarding the education of the children of those persons and jawans who have been killed there. They want to go to school but there are no arrangements for their admissions. We should also think regarding alianation of the people being killed by the terrorists. When the son of late Shri Khera said with a very heavy heart that what he has to do in India when his father had been killed in such a manner. On this, some people said why he was talking in the tone of a traitor we must imagine the feelings of a person whose father and only earning member of the family has been killed by the terrorist. Yet the Government talks of holding talks with the terrorists to win their hearts. This is not a good signal. I have stated earlier also that we are not interested in this issue that Shri Jagmohan should remains there or not. I said this yesterday also that if anybody has used more force there, an enquiry should be conducted in this regard. If innocent people have been killed there, it should also be enquired. Whether Shri Jagmohan gave orders for firing? If you want to call back Shri Jagmohan what signal do you want to give? I found it strange when it was said that signal will be given that atrocities committed

by terrorists should be checked.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to say about the Congress. (*Interruptions*) Participating in the Debate on President's Address Shri Rajiv Gandhi had said and I quote verbatim:

[*English*]

"Are you not yielding to extremist in Punjab? Have you not yielded to extremists in Kashmir? The first thing that comes to mind is the total subjugation of this Government to the terrorists in Kashmir. How can a country have dignity if it cannot stand up against the terrorists there? There can be no dignity if they do not have guts."

[*Translation*]

Shri Rajiv Gandhi said this in the month of December when the new Government had assumed its office. Mr. Jagmohan was not there at that time. At that time he said that why you were not fighting against terrorism and checking terrorism. Now you are talking to call back Shri Jagmohan, who is trying to check terrorism. I fail to understand the dual policy of the Congress. He says that the Government should take action and the Government has dignity of the country. I have heard all the speeches of Shri Rajiv Gandhi which he had given while campaigning for he state Assemblies elections. He levelled only one Charge that this Government is not taking any action against the terrorists. People are being killed in Kashmir and Punjab and it is an inefficient Government. Now when some actions are being taken there, he is condemning them. On 8th March Shri Rajiv Gandhi and Shri Devi Lal went Srinagar but these people were not even allowed to enter, the city. After such circumstances now some administration is there, offices are open, there is no curfew any where except some parts of Srinagar. The hon. Minister of Home Affairs told about improvements which were brought in there. Virtually he saved Kashmir for India and you are talking to call him back. I would like to



know what signal you want to give? Do you want to say that the terrorists should be given Complete freedom.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is surprising for me that only two persons are making this demand, one is Benazir Bhutto. I have seen her tape in which she said that this Jagmohan is Jagmohan, he will run away. Our main desire is to remove Jagmohan. On one side Benazir Bhutto talks about removal of Shri Jagmohan and on the other side the Congress is saying the same. (*Interruptions*) Thus they want to toe the line of the terrorists the same.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, as I said earlier whether Shri Jagmohan is called back or not but I know that the day the Government calls back Shri Jagmohan that occasion will be celebrated in Pakistan. National Conference and Muslim League will also celebrate it. But nationalists will be demoralised there.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, any person can be posted there as Governor, but the Government have to decide 3-4 things before hand. Is it not a fact that Pakistan is hatching conspiracy? Ever since Shri Rajiv Gandhi took over as the Prime Minister he has been saying that Pakistan is hatching conspiracy. Everybody is saying that Pakistan wants to make Kashmir another Bangladesh. As India had helped Bangladesh in getting its independence, Pakistan is also thinking about Kashmir on that very lines. It is a basic and fundamental issue and it should be discussed here. If it is a fact that Pakistan is conspiring against us, should we deal with it or not? Secondly, whether Pakistan is sheltering terrorists or not. The Congress Party and Shri Rajiv Gandhi have reiterated several times that Pakistan is sheltering terrorists and they can prove it. If Pakistan is sheltering terrorists and sending trained people in Kashmir, is it not necessary to seal the border of Kashmir? Thirdly, is it a fact or not that terrorists are bringing money from Pakistan and some of Kashmiris have gone astray and are raising slogans of 'Azad Kashmir' and 'Pakistan Zindabad'. If all these

three facts are true and it is also a fact that at present the administration has come to a standstill in Kashmir. How do we intend to deal with it? Whether it can be dealt with in such a manner that for few votes condemn the authority of India working there and create an atmosphere against them? For the sake of votes, should they work for the separation of Kashmir from India?

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to know whether we want to fight against terrorists or not? Is this not our responsibility and moral duty to fight against terrorists or to give this signal that terrorism will not be tolerated. Should we not say that Pakistan may do anything but we will not give an inch of the land of Kashmir? We are definite about the ways to fight the agents who are coming from Pakistan? Now when to throw out the agents of Pakistan or Shri Jagmohan. I am not denying this fact that there are Nationalists in Kashmir, but the Congress had neglected them for 40 years and present Government is repeating the same mistake. The Nationalists and many Muslims who support India require encouragement from the Government. But it is very unfortunate when the hon. Minister of Home Affairs saying that we are identifying such persons and he is difficulty in identifying them.

I would like to submit to Shri Soz, Shri Santosh Mohan Dev and the Congressmen that our country is fighting for keeping its integrity intact. Pakistan is directly hitting at us. When the country's integrity and security is at stake and danger is looming large on Kashmir, one should not think of votes. It will not be in interest of the country to think about the action and demands of the Muslim communal parties. Mr. Speaker, Sir, many of the Congress Members say privately when they meet us outside the House that whatever Jagmohan is doing is totally right and there is no other way, but inside the House, they start saying something else. (*Interruptions*)

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to urge all the hon. Members that this question should not be considered on party lines. We

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never made it a party issue. When Shri Jagmohan was sent as Governor, it came to my mind many times that he is the same Jagmohan with whom we have continuously fought. There was even a move to give him a ticket against Shri Khurana and me. But we thought that even if a Congressman can control and improve that situation, we should forget our differences and be ready to take any step to keep Kashmir intact.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, there are a few things which should be first considered before calling back Shri Jagmohan from there. It is being said that the people are getting alienated and that is why Shri Jagmohan is being called back. Just now, Shri Soz said that a lot of people are getting alienated also due to the B.S.F. and C.R.P.F. present there. Tomorrow you will say that they should also be called back. Later, the armed forces which are there and which are addressed as "Indian dogs go back" and about which it is being said that the forces are there to make them slaves: will be asked to be called back as these forces are also alienating the people there. After all, there must be some limit to alienation. When will this threat of alienation stop? Under this threat, don't you think that after Jagmohan's return the Government will be asked to call back the forces also. This is not a simple question. The armed forces, security forces and the para-military forces are all involved with this issue. As I have said earlier, atrocities committed on any innocent person should be condemned and the matter should be investigated. The hon. Home Minister has said in his statement that orders have been given to use minimum force there. Shri Jagmohan has also ordered to use minimum force in the valley. It will certainly strengthen the hands of Pakistan if we blow out of proportion an incident of such nature. Pakistan misinterprets these statements and quotes them throughout the world in a twisted manner so that they do not get the true picture of the situation. I would like to appeal to all the hon. Members to express their

reactions after considering all these things and larger interest of the entire country in view.

With these words, I conclude.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: We will take up discussion on this matter tomorrow. We will have legislate business now. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): Now the words of wisdom will come!

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: We will discuss it tomorrow. Now we will take up legislative business. Item Nos. 16 and 17 will be taken up together, for which one hour is allotted.

18.26 hrs.

UNION DUTIES OF EXCISE (DIS-  
TRIBUTION) AMENDMENT BILL  
AND  
ADDITIONAL DUTIES OF EXCISE  
(GOODS OF SPECIAL IMPORTANCE)  
AMENDMENT BILL

[English]

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, as is mentioned in the revised List of Business, Item Nos. 16 and 17 will be clubbed together and, therefore, I will move both the Bills for consideration of the House. I beg to move\*:

"That the Bill further to amend the Union Duties of Excise (Distribution) Act, 1979 be taken into consideration."

"That the Bill further to amend the Additional Duties of Excise (Goods of

Special Importance) Act, 1957 be taken into consideration.”

The two Bills which I have moved today arise out of the recommendations of the Second Report of the Ninth Finance Commission for 1990-95. The Report alongwith the Memorandum as to the action taken on the recommendations was laid on the Table of the House on 12th March, 1990 as required under Article 281 of the Constitution. In terms of the Article 180 (3) of the Constitution, the Finance Commission is required to make recommendations in regard to:

(a) the distribution between Union and the States of the net proceeds of taxes which are to be, or may be, divided between them under Chapter 1, Part XII of the Constitution and the allocation between the States of the respective shares of such proceeds;

(b) the principles which should govern the grants-in-aid of the revenues of the States out of the Consolidated Fund of India and the sums to be paid to the States which are in need of assistance by way of grants-in-aid of their revenues under Article 275 of the Constitution for purposes other than those specified in the proviso to Clause (1) of that Article; and

(c) any other matter referred to the Commission by the President in the interests of sound finance.

As the hon. Members are aware, the Ninth Finance Commission was constituted by the President by his orders dated 17th June, 1987. The Finance Commission was requested *inter-alia* to suggest changes, if any, to be made in the principles governing the distribution among the States of the net proceeds in any financial year of the Additional Duties of Excise leviable under the “Additional Duties of Excise (Goods of Special Importance) Act, 1957.” The two Bills which are moved for consideration are for giving effect through Parliamentary Legislation to the Government’s decision on the recommendations of the Ninth Finance Commission in their Second Report in re-

gard to distribution of net proceeds of Union Excise Duties and Additional Excise Duties.

Of the two Bills placed for consideration of the House, the first one deals with sharing and distribution of basic Excise Duties. The Commission has specified the percentage share of each State in sharable Excise Duty for each of the five years of 1990-95. During 1990-91, an amount of Rs. 8,589.65 crores is estimated on this account. The Second Bill relates to the distribution of net proceeds of Additional Duties of Excise. Additional Duties of Excise in lieu of Sales-Tax were introduced in 1957 in Pursuance of the decision of the National Development Council in December, 1956. Additional Duties of Excise have been levied and collected since then by the Centre and the entire net proceeds from the three commodity groups viz. Special varieties of the fabrics, tobacco including manufactured tobacco and sugar (excluding the proceeds attributable to the Union Territories) have distributed to the States in the manner recommended by the respective Finance Commissions. It is estimated that payment to the States on account of Additional Excise Duties during the year 1990-91 will amount to Rs. 1,598.72 crores.

I would like to reiterate our Government’s commitment to place the Centre-State Financial Relations on a right footing so that *Indian Economy moves forward* and results in balanced regional development.

I move both the Bills for the consideration of the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

“That the Bill further to amend the Union Duties of Excise (Distribution) Act, 1979, be taken into consideration.”

“That the Bill further to amend the Additional Duties of Excise (Goods of Special Importance) Act, 1957, be taken into consideration.”

There are amendments to the motion for consideration suggested by the Members. I would like to know whether they are going to move these amendments. There are two Bills. First is the Union Duties of Excise (Distribution) Amendment Bill. There are amendments.

[ *Translation* ]

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA (Jaipur): I beg to move:

"That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by 24th August, 1990." (1)

SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI (Kota): I beg to move:

"That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by 31st August, 1990."(2)

[ *English* ]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Ram Naik—Not moving

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: I beg to move:

" That the Bill further to amend the Union Duties of Excise (Distribution) Act, 1979, be referred to a Select Committee consisting of 10 members, namely:—

- (1) Shri Dileep Singh Bhuria
- (2) Prof. Madhu Dandavate
- (3) Shri Satynarayan Jatiya
- (4) Shri R. Jeevarathinam
- (5) Shri P. R. Kumaramangalam
- (6) Shri Peter G. Marbaniang
- (7) Dr. P. Vallal Peruman
- (8) Shri Banwarilal Purohit

(9) Shri K.D. Sultanpuri; and

(10) Shri Laeta Umbrey

with instructions to report by the last day of the first week of the next session."(4)

SHRI P.C. THOMAS (Muvathupuzha): I beg to move:

" That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by 3rd September, 1990."(5)

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM (Salem): I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Union Duties of Excise (Distribution) Act, 1979, be referred to a Select Committee consisting of 5 members, namely:—

(1) Prof. Madhu Dandavate

(2) Shri Murli Deora

(3) Shri Eduardo Faleiro

(4) Shri Ajit Panja; and

(5) Shri P.R. Kumaramangalam

with instructions to report by the last day of the first week of the next session."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There are amendments to the Additional Duties of Excise (Goods of Special Importance) Amendment Bill.

[ *Translation* ]

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by 24th August, 1990."(1)

SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by 31st August, 1990."(2)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Ram Naik— Not moving

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by 22nd October, 1990."(4)

SHRI P.C. THOMAS: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by 3rd September, 1990." (5)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: All of them are moving.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: There is one difficulty regarding the procedure. Some of the Members want to refer the entire Bill to the Select Committee. Certain names have been mentioned. Rules clearly state that you must take the consent of the members before suggesting that they should be the Members of the Select Committee.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: We have taken the consent.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: My consent is not there.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Your consent is not necessary. Your consent is presumed.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I do not want to disown my friend.

SHRI RAM NAIK (Bombay North): I want to support his point that it cannot be sent to the Select Committee. I have with me the Procedure Book of Kaul and Shakhder. On page 476 at para 1 it is stated:

"Consent of the Members whose

names are included in the motion for reference of a Bill to a Select Committee or joint Committee is not presumed but has to be expressly obtained by the Mover of the Motion."

So, nothing can be presumed. Since his consent has not been obtained, I think, this motion cannot be moved. That is why, what the Finance Minister has said is a valid point.

SSHRI HARISH RAWAT: It is very clear from the motion itself.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I do not want to embarrass my colleague and I give my consent, provided it is passed. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I think they have solved this problem themselves. The Minister has given his consent on the floor of the House. If any Member is not willing to work as a Member, his name can be dropped.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): Sir, the point is more fundamental. The name cannot be given without ascertaining. It is not that afterwards it can be ascertained because somebody later on can say that he won't do it. Therefore it is not that any and every name can be included just for the sake of giving a motion.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Does that mean that the motion cannot be moved?

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: I have made it very clear that we have taken the prior permission from the Members. Prof. Madhu Dandavate shall be there in the Committee by virtue of being the Finance Minister.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The time is very limited. Let us proceed with the discussion. Shri Ajit Kumar Panja.

SHRI AJIT PANJA (Calcutta North East): Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, now that two Bills are taken up for consideration together, the points being different, I am taking up the first Bill first, that is Union Duties of Excise (Dis-

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tribution) Amendment Bill, 1990.

On the face of it, it looks very innocent and also encouraging to the States. The first report of the Finance Commission dated 29th July 1988, in item-2 provided for 40% of the net proceeds of shareable excise duties to be distributed among the States in the percentages recommended by it.

In the second report for which this Amending Bill has been brought, it has been stated that a sum equivalent to 45% of the annual net proceeds of shareable union duties of excise is to be paid to the States.

Therefore, as I said, on the face of it, it looks like as though the States are going to get 5% more.

Mr. Rawat has put in his amendment with my consent also. The formula which was adopted under the first report of the 9th Finance Commission seems to have been departed from. You will be surprised to know that the formula which has been adopted, and very carefully—that is why the Government came so quickly—is that the States which are not having deficit budget will not get the benefit of this sharing.

Now coming to the State of West Bengal, it has presented consecutively three budgets as zero budget. Therefore from that formula, as there is no deficit budget, immediately the sharing will not come within this formula.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE (Dum Dum): He referred to the revenue deficit, not the overall deficit.

SHRI AJIT PANJA: Let me first make my point. Whatever you want to say that will come later. I think Prof. Madhu Dandavate is the Minister although you are supporting him.

The second point is, the poverty ratio was taken into consideration because it is

not a direct tax but an indirect tax in which the poor people also pay the excise duty. If one goes to buy a box of match sticks which is an essential thing or a candle or a small little thing in the villages where the people are below the poverty line, he is affected by it.

In the second report it is said:

“In view of the poor quality of available data, we are doing away with the poverty ratio.”

Therefore the distribution according to the poverty ratio has been given a go-by in view of the poor available data. Who is responsible for this? It is the Government in their Statistics Department who have to keep the data up-to-date. The process is complete and there is no doubt that Prof. Prashanta Mahalanabis theory of sample data is available. When the poverty ratio is given a go-by, the majority of the people pay more of the excise duty, although it might be very small individual amount. But a vast population is paying for it. That is why we are objecting to it. Instead of poverty, you are taking backwardness as the criteria. What backwardness is this? Is a no industry district a criteria for backwardness? If the poor people are not taken into consideration, if their daily consumption basket is not taken into consideration as to what is their daily expenditure level, people below poverty line is still 30 percent of the entire population of 80 crore the basis of collection and distribution of excise is gone although they have to pay excise duty. There is no exemption that people below the poverty line need not pay excise duty. Therefore, the whole basis is wrong. I therefore submit that this has to be circulated for eliciting public opinion as to whether the basis is right.

The Ninth Finance Commission in the Second Report (In the First Report they did not do so) when the new Government came in on 18th of December, they had the Second Report—changed the entire criteria by which the States having more people below the poverty line will go on suffering, even though those people will be bound to pay the

excise duty that has been levied on various items.

Another thing which I would like to point out is this, which is the basic question. There was a census. In the previous Commission's Report, 1981 population figure was taken, though I am against it and I argued for it that the population figure should not be taken in making allocation.

On the one side we are asking the States to carry on the Family Planning Programme, spending a lot of money on it to see that there is family planning, that is the limit of the family should be small. On the other hand, we are saying that if there is more population, then the contribution to the excise duty will also be more. This is absolutely wrong. Sir, why in the Second Report of the Ninth Finance Commission, 1971 census figure should be taken, and not the 1981 figure which is available with the Census Department? Why 1971 census is taken? For this, no explanation is given. Accordingly, you recommend that the distribution among the States during 1990-95 of 45 per cent of the net proceeds of union excise duty should be done in the following manner: 25 per cent should be distributed among the States on the basis of 1971 population. Why in the Eighth Finance Commission and also in the First Report of the Ninth Finance Commission, it was taken as 1981 population? For this, no explanation has been given. The Government does not come forward with any explanation whatsoever in the Bill as to why, when the latest census date is available, they have not taken that. In 1991, we are going to have another census. Now, the population data is wrong: and the poverty level ratio is not taken into consideration. Therefore, the whole country's economy will be top syturvied. Although it has been stated arithmetically—Prof. Dandavate will get congratulations—that it has increased from 40 per cent to 45 percent, the Ninth Finance Commission by the jugglery of word and by changing the very basis, it has created an immense suffering to the people of the States which are very poor having poor population. It will be useless because we are having a

figure of 1971. They have taken the 1971 census for the distribution of excise duty and the figure of 1981 census for the distribution of excise duty and the figure of 1981 census for collection. The excise duty is an indirect tax to be paid by all people which includes poor and also who are below the poverty line, when they buy any goods on which it is levied. This is not like income tax where there is direct taxation. In income tax, the law is very clear as to how much amount the States shall get, out of the entire collection of income tax.

Therefore, in one way you are taking away the sales tax of the State and then saying that we are giving you this. But on what basis? Not on the poverty basis. But on the basis of backwardness. There is no definition of backwardness. We do not know whether it is the backwardness of the district or the backwardness of the block or the backwardness of the population or the backwardness of the State. How this is going to be divided? This will create immense suffering. Instead of giving benefit to the States and the Union Territories, there will be in equal distribution. In equal will be treated equally and equal will not be treated equally. This will be the position so far as this Act is concerned.

So far as the next Act is concerned, as it is being taken up together, I went through the report—the criteria of the first meeting of the Ninth Finance Commission—when Rajiv Gandhi's Government was there. On 18th December, when this new Government came in, the entire formula was changed. If you go in detail and read it carefully, it is being shown that we are giving more to the States. But on the other hand, by changing the formula, the people in the States and the Union Territories are going to suffer.

So far as the Additional Duties of Excise (Goods of Special Importance) Amendment Bill is concerned, the first report was made by the Ninth Finance Commission on 29th July 1988 and had recommended that the shares of the States in the additional duties of excise for the said goods be distributed by

[Sh. Ajit Panja]

giving equal weightage to State domestic product and population. The average state domestic product of the States for the years 1982-83 to 1984-85 and the population as in 1971 census had been adopted by the said Commission in arriving at the percentage shares of the States.

The second report on 18th December 1989 for the period 1990-95 had recommended that the shares of the States in the additional duties of excise for the said goods be distributed by giving equal weightage to State domestic product and population. They have used the new series of comparable estimates of State domestic product averaged for three years 1982-83 to 1984-85 and the population as in 1981. The question is of additional duties of excise on goods. We go by the population of 1981. Kindly see that. And when the distribution pattern comes, they go by 1971. What could be the reason? The reason is complete hoax and on the States. When the collection is concerned, 1981- census because more people are there more people are buying things, so more collection of tax will take place. While distributed the same, 1971 census is taken. This is a fraud on the statute perpetrated by this Government. I tried from the statute perpetrated by this Government. I tried from the Library and from the Research Wing. In a fiscal stature, not in a single year, it was treated like this by any Government that while collection of taxes will take place, we will take 1981 available census data but while distribution will take place, we go to 1971. From more people, collect more, keep more but while distributing, you give it to less people. This is the way they are coming out with their open-Government theory, value-based Government theory and trying to show as if they are trying to have democratic set-up in such a manner that the States are being looked after better than it was being done during the previous regime. It is not so on the face of it. I do not know what is the reason for it because the Ninth Finance Commission in its report has not given any report.

Non-availability of data could not be the reason. I could not find any the reason. Have they stated that they referred it back to the Government? Have they said that they referred it back to the Government? Have they said that we want to delay it? This Government had time. What are the attempts made to get these data from the Planning Commission? The entire Statistics Department is under the Planning Commission. It is available at any time. Why was it not up-dated? It is not updated. It could update it by taking an idea of what is the development that is taking place. There are various criteria which could be fed and by that formula, we could find out by multiplying the same as on 18th December 1989 when this decision was taken. That theory was not taken care of. That was given long time ago by Professor Mahalanobis that if for any reason the sample, which has been taken, has become back-dated, then there is a question of updating it. And there are several other established methods by which it could be updated. This was not being done in order to defraud the States. Secondly, the Second Report starts like this. "Previous Finance Commissions starting from the second, were called upon to give their recommendations on the principles of *inter se* distribution of net proceeds of additional duties of excise among the States—(I have named it as 'A')—We are also required to give our recommendations on this subject according to Paragraph 5(a) of our Terms of Reference. Paragraph 7 breaks new ground by asking us—I am calling this as 'B')—also to give our recommendations on the merger of additional duties of excise with the basic duties of excise. We are further required, in the same para, to evolve a suitable formula for allocating a part of the merged duties of excise for the three—commodity groups for distribution among the States." So far as merger issue is concerned, it has been stated thus: "Merger of additional duties of excise with basic duties of excise was mooted in the paper on Long Term Fiscal Policy of December 1989." The present Prime Minister is the author of this long Term Fiscal Policy of December, 1989. You will be surprised to know that the Ninth Finance Commission, in its First Report, says that since they are not



getting enough data and there is some opposition from the States and all the States have not been consulted and therefore, they referred it to the second meeting of the Finance Commission. The new Government came in on the 18th December, 1989. Although the present Prime Minister is the author of this long Term Fiscal Policy, you will be surprised to know that in just one line, the second report of the 9th Finance Commission said that merger is not necessary now. Therefore, we are not doing the merger. I would read out that sentence also. 'If you don't take the entire package of doing so, then justice is not done to the States.' In the second report of 18th December, 1989, in Paragraph 8.4, it is given as "Much of the opposition against merger stems from the manner in which the tax rental arrangement was administered in the past." Then Paragraph 8.7. says thus: "We, therefore, do not recommend the merger of additional duties of excise with basic duties of excise." Therefore, in the Long Term Fiscal Policy, there are some points on which the Finance Bill would function to give distributive justice to the States not only in realisation but also in distribution. One point is taken out of that, namely, merger is given a go-by. And the whole thing is sought to be brought in just by showing some arithmetical figures that from just 40 percent, they are giving 45 percent to the States. Everybody is happy thinking that we will be getting more. What is the provision on by which we will be getting more? On what basis has it been done? That point has not been made clear. So far as the points of this Bill are concerned they are deferring the recommendation on merger issue until the second meeting. The distribution of the net proceeds of additional duties of excise are already dealt with. The entire ground of these two Bills is based on population and so called backwardness. That basis is given a go-by by saying that at the time of collection, 1981 population will be considered and at the time of distribution, 1971 population will be considered. This will create terrible danger so far as the finance of the States is concerned. The object will not be achieved. However if it goes up to the end of August for eliciting public opinion or even to a Select

Committee wherein Prof. Madhu Dandavate, our Finance Minister can be the Chairman. We can ventilate and get the reasons for this as to why it has been done in a manner.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM NAIK (Bombay North):  
Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to express my views on the two amendment Bills regarding the Excise Duty and Additional Excise Duty (Distribution).

The first thing I would like to say is that there is nothing like new Government or the previous Government, as Shri Panja has said. The Finance Commission was constituted by the previous Government only and there was no change in personnel. This report has been submitted by them only. So there is nothing like the previous Government or the new Government.

I would like to keep two important facts here. I have moved a motion that this Bill should be circulated for eliciting public opinion. This distribution has been done for 5 years, but it is based on economic policy of the previous Government. Now there is a new Government and there are new Members in the Lok Sabha and the people also have new aspirations. So it is necessary to hold a debate on this Report in the Lok Sabha. It is also necessary to know the public opinion on this report. I would like to submit one thing. I have got information that earlier, no debate was held on the Finance Commission Report. But a debate was held on the report of Eighth Finance Commission and Prof. Madhu Dandavate was the first speaker. It was held on the 9th October, 1984 and 12 Members participated in it. Shri Somnath Chatterjee, Shri Y.S. Mahajan, Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee, Shri Unnikrishnan and Shri Chitta Basu of the present Lok Sabha were also some of the Members who participated in it. So I would like submit here that a discussion should be held in the House on this report of Finance Commission and we should get an opportunity to express our views.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MADHU DANDAVATE): I am very happy that there are people who read our speeches.

SHRI RAM NAIK: I am also every happy the way hon. Finance Minister is responding. I hope, he will give us an opportunity to hold a debate on the report this time, as he himself did on the previous report. In this regard, our opinion as well as the public opinion should also be elicited and so both these Bills should be circulated.

Now this Commission has submitted two reports first report and second report. There are some discrepancies in these two reports. I would like to give an example of West Bengal and also Maharashtra, in particular, the State to which I belong. The first interim report, described Bombay and Calcutta as two big cities where people from the entire country go in search of jobs etc. Both these cities are facing problem of slums. Slum development is causing great anxiety as so many problems have come up as a result there of and to solve the problems of these two cities, a special grant of Rs. 50 crores was recommended for each of them and the States were also asked to provide matching grant. An amount of Rs. 100 crores were to be used for the development of Bombay and Calcutta. Now in this second report, all the problems are the same, but there is no mention of the grant for Bombay or Calcutta. I would like to know how this has happened. In the interim report, Rs.50 crores were recommended but in the final report, nothing has been mentioned and the problems remain as they were.

With your kind permission, I would like to raise a point regarding the railway facilities in Bombay City particularly in my area where about 25 lakh people reside in the 20 kilometre stretch between Andheri and Jageshwari and there is not even a single rail overbridge to facilitate the easy movement of people and goods, over the rail tracks. There are many other similar problems of that city. Therefore, when the Finance Commission in its first report recommended the grant of Rupees 50 crores, all sections in

Maharashtra including the Government and the Bharatiya Janata Party had unanimously requested that a special grant of minimum 1000 crore rupees should be given to solve the various problems being faced by Bombay city. About 80% of the total amount of income tax and excise collected throughout the country comes from Bombay and Calcutta alone. These two cities are like Milch cows. Hence you should provide fodder to these cows, otherwise, how do you expect to get a rich yield from them? I, therefore, urge that a metropolis like Bombay should be given a special grant of one thousand crore rupees.

The recommendations of the Finance Commission in respect of grants can be seen on page 89 of its second report. It can be seen from Table IV of that report that they have not recommended any amount of grant to four States viz. Maharashtra, Karnataka, Haryana and Gujarat. These four States do not have any deficit because with a view to do their work within their own resources, they impose new taxes. But I fail to understand the reasons for punishing those States which maintain a financial discipline and keep their deficit under check. Such recommendations are unjustified I have nothing against Uttar Pradesh, but Maharashtra, Karnataka and Haryana have been deprived of the Central grants just because of the State U.P. Uttar Pradesh has been given a grant of 3,235 crore rupees. That is gross injustice. You too have talked about the illogicality of these recommendations, I demand a discussion to seek the opinion of the House to remove these disparities on the basis of the 1971 census.

These seems to be no substance in the way allocation of grants has been made. I will give you the example of Maharashtra. Such examples can be found in the case of other States too. I have attempted to make a comparative study. The rate of distribution of income-tax which was 11.5 (per cent) as per the recommendations of the Seventh and Eighth Finance Commission has been reduced to 8-19 (per cent) by the Ninth Finance Commission. The share of Mahar-

ashtra in the Central revenues has been reduced by 3.31 per cent. The percentage of share of that state in the Central revenues (excise duty) which was 8.68 as per the recommendations of the Sixth Finance Commission, has now been reduced to 5.18 per cent. Also the share of that state in excise duty has been reduced by 3.40 per cent. Similar examples can be found in the case of other States too. The criteria being followed for the purpose of distribution is nothing but an act of injustice against those States which have been exercising a financial discipline. There for, necessary clarifications should be made in this regard.

Last December, I had made a reference to the small scale savings, wherein some percentage of the Provident Fund is given to the States. Maharashtra had been put to a loss of rupees 1,600 crores on that account during the Seventh Five Year Plan, due to the directives issued by the Central Government. When I raised this issue at that time, the hon. Minister said that the House would be informed of the reasons for this and also about the improvements that could be made in this regard. I agree that Shri Dandavate has a lot of word at hand, but the House has not been supplied with the required information so far. Maharashtra has always been a victim of this kind of injustice and it is being perpetrated on it even now.

These are the points I wanted to raise. We shall support these Bills and see that they are passed, but it is also necessary that permission is given for a discussion on this report. Secondly, you should endeavour to make an allocation of Rupees 1,000 crores for Bombay city in the next five year plan. The House should be informed of the stand of the Government in this regard. The States exercising financial discipline should not be penalised. With these words, I support both the Bills and expect the hon. Minister to reply to the points raised by me.

[English]

SHRI SUSANTA CHAKRAVORTY  
(Howrah): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, conse-

quent upon the change in the recommendation of the Second Report of the Ninth Finance Commission and the subsequent acceptance of the Government of the same, these amendments have become imperative. Now, the shares of the States as a result of these amendments have increased. The basis for devolution of the net receipts of the excise duty have also undergone a change.

So far as my State, the State of West Bengal is concerned, the Government of West Bengal is happy to note that its share to the entire excise duty has increased though not to a large extent but at least to a little extent. I am happy to note that Mr. Panja is shedding tears for West Bengal. But for the last few years, they have deprived West Bengal on the plea of forming a strong Centre. Sir, The Central Excise Duty is an indirect tax levied by the Centre and the commodities manufactured in the country. Upto 1975, there were 67 commodity groups which were covered by the Central Excise. In the Budget of that year, a new item was introduced viz., Tariff Item 68 which covers goods not otherwise specified. The schedule to the Central Excise Tariff Act 1985 covers 96 chapters and goods falling under each chapter are divided and sub-divided into headings and sub-headings. From that year onwards, almost, all the goods manufactured in the country has been brought under the purview of the Central Excise Act. So, to enter into a discussion on the excise system in our country is just to enter into a labyrinth wherein we can play an unending game of hide and seek like the assessors and assesses.

There is no Constitutional obligation on the part of the Central Government to share the Central Excise Duty. It is rather optional. Still the fact is that the magnitude of the resources and the principle of distribution have raised questions. The States have been clamouring for more funds and the share of the states after the recommendation of each subsequent Commissions have increased to a large extent. It has been increased in two ways. In case of Income Tax, it has been raised by raising the Proportions of Income Tax. In case of Excise Duties, it has been

[Sh. Susanta Chakravorty]

raised by adding more items under the Excise Act.

As far as the recommendation of the Finance Commission is concerned, the divisible pool of excise duty should include the net proceeds of all excise duties including the special excise duty but exclude duties collected under the Additional Duties of Excise Act and the earmarked ceases. The departure is here. Now the entire amount of 45 per cent of Union Excise is to be treated as a consolidated amount. The question that arises is this. Has the poverty been given any weightage? The fact is that the Ninth Finance Commission has reported that in the case of distributing the Income Tax, the poverty level has been taken into consideration. The income of each State has been taken into consideration. So, they have now changed their decision, and relied of the parameters that have been used in this case by the first report, i.e. population of 1971, percentage of income-adjusted population, and the index of backwardness. And the backwardness was calculated on the basis of distance of per capita income of a State during the triennium 1982-83 to 1984-85 from that of the State having the highest per capita income, viz. Punjab. So, the need of the deficit State has not been taken into consideration, or the poverty level has been ignored are not the facts.

Poverty has been taken into consideration in other cases. Still I am of the opinion that while distributing shares to the States, and the Government must see that the dependence of the States on the shares is minimized.

In the case of additional excise duties, in the absence of reliable data of domestic production, the 9th Finance Commission has relied upon the latest available, comparable estimate of SDP average for three years, viz. for 1982-83 to 1984-85, and the population as per Census Report 1981. Now, the question is that the share of the State has increased. Still, the States demand that more

funds should be given to them, because they are becoming weak. Some say this is no mere fancy-wishing for larger funds. But most of the States are hard-pressed for resources to meet their welfare obligations, and other economic obligations. So, more funds are to be given to the States.

The First Finance Commission, in its report, stated:

"The method of extending financial assistance should be such as to avoid any suggestion that Central Government have taken upon themselves the responsibility for helping the States to balance their budgets from year to year."

Now, apparently I have no objection to it; but it we go deep into it, it is found as if a master is talking to his slave—a master with an iron rod in his hand asking the slaves: 'Unite, unite' which actually means 'Split, split'. This thing cannot go on for long.

The present practice of levying additional duties of excise is in the nature of a tax-rental arrangement. Almost all the States are critical about the operation of this tax-rental arrangement. Regarding the incidence of additional duties, an assurance was given in 1972 that it would be raised to 10.8% but only in 1990 this has been raised to 10.7%. This delay in raising the incidence has aroused suspicion on the minds of the States; and this suspicion must be removed, if we want to develop a healthy Centre-State relationship.

Lastly, I have already mentioned that the arguments in favour of the pertaining distribution system have been given in the name of developing a strong Centre, although the tax—base, as it stands now, is very much inelastic for the States. The Centre has larger share, and the States are becoming weak. They are roaming from door to door with beggar's bowl in their hands. That is not a healthy position. A strong Centre, for what? For combating provincialism; for combating regionalism, for combating sepa-

ratism? If this is so, our experience shows that all these have failed. And a strong Centre, against whom? Against Pakistan, against America, or against the people themselves, the people of India themselves?

Now the plea has been used only to weaken the people of India and the States in our federal structure. To make the federal structure strong, we should bid a good-bye to this practice. We should bear in mind whether the Indian polity is considered a federal one in a strict sense or is considered a federal one in a strict sense or is merely quasi-federal, the contribution of the States to the political and economic integration of the country is very vital. But their status and importance has been systematically impaired in ways which affect the country's unity under the erroneous belief that Center's writ by itself can ensure national integration. The sooner we come out of it, the better.

The Finance Commission is supposed to be a neutral export authority. But the neutrality of the finance Commission has not been maintained. Sometimes even the recommendations of the Finance Commission have not been adhered to. I thank the N. F. Government that they are at least willing to adopt and implement the recommendations of the Ninth Finance Commission.

With these words, Sir, I support the amendments moved by the hon. Finance Minister.

[ *Translation* ]

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA (Jaipur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I have moved an amendment for circulation of the Union Duties of Excise (Distribution) amendment Bill and the Additional Duties of Excise (goods of special importance) Amendment Bill for the purpose of eliciting public opinion thereon. I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the fact that excise duty is levied on those goods only which are produced in the factories. The Ninth Finance Commission in its report had made an additional provision of 5 per cent for the States

to meet the financial exigencies. Now that provision has been done away with. A provision has been made under which the entire amount of 45 per cent is to be released to the State Governments. It was in the first report, that the provision of 5 per cent was made for the State Governments. I would like to know the reasons for doing away with the provision of 25 per cent additional amount for the States. Mr. hon'ble Minister, Sir, I feel that even now it is essential to continue with that provision of 5 per cent, in order to provide financial assistance to the backward States facing a financial crisis. May be that the states like Maharashtra, Gujarat, Bengal and Punjab do not stand in its need but I believe that such an assistance is very much required by the backward states like the one which I represent here. The State of Rajasthan should be paid special attention.

The recommendations made by the Ninth Finance Commission in its report were based on the 1971 census. It has been the criteria for distribution of taxes as fixed by the Ninth Finance Commission. The allocation for the period 1990-1995 has been made on the basis of the 1971 census. I would like to request that the census of 1981, and not that of 1971 should be taken as the base for the purpose of such distribution. That is my humble request.

Secondly, the average per capita income should be taken on the basis of the income of three years viz. 1982-83, 1983-84 and 1984-85. In this case too, the parameter used was the population of 1971. Therefore, I would like to request that the 1981 census, and not the 1971 census should be taken as the basis for calculating the average per capita income. Moreover the power of fixing the State's share in the Central Excise Duty should rest with the Central Government. That is not the case in respect of income tax because whatever amount of share of the State Government in the total income tax receipts is justified on the basis of the existing criteria has to be transferred to the respective state. You have taken the criteria of production and population for calculating the state's share in Central reve-

[Sh. Girdharilal Bhargava]

nues, but this is not right because Excise Duty is levied by the States and as such the area of the State should be taken as the basis. Therefore, I request the hon. Minister to see to it that area should also be taken into consideration in the case of, Rajasthan, as it is a desert area and as such the density of population is naturally very low. Although Rajasthan is a big State in terms of size, it has got a very low density of population. For example, if a well is to be dug, or pipes are to be laid in order to provide drinking water in these state, a lot of expenditure would be incurred on installing hand-pumps or digging wells, but the beneficiary population would be very small. I am thankful to you for keeping the entire amount of 45 percent as a consolidated amount, but you should make a provision for creating a separate fund of 5 percent for the state of Rajasthan keeping in mind the special circumstances prevailing in Rajasthan it is inhabited by a large number of tribals and a large number of people are living below the poverty line, the State has no source of income, there is an acute shortage of water and power and the kharif production has also been very low. The Congress has not been able to uplift the lot of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes despite the continuance of reservations. You too have extended reservations for a period of another ten years and I hope that unlike the Congress party, the new Government won't neglect the backward States and I would like to request you to make a provision of 5 percent assistance to the States facing a financial crisis and to pay special attention to the state of Rajasthan.

The second thing I want to say is that instead of sales tax, additional excise duty is levied on tobacco, cloth and sugar. In his report, Shri Kamalapati Tripathi had said that the provision of sales tax should be done away with and excise duty should be imposed only on five items viz cement, Petroleum products, vegetable oils, paper and medicines. I would like to remind here that 11 years back, the Janata Party Government had announced the imposition of additional

excise duty on cement, paper, petroleum products, medicines and vanaspati after doing away with the provision of sales tax on these items. Therefore, additional excise duty should be imposed after abolishing the sales tax because I believe that the image of the present National Front Government is that of the people's Government.

We should therefore, not forget the promises made by our party 11 years ago. I would like to request that a committee should be set-up to decide the commodities other than these five commodities on which additional excise duty in lieu of sale tax may be imposed and the committee should be asked to submit its report within three months. We as well as Congress and its leader Shri Rajiv Gandhi had promised to abolish Sales tax. And now the traders are paving for it. Lakhs of the traders are facing difficulty due to it and it has given rise to rampant corruption. It is this sales tax which is the root cause of corruption and price rise in the country. Therefore, decision should be taken to abolish it. I would like to remind this too that Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh himself had said as the Finance Minister that he would abolish sales taxes it is the mother of corruption and mine of black-money. Now, as he has become the Prime Minister from Finance Minister he should keep his promise and abolish the sales tax. The Finance Commission has also sent a proforma to the legal bodies of all the states in order to formulate an ideal sales tax law. Again the Ninth Finance Commission has made arrangements to collect reliable data about the consumption of Sugar, Tobaccos and cloth in order to fix additional excise taxes. The excise duty collected from these three commodities is not being given to the states as recommended by the Finance Minister. This is so due to the non-availability of data regarding the production and revenue received through sales tax. The Ninth Finance Commission also has expressed its helplessness in fixing the amount of extra excise duty in the absence of reliable data about the consumption of sugar, Tobacco and Cloth.

Therefore, they should fix direct taxes

for the states on the basis of National Sample Survey. Therefore, I would like to request that the states which provide the data regarding the consumption of these three commodities should be given greater amount and population of 1971 should form its basis. Therefore, I would like to request that we should make a provision of additional excise tax in lieu of sales tax by abolishing the sales tax. So, in accordance with the election manifesto of Congress as well as that of the National front additional excise duty should be levied and sales tax should be abolished. This is my suggestion as well as demand.

SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI (Kota): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, according to the amendments proposed about excise duty and additional excise duty as per the report of the 9th Finance Commission it has been decided that a fixed amount will be provided to the State Governments through it. As Shri Ram Naik has told that the regions and states like Bombay and Gujarat are not willing to forego their rights. And this is correct also. Though the entire India is backward but Rajasthan is even more in every field. Besides, it is educationally very backwards as it stands 14th among the states in the field of education. Again, it is backward in rail network also. The Capital of Rajasthan is connected with metre gauge line, and the people who want to go to Ahmedabad have to travel via Baroda.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Rajasthan is known as a desert region. A large part of Rajasthan is covered with Aravali Mountain range. Again due to geographical situation Rajasthan known as the most backward region. We have a socialist Finance Minister, I would therefore, like to request him that he should specify his criteria for distributing excise duty and additional excise duty as per the recommendations of Ninth Finance Commission. The Congress (I) Members also desire to know the criteria. Would industrial backwardness be kept in view. Rajasthan is only such state which is backward in every respect i.e. in the field of industry, agriculture, irrigational facilities. Therefore, I

would like to request the hon. Minister to recover crores of rupees which are lying as arrears with the industrial houses and to distribute them to states. I am saying this because in reply to question the Finance Minister had told this House that there are arrears of excise duty to the tune of Rs. 576 crores against 16 big industrial houses. These rich capitalists have accumulated millions and billions of rupees and go up to Supreme Court to defend themselves with the help of their permanent and salaried advocates. The Finance Minister is, therefore, requested to make speedy recovery of arrears of excise duty to the tune of crores of rupees and it should be distributed to the States. The Government should give priority to Rajasthan while distributing this recovered money, otherwise development in Rajasthan would suffer and it would remain a backward State. Therefore, I would like to request that this proposal should be publicised for three months to elicit public opinion.

[English]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: We had a very interesting short debate. But when my friend Mr. Ajit Panja initiated the debate, though he is the former Finance Minister, he forgot certain conventions and certain traditions regarding the Finance Bill and also the consequential. He wanted to transfer the entire responsibility on the new Government. I do not want to have any acrimony. But only to put the record straight, I want to inform this House that the second report of the Ninth Finance Commission was presented on 18.12.89. The Finance Commission was headed by an eminent economist, Mr. Salve. I think, it was a good document in spite of certain shortcomings. And normally the convention in the House for the last several years has been that whenever the Finance Commission's report is submitted, it is broadly accepted, there is a certain rational behind it. The Finance Commission is a statutory body. Its recommendations are generally treated by convention as an award. And no matter whichever be the party in power, generally the convention is that we accept those recommendations broadly. And

[Prof. Madhu Dandavate]

of course, these are enabling provisions. In the budgetary proposals it does happen that sometimes allocations are made which go beyond and sharing is also slightly improved. I have got with me a short summary of all the reports and ambit of various Finance Commissions from the first to the Eighth one. I will not bother the House by trying to find out what one of our friends rightly pointed out how even the commodities to be included for excise duty and consequent sharing also went on expanding and it is a welcome process.

Another aspect that I would like to point out to the hon. House is that apart from the changes that have taken place, there are certain terms of reference by which even the Finance Commission is bound. The terms of reference require that 1971 population should be taken as the basis and not 1981. I do not want to blame Mr. Salve. But what could he do if the frame of reference and terms of reference restrict him to particular action and he could not go beyond that. Of course for distribution of additional excise duty in lieu of sales tax in 1981 a proxy consumption was assumed. That was the rationale that had been given by the Finance Commission. Not that I and you are satisfied by all the recommendations certain aberrations and distortions have taken place, as my friend Shri Ram Naik pointed out about Maharashtra. Shri Ajit Kumar Panja rightly pointed out about West Bengal.

**SHRI AJIT PANJA:** Is it true that 1971 census is taken for distribution and 1981 census is taken for collection. My point is that if you take 1971 as cut out line, take 1971 for collection of taxes as well as for distribution of taxes. How could you take 1981 census for collection and 1971 census for distribution. Then it will be unfair to in the States. That is my point.

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:** I tried to find out what was the rationale that was given by the Finance Commission. They say that for distribution of additional excise du-

ties in view of sales tax which is tax rental arrangement and not part of the devolution, the Commission adopted 1981 Census as the proxy for consumption. That is the argument. I do not fully agree with him, but you must try to understand what was the rationale that was offered by them and why for one item they selected 1971 and for others they selected 1981. I would also like the House to take note of the fact that when I presented the Budget proposals, fortunately the 1990-91 Budget which takes into account the recommendations made in the Second Report of the Finance Commission was provided much larger amounts as shares of the taxes and statutory grants to States. For instance, in the 1989-90 Budget Estimates, the share of taxes was Rs. 12438 crores whereas in 1990-91 Budget Estimates it was Rs. 14426 crores. As regards the gap in 1989-90 Budget Estimates it was 1971 crores and in 1990-91 Budget Estimates it was Rs. 2546 crores and if you add them together in 1989-90 Budget Estimates the amount is Rs. 14409 crores and in 1990-91 it is Rs. 16972 crores and therefore, it will be an improvement of the order of Rs. 2563 crores. I would have been extremely happy if there were no resource constraints and if I would have been able to have a better sharing of the resources in the States because I am among one of those who always believe that it is not sense in going into the controversy whether Centre is powerful or the State is powerful. I believe that even if the Centre is to be strong, only at the base, if the states are strong, then only we can have a strong Centre. And even those who want a strong Centre, must realise that if the apex is to be strong, in that case the base has to be strong. And, therefore, from that point of view, more financial resources should be available.

Now, these are some of the distortions, but most important is the amendment that is moved by a number of friends. Some other friends wanted it to be referred to the Select Committee, other friends wanted it to be sent for circulation. Our friend from Rajasthan who is known as the hero of the Bills has also suggested that this should be circulated for



eliciting public opinion. Now, there is one difficulty that you do not realise. There are number of financial constraints in a number of States and you will be surprised to know that after the overdraft system has been almost dispensed with and the Reserve Bank has tried to tighten the monetary position, I think the Central Government is trying to take an accommodative position as far as the States are concerned and those States which said that they are in a very bad condition, we have made constructive proposals to all of them that if you are in a financially difficult position, there is only one option available to me on the basis of the Finance Commission's Report that if certain shares are to be made available to the States in that case, accepting that they are going to be accepted by the Parliament, I would calculate what will be your shares for the coming three months. And I will be prepared to grant to you three months in advance this particular amounts which will be very useful, especially for North East Regions, hilly regions, some of the backward regions and the States which are having acute financial difficulties. And if this is to be done I think: (*Interruptions*)

AN HON. MEMBER: Rajasthan is a backward region.

SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU (Balasore): Orissa is also a backward State.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Rajasthan and Orissa for instance are also accepted as backward States. I know it very well. (*Interruptions*)

Before you say that, I will say that in terms of the deserts, in terms of the irrigations facilities, in terms of communications, all the States are already included. The list is given. Therefore, Yamuna Prasad Shastriji, I need not again and gain refer to your backwardness—not political backwardness. In fact, some of the States which are politically advanced, are financially backward. That is a great paradox. Of course, some States like Bengal are politically advanced and also financially advanced. That is a different proposition. Therefore, we will take

proper precaution to see that advance assistance is given. And, therefore, if we want to calculate their share for three months in advance and grant them the necessary assistance, we should have the latitude and the permission to accept the recommendations of the Finance Commission, calculate the sharing according to that, and that too according to the traditions and the conventions, and assist some of the State which are badly in need of the finances. That is one of the propositions. Panjaji rightly raised the question of merger and also others have raised the question that the additional excise duty should be merged with the excise duty in general. There you will be probably, pleasantly or unpleasantly, shocked to know that most of the States have opposed before the Finance Commission, the merger of the additional excise duty into the general excise duty. That again was the constraint that was faced by the Finance Commission. I do not want to retrospectively defend everything that the Finance Commission has done, but I tried to understand what was the constraint that Mr. Salve faced. I am not referring to political constraints, I am referring to only financial constraints. Therefore, I feel that, by and large, some of the distortions and the imbalance which you have suggested are not doubt there, but there are ways and means by which these imbalances can be corrected by sources beyond the sources available for sharing with the States. We are trying to devise steps and machinery and methodology to find out those States which have financial difficulty, those States which are financially and economically backward, those States in which large sectors of Adiwasli areas are there, and also those States which have got large deficits. How it will be possible for us to assist them in a different manner, not relying only on the sharing of the resources in terms of the Finance Commission's Report, is to be indicated.

Shri Ram Naik referred to my initiation of a debate on the Finance Commission's Report in the last Parliament. He is correct. But, at the same time, at the end of that debate, we were forced to tell the Finance Minister—at that time Mr Y.G. Chavan—

[Prof. Madhu Dandavate]

who was the Chairman of the Finance Commission also... (*Interruptions*)

AN HON. MEMBER: He was not the Finance Minister.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Not the Finance Minister. He was the Chairman of the Finance Commission. It was a slip of tongue. Sir, there are so many veterans that I confuse one for the other. But I do not mean any disrespect to them. Therefore, Sir, we had to assure him that we knew that the discussion on the Finance Commission's Report would be a theoretical type, but we hoped that whoever be the prospective Chairman of the coming Finance Commission, would take note of what we were saying at that time about the Finance Commission's Report of Mr. Chavan, so that it would be a guide for the future. From that point of view we had conducted the debate. None of the suggestions and amendments which we had suggested in that Finance Commission's Report were accepted. Of course, I am glad that whatever we discussed in that debate, was, to some extent, useful in the next Finance Commission's Report. Though everything was not accepted, partly all the suggestions were accepted. These being the constraints and these being the Constitutional bodies, broadly we have accepted all the recommendations and included them in the Budget. It is too late in the day to accept your amendment and sent it for circulation. That will create further difficulties for evaluation and calculation. That will create difficulties for the States which are asking us to give the Central quota from sharing and remove their difficulties. In the light of this, I will say to every Member that in spirit I am accepting every amendment but in reality I am rejecting every one of them. Therefore, I appeal to all the Members to withdraw these amendments and allow both the Bills to be passed unanimously. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU: One small clarification, Sir. I will not take more than half a minute. This clarification arises

from the hon. Finance Minister's speech. It is good that the Ninth Finance Commission has suggested some way to help the States which are running in deficit. For that, 5% of the sharable excise duties is there. We are for that. But the Finance Minister knows very well that some of the backward States like Orissa, Rajasthan, etc. are over-burdened with deficits because of the previous Government. As far as Orissa is concerned, there is a carried over deficit of Rs. 135 crores with which the new Government in the State has to face because these deficits have been created by their mismanagement mal-administration and also due to certain direction of the Central Government in regard to increase of the wages and salaries for the employees, etc. I would like the hon. Minister to bear with us. I do not know how much this 5% allotment of the shareable excise duties amounts to in the case of Orissa and other States. If it does not meet the carried over deficit of the States, would the hon. Finance Minister try to or give the balance to such poor backward States? There are 11 backward States in India which are below the National per capita average. In India there are two 'countries', rich and poor the gap is increasing. We are taking of North and South divide on international spheres. In India, we should look at the position. Therefore, my humble request to the hon. Member is very reasonable. He is very humours, very good particularly to the backward States and I hope he will bear this in mind and do something.

SHRI RAM NAIK: Sir, the hon. Finance Minister has rightly said that whatever has been discussed will be useful to the next Finance Commission. But there has been no debate on the Finance Commission's Report. What we are discussing here is for hardly two hours. So, my request is that there should be a special debate on that, when we can explain it fully. So, will the hon. Finance Minister agree to my point of view?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: We can have a post-mortem of the Finance Commission's Report.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: (Dumdum) Sir, one of the distinguishing features of the Finance Commission is that for the first time, a reference was made in the terms that it should have normative approach and secondly instead of revenue non-plan deficits, plan deficits are also to be taken into account. Mr. Salve was a friend of mine and he was the Chairman of the Finance Commission. When he came to Calcutta he wanted me to appear before the Finance Commission and I did that. Sir, the hon. Minister has said that we can have post-mortem of the Finance Commission's report. In fact, the first thing which I proposed was that you have to have norms. Who will fix up the norms today? In the course of last four decades of freedom, norms should have normally emanated from the Planning Commission. They have to take a total view and on the basis of that they can alone decide which State will require, how much? If that be so, I made a proposal which I do not think Prof. Madhu Dandavate will be in a position to accept today. That is, your first recommendations should be that the Finance Commission be eliminated from the Constitution and secondly, instead of that it is the Planning Commission which should be made the Constitutional body which should be appointed by inter-State Council and ask them for allocation among the States. This kind of thinking, as we have got experience of over 40 years, should be considered. In the case of West Bengal, I would say that when they estimate certain figures, the Finance Commission's report is that the deficit is Rs. 544 crores and the grant is Rs. 134.82 crores. Would you imagine for 1994-95, the recommendation is that their estimated deficit would be Rs. 196.57 crores that is, almost 1/3. The recommendations is that the grant will be more than the initial figure which will be Rs. 274 crores. These are the peculiarities of the recommendations which are there. It is regarded as the most curious Finance Commission ever functioning in the country. I therefore plead that a debate on the recommendations of the Finance Commission should be undertaken in the House which will be post-mortem which will be a post-mortem no doubt, but post-mortems are

beneficial for future generations.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, I fully agree with his suggestions, but I am in your hands. At some stage if we can have the discussion not only on this Finance Commission report, but on the very structure and the terms of reference of the Finance Commission, that will be very useful even for the future functioning of the Finance Commission.

Secondly, he has suggested that the task and work of the Finance Commission should be taken over by the Planning Commission. And in the last debate two suggestions had emerged. One is that the task and the entire duty of the Finance Commission should be entrusted to the Planning Commission. And if at all the Finance Commission survives as it is, the second suggestion was that the period of the Five-Year Plan should become co-terminus with the period of the Finance Commission so that there is no contradiction when the planning takes place. That is another suggestion.

As far as my friend Kundu's suggestions are concerned, I may inform him that some of the States like Orissa which are having certain difficulties due to deficit and other financial constraints, I am already in touch with the Chief Ministers of various States and one of them in Biju Patnaik—how can I ignore him? It is very dangerous to do it. And therefore, we are already in touch with various Chief Ministers including the Chief Minister of West Bengal also (*Interruptions*). And therefore, we will try to assist the States as much possible due to the financial constraints that had developed. With this assurance I feel that all the Members will withdraw their amendments and allow the smooth passage of the two Bills for enactment.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: First, we will take up the Union Duties of Excise (Distribution) Amendment Bill, 1990, for the vote of the House.

Are the Members ready to withdraw

their amendments moved to the motion for consideration?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes, yes.

PROF. MADHU DANAVATE: Sir, on their behalf, I request you to seek the pleasure of the House to withdraw their amendments.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Is it the pleasure of the House that the amendments moved by hon. Members be withdrawn?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

*Amendments Nos. 1,2, 4 to 6 were, by leave, withdrawn*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I shall now put the motion for consideration to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Union Duties of Excise (Distribution) Act, 1979, be taken into consideration."

*The motion was adopted*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House will now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

There are no amendments to clauses 2 and 3. The question is:

"That clauses 2 and 3 stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted*

*Clauses 2 and 3 were added to the Bill*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the long Title stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted*

*Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the long Title were added to the Bill*

PROF. MADHU DANAVATE: Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

*The motion was adopted*

19.54 hrs.

*Additional Duties of Excise regards of Special Importance Amendment Bill*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: We will now take up Additional Duties of Excise (Goods of Special Importance) Amendment Bill 1990, for the vote of the House.

I hope that the Members who moved amendments to the motion for consideration, will now withdraw their amendments.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

PROF. MADHU DANAVATE: Sir, I repeat my request regarding the amendments to the motion for consideration.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Is it the pleasure of the House that all the amendments moved by hon. Members be withdrawn?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

*Amendments Nos 1,2, 4 and 5 were, by leave, withdrawn.*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I shall now put the motion for consideration to the vote of the House.

The questions is :

"That the Bill further to amend the Additional Duties of Excise (Goods of Special Importance) Act, 1957, be taken into consideration."

*The motion was adopted*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House will now take up Clause by Clause consideration of the Bill.

The questions is:

"That Clauses 2 and 3 stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted*

*Clauses 2 and 3 were added to the Bill*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Long title stand part of the Bill.

*The motion was adopted*

*Clause 1, the Enacting formula and the Long Title were added to the Bill*

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The questions is:

"That the Bill passed."

*The motion was adopted*

19.56 hrs.

#### GOLD (CONTROL) REPEAL BILL

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, we go to item no. 18, that is consideration and

passing of Gold (Control) Repeal Bill, 1990. The Minister may please say that the move the Bill for consideration.

[*Translation*]

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir many friends have expressed their views regarding the Gold Control Bill during discussion on Budget. We will consider them. This Bill is simply about repeal of the Act... (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

I am not making my speech. I am only moving the Bill.

I beg to move:

"That the Bill to repeal the Gold (Control) Act, 1968, be taken into consideration."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to repeal the Gold (Control) Act, 1968, be taken into consideration."

There are some amendments suggested by the Members. Are the Members interested in moving those amendments?

SHRI AJIT PANJA (Calcutta South East): Sir, the Government has to take certain follow-up actions. So, we want to make some submissions.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, the Gold (Control) Act is there and we said that we would abolish that. Now, there is some sort of a vacuum. While presenting the Budget, I had already announced that we would abolish the Gold (Control) Act. If we do not do it, we cannot effectively implement it and as a result, inspectors and officers will continue to visit the small goldsmiths and unnecessary harassment will be caused. Therefore, in the first available opportunity,

[Prof. Madhu Dandavate]

we try to withdraw it back. If we send it for circulation, some time will be wasted in that. So, we will not be getting the advantage by the repeal of this Act. Therefore, I appeal to all the Members not to move their amendments and allow the Bill to be passed.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Is Mr. Gir-dhari Lal Bhargava moving his amendment?

[*Translation*]

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA (Jaipur): I beg to move:—

"That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by 24th of August, 1990"(1)

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Is Mr. Dau Dayal Joshi moving his amendment.

[*Translation*]

SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI (Kota): I beg to move:—

"that the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 31st of August, 1990"(2)

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Is Mr. Ram Naik moving his amendment?

SHRI RAM NAIK (Bombay North): I am not moving.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Is Mr. Harish Rawat moving his amendment?

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora): I am not moving.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Is Mr. Tho-

mas moving his amendment?

SHRI P.C. THOMAS (Muvattupuzha): I am not moving. (*Interruptions*)

20.00 hrs.

[*Translation*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You must realise that all this may create a confusion. This is an issue relating to gold.

[*English*]

I intentionally called Mr. Ajit Panja because he had been in the Finance Ministry. Now you say, Mr. Jeevarathinam would also speak. It is all right. Mr. Jeevarathinam, what is the important point that you want to make.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE (Dumdum): He will speak on the importance of gold itself!

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Jeevarathinam.

[*Translation*]

\*SHRI R. JEEVARATHINAM (Arakkonam): Hon. Dy. Speaker, Sir, I wish to say a few words in support of the Bill seeking to repeal the Gold (Control) Act, 1968. This law was brought forward by Hon. Shri Morarji Desai. This law has put a lot of restrictions on the gold-smiths. They had to be out of employment. I, therefore, welcome this measure which is in line with the policy statement made by Hon. Finance Minister during his budget speech.

There are many difficulties in administering this law. There are no specific provisions for ensuring the purity of gold. Gold is available at cheaper rates. Gold is being brought from Arab countries and sold at higher prices. The Govt. must see whether the Govt. could itself bring gold from Arab

\*Translation of the speech originally delivered in Tamil.

countries and make it available at cheaper rates in India.

In India, all of us, whether men or women, have a craze for gold. Therefore, there is a growing demand for gold. Steps should be taken to meet his demand.

As soon as the law was repealed gold prices started to decline. Gold dealers have then started hoarding gold and the prices again have shot up. I, therefore, request the hon. Minister to put a ceiling on the possession of gold.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please conclude, Mr. Jeevarathinam.

MR. R. JEEVARATHINAM: The country's economy will grow only if gold is available at cheap rates. Gold ornaments should be manufactured and exported to South East Asia countries. At present there is 14 carat gold and there is also 12 carat gold. Govt. must issue instructions for ensuring uniformity in the carat of gold. I also request to put a ceiling on the damages to minimise damages while melting gold. (*Interruptions*)

As we have mint for manufacturing coins, an establishment should be there for manufacturing pure gold sovereigns. Cooperatives should be formed for employing goldsmiths so that the rampant unemployment among goldsmiths could be removed.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Yes, Mr. Jeevarathinam, you will now conclude.

SHRIR. JEEVARATHINAM: Sir, gold is being smuggled into India from Arab countries. Kallikottai, Cannanore on the western coast are the den of gold smugglers. This smuggling should be stopped. The Govt. must levy high excise duties on smuggled gold to prevent smuggling. The gold smuggled into India should be confiscated and made available at cheap rates in India. (*Interruptions*)

I also request the Hon. Minister to consider exempting gold jewels from the wealth tax. With these words I conclude.

[Translation]

SHRI JAYAWANTI NAVINCHANDRA MEHTA (Bombay North East): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I welcome and support the Gold (Control) Repeal Bill.

Sir, keeping in view the objectives of the bill, it becomes clear that the bill aims at providing employment opportunities to the small and marginal artisans. There are about 15000 big dealers of gold but in number of marginal goldsmiths who have been officially registered in India is more than 4.5 millions this Bill will help them to earn their livelihood. This is a commendable Bill from this point of view but I would, at the same time, like to offer certain suggestions to the hon. Minister. Keeping in view the mood of the hon. Members, I will not make a long speech but conclude by making certain suggestions.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, viewing the Gold (Control) Act from the point of view of the consumers' protection, there is need to hallmark the gold ornaments after they are carved out. In the absence of a hallmark if the consumer wants to sell a ten gram gold ornament to the same dealer from who he has purchased it, the dealer deducts one gram and one gram of gold costs Rs. 300 approximately the consumers has to bear this loss as well as the cost of labour involved also goes waste. I mean to say that the hallmark should be based on the purity of the gold. This will help in protecting the consumers interest and check smuggling of gold. India's gold requirement is approximately 225 tonnes per annum and our goldmines can produce just 125 tonnes. The Government of India either resorts to the selling of old gold and buying the freshly mined but any how there is a shortage of 150 tonnes of gold every year. So the smuggled gold is also brought to use. I would like say that smuggling encourages black money and there is need to take measures to contain

[Sh. Jayawanti Navin Chandra]

smuggling, if we want to put a check on black money. I would, first, like to give some figures in this connection. 135 and 170 tonnes of gold were imported in 1988 and 1989 respectively, that is, the gold worth Rs. 5500 crores, but this quantity too proves to be inadequate to meet our domestic demands. My suggestion is that the Government should establish Gold Banker or Gold Boards in order to make gold available to the public. Establishment of Gold Boards, like Tea or Coffee Boards will certainly reduce the instances of smuggling alongwith facilitating the consumers to buy gold on cheaper and reasonable rates.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, here I would like to refer to the judgement of the Patna High Court in which emphasis was laid on exercising a certain amount of control over the purity of the gold not merely by the goldsmiths but the dealers also should be held responsible therefor. I would like to submit that it is the goldsmiths who suffer losses. Therefore all the dealers should be compelled to ensure hall-marking so as to market gold available to the people of India at fixed price. We will have to consider the problem from this point of view.

Secondly, it is said that the provision of hall-marking should be applicable only to the jewellery meant for exports and not to the jewellery as a whole. This why a monopoly union of the smugglers has been constituted to obstruct the supply of gold from Dubai or other Arab Country to India. They to maintain their monopoly through smuggling and encourage blackmoney by fulfilling the rising demand for gold. I mean to say that we should reconsider the export-import policy of gold.

I am going to conclude in just a minute. Indians go to the Arab countries wearing 18 carat gold ornaments and return to India wearing 24 carat gold ornaments. This is another way of smuggling gold. I urge that the gold ornaments meant for export should necessarily be hall marked. If, alongwith the

Gold Control (Repeal) Act, the hon. Minister ensures enactment and enforcement of the hallmark law it will go a long way to secure socialistic ideals and our countrymen, I am sure, will not have to face this problem in future. I remember very well that in 1988, under the Gold (Control) Act, the Government tested at Bombay some 82 samples of gold and I have to say it with regret that the subsequent test reports revealed that it was 16-18 carat gold and not the 22 carat gold. Neither has the reports been submitted till date, nor any action taken thereon. I would, therefore, like to impress upon you to bring a Bill to provide for hall marking so as to stop the cheating in gold ornaments dealings. This will prove to be very fruitful to the goldsmiths, because, on an average, more than 45 lakh marriages take place every year in our country and if the minimum per marriage consumption of gold is taken to be 30 grams the hon. Minister can well assess the requirement of gold in our country. I mean to say that looking at it from the consumers point of view the Bill for hall-marking should be introduced forthwith and steps should be taken to provide some relief to the goldsmiths.

With this, I thank you.

[English]

SHRI AJIT PANJA (Calcutta North East): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, a few months ago in the Budget speech, it was indicated by the Finance Minister that the Gold Control Act would be repealed. I do not know why so much time was taken to bring in only a repealing Act before the House when the Finance Minister himself stated that the inspectors were going and disturbing the goldsmiths. That is not the correct position. Delay has been intentional. In the meantime, it has only helped the smugglers of gold. Why? First, there was a ten per cent crash in the price and it went down. Then the prices settled. In what manner prices settled, nobody knows. It appears now that even though it was declared and even though it is in the programme of the House that the Act is coming to be repealed, the price differential



of gold in the domestic and international market is still about 60 per cent. Therefore, profitability of smuggling of ten grams of gold has been estimated at Rs. 1,200. It is known from the Intelligence report submitted and from the behaviour pattern of smugglers that this year there will be 200 tonnes of contraband gold which might be smuggled. What is the good idea of keeping this repealing Act pending?

There were two committees which recently went into it; the latest one was the Rangarajan Committee. There specifically all these points were dealt with and it was stated that if it is just repealed without the follow-up action it will only help the smugglers. The Government is in possession of those two reports. In those reports specifically suggestions are made that before repealing or immediately or simultaneously with the repealing an Act should be brought in so that the smugglers are not given complete freedom, a licence and a permit to take away the foreign exchange. If the loss of foreign exchange involved in 200 tonnes of contraband gold is computed, it will be an enormous loss. Therefore there should have been a follow-up action simultaneously.

As far as I remember, both these committees made specific recommendations in this regard. But after such a long time this bill has been brought. The idea is good, we welcome it because the small artisans should be helped—there is no doubt about. However where are the other supporting legislation?

Has the Government found out any scheme by which the small goldsmiths can legally purchase gold? No. There is no provision made. Therefore, though the Act is repealed they are in the hands of the smugglers and the internal production is very little as to cope up with the huge demand.

The second point is with regard to Non-Resident Indians. There is a specific clause given in the Rangarajan Committee report or the Dutt Committee report that when the NRIs come at the airport they will pay a sort

of duty and then they will be allowed to bring gold which they will be able to sell in the market at a specific rate given by the Reserve Bank of India. Or at the airport they can sell it to the RBI counter so that the gold comes in and so also foreign exchange comes. But no notification has been issued since the declaration made by the Finance Minister in the Budget Speech.

The third point is with regard to jewellery. Indian jewellery and Indian craftsmen are world famous. Many people are living on the jewellery business. It has really become a cottage industry and it can surpass any machinery. So far as jewellers are concerned, their export earning is potentially unlimited. One figure appears that if India could only achieve 5% share in the world jewellery sale estimated at 41 billion sterling, the country would be annually richer by Rs. 3500 crores in foreign exchange. But no direction has been issued as to how it will be done.

Such a huge potential of export of jewellery in 1989-90 was only to the tune of Rs. 275 crores. This year it is targetted at Rs. 500 crores. If the hon. Finance Minister would have brought in a substantive Act to protect these jewellers and also to allow legal gold to come in at the legal price the export of Indian made jewellers would have been Rs. 3500 crores. Instead of that, the expected figure is only Rs. 500 crores this year. Therefore, I ask what is the follow-up action taken by the Government and what is the reason for the delay since it was uttered in the House that the Act is going to be repealed. I don't know whether the Finance Minister has got the answers.

Immediately the big jewellers came to know that the Act is going to be repealed, ordered for import of machinery from Germany which will be able to produce any jewellery like computers. If you give a particular design, insert gold and stone setting—whether it is diamond or other settings—within ten minutes time the desired ornaments will come out. Is this beneficial to small goldsmiths? Therefore, the Rangara-

[Sh. Ajit Panja]

jan Committee and the other Committee recommended specifically that the import of these machinery must be banned by the Act or it must be stated that those who will be importing it will be subject to the provisions of Gold Control Act. That has not been done. Therefore, big jewellers have started importing machines. Already nine machines have come in, it will start functioning from tomorrow if today the Act is repealed. You are talking about small artisans, the small artisans would suffer and I can tell you who are the sufferers. (*Interruptions*) The record shows that there is a continuous increase of licensed gold dealers and also certified goldsmith. The number of licensed goldsmiths in 1988 was 15,713. In 1989 it became 16,704. The number of certified goldsmiths, in 1988 was 3,62,307. In 1989 it has gone to 3,75,792. All these people, along with their family will be in great peril. Unless tomorrow, if possible, some legislation is brought in by the Government stopping the import of machineries which produce the gold ornaments, the whole idea of repealing this Act that telling to the people that the small goldsmiths and artisans will be saved will be a complete nugatory. I donot question the purpose for which the Finance Minister said so. The purpose has to be served. Repeatedly the Committee said so. I hope within seven days time he will bring a legislation so that the poor goldsmiths are really saved and the smugglers are really contained.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the proposal for repealing the Gold Control Act is a position proposal and a step in the right direction. But mere repealing, as has been pointed out, is not going to solve the problem. The problem is the acute shortage of this precious material and therefore, we have to see that some how or other the supply is increased. Unless and until the supply is increased, the problem will become aggravated and it will become more and more serious. I need not go through all the details as to the acute shortage of the material. The annual demand is to the tune of nearly 200 tonnes. But we have

supply of hardly 2 tonnes. According to an estimate, the yellow metal—this precious metal—is smuggled into the country to the extent of nearly 100 tonnes. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI AJIT PANJA: It is 200 tonnes.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: So, the demand is to the extent of 200 tonnes; and the supply is only to the extent of 2 tonnes, leaving a great margin for smuggling of the precious metal because the price differentiation between the domestic and the international price is to the extent of 60 per cent. All these are matters which have to be taken seriously. It is very surprising that the Finance Minister has moved the Bill for repealing the Gold Control Act, without even giving the slightest indication of what supportive measures are being thought of. Nothing is there. You are, on the contrary, in a hurry. In a hurry to say that this a repealing Act—just repeal and let me go. That is the type of attitude. (*Interruptions*)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I had my say. The Chairman said, you can just move it for consideration. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Dandavate, I have allowed you. You would have done that.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: The fact is that he has not indicated any supportive measure and has put the blame on the Chair. (*Interruptions*)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: If the Chair allows me, after you, I would remove that also. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: You still have a chance—while replying let us know as to what supportive action you propose to take. The intentions are very laudable to bring down the domestic prices and to contain smuggling into the country to help the small goldsmiths and artisans. All these intentions are very good. But then if you de-

license the trade and there are no supportive measures to increase the legal supply through level channels of this precious metal, then, on the contrary, not only will these objectives be defeated but greater and greater misery will be caused to the entire nation through rising prices and aggravation of the situation.

Since there is no time and we are all waiting for the Finance Minister to let us know what supportive measures he is taking to see that the laudable intentions of the legislation are fulfilled, I will conclude only by making a few suggestions. The necessity is to augment the supply of gold through legal channels.

Firstly, let there be relaxation of Baggage Rules in order to allow the incoming passengers to bring a certain amount of gold.

Secondly, in the case of non-resident Indians, allow repatriation of their savings or part of them in gold. Necessary rules can be fixed.

Thirdly, the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act may be amended in order to allow the import of gold at a modest duty ranging from 5 to 10 per cent ad valorem and so on and so forth.

Another point will be to decide about reviving your old practice of Janata Party Government of auctioning the confiscated gold. Think about it. Decide about it. What is wanted is that the entire Gold Policy be changed. Only then and then alone, we will be able to achieve the various objectives. Indeed the repealing of the Act will give a boost to the export of gold jewellery for which there is an expanding world market and India has only a fraction of a share in it. But the need, however, remains that is to revise the Gold Policy and accordingly come out expeditiously with the necessary order or legislation to that effect.

[*Translation*]

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA (Jaipur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I will take two minutes only. The hon. Finance Minister has brought in the Gold (Control) Repeal Bill in the House which aims at repealing law enacted 28 years ago in our country. I welcome this measure of the Finance Minister. In fact this Bill should have been brought before the House much earlier. However, suggest that of should be circulated to elicit public a provisos. It has come now, though belated better late than never. it is a measure in the right direction and for this the hon. Finance Minister deserves congratulations. I would like to mention that with the enforcement of Gold (Control) Act in the country, the goldsmiths had to acquire 36 different types of licenses. Then alone could they continue their trade. They will feel relieved with the passage of this Bill. I have seen it for myself and I have got a license too here with me. The goldsmiths display different types of licenses in their shops in a manner the portrait of Gods and Goddesses are displayed on the walls of a shop. They will be relieved of this burden now. I, therefore, welcome and support this decision of the Government. Secondly, I would like to state that the business of the goldsmiths had come to a standstill since the day of enforcement of the Gold (Control) Act in the country. The Government of India spent Rs. 15 crore, for rehabilitating them but this could not improve their condition and most of them were arrested for not being able to repay their loans. The property of many goldsmiths, was attached and warrants issued in their names. One of our hon colleagues was referring to Janta regime just now. He will feel pleased to note that the then Finance Minister of the Janata regime, Shri Satish Chandra Aggarwal, wrote off the rest of blacksmiths loans amounting to Rs. 5 crores left unpaid in 1978-79, out of Rs. 15 crore distributed 10 them for the purpose of their rehabilitation. This was a great gift of the Janata Party regime and you should not forget it. I would, therefore, like to know whether there is still any goldsmith left realising under the burden of a loan and if there is

[Sh. Girdhari Lal Bhargava]

one, his loan should be waived off. I would also like to know whether the state Governments are claiming the refund of loans from the goldsmiths even after they have been written off? This aspect should be paid attention to. An important suggestion I would like to make is that in case the small and marginal goldsmiths have been arrested for violating Gold (Control) Act and civil suits are filed against them, they should be withdrawn.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Bhargava, you are devoting from the subject

SHRIGIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am your follower and take very less time. I have had a fascination of debating the Bill. I have often been speaking on such subjects in Rajasthan Legislative Assembly. That is why I am talking a little more time I would like to submit that such civil cases lodges against the gold smiths should be withdrawn after charging some amount by way of compound fee from them.

Sir, I would like to after two more suggestions. The Government should give special doles to rehabilitate those goldsmiths who were forced to give up their nereditary provisions under the pressure of the disymetry of this Gold (Control) Act and, again, compensation should be given to the next of kin of those goldsmiths who committed suicide because they could not stand the starvation forced by the Act. The Government has itself conceded that this Bill did not succeed in achieving its objectives. The cases again it the goldsmiths who had to suffer losses due to technical snags should be withdrawn. Then, I would like to submit that India produces, only 2 tonnes of gold against the requirement of 150-175 tonnes per annum. This production of gold should be subjected to customs duty I would also suggest that the foreign each angel reserve should not be utilised for importing gold.

Thirdly, I would like to suggest that private tourists and NRIs coming to India should be given exemption to bring gold with

them after collecting import duly from them. This factory should also be extended to relatives of the people of India, when they visiting the country. Similarly gold seized from the smugglers should be auctioned. Finally, I would like to suggest that incentives should be given for exporting gold ornaments.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, once these facilities are extended, I am sure, it will benefit 5 lakh goldsmiths and another 20,000 people engaged in the trade in the country. I am sure that the hon. Minister of Finance will accept my suggestions. I withdrawn my Motion which I had mined to elicit public opinion on this Bill.

20.33 hrs.

[SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE *in the Chair*]

[*English*]

SHRI P.C. THOMAS (Muvattupuzha): Sir, I am not speaking.

[*Translation*]

SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI (Kota): Mr. Chairman, Sir, in brief I would like to submit that people's craze for gold has not so far diminished in the country. in the circumstances the Hon. Minister of Finance had done a great service to the nation by bringing forward a legislation to repeal the Gold (Control) Act. I would like to express a lot of thanks to the hon. Minister for this. Earlier when the Act was in operation people used to give gold of 15-16 carat's inn place of 22 carats surreptiously during marriages test they may be caught by the controlling authorities. People used to do such things under fear. It was an injustice with the people. Sir, even after the Act was repealed, the Revenue Collectors and Excise collectors are visiting the Goldsmith shops in the mandis, checking their registers and putting their signatures in them. You will be surprised to know even in small gold mandis, these offices of the Ministry of Finance tak-

ing bribes to the order of Rs. 25,000 per months regularly. These officers continue to collect this money even today. I would, therefore, like to request the hon. Minister of Finance to stop this malpractice totally in view of the fact that the said. Act has since been repealed. Finally, I would like to submit the exemption must be gives on import of gold. A person returning from a foreign tour should be allowed to bring a maximum of 7 Mas of gold with him.

Thirdly, I would like to say these Indian jewellery is being exported to different parts of the word.

Sunset jewellery of gold is made in Ahmdabad in Gujarat. I would, therefore, request to set up a jewellery mandi in Gujarat and a diamond mandi at Jaipur. Ahmedabad may also please be developed into a jewellery mandi so that export of gold ornaments could be augmented.

SHRI HAMENDRA SINGH BANERA (Bhilwara): Mr. Chairman, sir the Government took a welcome step by repealing the Gold (Control) Act. The modern economic system disputes people's craze for gold, but in our counter the conservative people still have a craze for gold. Through you, I would like to tell the hon. Minister of Finance that crores of farmers in the country keep at least 2-4 tolas of gold just as a security measure so that it could be helpful to them under some emergent situation. Now a days the quality of gold ornaments in the markets is not good. The farmers purchase them in the belief that it is pure but when he goes to the market to sell the same gold under some emergent situation, he gets half of the original price. I would like to know as to what rules are being made for the benefit of the crores of farmers for their safety. It is my submission to your.

[English]

SHRI BALGOPAL MISHRA (Bolangir): I would like to know whether after repealing this Act, you are going to take action against those who had kept more gold in contravention of the Gold Control Act.

PROF MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, very briefly I will try to reply to some of the points that have been made.

I was not only surprised but I was deeply pained at the remark made by my friend Shri Ajit Panja that I have actually introduced this repeal Bill rather late in order to help the smugglers.

SHRI AJIT PANJA: I did not say that. What I said was that because of the delay on the part of the Government, the smugglers have been helped. Personally, I have got the greatest regards for you.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: All right; my misunderstanding has been removed. Even if it is construed that as a result of this, the smugglers might have been helped, I would like to point out to this House that this Bill was introduced by me in the House as far back as 24th April, 1990, but because of commotion in the House on a number of issues, everything else got priority and gold got in the background and that is why my Bill was receded in the background, otherwise I was very keen. In between, fortunately or unfortunately, I had to go for a week to Washington for IMF conference. Nobody will construe that in order to have a link with international smugglers, I had gone there... (*Interruptions*). But anyway, as I said, we had brought forward this Bill earlier, but because of the exigencies of situation, this got relegated into the background.

I have carefully gone through both the reports. You referred to only one report, the Rangarajan report; there is another report also, the Dutt Committee report. I have gone through both these reports and have also listened to the suggestions that you have made. If you have seen my Budget speech, in that speech itself, I had thrown one or two suggestions and one of the suggestion is what Shri Panja has said. I had said in my speech that there are both the aspects of this problem; that whether we allow the NRIs and tourists to bring a small quantity of gold, allow a certain foreign exchange duty to be imposed and where they come back here,

[Prof. Madhu Dandavate]

certain amount of transactions could be allowed. All those problems I had already posed and I had sought the opinion of many Members in this House. We have already got opinions of a number of Members. We will act on it. For that no legislation is necessary. As a former Finance Minister, you know that can be done through government order Notifications. That is one aspect.

There is another aspect that has been raised and that is, as a result of this, the gold prices have gone up. Actually I may indicate to the House that before the Budget, the difference between the prices of gold in the country and that abroad, that is international prices, was of the order of 55 per cent. Now, that has gone up to 71 per cent. He rightly raised a question of smuggling. What concrete steps should be taken? If you recall, that in 1963, in the wake of Chinese aggression, under the Defence of India rules, for the first time, gold control was introduced. That was legislated in 1968 when Morarji Bhai Desai brought this Gold Control Act. I am very happy that the very Author of that Bill, was the first to send me the telegram of congratulations. He said: "After the Chinese aggression, in a particular situation that Gold Control act was inevitable. But it has outlived its utility and therefore, it has to be repealed. It is good that you had so much courage in your hand repeal it." He is congratulating me for that. But, after that, certain steps are necessary. We shall take concrete steps. One of the suggestions was the one which you mentioned here. Another suggestion is that in order to reduce smuggling, what is to be done? It is true that when originally the Gold Control Act was conceived, it was expected that under the provisions of that Act, we should be able to curb smuggling in the country. But if you, as a former Finance Minister go through the statistics of the smuggled gold that was caught hold of, this House will be surprised to know that a major quantity of smuggled gold that was caught and seized was not seized under the Gold Control act, but that was done under the Customs Act. It will be the constant endeav-

our of my Government to strengthen the powers and methodology under the Customs Act to see that whatever mischief is done in the field of smuggling, we will very ruthlessly deal with them. We will try to reduce the smuggling to a maximum extent. One of the reasons why smuggling takes place is the differential between the international prices of gold and the indigenous prices of gold. Secondly, the differential between the amount of gold that is available. It is estimated that underground gold is of the order of 25,000 tonnes to 50,000 tonnes. That is to be checked. One of the reasons is this. What is the total gold that is available? The estimate of demand of gold is 200 tonnes in India. Two tonnes are only locally produced, as you rightly said. 50 tonnes are re-cycled and only 52 tonnes are available. Whereas requirement of demand is of the order of 200 tonnes. Therefore, this gap is to be closed. We will also take cognisance of this and take necessary steps. Thirdly, as far as small goldsmiths are concerned, the maximum beneficiaries of this particular abolition is not the big traders in gold but it is the small goldsmiths who were harassed by the Government inspector. They were subjected to corruption. No inspector has gone back from a goldsmith without taking Rs. 2000 to RS. 3000 at a time. In addition, as Mr. Bhargava has rightly pointed out, they were subjected to loopholes. You will be happy to know that the Central Government has already decided that those small goldsmiths as a result of the impact of the previous Gold Control Act actually became the debtors and a scheme that is there is that there will be a compensation machinery which we will assist the State Governments and whatever loans they had taken, their loan will be compensated by the Centre with the help of the subsidy and compensated by the Centre with the help of the subsidy and compensation given to the State Governments. That we will take. We will try to protect their interests. We will also see to it that as a result of this, the employment potential of the small goldsmiths will go up. Secondly, we will try to check smuggling. All possible small technologies will be made available to the small goldsmiths so that they can augment

their production. Thirdly, at the time when we require foreign exchange reserves, we will try our best to see that exports of gold jewellery are also augmented.

And lastly, unfortunately or fortunately, in this country gold is not an essential commodity. The poor man does not need gold as an essential commodity; and, therefore, we will not treat gold on par with essential commodities which are to be subjected to a control order. We will take precautions about it.

We will take cognisance of various suggestions made here in the House, and also the suggestions made by the Rangarajan Committee and the Datta Committee. WE will take follow-up action, so that we will be able to ensure that no vacuum is created after the repeal of the act, and the economy of the country does not suffer.

I appeal to all Members who have moved their amendments to withdraw their amendments and see that the entire Bill is passed unanimously.

SHRI AJIT PANJA: What about the import of machinery?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I have seen that. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI AJIT PANJA: West Bengal has made an appeal to you personally. (*Interruptions*)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: In the meantime, in the interregnum, if at all machinery has come from outside, which will be advantageous only to being wholesalers and manufacturers, we will see to it that that effect is neutralized by trying to see that we do not allow such a machinery to come. On the contrary, we will give a small, appropriate technology to the small goldsmiths so that it is they who gain by this measure, and not the big manufacturers. That will be our objective.

[*Translation*]

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: I will draw my amendment.

[*English*]

SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI (Kota): I also withdraw my amendment.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Do these hon. Members, Shri Bhargava and Shri Joshi have the leave of the House to withdraw their amendments?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

*Amendments Nos. 1 and 2 were, by leave, withdrawn*

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill to repeal the Gold (Control) Act, 1968, be taken into consideration"

*The Motion was adopted.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House will now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill. There are no amendments.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That Clause 2 stand part of the Bill.

*The Motion was adopted*

*Clause 2 was added to the Bill*

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That Clause 1, Enacting Formula and the Long Title stand part of the Bill."

*The Motion was adopted.*

*Clause 1, Enacting formula and the Long title were added to the Bill.*

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The questions is:

"That the Bill be passed."

*The Motion was adopted.*

20.47 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (SCHEDULED CASTES)  
ORDERS (AMENDMENT) BILL

**As passed by Rajya Sabha**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now Shri Ram Vilas Paswan.

SHRI K.S. RAO (Machlipatnam): We will take it up tomorrow.

[*Translation*]

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): I am only moving the Bill today. It will be included in tomorrow's list of Business.

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: What we can do is this. Let him move it. ... (*Interruptions*) ... Let him move the Bill. It is not yet late for you.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: It should be concluded within five minutes.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: I beg to move:—

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order 1950 and the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) (Union Territories) Order, 1951 and to amend the Constitution (Jammu and Kashmir) Scheduled Castes Order, 1956, the Constitution (Dadra and Nagar Haveli) Scheduled Castes Order, 1962, the Constitution (Pon-

dicherry) Scheduled Castes Order, 1964 and the Constitution (Sikkim) Scheduled Castes Order, 1978, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

Mr. Chairman, Sir, since this bill was included is today's list of business of approved by the Business Advisory Committee, it could have been passed today, but it is too late now. This Bill pertains to extend facilities of reservation to neo-buddhists. When the hon. Members could take so much pain to sit upto this late hour, they could sit for another 15-20 minutes and participate in the process of passing the Bill. The Bill has been unanimously passed by the Rajya Sabha. Since it is the Baba Saheb Ambedkar's birth centenary year, it will be highly sacred work pass such a Bill. For this purpose hon. Members from any side.....

[*English*]

SHRI K.S. RAO: Let the Hon. Minister move the Bill. The speech can be made tomorrow.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, are you in a mood to have it passed, or not? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Let the hon. Minister just say, 'I move the Bill.'

[*Translation*]

"We will listen to the hon. Minister.

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: He will make the submission tomorrow. But let him speak for a few minutes.

After that, with your permission, I will call upon one member to speak. He will speak for two or three minutes.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI K.S. RAO: No.



SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora): It is not fair on your part to do so. Kindly listen to our views also. (*Interruptions*)

Speak also.

[*Translation*]

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): He will only move the motion for consideration. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Mr. Chairman, sir, with your kind permission I beg to move this Bill for consideration. I shall make my speech tomorrow.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Many members from our side have to move the amendments. When will they move their amendments?

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned to meet tomorrow at 11 A.M.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Whatever Mr. Rawat has suggested is acceptable to the Government. He will only move the motion for consideration. The hon. members will move their amendments tomorrow; and after moving their amendments they can

20.52 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven  
of the Clock on Friday, May 25, 1990/  
Jyaistha 4, 1912 (Saka)*