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Chaitra 19, 1908 (Saka)

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Fifth Session
(Eighth Lok Sabha)



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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

*Wednesday, April 9, 1986/Chaitra
19, 1908 (Saka)*

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of
the Clock.*

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[*English*]

Reported Move of South African Government to Demolish the Building in Pietermaritzburg where Mahatma Gandhi Lived

*618. SHRIMATI USHA CHAUDHARI : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government's attention has been drawn to a news item appearing in the "Hindustan Times" dated 5 March, 1986 that the Indian community in South Africa's Natal province is agitated over reported move to demolish the building in Pietermaritzburg where Mahatma Gandhi is believed to have resided;

(b) if so, whether facts have been ascertained in the matter; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto and the steps proposed to be taken with that country to preserve and maintain the building associated with the greatest leader of our age ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT) : (a) The Government has seen the "Hindustan Times" report dated 5 March, 1986 to the

effect that an old dilapidated building believed to have been occupied by Mahatma Gandhi during his stay in South Africa, and now threatened with demolition, has become the centre of controversy among the Indian community in Pietermaritzburg, South Africa.

(b) and (c). There is no independent confirmation of the report which appears to have been put out by the Press Trust of South Africa. It is well known that in accordance with our consistent policy, we do not maintain any contacts with the racist regime of South Africa. However, the Government is in touch with our Missions in neighbouring African States to try and keep a close watch on the situation developing in South Africa. We are also in touch with the South African Liberation Movements.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : What is your information ? You do not know where Gandhiji stayed.

[*Translation*]

SHRIMATI USHA CHAUDHARI : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the role of India has been that she wants to pave a new path of peace and solidarity in the world. Therefore, while paving a new way it is our duty not to lose sight of the fact that our old footprints are not obliterated. Whether we are having political relations with South Africa or not, we must strive to demolish the social discrimination being practised there. In order to keep the memory of Mahatma Gandhi alive and to safeguard our culture there, it becomes necessary to get an inquiry conducted there through our agencies or through the neighbouring countries. I want to know whether the Government are going to have talks with a body like the U.N.O. with a view to maintaining and protecting the colony where Gandhiji had stayed ?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : Hon. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I agree with the hon. Lady

Member that our old footprints should not be obliterated and it is our foremost duty to keep the memories of Mahatma Gandhi intact in history. So far as South Africa is concerned, we do not have relations with them. With regard to the question of the hon. Lady Member that we should get some information through the good offices of the U.N.O., I would say that the U.N.O. too have no relations with them. South Africa stands expelled from that body. As I have said, the missions of the neighbouring front line States have also been told to gather information about their activities. We are also engaged in a dialogue with the organisations engaged in the liberation of South Africa so that they could also inquire into it.

SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, South Africa has a Government of the Christians. Here in India also, there are many Christian memorials which are being protected by the Government. Demolition of the building where our reverend Bapuji lived has the same importance for as their* and their memorials in India...

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Why are you bringing that ? Don't bring that.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : It should not be allowed to go on record.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I don't want it, because our Indians are there; Christians are there. Why are you bringing it ? Regarding Mahatma Gandhi's residence what do you want ?

[Translation]

SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Our Government back home is protecting their memorials, but how bad it is to demolish the house where our reverend Bapuji once lived ? I want to know what action our Government contemplate in that regard ?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, there is no question of religion

in it. It will not be proper to bring religion in it. Reverend Bapuji supported all religions and he had equal respect for all the religions. The question there is that of apartheid and Gandhiji had started a movement there to end this apartheid. As I told earlier, we have no direct link with that country. If they want to demolish it, they might be doing so and we cannot do anything directly, but we shall do everything within our reach to preserve his great heritage. We are looking into it through other agencies and are doing whatever is possible.

SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I did not speak about religion. What Government are doing to ensure that their Government do not touch that property there ?

[English]

SHRI R. L. BHATIA : Sir, Mahatma Gandhi worked in South Africa before 1920. Now, 60 to 65 years have elapsed. Why did not the Government of India think of setting up a monument over the place where he was staying ? Even now, the news has come to us saying that they are going to demolish that building. Sir, if there is a will, there is a way.....

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Do you want to put anything new regarding this ?

SHRI R. L. BHATIA : If there is a will, there is a way. There are so many agencies by which they can be approached and this monument must be maintained.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : That is your suggestion then.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am really surprised at the Casual manner in which the Minister has replied to this question. In his reply to the first part of the question, he has said that there is already a controversy among the Indian community people there in Africa, as to whether it was the residence of Gandhiji or not. Sir, merely throwing the ball in the court of the Indian community there is not proper. Since it was the place

of residence of Gandhiji, whose first experiment on Satyagraha and non-violence started there, I would like to know from the Minister as to whether any independent enquiries were made by him to our representatives there to find out as to whether that was the official residence of Gandhiji or not? If it is so, what steps have they taken? Here I may add that this is a very casual way in which they are looking at the historical events and monuments. The best instance is this: In this very city of Dehi, Mirza Ghalib's birth-place is nothing else but a coal godown. That is the manner in which they have maintained the sense of history. So, will they change the sense of history and show better respect for Mahatma Gandhi and find out where he resided and whether that house is protected or not?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : I will refer the hon. Member to the question. The question itself says, quoting Hindustan Times, 'Where possibly Mahatma Gandhi is believed to have resided'. This is the question.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Why are you guided by Hindustan Times? What is your information?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : These are the parameters of the reply. You are a distinguished parliamentarian.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : That is the parameter of the Hindustan Times. What is your parameter?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : I am coming to the substance of your question. I am explaining the reply. What I said in part (a) of my reply was what appeared in Hindustan Times, because, the question directly and very categorically referred to the Hindustan Times report where it said 'believed to have been'.

According to the information that we have, I can say, Sir, that as far as this particular report is concerned, *i.e.*, the *Hindustan Times* report, we have not seen any confirmed evidence that Gandhiji ever lived in this house and indeed it was marked in any way as having a special significance. However, we will, in response to the anxieties expressed by Members, make

further enquiries and if it is found out in a confirmed manner that Gandhiji did live there, then we will try to protect it to the extent we can do in the situation obtaining there in reality.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Delhi is also Mirza Ghalib's birth place. Don't reduce it to a coal godown in the city of Delhi.

[*Translation*]

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, in his reply the hon. Minister has stated that a report to this effect has appeared in the newspapers, but it has not been confirmed. I want to know from the hon. Minister that when newspapers have carried reports to the effect that the house where Mahatma Gandhi lived has been burnt, photograph of the said arson has also appeared, so was any communication sent to that Government in that regard and if so, what response have we received from them?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : I have told what has appeared in the newspapers, but we have no link with that Government. All the channels have been snapped. We shall not write to them directly nor we intend to do so.

[*English*]

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Sir, according to the press reports, this building where Mahatma Gandhiji was believed to have stayed is sought to be demolished by a section of Indian community to put up a multi-storeyed structure. Is that true? Is there no means by which we can get in touch with members of our own community in South Africa? Only recently an Arya Samaj group was allowed to go. What is the information from that group?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : The Minister is never worried about Gandhiji.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : We do not have any information that this building is to be constructed as a multi-storeyed building. The information that we have about the authenticity of that, whether the same building where Gandhiji lived, we have said

it, I mean, the position that we have at the moment.

(Interruptions)

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : in the wake of this proposal to construct a multi-storeyed structure.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Question No. 619—Shri Ram Pyare Panika : absent. Shri Uttam Rathod—absent. Q. No. 620—Shri Ajay Mushran; absent.

Solution of Ethnic Problem in Sri Lanka

*621. SHRI ATISH CHANDRA SINHA† :

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Sri Lankan Government has turned down the proposal for evolving political solution to the Tamils ethnic problem;

(b) whether the Sri Lankan High Commissioner in India recently discussed certain issues with Union Government on the subject;

(c) if so, the outcome of discussions held; and

(d) what further steps are being contemplated in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Sri Lanka Government has turned down the proposals put forward by the TULF. Earlier the Tamil groups had rejected proposals put forward by the Sri Lanka government.

(b) The High Commissioner for Sri Lanka called on the Prime Minister on 19-3-86. He also separately discussed certain issues with the former Foreign Secretary.

(c) The High Commissioner explained the position of the Government of Sri Lanka. He reiterated the commitment of the Government of Sri Lanka to a political solution and its desire for continued Indian good offices to help in achieving

such a solution. The Prime Minister conveyed to the High Commissioner, Government's concern at the conflicting reports from Sri Lanka, and at the actions of Sri Lankan security forces against the Tamil population. The High Commissioner of Sri Lanka was once again informed of Government's view that there could be no military solution to the ethnic problem, and the onus for creating conditions conducive to a political solution lies on the Government of Sri Lanka.

(d) Further steps will have to be decided in the light of future developments.

SHRI ATISH CHANDRA SINHA : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, in spite of the assurance given by the High Commissioner of Sri Lanka, it seems that the Sri Lankan Government is committed to a military solution, rather than a political solution to the Sri Lanka ethnic situation. We have been bearing reports about the amassing of different types of weapons and all sort of things to repress the Tamils movement. Probably, Sri Lankan Government is thinking that the repression can go to such an extent that there will be military win or the Tamil movement will become so weak that ultimately whatever conditions that the Sri Lankan Government give for political solution, there will be no other option for the Tamil movement but to accept them. Under these circumstances, I would like to know from the Minister whether the Government is thinking of giving recognition to the Tamil Liberation Movement or TULF in line with SWAPO or PLO ?

SHRI B.R. BHAGAT : No, Sir. It is because, right from the beginning we have maintained this position—This is the Government of India's position—that this is an internal matter of Sri Lanka, although we have spoken very strongly. The House is aware of this about the killings going on there or even the attempts to impose a military solution, we have warned the Sri Lankan Government that this was political question which they had to solve. We have said so that it was our belief and it is our policy that this question could be solved politically through discussions, peaceful negotiation among the parties concerned, within the overall framework of the unity and integrity of Sri Lanka. Therefore, while we are for a peaceful solution, we are for the

satisfaction of the legitimate aspirations of the ethnic Tamil groups there and we are helping in the process of dialogue and in that stand, we are opposed to a military solution. Killings going on there every day, that we read, is a negative factor. We have brought this to the awareness of the Sri Lankan Government and in that respect, it will be wrong to say that we give recognition to any of this so-called liberation and all that. That is not in line with our policy.

SHRI ATISH CHANDRA SINHA : Sir, on the one hand, the Sri Lankan Government is moving for a military solution backed by military support from Pakistan, Israel, China and U.S.A. and on the other hand, we hear from time to time about the autonomy plan as part of the political solution to the ethnic crisis. The ethnic crisis has cost at least 1300 lives in the last one year. Does the Minister feel that this is only to confuse the Government of India to buy some time to organise and arm the Sri Lankan Army? If so, is the Government thinking of taking up the issue to the United Nations and to arrange for peace keeping forces of United Nations to be stationed in Sri Lanka, just as in Kashmir, or to send a delegation of MPs from India to probe the situation and possible solution to the ethnic crisis?

SHRI B.R. BHAGAT : As I have said, we are keeping a close watch on the future developments, the developments from day to day, and we will take action according to that. The basic point is, that this matter has to be solved through political negotiation and peaceful negotiation. It is a political problem. It should be solved politically. We are against any kind of military involvement. We are aware and we have made it known to the Sri Lankan Government, of the increase in augmentation of their military force and the killings going on, the actions by the security forces. We maintain this position that it is the primary responsibility of the Sri Lanka security forces to maintain peace there. It is their responsibility. We have known the presence of the outside element, including the Israel military adviser, military personnel, and even Pakistan's personnel, the nexus, all these the House has discussed about it and we are aware of all these. The latest situation is that we are awaiting a concrete proposal in writing from Sri Lankan Government to us and when we

receive that, we will discuss this with the Tamil groups and if we think that there is a basis for agreement, we will try to get in touch with the Sri Lankan Government. This is the present position.

However, unless there is a climate of peace, unless all the killings stop and there is a peaceful climate, political solution will not proceed further. This is our firm belief and we have made it known to Sri Lanka.

SHRI ATISH CHANDRA SINHA : My question is not answered. Is the Government thinking of taking the issue to the United Nations? The hon. Minister said that he wants an atmosphere in which a political solution is found but we are finding from the newspapers every day that many people are being killed there.

Under these circumstances, I asked a specific question whether the issue is to be taken to the United Nations so that a peace keeping force can be posted there. I have not got the answer.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The hon. Minister has already said. Mr. Kolandaivelu. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : The hon. Minister has said in his reply to Question (a) that the Sri Lankan Government has already turned down the proposal for evolving a political solution for the Sri Lankan problem. It is true that you have stated this. So, they are for a military solution. It is crystal clear. This is point number one.

The point number two is, you have already said in this House that they have to stop the genocide first and they have to stop the killings first. They have not yet stopped.

Even yesterday and day before yesterday, many killings were going on. Genocide is going on. The High Commissioner of Sri Lanka had talks with you and with regard to those talks, I want to ask whether he has proposed a national government in the Northern and Eastern provinces of Sri Lanka or the Government of India has suggested that just like in India, States having limited powers to form a Government like that in Sri Lanka in the Northern and Eastern provinces.

You said that this problem is an internal problem of Sri Lanka. I am putting it to you that it is not an internal problem. Already our Prime Minister has said that it is an international problem also. If it is an international problem, there the Indian Tamils are under genocide and they are being killed and massacred inside Sri Lanka. Are you not going to take concrete steps to end this ethnic crisis ?

SHRI B.R. BHAGAT : It is a very great human problem and the fact is that more than 1,25,000 refugees are in our country and they have to return. One of the basic elements of any solution is that these refugees must return in dignity and honour to their country and the legitimate aspirations of the ethnic Tamils must be satisfied. Without this, there cannot be any political solution. So, it is a human problem. However, when I said political solution, it can only be in the framework of the unity and integrity of Sri Lanka. That was the point that I referred to.

Now the present position is that we have gone over again and again about the killings and options and the actions by the Sri Lankan Security forces and the killings of the innocent civilians, women and children. All these we have gone over and the House has expressed great concern and the Prime Minister has said that unless the killings stop, there could not be any climate and there could not be any dialogue for political solution.

The present position is that we have been told that the Foreign Minister of Sri Lanka Mr. Hameed was coming here to attend the Bureau meeting of the Non-aligned Foreign Ministers. He is bringing written proposals, new proposals for a political solution of the problem. When he comes, we will see.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : When is he coming here ?

SHRI B.R. BHAGAT : I am told that he is coming in a few days. He is coming to attend the Non-aligned Bureau meeting which begins from the 16th.....
(*Interruptions*)

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : Till then

they must stop the genocide. It is going on everyday. ...

(*Interruptions*)

PROF. MADHU DANAVATE : If you say till then, does it mean that they can start that afterwards ? ...

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI G.G. SWELL : Confusing and contradictory signals have been coming from Sri Lanka. The President, Shri Jayawardene has gone on record that he would first go in for a military solution and then talk about a political solution and towards that end he has escalated military attacks on Tamil areas. Civilian areas have been bombed, helicopter gunships have been used and you have gone on record saying that this has the elements of genocide. You say the Foreign Minister is coming here, We do not know what the Foreign Minister of Sri Lanka would bring and whether he would like a political solution or whether he would like the good offices of India. Then you had yourself admitted in your Annual Report that there is a link up between the Sri Lankan security forces and the Pakistani military forces with a generous dash of other countries secret organisations like MOSSAD, BOSS etc. Under these circumstances I would like to know in your assessment, in your judgment, what is the authentic voice of Sri Lanka. I want to know whether Sri Lanka to-day is really in a position to make a decision for herself and whether this is really a real Sri Lankan problem. We are aware of what we call...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please put your question. You have already explained.

SHRI G.G. SWELL : ... the strategic consensus of the big powers. I would like to be assured whether this is not an effort of the big powers to muddy the waters in the regional security of this region.

SHRI B.R. BHAGAT : The hon. Member is right when he says that there have been contradictory signals from Sri Lanka because you talk of political solutions and at the same time you get reports of killing everyday. Earlier the cease fire was in force. Then the cease fire broke down because two of the three Tamil Members resigned from the

ceasefire monitoring committee. So both the trends are going on. That is why we have categorically said that there could only be a political solution of this problem and there could be a military solution, and also there could be a political solution to this problem if the killings went on. So, before we start any such process again and we do not want to go on in any long-term taking up of a project that goes on intermittently the killings should stop and there should be a right climate for a political settlement and only then the concerned authorities can discuss and arrive at a political solution so that this very complicated and vexed problem can be solved.

This leads to intervention from outside. This is not only the experience in this region but it is the experience everywhere in the developing countries or in regions like this where most of the developing countries are there. There is the big power. Whenever there is trouble or internal trouble or any regional trouble, the danger of big powers' involvement is there. Here you are already seeing all kinds of involvement and the nexus which we have already very clearly said in this House. All these are there. It is a very complex situation and it is not only contradictory but various elements and forces are operating. We have to see that we keep our vision clear of what we want and right from the beginning we have said, that this matter should be solved politically through peaceful negotiations and they should meet the satisfaction of the legitimate aspirations and interests of the ethnic tamil minority...

PROF. G.G. SWELL : My question was, in all this confusion and contradiction, in our assessment what is the authentic voice of Sri Lanka? Whether Sri Lanka is in a position to decide things for herself?

SHRI B.R. BHAGAT : That is why we wanted; we have asked for a written proposal and we believe when the Foreign Minister of Sri Lanka is bringing the written proposal, the ethnic proposal, if you may call it...

PROF. G.G. SWELL : Tomorrow they may come with some other proposal.

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS : Sir, the Sri Lankan problem is having a new dimension. It is a threat to Indian security especially for the border States of Kerala

and Tamilnadu. The Pakistani involvement with the Sri Lankan people and intruders are coming into Kerala and Tamilnadu and there are a number of Sri Lankan nationals, thousands of Pakistani nationals staying inside this region and it has developed threat to the security of the country. I would like to know whether the Government are aware of this problem; if so whether any action is taken in this regard?

SHRI B.R. BHAGAT : We will take all actions against any threat to our security. We are prepared to do it. The Prime Minister, yesterday, dealt with this question of deteriorating security environment in our region. We are aware of that and we will take all precautions and all steps to protect our security.

Reported China's AID to Terrorists Movement in Punjab

*622. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE† :
DR. B.L. SHAILESH :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have got any information about China aiding the terrorists movement in Punjab with arms and money;

(b) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a news item appearing in 'The Statesman' dated 15 March, 1986 captioned "Terrorism's Sino-Pak Pipeline"; and

(c) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI B.R. BHAGAT) : (a) and (b). So Government have seen the news item in 'The Statesman' of 15th March 1986, captioned "Terrorism's Sino-Pak Pipeline." On 19th March 1986, a Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman reportedly stated that "reports carried by a few foreign newspapers about Sikh terrorists of India receiving assistance from China are surely a false rumour and not worth refuting".

(c) Government have taken note of the statement made by the Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman, on March 19th. Government are ever vigilant safeguard the country's unity and sovereignty against violence and terrorism.

SMT. GEETA MUKHERJEE : Sir, you know that this question arose from this report where it was said that Camper, the notorious trainer of terrorists, in his article quoted Gurpratap Singh Birk praisingly and referred that China is ready to give heavy weapons to terrorists and they have a camp in China. The answer that has been given by the Minister is "Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman reportedly stated that reports carried by a few foreign newspapers about Sikh terrorists of India receiving assistance from China are surely a false rumour and not worth refuting". The Minister has also stated that the Government have taken note of the statement made by the Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman. May I ask, in non-diplomatic language does it mean that according to Government of India's own information, the statement made by the Chinese Foreign Ministry officials is correct? Does it tally with the Government information? Is it really correct that China has not anything like that?

SHRI B.R. BHAGAT : We have cross-checked 'The Statesman's' report with our Embassy in Beijing and our Embassy felt that, broadly speaking, there was no substance in the report. (*Interruptions*) Also from the Chinese regime's present posture, particularly of projecting itself as a responsible power and as a factor for peace and stability in the South Asian region, our assessment is that and we believe that this report is not correct.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : It is all for the good of our country and for China. I would like to know one thing in connection with this report... (*Interruptions*)

AN HON. MEMBER : Speak for India only.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : It is good for 'Indo-China'.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : I speak for the whole world, for peaceful

relationship with all countries on principle basis.

One thing is bothering me a little and I want to have clarification on that. In this report it is stated that the Indian officials in Washington when they were asked about this news—because that was not only about China but also about Pakistan—they said about China that 'no evidence has ever come to them about China'. So far so good. But then the notorious Mr. Camper seems to have offered to give some so-called information in exchange for a price which was declined. So far so good. But the next word is about why it was declined. It says : "...since the FBI was cooperating with Indian officials in passing on whatever they uncovered...".

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Put your question.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Is the Government of India depending on FBI for passing on whatever information they have uncovered? The FBI itself is one of the most involved agencies in aiding Pakistan. Is the Government of India relying or depending on FBI for all their information? If so, Heavens help us! I hope the Minister will clarify this. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI B.R. BHAGAT : The news item from which this Question arose itself says that Mr. Camper did approach the Consulate General in New York through an intermediary with a hint that information about Chinese and Pakistani involvement could be provided presumably at a price. You can know the character of the man. (*Interruptions*) But that Indian officials in Washington—this is again what the news item says—have said that no evidence has ever come to them about China aiding the terrorists.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : My question is whether they are depending on the FBI for all the news. What he has said, I have myself read out.

SHRI B.R. BHAGAT : There is no evidence.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Are you depending on FBI alone for your information?

SHRI B.R. BHAGAT : You should not ask for the source. You should go by the information given. We have no evidence.

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI RAJIV GANDHI) : I would like to clarify what we do not depend on the FBI for our information. We have our own sources of information. But we also get information which is given to us by the FBI and other agencies according to the relationship that we have with them.

[Translation]

DR. B.L. SAILESH : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, have the Government tried to find out whether Pakistan and China have a hand in the disappearance of our A.N 32 aeroplane in that area? What is the truth about this matter?

[English]

SHRI B.R. BHAGAT : This question is not related to this Ministry.

DR. DATTA SAMANT : I would say that whether it is FBI, China or Pakistan, we must take all of them seriously and we must go in detail. Camper in his Panthouse article has specifically given the names of Guru Bachchan Singh and three others—I will produce it to the Hon. Minister. He has specifically said that they are taking education in Pakistan or in China. Further they say, "we want further education to blow up the three nuclear plans in India and it will be something more than what happened in Bhopal." This thing should not be taken casually.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please put your question.

DR. DATTA SAMANT : My question is whether the Government is going to give the detailed reports to the House, because whether it is FBI, China or Pakistan they are acting against the interests of this country. I want a detailed report on all these anti national things—whether they are encouraging or blaming each other in that aspect. What is the detailed report of these three nations against all such reports?

SHRI B.R. BHAGAT : On this matter, as I said, we made enquiries ourselves both in Washington as well as in Beijing. We have found no evidence of the Chinese involvement in this matter. As for the Sino-Pakistan nexus, that is a well-known thing. They have close cooperation—one in the economic field and the other in the military field. All that is there and that is a separate matter.

Associations Working for Welfare of Blind

*623. **DR. PHULRENU GUHA :** Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of associations/organisations engaged for the welfare of blind getting grant from Government; and

(b) the names of such associations/organisations and the amount sanctioned during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI) : (a) and (b). A statement is given below.

Statement

Guha regarding Associations Working for Welfare of Blind.

Irgabusatuib	Grant sanctioned during		
	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86
1	2	3	4
1. Andhra Pradesh Federation of the Blind, Hyderabad.	8,325	3,330	24,702
2. The President, Sreemanta Shankar Mission, Nowgong, (Assam)	1,50,000	1,44,380	2,64,630

	1	2	3	4
3. Secretary, Girija Shakar Dristi Bhin Balika Vidyalaya, Bhagalpur.		58,230	60,570	73,440
4. Andh Kalyan Kendra, Ahmedabad.		—	—	38,700
5. Adult Training Centre for the Blind, Ahmedabad.		—	—	40,000
6. Andhajan Vividhlaxi Talim Kendra, Jamnagar.		2,18,260	3,80,310	3,79,388
7. Blind Men's Association, Ahmedabad.		2,59,475	1,55,014	8,08,043
8. Andh Kalyan Prakash Grah Trust, Ahmedabad.		10,517	62,075	1,82,446
9. Karnataka Branch of National Association for the Blind, Bangalore.		98,048	1,34,365	1,23,531
10. Dakshina Bharatha Mahila Sangam, Bangalore.		6,225	68,883	36,093
11. Shri Ramana Maharishi Academy for the Blind, Karnataka.		2,65,592	5,26,300	6,77,852
12. The Karnataka Welfare Association for the Blind, Kamla Mansion, Bangalore.		—	21,400	1,50,000
13. Belgaum Distt. Association for the Blind, Belgaum.		—	—	3,00,000
14. Kerala Federation of the Blind.		5,01,665	4,42,703	6,85,177
15. Vimla Social Centre, Calicut.		1,00,000	30,000	—
16. Calicut Islami Cultural Society, Calicut.		40,000	1,10,000	—
17. Kerala Blind School Society, Alwaye.		1,00,000	1,00,000	65,500
18. Women's Welfare Centre, Varuvila, Kerala.		—	1,00,000	1,00,000
19. MP Welfare Association for the Blind, Indore.		3,05,403	2,00,970	2,73,103
20. National Association for the Blind, Bombay.		5,47,687	6,22,784	7,33,665
21. Pune School and Home for the Blind Trust, Pune.		70,000	1,13,480	49,201
22. N.S.D. Industrial Home for the Blind, Bombay.		25,200	—	61,024
23. School for the Blind, Dhule (Mah.).		—	—	45,640
24. Shri Vasant Naik Education Society, Vasant Nagar, Distt. Yavatmal.		—	—	1,50,000
25. Dadar School for the Blind, Bombay.		—	—	85,097
26. Poona Blind Men's Association, Pune.		—	—	16,695

	1	2	3	4
27. Red Cross School for the Blind.		1,00,000	2,00,000	2,78,322
28. Orissa Association for the Blind, Melegodown Road, Bhubaneswar.		—	—	1,00,000
29. Lous Braille Vocational Trg. Centre for Sightless Behrampur.		—	—	17,730
30. The Vocational Rehabilitation Centre, Ludhiana.		—	5,000	—
31. Netraheen Vikas Sansthan, Jodapur.		—	1,00,000	—
32. Rajasthan Netreheen Kalyan Sangh, Jaipur.		—	50,000	—
33. Pragma Chhakshu Shikshan Sansthan, Udaipur.		—	10,000	—
34. L.K.C. Shri Andh Vidyalaya, Sriganganagar.		—	—	1,64,300
35. Hellen Keller Educational Society for the Blind, Madurai.		8,112	51,570	73,356
36. The Tamil Nadu Association of the Blind, Madras.		—	1,93,608	1,12,080
37. National Association for the Blind, Madras.		—	—	2,00,257
38. Satyajothi, Little Flower Extension Work Deptt. School of the Blind, Madras.		—	—	33,480
39. Sur Samarak Mandal, Agra.		1,46,827	50,140	2,52,269
40. Hanuman Prasad poddar Andh Vidyalaya, Varanasi.		1,75,580	80,000	3,53,562
41. Sri Vrindaban Andh Maha Vidyalaya, Vrindaban, Distt. Mathura.		11,997	40,419	20,000
42. National Association for the Blind, Aligarh.		—	1,00,000	40,000
43. Ramakrishna Mission Ashrama, Narendrapur.		4,29,016	7,18,829	8,49,136
44. Ananda Bhawan, Distt. Hewrah, (W. Bengal).		—	—	1,20,510
45. National Federation of the Blind, Delhi.		1,22,742	1,37,385	2,16,169
46. All India Confederation of the Blind, New Delhi.		30,240	30,240	54,320
47. Blind Relief Association, New Delhi.		1,40,874	2,04,300	1,22,306
48. Society for the Care of the Blind, Chandigarh.		6,390	14,220	—
49. Janta Adarsh Andh Vidyalaya, New Delhi.		—	—	42,710

DR. PHULRENU GUHA : I would like to know how many applications are not entertained and the reasons for not entertaining them. I would also like to know whether applications are to be forwarded by the State Government with their recommendations. What is the rule ?

DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI : The rule is that all the applications have to be routed through the State Governments; but recently we have thought over this matter and the experience has been that the State Governments considerably delay the forwarding of applications. So, we have decided to ensure that the continuing projects do not suffer due to the delay on the part of the State Governments. For that, it has now been decided that if the States do not forward the applications within a period of six weeks then the Central Government will consider it directly.

The total number of applications received for the grant was 294 and we have approved 258. The number of cases which were rejected was only 14.

DR. PHULRENU GUHA : I find that in this list a few organisations which were given grants in the last two years were not given grants just last year. May I know the reason? It is for bad performance or for not getting the recommendations from the State Governments ?

DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI : The details are not with me; but if the Hon. Member sends the report or the information I will look into it.

SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER : Sir, a number of voluntary organisations are engaged in the eradication of blindness in our country. Particularly in my State, Karnataka, a number of clubs like the Rotary, Lions organise free eye camps. Will the Government extend similar assistance to such organisations as are engaged in such service ?

DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI : If any organisation is doing such work, the Government gives assistance.

SHRI SUNIL DUTT : Sir, according to the Royal Commonwealth Society for the Blind about 40,000 children lose their vision

annually on account of the diseases caused by Vitamin A deficiency. One every thousand children becomes spastic or cerebral palsied on account of medical neglect. The intellect of millions of children is impaired owing to mal-nutrition and lack of stimulation in the early years of childhood. Recent studies have shown that significant development of the child's brain takes place upto 6 years of age. I would like to ask what arrangements have been made in respect of mal-nutrition and poverty stricken children of our country ?

DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI : There are so many projects like mid-day meals etc. Especially for the children in the tribal areas who are suffering from mal-nutrition, we have decided to give them cheap ration. In Anganwadis also, the children get nutritious food.

SHRI A. CHARLES : Is it a fact that sufficient schemes are not available for training, rehabilitation and after-care of the handicapped including the blind? Further, 3 per cent of the vacancies are earmarked for appointment of the handicapped and the minimum qualifications prescribed is SSLC with 50% marks. I would like to know whether a sizeable quota remains unfilled because of this condition of 50% marks and, if so, may I know whether steps will be taken in consultation with other departments to relax this 50% marks limit in respect of handicapped so that the quota which has been earmarked gets filled up ?

DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI : We have decided for 3% reservation. Government departments and public undertakings are trying to accommodate them as far as possible but as has been suggested by the hon. Member we have not considered about lowering the 50% marks limit.

SHRI A. CHARLES : Just to fill up the quota.

DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI : I cannot give the assurance just now. I will have to see all the aspects.

SHRI A. CHARLES : Will it be considered favourably ?

DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI : I cannot give the assurance just now to lower down the marks because it is related with efficiency.

Unlicensed Arms Factories

*624. SHRI P.M. SAYEED † :

SHRI D.N. REDDY :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of unlicensed arms factories unearthed in Delhi and other places during the last two years;

(b) whether Government have got any evidence of the nexus between the persons arrested in this connection and the extremists and anti-social elements functioning both in India and abroad; and

(c) if so, the details thereof in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL SECURITY (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : (a) to (c). The number of unlicensed arms factories unearthed in Delhi during the last two years is as under :—

1984 : 1

1985 : 2

Investigations have revealed so far that persons apprehended in the aforesaid cases do have association with anti-social elements in the country through whom they dispose of the illicit arms.

As regards unearthing of unlicensed arms factories in other parts of the country, the information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

SHRI P.M. SAYEED : Sir, part (c) of my question has not been answered. Last time on the 1st of this month the same thing happened and part (c) of the Starred Question was not answered. In part (a) of the question I have asked the figure for the entire country but the hon. Minister has given the details of Delhi only. For the rest of the country he says that the information is being collected...

SHRI ARUN NEHRU : And it will be laid on the Table of the House.

SHRI P.M. SAYEED : Sir, I have also sought details with regard to the unlicensed

arms factories that are there. What type of arms these factories are producing ? May I know from the hon. Minister about the details of the arms produced by these factories and also the number of persons arrested, prosecuted and convicted in these cases ? (*Interruptions*). Sir, there is some sort of misunderstanding in this. So, I want the hon. Minister to lay this information also. Sir, it should not be taken as a supplementary.

SHRI ARUN NEHRU : In regard to part (c) of his question, I may point out that there is no extremist link which we have found in these cases. In regard to arms factories, in most States these are not arms factories. They have virtually become cottage industries. Now, the Central Government has amended the Arms Act twice in 1983 and 1985 according to which we have made the punishment very stringent and we have asked the States to follow up in the matter. Now, in 1983 alone—this is the report of the CBI verifying various arms and types of things—8961 different items have been caught. In 1984, 13,667 weapons of different varieties have been caught. In 1985, we had not received information from all the States. In fact, we had received the information, but we have tried to verify it as somebody sometimes said that he had read the newspaper report that Chinese machine guns had been caught and when we go and investigate the matter, we find that they are pipe guns made somewhere. Sir, regarding the type of weapons, if you want the detail, I will read it out. It will take about 10 minutes. This includes things like country-made guns.

AN HON. MEMBER : You can read it out.

SHRI ARUN NEHRU : I have no objection to read it out. Some of the hon. Members in the Opposition would like to know, if they have got expertise in gun making... (*Interruptions*) The figure for 1981, in Delhi—is 1 and for 1985, the figure is 2 factories.

SHRI P.M. SYEED : I wanted to know the figures for all ...

SHRI ARUN NEHRU : For the information of the hon. Member, I may point out that in 1986, in the first half of the year, there are also two more factories.

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI RAJIV GANDHI) : As the hon. Minister pointed out that everything that the newspapers say is not correct and "Made in China" does not mean that it necessarily comes from China.

SHRI P.M. SYEED : We read in the newspapers that retired personnel in armed forces, para-military forces and also Police forces have some possible links with these subversive activities. Recently, we happened to read this item in the newspapers. May I know from the hon. Minister whether any survey has been conducted regarding the whereabouts, employment and also possible link of such personnel taking part in the subversive activities? The arrangement is not effective to deal with these problems. The hon. Minister has not given the figures for arrested, prosecuted and convicted personnel. I know that in the country trial is almost in doldrum. Therefore, I want to know whether the Government is contemplating to bring forward a suitable amendment so that action could be taken against these persons very stringently and such activities could be curtailed.

SHRI ARUN NEHRU : As far as the hon. Member's comments are concerned on the defence or para-military forces, I do not know which article he is referring to. In any case we are not the authors of this article and we cannot comment on it, but if there is something, we will certainly look into it.

In regard to the prosecution, as I have already mentioned to the hon. Member, we have amended the Arms Act, we have made the laws more stringent. I do not know what he really wants and what he is suggesting in this regard.

AN HON. MEMBER : How many have been convicted?

SHRI ARUN NEHRU : In regard to conviction, it is a State matter. We will have to get all the information from them. As far as the Home Ministry is concerned conviction is not only under the Arms Act, but it is there under the other Acts also.

We are collecting the information; a lot of States have not given the information.

We can keep on reminding them. Law and order is their responsibility, but the point which I am trying to make is that we have amended the Arms Act and we have made the law more stringent. We have given all the assistance, but we cannot go and file the local FIR. That is to be done by the State concerned.

SHRI D.N. REDDY : Will the hon. Minister inform the House whether it is a fact that a huge factory manufacturing sophisticated fire arms was detected in the State of Jammu and Kashmir and whether the name of Dharendra Brahmchari was closely connected with that? If so, I would like to know the result of investigation and the action taken thereon?

SHRI ARUN NEHRU : In regard to the factory in Jammu and Kashmir, it is the State Government which looks after it. We believe that some sort of enquiry was conducted and the matter is now closed... (*Interruptions*). It was a licensed factory, not an unlicensed one.

SHRI CHANDRA PRATAP NARAIN SINGH : The hon. Minister in his reply has stated that the amendment of the Arms Act has helped in curbing and restricting the terrorist activities or criminal activities. I would like to know whether the arms used in these activities are licensed or unlicensed arms as produced from these factories and smuggled into the country. Does he have any information?

SHRI ARUN NEHRU : I am very much confused. First of all, I did not say what the hon. Member says I said. I have really not understood what the hon. Member wants to know.

SHRI CHANDRA PRATAP NARAIN SINGH : I will repeat that. The hon. Minister has stated that the amendment of the Arms Act has helped in curbing and restricting terrorist activities and criminal activities. The other part was, if he has any information whether the criminal and terrorist activities in the country are being organised and abetted by the licensed arms or arms made in these factories—either those, or the ones smuggled into the country.

SHRI ARUN NEHRU : The whole intention of amending the Arms Act was

that it would curb the illegal cottage manufacture of arms in various localities.

SHRI CHANDRA PRATAP NARAIN SINGH : That was restricting the arms; three arms to a person.

SHRI ARUN NEHRU : If you want, I will read the whole amendment to you.

SHRI CHANDRA PRATAP NARAIN SINGH : I have read it.

SHRI ARUN NEHRU : That is only part of the Arms Act; there other parts also.

SHRI CHANDRA PRATAP NARAIN SINGH : 19(f).

SHRI ARUN NEHRU : The other part of the question which the hon. Member has mentioned is in regard to the terrorists using weapons made by these factories. I do not think, it is there. Most of these places; I have said...(*Interruptions*).

As far as terrorist activities are concerned, the weapons we have found are not made here; most of these factories are making pipe guns and little bombs....(*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Next question...I am not allowing you. Take your seat. We have already gone to the next question...Question hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[*English*]

Reported Activities of Insurgents in Manipur and Tripura

*619. **SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA :**
SHRI UTTAM RATHOD :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to recent reports of disturbances caused in some areas of Manipur and Tripura by insurgents and killing of some people; and

(b) if so, what steps are being taken to curb such activities ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO):
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Meitei organisations viz. People's Liberation Army (PLA), People's Revolutionary Party of Kangleipak (PREPAK), Kangleipak Communist Party (KCP) and their allied bodies have been declared as 'Unlawful' under the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967 vide Notification dated 18.10.1985. The State Governments have been requested to utilise provisions of the Terrorists and Disruptive Activities (Prevention) Act, 1985 to curb the activities of extremists. Para-military forces have also been placed at the disposal of the State Government.

Married Accommodation in Various Cantonments

*620. **SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN :** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total shortage of married accommodation for officers and other ranks in various cantonments in the country; and

(b) whether Government have under consideration any proposal to use vacant land of Old Grant Term Bungalows for construction of additional married accommodation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a) The overall shortage of married accommodation for officers and other ranks in the armed forces, built by Government at the various Cantonments/Stations, is as under :—

Service	Shortage in percentage terms	
	Officers	JCOs/ORs and Equivalent
Army	47.6	47.6
Navy	12.21	17.17
Air Force	35.80	37.70

The shortfall is met by hiring private accommodation.

(b) As per policy, the sites held under Old Grand Terms are to be resumed and utilised for Defence purposes, including construction of married accommodation for armed forces personnel.

Purchase of Aircraft Carrier

*625. SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY :
SHRI C. MADHAV REDDY :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to buy the aircraft carrier "HERMES" from the United Kingdom; and

(b) if so, the present position of the transaction ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a) and (b). Ministry of Defence UK has offered HMS Hermes for sale to Government of India.

The contract has so far not been concluded.

Reported Killing of Tamils in Sri Lanka

*627. DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO :
SHRI N. DENNIS :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether 29 Tamil militants are reported to have been recent victims of Sri Lankan Army;

(b) whether Sri Lanka is using the word 'militant' to cover its genocide actions; and

(c) the steps Government contemplate to take in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT) : (a) Govt. have seen various reports of killings of Tamil militants and civilians in Sri Lanka. The Hindustan Times reported on February 2, 1986 that 29 militants were killed by the Sri Lanka security forces.

(b) Government have received information that there have been many cases where

innocent Tamil civilians, including women and children killed as a result of operations by Sri Lanka security forces, have been described as militants.

(c) Government have already raised the issue of violence against the Tamil minority in Sri Lanka in the U.N. Human Rights Commission. The leader of the Indian delegation to the 42nd meeting of the Human Rights Commission made a statement on March 7, 1986 conveying India's utmost concern at the violations of the human rights of Sri Lanka's Tamil citizens.

Concentration of Pak Troops along J and K Border

*628. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH :
SHRI NARENDRA BUDANIA :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that heavy Pak army concentration has been reported in Poonch, Rajouri, Hajipeer and all along the Jammu and Kashmir border;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the entire Hajipeer area has been converted into an army camp and many airpads have been constructed by Pakistan;

(c) whether the continuing intermittent firing by Pakistani troops at several places in the border districts of Poonch and Rajouri in the Jammu region has caused considerable tension in the region; and

(d) the reaction of Government in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a) and (b). Government have seen some media reports to this effect; but there is no evidence to suggest any unusual movement or concentration of Pakistani troops along the Line of Control and international border in Jammu and Kashmir.

(c) There have been some cases of unprovoked firing by Pakistani troops along the Line of Control in Poonch and Rajouri areas. Such firing incidents are not uncommon.

(d) Government keep a close watch on all developments having a bearing on our security with a view to taking appropriate measures to ensure full defence preparedness.

[Translation]

Tree Plantation

*629. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of tree planted throughout the country during the year 1984-85.

(b) the number of trees planted under the tree plantation programme during the last three years; and

(c) the number of trees out of them which are blossoming and which have withered away ?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI RAJIV GANDHI) : (a) 264 crores seedlings were planted under afforestation programmes in the country during the year 1984-85.

(b) The number of plants planted under afforestation during the last three years have been as under :

Year	1983-84	1984-85 (upto 31.12.1985)	1985-86
Number planted in Crores.	242	264	270

(c) Assessment of survivals has been made on a sporadic and not a very regular basis. It is felt that these evaluations are limited in their scope and hence do not point to any reliable conclusions.

[English]

Escape of Charles Sobhraj from Tihar Jail

*630. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Charles Sobhraj, the notorious international criminal wanted by Interpol, was kept in the Tihar

Jail in a ward in which the murderer of the Former Prime Minister as well as other criminals were lodged;

(b) whether Charles Sobhraj had previously threatened the jail authorities to give him all the facilities he asked for or face exposure of their corrupt practices; and

(c) if so, in view of this dangerous background of Charles Sobhraj why no special security arrangements were made to prevent efforts by Charles Sobhraj to escape from the jail.

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) Charles Sobhraj was initially lodged in a ward in Jail No. 1 in a different cell and not along with either the assassin of late Prime Minister or the conspirators in the said case. There were other criminals lodged in the same ward but in different cells. Thereafter Charles Sobhraj was lodged in ward No. 4 of Jail No. 1 and shifted to ward No. 13 of Jail No. 3 on 18.1.1986.

(b) There is no such information. However, the terms of reference of the Inquiry Commission set up after the escape of Charles Sobhraj include, *Inter-alia*, determination and enquiry into the sequence of events and the circumstances leading to the escape of Charles Sobhraj and six other prisoners from the Central Jail No. 3, Tihar in the afternoon of 16th March, 1986.

(c) Ward No. 13 in which Charles Sobhraj was lodged is on the inner side of the jail and away from the outer walls of the prison. Personnel of the Tamil Nadu Special Police were posted in the Deori area as a special security precaution. The inquiry being held on the escape of Charles Sobhraj will examine all matters having a bearing on the security within the jail and also determine the short-comings and weaknesses in the jail administration.

Vacancies in Minorities Commission

*631. SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAISI :
SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA :

Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state ;

(a) the present composition of the Minorities Commission;

(b) whether it is a fact that almost all the members of the Minorities Commission except its Chairman have retired and the vacancies have not been filled up;

(c) if so, the dates when each member retired;

(d) the reasons for delay in making the appointments; and

(e) by what time Government propose to reconstitute the Minorities Commission?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI) : (a) to (e). The term of the present Chairman has been extended till further orders. The posts of other four members had fallen vacant because of the expiry of their tenure on 1-8-85, 5-8-85, 6-8-85 and 16-9-85. One new member namely Shri Homi J.H. Taleyarkhan has already joined the Commission on 16th Nov., 1985. While action is on hand to fill up the vacancies expeditiously, no definite time schedule can be indicated for filling up of the same.

Income Limit for Benefits to SCs and STs

*632. SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER :
DR. P. VALLAL PERUMAN :

Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the present limit of annual income fixed for parents of SC/ST students to get various benefits in Karnataka;

(b) whether Government of Karnataka have sent a proposal to raise the annual income limit of parents of SC/ST students for this purpose; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI) : (a) to (c). The present limit of annual income

fixed for parents of SCs/STs students for the undermentioned schemes are given below—

(i) Post matric scholarships	Rs. 12,000 per annum
(ii) Pre-matric scholarships	Rs. 6,000 per annum
(iii) Coaching and allied scheme	Rs. 12,000 per annum
(iv) Girls hostels	} No income limit fixed.
(v) Book Banks	

A proposal to revise the income limit in respect of scheme No. (i) only *i.e.* Post matric scholarships has been received from the Government of Karnataka in response to Central Government's circular to all States/UTs asking for their comments. The proposal is under consideration in consultation with the Planning Commission.

Effect of Halley's Comet on Earth

*633. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether study is being made on the astronomical and meteorological changes on the earth due to the appearance of Halley's Comet during the year 1986;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) what are the Comet's effects on the Indian climate; and

(d) when Halley's Comet is expected to be in the earth's orbit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) No perceptible effects on the earth's atmosphere are expected due to appearance of Halley's Comet and so no Meteorological studies are being conducted. Astronomical studies to understand the nature of the Comet and its interaction with the interplanetary space are being conducted by many institutions in the country.

(b) The objectives of the "Indian Halley Observation Programme" are—

1. To collect astrometric data that will enable accurate orbit determination and subsequent computations of ephemeris for Comet Halley.
2. To understand the structure, basic physical processes and chemical nature of the cometary nuclei and to determine the changes that occur as a function of time and orbital motion.
3. To study the properties of the cometary neutral atmosphere and the ionosphere and their development with time in relation to the changing chemical composition.
4. To determine the nature of comet tails, their composition, and the way the ionic tails interact with the solar wind.

(c) No effects of the Comet are expected on the Indian climate.

(d) Orbit of Comet Halley is not crossing the Earth's Orbit as the plane of the two Orbits are inclined to each other.

Opening of Rail Route between India and Pakistan

*634. SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any proposal from the Government of Pakistan for opening of rail route between India and Pakistan;

(b) if so, the route which is proposed to be opened for rail link with Pakistan;

(c) the details of agreement reached between the two countries and the terms and conditions thereof;

(d) the extent of passenger and goods traffic proposed to be handled on this route;

(e) whether a similar route in

Rajasthan and Punjab is also proposed to be opened; and

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

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI B.R. BHAGAT) : (a) to (f). The Indo-Pakistan Visa Agreement of 1974 had designated Wagha-Attari checkpost on the Punjab border and the Khokhrapar Munabao checkpost in the Sind-Rajasthan border as entry-exit points between India and Pakistan by the land route. The rail-link via Wagha-Attari border is already in operation. At the last meeting of the Sub-Commission IV on Travel, Tourism and Consular matters held in Islamabad from 3-5 February 1986, Pakistan, in response to our repeated proposals, informed that the question of opening the Khokhrapar-Munabao checkpost is under their active consideration.

The anticipated volume of traffic through the Khokhrapar-Munabao border can not be precisely assessed at this stage. Regarding Attari-Wagha border, one passenger train is running daily between Amritsar and Lahore bothways. The quantum of goods traffic interchanged between India and Pakistan from April 1984 to February 1986 has been indicated in the statement given below.

Statement

Interchange between India and Pakistan at Atari from April 1984 to Feb. 1986.

(in terms of four wheeled wagons)

1	India to Pakistan	Pakistan to India
	2	3
April 1984	203	203
May 1984	30	30
June 1984	—	—
July 1984	29	29
August 1984	62	62
September 1984	36	36

1	2	3
October 1984	74	74
November 1984	29	29
December 1984	32	32
January 1985	44	44
February 1985	365	365
March 1985	1010	1010
April 1985	105	105
May 1985	—	—
June 1985	32	32
July 1985	18	18
August 1985	11	11
September 1985	4	4
October 1985	2	2
November 1985	27	27
December 1985	100	100
January 1986	135	135
February 1986	87	87

Visit of British Foreign Secretary

*635. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the British Foreign Secretary visited India towards the end of last month;

(b) if so, the nature of talks held by him with the Indian leaders on bilateral matters including the activities of anti-Indian terrorists in U.K.; and

(c) the reaction of the British Foreign Secretary thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI B.R. BHAGAT) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Important international issues as well as bilateral matters, including the activities of anti-Indian extremists in UK

were discussed during the visit. India's strong concern at the increasing activities of anti-Indian extremists in the UK was brought to the notice of the British Secretary of State. India's view that UK should invoke the use of executive and political powers in addition to UK existing laws was brought to the notice of the British Secretary of State.

(c) The British Secretary of State, while taking note of India's concerns, reiterated his Government's determination to put down terrorism and take action against extremists under existing UK laws.

Steps to Control the Activities of Anti-National and Anti-Social Elements in Kashmir

*637. SHRI T. BALA GOUD : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether in the third week of February, 1986, lot of violence and damage to property and places of worship took places in Jammu and Kashmir leading to Governor's rule;

(b) the steps being taken to control the anti-national and anti-social elements in the State;

(c) whether minority community people in the State are living in terror and this is leading to their migration to other States; and

(d) the remedial measures being taken to instill confidence in minority community people and to maintain secular character of Kashmir Valley ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE AND HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) Prior to imposition of Governor's rule in Jammu and Kashmir, there were incidents of violence, damage to property and places of worship constituting a threat to law and order. This, according to the report received from the Governor of Jammu and Kashmir, was further compounded by grave political instability. In the circumstances, the Governor recommended imposition of Governor's rule under section 92 of the Jammu and Kashmir Constitution.

(b) Greater vigilance by the State Government, measures like preventive arrests, starting cases for substantive offences, deployment of para-military forces in affected areas to supplement police force, visits of Governor to affected areas are some of the steps taken to control the situation and restore normalcy in the State.

(c) There are reports about the apprehension of minorities. But no reports have been received about migration of minority community people to other States.

(d) The State Government have already been advised to take steps to maintain communal peace and harmony. The State Government are also taking measures as indicated at (b) above.

[*Translation*]

Residential Schools for SC & ST Girls in Gujarat

*638. SHRI NARSINH MAKWANA : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of residential schools opened in Gujarat for girls belonging to Scheduled Castes and the names of the places where these schools have been opened;

(b) the number of girls belonging to Scheduled Castes who have got admission in residential schools and the annual expenditure being incurred on them;

(c) the details regarding the arrangements made in residential schools; and

(d) whether the arrangements made therein are adequate ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI) : (a) According to information received from Gujarat State Government there are no such schools for SC girls in that State.

(b) to (d). Questions do not arise.

[*English*]

Development of Sunderbans

5883. SHRI SANAT KUMAR

MANDAL : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state

(a) whether the development of Sunderbans area in West Bengal has been tardy so far;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps being taken to speed up and ameliorate the conditions of poor people inhabiting this area ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A.K. PANJA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) For accelerating the development of Sunderbans Region in a systematic manner, the West Bengal Government constituted a Sunderbans Development Board in 1973. The Board formulated a comprehensive Ten Year Plan for the development of this region, the special features of which are : removal of basic developmental constraints like flood hazard and saline intrusion by adequate measures of flood control, drainage and reclamation; agricultural development; development of fisheries, forests and other natural resources; and provision of infrastructure facilities like transport and power; and also basic social services. Besides the normal developmental programmes, the Board is also implementing an International Fund for Agriculture Development (IFAD) assisted project which relates to improvement of agriculture through irrigation and creation of other infrastructures like re-excavation of derelict channels, hume pipe sluices, construction of brick-paved roads, culverts, transport support to agricultural extension, social forestry, etc. The total outlay envisaged under this project is Rs. 318.5 millions, out of which IFAD's share will be Rs. 147.2 millions.

Insurgency in North-East Region

5884. SYED SHAHABUDDIN :
SHRI P.M. SAYEED :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state;

(a) the reason for the extension of the disturbed belt on the Indo-Burma border from 5 Kms. to 20 Kms;

(b) the reaction of the State Governments of Nagaland, Manipur and Administrations of Arunachal and Mizoram to this extension; and

(c) the steps taken to control insurgency in the North-east region, particularly in Nagaland and Mizoram ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL SECURITY (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : (a) Disturbed area belt on the Indo-Burma border has been extended from 5 Kms to 20 Kms. in October, 1985 in order to check and to deal with extremists and their activities more effectively.

(b) The Governments of Manipur and Mizoram are not directly concerned with the recent extension of disturbed area belt along Indo-Burma border. The whole of Mizoram and Manipur were declared disturbed area earlier. So far as Nagaland and Arunachal Pradesh are concerned, they have requested for a review.

(c) As a part of the Strategy to control insurgency in the North-East region, the whole of Manipur and Mizoram and parts of Tripura, Nagaland and Arunachal Pradesh have been declared as 'disturbed areas' under the Armed Forces (Assam and Manipur) Special Powers Act, 1958. Mizo National Front and Meitei organisations of Manipur have been declared as 'Unlawful' under the provisions of the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967. Vigilance on the border has been stepped up to check infiltration/exfiltration of the extremists from across the border. The State/UF Governments have been requested to utilise the provisions of Terrorists and Disruptive Activities (Prevention) Act, 1985 to curb the activities of extremists. The intelligence set-up in the region has been geared up to effectively deal with the extremist elements. Talks are being held with the Mizo Leader, Shri Laldenga to find a peaceful solution to the Mizo problem.

Repatriation of Staff of CDA, Meerut to Chandigarh

5885. SHRI P.R. KUMARA-

MANGALAM : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the policy approved by Government for repatriation of staff of CDA Western Command from Meerut to Chandigarh has not been implemented for over three years now and if so, whether assurances given for repatriation of staff to Delhi/Meerut or their station of choice will be honoured; and

(b) whether the staff and their families have been put to considerable hardship for posting at Chandigarh due to various factors ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a) Presumably the Hon'ble Member is referring to the repatriation of staff from CDA, Western Command, Chandigarh to Meerut. The assurance given during 1982 for repatriation of the staff transferred under Phase-I, to one of the three stations of their choice, has been partially implemented. The remaining cases would also be considered favourably to the extent administratively feasible.

(b) No, Sir.

Schemes of National Wasteland Development Board

5886. SHRI ANIL BASU : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that National Wasteland Development Board has sanctioned various schemes in different parts of the country in the year 1985-86;

(b) if so, the details of the schemes including fund allocated against each of them; and

(c) which are corresponding implementing agencies and how the progress and utilisation is monitored by Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The details are as under ;

Name of the scheme	Amount allocated (Rs. in crores)	Utilisation of Funds Sanctioned to Kerala Government for Plan Projects
		5887. SHRI SURESH KURUP : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :
1. Social Forestry including Rural Fuelwood Plantations.	12.00	(a) the total amount sanctioned by the Union Government to Kerala for various plan projects in the Sixth Plan period;
2. Soil Water and Tree Conservation in Himalayas (Operation Soilwatch).	24.10	(b) whether the State Governments have been able to utilise the full amount on such projects in the State; and
3. Promotion of decentralised nurseries.	4.14	(c) if not, whether the State Government has furnished any reasons for such non utilisation of funds ?
4. Financial Assistance to Voluntary Agencies.	1.14	THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A.K. PANJA) : (a) and (b). The approved outlays, for the Annual Plans of the Sixth Plan, 1980-85 of Kerala aggregated to Rs. 1498 crores as against which, the State Government had incurred a total expenditure of Rs. 1645.39 crores, implying an excess expenditure of Rs. 147.39 crores. A statement indicating sectoral break-up of the outlay and expenditure is given below.

(c) Schemes 1—3 mentioned above in reply to part (b) were implemented and monitored through the Forest Departments of State/UT Governments. The progress is reported to the Central Government. Evaluation efforts have been made on a sporadic and not very regular basis. It is felt that these evaluations are limited in their scope and hence do not point to any reliable conclusions.

(c) Does not arise.

Statement

Sixth Five Year Plan—Outlay/Expenditure—

KERALA

Major Head of Development	(Rs. Crores)	
	Plan outlay	Expenditure
I. Agriculture and Allied Services	175.92	179.14
II. Rural Development	117.07	125.09
III. Special Area Programme	—	4.05
IV. Irrigation and Flood Control	305.95	310.46
V. Energy	280.16	329.57
VI. Industry and Minerals	167.03	162.39
VII. Transport	102.67	112.22
VIII. Science, Technology and Environment	17.55	17.40
IX. General Economic Services	6.76	6.44
X. Social Services	304.98	374.38
XI. General Services	19.91	24.25
Total	1498.00	1645.39

"Pollution Caused by Babarpur and Indraprastha Power Stations"

5888. SHRI K.S. RAO : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that air around various thermal power stations in Delhi is polluted because of the burning of coal;

(b) if so, the measures already taken and proposed to be taken to stop or minimise this type of pollution;

(c) whether Government have made any detailed study of the pollution being caused by the Badarpur and Indraprastha Power Station and its impact on various localities around them; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The measures being taken include the following :

—installation of high efficiency electrostatic precipitators to replace those units which are not satisfactorily functioning;

—installation of latest design of electrostatic precipitators in series with the existing units to improve the ash collection system; and

—improvement in coal handling and ash disposal facilities.

(c) and (d). No detailed study has been made. However, investigations have been made in regard to stack emissions and ambient air quality in the surrounding areas.

Memorandum to include Punnapra-Vayalar Struggle for Freedom Fighters Pension

5889. SHRI T. BASHEER : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to states :

(a) whether any memorandum has been received to include Punnapra-Vayalar

Struggle as a part of freedom movement and grant freedom fighters pension to those who took part in that struggle; and

(b) if so, what decision has been taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The matter of recognition of Punnapra Vayalar Struggle has been considered by the Government from time to time but it has not been possible to treat it as part of the National freedom struggle for the purpose of Samman Pension under the Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension Scheme.

Preservation of Himalayas and other Hilly Region

5890. SHRI LAKSHMAN MILLICK : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that 13 member penal headed by Prof. Yash Pal, Secretary, Department of Science and Technology was appointed for research and development activities in relation to high altitude regions, particularly to save Himalayas from impending ecological dangers;

(b) if so, whether Government have received its report; and

(c) if so, the details regarding the suggestions made for the preservation of Himalayas and other hilly regions of the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) and (b). A thirteen member inter-ministerial task-force headed by the Secretary, Department of Science and Technology is in operation to follow up the recommendations made by the Indian Science Congress at its Annual Sessions. The recommendations of the

Science Congress held in January, 1985 in 'High Altitude Studies' were considered by the Inter-ministerial taskforce and a comprehensive report prepared on 'High Altitude Research and Mountain Development'.

- (c) The report has identified :
- (i) the need for preservation of Himalayas and other hilly regions;
 - (ii) the thrust areas for research to be undertaken;
 - (iii) present facilities for High Altitude research; and
 - (v) the proposed future plan action including appropriate institutional framework.

Pending Cases of Freedom Fighters Pension of Himachal Pradesh

5891. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to states :

(a) whether Government have made any effort for clearing the pending cases for the sanction of freedom fighters pension from Himachal Pradesh during the year 1985-86;

(b) if so, the number of freedom fighters from Himachal Pradesh who have been sanctioned pension upto 15 March, 1986 district-wise; and

(c) the target date by which all the pending cases would be disposed of ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATION AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b). Every effort is being made by the Govt. to settle pending cases at an early date. As on 15th March, 1986, 434 freedom fighters and the dependents of deceased freedom fighters from Himachal Pradesh had been sanctioned pension under the Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension Scheme. Only 60 cases are pending for want of verification reports from the State Government. The district-wise break-up of the sanctioned cases is as follows :

Bilaspur	89
Una	47
Simla	54
Kangra	52
Mahasu	11
Mandi	55
Hamirpur	22
Solan	29
Sirmur	59
Kulu	13
Chamba	4

(c) The remaining cases from Himachal Pradesh will be settled as soon as State Government sends verification reports.

Development of Tribals Traditionally Dependent on Forest Produce

5892. SHRI MANIK REDDY : SHRI P.R. KUMARAMAN-GALAM :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that 50 per cent of the tribals, traditionally dependent on forest produce have been denied their due share due to 1952 forest policy which changed their "rights" into "concessions";

(b) whether it is also a fact that Indian Forest Act, 1981, is like-wise unfavourable to the tribals and does not recognise their legitimate claims; and

(c) whether Government would involve fully the tribals in the Government's afforestation programmes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) No, Sir. The National Forest Policy, 1952 did not change the rights of the tribals into concessions.

(b) There is no such legislation as the Indian Forest Act, 1981. Therefore the question of this Act being unfavourable to the tribals on recognition of their legitimate claims does not arise,

(c) Yes, Sir.

Cases Received from Bihar under Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980

5893. SHRI SIMON TIGGA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the number of cases of Bihar State, received by Central Government under Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) number of cases on which objections have been issued;

(c) number of cases that have been rejected; and

(d) the number of cases still pending for disposal, year-wise details ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) Thirteen in 1983, three in 1984 and fifteen in 1985.

(b) Objections have not been made in any case. In 18 proposals complete information was not given. The State Government was asked to provide complete information.

(c) Three cases received in 1983, and one received in 1985, were rejected.

(d) No case is pending with the Central Government. When requisite information sought by the Central Government is not made available by the State, the case is treated as closed. The case is, however, reopened as soon as the required information is received. Three cases from Bihar received in 1983, three received in 1984 and twelve received in 1985 have thus been closed.

Allotment of Land to Fishermen and Shepherds in Andhra Pradesh

5894. SHRI C. SAMBU : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether considering the below poverty line living conditions of fishermen and shepherds in the coastal belt of Andhra Pradesh, Government propose to deforest

the forest zone in coastal Andhra Pradesh and allot the cultivable land to these fishermen and shepherds living in the coastal area of Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Indian/Pakistani Detainees Freed

5895. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Indian detainees freed by Pakistan during the last three years; and

(b) the number of Pakistani detainees freed by Indian Government during the said period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN) : (a) and (b). During the last three years 214 Indian nationals were repatriated to India from Pakistan in three batches. Pakistani nationals convicted in India are, on the other hand, released immediately on expiry of their respective periods of imprisonment. Accordingly, the exact total number of the prisoners released is not readily available.

Pre-Examination Coaching Centres for SC/ST Candidates

5896. SHRI MAURICE KUJUR : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of pre-examination training centres for providing pre-examination coaching to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates, State wise in the country; and

(b) whether there is any proposal for setting up such training centre in Orissa during 1986-87 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRI,

DHAR GOMANGO) : (a) The required information is given in the statement given below :

(b) Orissa already has 13 centres (the highest number in any state). Any further proposal for the setting up of more pre-examination training Centres in Orissa during 1986-87 will be considered on its merits after the same is received from the State Government.

Statement

S. No.	Name of the State	No. of Centres
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4
2.	Assam	1
3.	Bihar	3
4.	Gujarat	4
5.	Haryana	2
6.	Himachal Pradesh	1
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	1
8.	Karnataka	7
9.	Kerala	3
10.	Madhya Pradesh	4
11.	Maharashtra	4
12.	Manipur	1
13.	Meghalaya	1
14.	Nagaland	1
15.	Orissa	13
16.	Punjab	4
17.	Rajasthan	4
18.	Tamil Nadu	3
19.	Uttar Pradesh	8
20.	West Bengal	4
21.	Tripura	1
22.	Delhi	5
23.	Pondicherry	1
Total		80

Industries Using Electronic Components

5897. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the number of industries which are manufacturing electronic components in the country and how many out of them are in public sector and private sectors;

(b) whether the indigenous electronic components industry is unable to produce quality goods at competitive price despite numerous concession given by Government;

(c) if so, whether any study has been made to know the causes, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) what steps are being taken for producing of quality goods by these electronics industries ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) In all there are 650 units manufacturing electronic components in the country, of which 130 are in the organised sector and 520 in the small scale sector. Of the organised sector units, 30 are in the public sector both central and state, while 100 units are in the organised private sector.

(b) The indigenous electronic components industry is able to produce quality goods in selected areas and the local prices have been progressively declining as a result of the various concessions given by the Government from time to time.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Government has set up a chain of regional and state level test and development centres for certification of component quality based on ISI or other nationally formulated specifications. These facilities are being continuously upgraded for carrying out comprehensive testing of various types of electronic components,

Assistance to Maharashtra for Welfare of SCs/STs

5898. SHRI R. M. BHOYE : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state the details regarding the financial assistance provided in Maharashtra during the last three years, years wise, for the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes under special component plan and tribal sub-plan ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : A statement is given below.

Statement

The approval outlay of the Special Component Plan (SCP) for the last three years earmarked by the State of Maharashtra for the development of Scheduled Castes and also the Special Central Assistance (SCA) provided by the Central Government as an additive to the SCP are given below :

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Approved SCP Outlay	SCA released
1983-84	3081.10	922.14
1984-85	4391.18	742.71
1985-86	4287.13	862.21

Similarly, the approved outlay of the Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) for the last three years earmarked by the State of Maharashtra for the Development of Scheduled Tribes and also the Special Central Assistance (SCA) provided by the Central Government as an additive to the TSP are given below :

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Approved TSP Outlay	SCA released
1983-84	7159.35	758.75
1984-85	7749.12	799.33
1985-86	8245.00	950.69

Super Computer at Hyderabad

5899. SHRI V. SOBHANADREE-SWARA RAO: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Electronics Commission proposes to set up a Super Computer at Hyderabad as part of building up a strong information net work in the country;

(b) if so, the estimated cost of the proposal; and

(c) the likely date by which super computer will be installed at Hyderabad ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) Yes, Sir. National Informatics Centre under Department of Electronics propose to set up a super computer at Hyderabad as part of building up a strong information network in the country.

(b) The estimated cost of the proposal is approximately Rs. 9.55 crores including the building and the other necessary infrastructure.

(c) The estimated date of installation and Commissioning of the super computer at Hyderabad is October 1986.

"Import of Technology for Control of Acoustic Pollution"

5900. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any plans/contracts for the import of technology during the current year for the effective control of acoustic pollution;

(b) whether there are any research institutes presently probing into the indigenous technology for control of acoustic pollution; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. The National Physical Laboratory, Indian Council of Medical Research and a number of institutes like the Indian Institutes of Technology and universities have on-going research projects in this field.

[*Translation*]

Poverty Alleviation Programmes

5901. SHRI BANWARI LAL BAIRWA : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to expedite the implementation of poverty eradication programmes in tribal areas and the areas where persons belonging to scheduled castes are in majority; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : (a) and (b). Yes Sir, Under Tribal sub-Plan and Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes, the strategy in the Seventh Five Year Plan is to provide a package of services to individual beneficiary families for income-generating schemes to enable them to cross the poverty-line and meeting their specific needs. The schemes aim at raising productivity by providing inputs as irrigation, institutional credit, infrastructural facilities, marketing, supply of raw-material for village and small industries as well as training. Implementation of the poverty alleviation programmes is expected to be expedited with the operation of anti-poverty programmes of rural development in conjunction with the operation of the two special Plans.

[*English*]

Uranium Deposits in the Country

5902. SHRI M. SUBBA REDDY : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) what are the known sources of uranium deposits in our country;

(b) what is the estimated quantity of uranium available in our country;

(c) how much thereof is exploited per annum at present;

(d) whether there is any proposal to develop uranium exploitation; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) The major part of uranium deposits in our country are in Singhbhum Dist. of Bihar and also in parts of Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka, Rajasthan and Meghalaya.

(b) The country's estimated total of uranium reserves are of the order of 73,900 tonnes of U₃ O₈ in both indicated and inferred categories.

(c) to (e). Uranium Corporation of India Ltd., a Public Sector Undertaking of the Department is presently operating a mine and mill at Jadugula for production of uranium concentrates. The corporation has also set up a uranium recovery plant at Surda and Rakha nearby to treat the copper tailings from Hindustan Copper Ltd., for recovery of uranium. Besides, work on a new mine at Bhatin has been started and the Corporation proposes to take up two more mines at Narwapahar and Turamdih in the current Five Year Plan. Exploitation of uranium is commensurate with the needs of the nuclear power programme of the country.

Retrenchment of Teaching Staff of NDA

5903. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of teaching staff retrenched from National Defence Academy recently;

(b) the reasons of their retrenchment;

(c) whether large number of posts are still lying vacant in National Defence Academy;

(d) whether Government propose to consider the re-employment of retrenched staff against the vacant posts; and

(e) if not, the alternative steps taken to re-employ those staff elsewhere ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a) and (b). No teaching staff employed on regular basis in the National Defence Academy has been re-trenched. However, the services of 41 Lecturers appointed on ad-hoc basis for a period of six months, to meet short-term requirements, were terminated.

(c) The regular posts of seven Professors, eight Readers and thirty seven Lecturers are lying vacant.

(d) and (e). They may be re-employed on short-term basis, as and when required, but cannot be adjusted against regular vacancies as the same are filled through the Union Public Service Commission.

Allocation made for Defence Forces

5904. SHRI K. MOHANDAS : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the percentage of allocations made for Army, Air Force and Navy separately in the Budget Estimates for 1986-87;

(b) whether it is a fact that the allocation for the Navy has been very low;

(c) if so, whether it has affected the development of Navy; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARUN SINGH)

(a) Army	47.3%
Navy	13.1%
Air Force	22.1%

(b) to (d). The allocations are made to the Services keeping in view the threat environment in our neighbourhood. The Navy is fully capable of performing the duties entrusted to it. The modernisation of the Navy is an on-going process keeping in view the responsibilities entrusted for the protection of the EEZ and our maritime interests in the off-shore areas. The funds position has not affected the development of the Navy in any vital area.

Pending Cases of Freedom Fighters Pension in Maharashtra

5905. SHRI MURLIDHAR MANE : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of cases of freedom fighters pension pertaining to Maharashtra which are pending with the Government as on date; and

(b) what steps are proposed to be taken to expeditiously clear these pending cases ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) 5340 cases of Pension to freedom fighters of Maharashtra were pending as on 31.3.86.

(b) For expeditious disposal of the cases of freedom fighters belonging to districts of Maharashtra which were in the erstwhile Nizam's Hyderabad State and who participated in the Hyderabad Merger Movement, a Special Screening Committee has been constituted. 3389 such cases have been referred to the Committee. State Government has also been requested to submit verification report expeditiously to facilitate early disposal of remaining cases.

Social Forestry in Tribal Areas of Orissa

5906. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether social forestry programme has been undertaken in some tribal areas in Orissa;

(b) if so, details thereof;

(c) the amount spent on plantation programme and the amount spent on establishment expenditure since the implementation of the programme; and

(d) the reasons why more money has been spent on establishment than on the actual implementation of the programme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

Manufacture of Pilotless Aircraft

5907. DR. G. S. RAJHANS : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any research has been made by the Government to manufacture pilotless aircraft in the country; and

(b) if so, what progress has been made in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir, Project for development of Pilotless Target Aircraft and engine are in hand. Prototypes of Pilotless Target Aircraft are under Flight Trials. Prototypes of indigenously developed engine are being run on the test bed. A nominated production agency is also associated with these projects.

Steps to Check Levels of Air, Noise and Water Pollution of Metropolitan Cities

5908. DR. A. K. PATEL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the levels of air, noise and water pollution in the four metropolitan cities, viz. Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras;

(b) whether this level has been considered safe by the International and Indian experts; and

(c) the details of the guidelines issued,

if any, in this regard to contain pollution in these metropolitan cities ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) Air Pollution :

—while ambient levels of sulphur dioxide and oxides of nitrogen are within the limits, the levels of particulate matter are found to be high.

Water Pollution :

—There are pockets in the metropolitan cities where the levels of water pollution are higher than the prescribed limits.

Noise Pollution :

—Certain areas of the metropolitan cities with heavy traffic movement have noise levels beyond the prescribed limits.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) No specific guidelines in this regard have been issued. However, the steps taken to contain pollution of these metropolitan cities include the following :

—Strict enforcement of anti pollution laws;

—Tax incentives for pollution control and shifting of pollution industries from congested areas;

—research and development of pollution control devices; and

—campaigns to create public awareness.

Security of Ordnance Depots

5909. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a good number of slums have come up around the ordnance depots and there is very likelihood of espionage by their residents;

(b) whether some cases of espionage have come to the notice of the authorities if so, action taken in this regard;

(c) whether local municipal and State Authorities do not cooperate fully with the Military authorities in view of certain localities in declaring these areas as prohibited areas; if so, details thereof; and

(d) whether Government have taken adequate steps to ensure internal security of the Ordnance depots ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a) and (b). No. Sir. However, some 'Kuchha' constructions have come up outside the perimeter of Central Ordnance Depot, Kanpur. No case of espionage has been reported from Ordnance Depots.

(c) There is no such problem.

(d) Yes. Sir.

Pakistan Intelligence Officer Residing
In Amritsar Golden Temple

5910. SHRI H.M. PATEL :
PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have taken note of the news item in Hindustan (Hindi) Daily, New Delhi dated 20 February, 1986 that a Pakistani Intelligence Officer who was former employee of the Pakistan Embassy was residing in Amritsar Golden Temple;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof; and

(c) what steps have been taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL SECURITY (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : (a) and (b). Government has seen the news item. Enquiries made have not revealed any such information.

(c) Does not arise.

Change in Structure of Goa
Administrative Tribunal

5911. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK ;

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any plans to vest the present Administrative Tribunal of Goa with powers of Industrial Tribunal and Labour Court;

(b) whether any changes in the set up or structure of the Goa's Administrative Tribunal is being worked out; and

(c) if so, details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) to (c). Under a reorganisation scheme approved by Central Govt., the Govt. of Goa, Daman and Diu set up a full-time Administrative Tribunal with a full-time Chairman and two part-time members, in place of existing part time Administrative Tribunal. Two part time Administrative Tribunals *v/z.* Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court and Cooperative Tribunal which were to be merged with the new Administrative Tribunal under the reorganisation scheme had to be continued as separate entities as such merger involved legislative amendments. Action for bringing in necessary legislation is under way.

Introduction of Computers to
Indian Gunners

5912. SHRI B.V. DESAI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have introduced computers to the Indian gunners;

(b) if so, whether regiment of Artillery has undertaken a massive programme of automation of artillery equipments; and

(c) if so, to what extent the use of computers in the Indian gunners will improve the efficiency of the artillery regiment in the army ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARUN SINGH) ; (a) No. Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise in view of the reply to the part (a) above.

Purchase of Blankets

5913. SHRI K.D. SULTANPURI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any firm which had offered woollen blankets of good quality and those were also found fit during the tests carried out in laboratories; and

(b) if so, the reasons for not purchasing those blankets ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARUN SINCH) : (a) and (b). Blankets for the Army are purchased from a number of sources and have to conform to certain specifications as also undergo inspection before they are accepted for use. Any firm which offers blankets as per the laid down specifications and at a reasonable price can be said to have offered good quality blankets.

Tribals Living in Forest Land

5914. DR. K.G. ADIYODI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether felling of trees for drawing power lines and construction of roads and building for tribal development will be treated as non-forestry purpose; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to provide drinking water supply and power to the tribals living in forest land already assigned to the tribals by the State Governments ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Forest lands can be diverted for providing drinking water and power with the prior approval of the Central Government.

[Translation]

“Agreement for the Transfer of Technique to Clean Ganga River”

5915. SHRI JAGDISH AWASTHI :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to sign an agreement with Thames Water Authority, a public body of England for the transfer of techniques to clean the water of river Ganga; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) The offer of assistance of £ 2,00,000 from the U.K. Government to cover the cost of advisory services by Thames Water Authority, a public body in U.K. to Ganga Project Directorate has been accepted.

(b) Experts from Thames Water Authority will visit India during 1986-87 and provide advisory services in regard to the following items :—

- (i) River Quality Modelling.
- (ii) Treatment technology with emphasis on resource recovery.
- (iii) Operation and Maintenance of Treatment Plants.
- (iv) Technical and Organisational requirements for river quality management.

[English]

Canalisation of Import of Picture Tubes

5916. SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to canalise the import of television picture tubes through Electronics Trade and Technology Development Corporation;

(b) if so, the reasons for the reversal of the earlier decision of allowing the import on Open General Licence basis; and

(c) measures taken to expedite technology transfer ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

LOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) There is no proposal to again canalise the import of Colour Picture Tubes through Electronics Trade and Technology Development Corporation (ET and T), as these are currently being imported under Open General Licence.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) So far three Letters of Intent and 13 SIA registrations have been given for the manufacture of Colour Picture Tubes. Two foreign collaborations have been approved in this area, while two others are under consideration by the Government.

Development of Wild Life Sanctuaries

5917. SHRIMATI MADHUREE SINGH : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government would soon identify twelve locations in the country for development as wild life sanctuaries; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) and (b). There are at present 247 wildlife sanctuaries in the country. A project to identify additional areas needing to be constituted as wildlife sanctuaries and national parks is in progress. After such identification, these areas have to be constituted into sanctuaries by the concerned States and Union Territories.

Narrowing Down of Gap of Backward States

5918. SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether any study has been made by Government relating to narrowing down the gap in the per capita income of the backward States lagging behind the national average during the Sixth Five Year Plan period;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) the details of steps being taken by Government to remove this disparity during the Seventh Plan period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A.K. PANJA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The steps being taken to remove the disparities include the following :

- (i) transfer of resources from the Central Government to the State Governments for meeting their Plan expenditure according to a formula which is weighted in favour of the backward States whose per-capita income is below the national average;
- (ii) devolution of non-Plan resources in accordance with the award of the Eighth Finance Commission which favours the backward States and seeks to reduce regional imbalances between the States in addition to covering the revenue gaps;
- (iii) providing Special Central Assistance for the development of backward areas in the States such as, hill areas, desert areas, drought prone areas and also areas having concentration of tribal population; and
- (iv) providing special incentives in the form of investment subsidy and concessional finance for accelerating the industrial development of the industrially backward regions in the States.

[Translation]

Number of Families brought above Poverty Line in Uttar Pradesh

5919. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of families brought above the poverty line in Uttar Pradesh during the Sixth Five Year Plan;

(b) whether this percentage is equal to the national percentage; and

(c) if not, the advice proposed to be given to Uttar Pradesh Government in this connection ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A.K. PANJA) : (a) Statewise estimates of number of persons below the poverty line are not available for the base and terminal years of the Sixth Five Year Plan. The poverty estimates are prepared in the Planning Commission on the basis of the quinquennial Surveys conducted by the National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) on household consumer expenditure and the Statewise population figures. The latest two surveys conducted by the NSSO relate to 32nd Round (1977-78) and 38th Round (1983) based on which Statewise estimates of number of persons below the poverty line and their percentage to the total population, have been worked out for 1977-78 and 1983-84. It is estimated that the number of persons below the poverty line in Uttar Pradesh increased from 506.0 lakhs in 1977-78 to 530.6 lakhs in 1983-84, though as percentage of the population it declined from 49.7 per cent in 1977-78 to 45.3 per cent in 1983-84.

(b) The percentage of people below poverty line in 1938-84 at All India level was 37.4 percent while the same for Uttar Pradesh was 45.3 percent.

(c) Progressive reduction in poverty and inequality has been the basic objective of our planning. A variety of instruments ranging from direct attack on poverty and asset inequality to more indirect fiscal measures have been used to pursue this objective. The Seventh Five Year Plan proposed to integrate these policies and programmes and make them more effective. The Plan provides for many poverty alleviation programmes, mainly by way of transferring assets and skills and providing employment in the slack seasons of the year. The Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), the National Rural Employment Programme (NREP) and the Rural Landless Employment Guarantee

Programme (RELGP) are conceived with this in view.

The outlays under IRDP, NREP etc. in the Seventh Five Year Plan would be based upon the principle of selectivity, geared to actual incidence of poverty in different States. This will help the States with higher poverty ratio to get higher allocation of funds for various poverty alleviation programmes, so as to enable them to achieve faster reduction in poverty.

Implementation of Prohibition Policy

5920. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government and State Governments have failed to implement prohibition in pursuance of directive principles in the Constitution;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) whether Union Government propose to provide grants to states to make up the loss of revenue on account of implementation of prohibition policy ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) and (b). No survey has been done to determine success or failure of prohibition programme. Eradication of a social evil like drinking of liquor is a long and arduous task. It requires instant educative publicity and continuous effort to wean people away from this evil. Such efforts are continuing.

(c) In 1978 the Government of India offered to compensate the State Governments (except Tamil Nadu and Gujarat), 50% of the established loss in excise revenue on introduction of prohibition, taking 1977-78 as the base, till 1983-84. In pursuance of this decision an 'on account' payment of Rs. 55 06 crores during the period from 1978-79 to 1981-82. It has further been decided to continue the offer of compensation to State Governments (except Gujarat) beyond 1983-84 for a further period of 6 years *i.e.* upto 1989-90. No State Government has, however, claimed compensation since 1982-83 onwards.

[English]

Clearance of Forest Area in Andhra Pradesh for Irrigation Project

5921. SHRI A.J.V.B. MAHESWARA RAO :
SHRI V. SOBHANADREE-SWARA RAO :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government have considered the eight proposals sent by the State Government of Andhra Pradesh seeking clearance of certain forest areas involving Nagarjuna Sugar Project Left Canal Irrigation System; and

(b) the action taken by Union Government thereon and details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Some essential details have not been provided in the proposals and these have therefore been sought from the State Government. The reply of the State Government is still awaited.

[Translation]

Medical Facilities to Employees of Bharat Electronics Ltd.

5922. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Harma Radar can be manufactured in the Bharat Electronics Ltd., Sahibabad;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that medical facilities for the officials working in this industry are lacking; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND DEFENCE SUPPLIES (SHRI SUKH RAM) : (a) IRMA (Not HARMA) Radar is being manufactured in BEL, Ghaziabad.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Murder of SC/ST Persons

5923. SHRI R.P. SUMAN : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe persons murdered, State-wise, in communal riots during the year 1985;

(b) whether it is a fact that incidents of murder have increased in various parts of the country and the number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe persons murdered in these incidents is comparatively more; and

(c) if so, whether Government are considering to enact any legislation to check such heinous crimes effectively and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) to (c). A statement is given below.

Statement

The Government of India do not maintain the data relating to murder of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in communal incidents. It, however, collects data on crimes against Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes committed by non-Scheduled Castes and non-Scheduled Tribes from the States and Union Territories. This data includes the number of cases of murder of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The State-wise details of such cases of murder for the year 1985 are given in the table below—

Sl. No.	Name of State	No. of cases of murder in 1985	
		Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes
1.	Andhra Pradesh	12	02
2.	Bihar	54	12
3.	Gujarat	22	10
4.	Haryana	11	NIL
5.	Himachal Pradesh	01	NIL
6.	Karnataka	20	NIL
7.	Kerala	06	02 (Upto Sept. 85)
8.	Madhya Pradesh	75	95
9.	Manipur	NIL	01
10.	Maharashtra	13	09
11.	Orissa	01	02
12.	Punjab	08	NIL
13.	Rajasthan	29	13
14.	Tamil Nadu	20 (excluding Aug. 1985)	NIL
15.	Uttar Pradesh	223	NIL
16.	West Bengal	03	02

Note : Information in respect of other States is NIL.

For the year 1985, the number of cases of murder of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes declined from what it was in the previous year.

The present criminal laws in force are adequate to deal with such crimes. However, keeping in view the Government's concern about such crimes against Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, a set of guidelines has been prepared and conveyed to the State Governments to deal with such crimes. The State Governments have been impressed upon to implement these guidelines effectively and with a sense of purpose.

[English]

Amount Allotted to Kerala under Special Component Plan and Tribal Sub-Plan

5924. PROF. K.V. THOMAS : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount allotted to Kerala under special component plan and tribal sub-plan, during the year 1984-85; and

(b) whether the entire amount was utilized by the Government of Kerala ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) The amounts allotted to Kerala under special component plan and tribal sub-plan during the year 1984-85 were Rs. 2874.05 lakhs and Rs. 553.95 lakhs respectively.

(b) No sir. The expenditure under special component plan and tribal sub-plan was Rs. 2677.06 lakhs and Rs. 553.073 lakhs respectively.

Cases of Murder, Looting and Dacoity in Delhi

5925. SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY :
SHRI R.M. BHOYE :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

- (a) number of cases of murder, looting and dacoity reported in new Delhi in 1986;
- (b) number of accused apprehended; and
- (c) steps the Government contemplate to improve the fast deteriorating situation of law and order in new Delhi ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b). The number of cases of murder, looting and dacoity during the year 1986 (January to March, 1986) and the persons arrested for these crimes are as under :

Crime	No. of cases	No. of persons arrested
Murder	55	67
Looting	55	62
Dacoity	10	23

(c) During the year 1985-86 the strength of Delhi Police was augmented by increase in man power at all levels, as well as in vehicles. This has led to a vastly improved mobility and visibility. In addition during this year, Delhi Police was provided with sophisticated equipment, particularly in their communications net-work. All these measures go a long way in the speedy detection of crimes and the early apprehension of the criminal. As a result of these steps taken by the Ministry of Home Affairs, the following exercises are now a regular feature :

- (i) Intensive foot and mobile patrolling.
- (ii) Armed patrolling with walkie-talkie sets and wireless fitted motor cycles.
- (iii) Intensive checking of hotels, guest houses, pickets and sustained

watch at strategic points and hide-outs of the criminals.

- (iv) Checking of vehicles and luggage etc. at public congregations and on roads.
- (v) Anti dacoity drives conducted by the district and Crime branches of the Delhi Police.
- (vi) Increase in police vigilance and preventive action against the criminals.
- (vii) Stepping up of externment proceedings and inter-districts/inter-State meetings to check the crime.
- (viii) Appointment of Special Police Officers to assist the police in the detection and apprehension of criminals.
- (ix) Area security plans have been introduced in Delhi and 165 vehicles with manpower and equipment have been detailed for patrolling in various areas.

Steps to Improve Performance of R & D Programmes

5926. SHRI SRIKANTA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

- (a) whether there is a wide gap between our R and D programme and the needs of the country;
- (b) if so, the main factors responsible therefor; and
- (c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to improve the performance of our R and D programmes and also of the scientific establishment ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) and (b). The Research and Development Programmes have by and large been commensurate with the needs of the country. Scientific and

Technological accomplishments of significant magnitude have been made through R and D efforts in areas like Atomic Energy, Space, and Electronics. Success in attaining self-sufficiency in foodgrain production has also been due to R and D in agriculture. The Indian S and T system has been able to fulfil national expectations when clearcut objectives and missions were defined, as in the above. R and D programmes, evolved in emerging frontline areas of science like Immunology, Plasma Physics, Modern Biology, Solid State and Surface Chemistry, etc. have made significant impact. R and D activities in the field of Biotechnology have also been intensified and are of enormous significance and relevance to the future developmental needs of the country in the fields of Agriculture, Medicine and Industry. At the same time, there are some weakness and imbalances in some sectors.

(c) Concrete steps have been proposed during the Seventh Five Year Plan to improve the performance of the R and D programmes. The new approach is to ensure development of capabilities essential for fulfilment of the tasks in these areas and to undertake well defined Science and Technology Missions. In terms of major R and D programmes, it is proposed to significantly support major new thrust areas in S and T emerging on the world scene such as micro-electronics, informatics and telematics, bio-technologies, robotics, material science, oceanography, several new areas in chemistry, earth and atmospheric sciences, etc.

National Highway No. 44

5927. SHRI SUDARSAN DAS : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2459 on 12 March 1986 and state :

(a) the amount sanctioned for strengthening the road pavements and weak bridges on the National Highway No. 44 between Badarpur and Churaibari during 1984-85 and 1985-86;

(b) amount spent during the period and the works done;

(c) whether Government are aware

that the road has become unsafe for traffic movement; and

(d) if so, whether Government propose to make an enquiry in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a) and (b). On the National Highway No. 44 (from Jowai to Agartala a sum of Rs. 313.45 lakhs was sanctioned during 1984-85 for widening of road formation, strengthening of pavement, construction of minor bridges and other works, against which a sum of Rs. 379.00 lakhs was spent. In 1985-86, Rs. 489.38 lakhs was sanctioned for such works against which Rs. 268.73 lakhs was spent (up to February, 1986).

No works were however, executed on the road sector between Badarpur-Churaibari during 1984-85 and 1986.

(c) and (d). The Highway is fit for normal vehicular traffic.

{Translation}

Survey for Location of Atomic Power Plant in Central Zone

5928. SHRI M. L. JHIKRAM : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the places surveyed by Site Selection Committee of Department of Atomic Energy for setting up of atomic power station in Central Zone;

(b) the places found suitable and recommended by this Committee for setting up of atomic power station and the basis thereof; and

(c) the composition of this Committee ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) All the possible sites suggested by the State Govern-

ments for locating nuclear power station in all four electricity zones, viz. Northern, Southern, Eastern and Western have been considered by the Site Selection Committee of the Department of Atomic Energy.

(b) The report of the Site Selection Committee is under consideration of the Government.

(c) The Site Selection Committee consists of experts of Department of Atomic Energy and representatives of Central Electricity Authority and Department of Environment, Government of India.

Students from Sainik Schools Admitted in Military Academies

5929. PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to State :

(a) the names of the districts in each of the States in the country where there are Sainik Schools;

(b) the school-wise number of students admitted in National Defence Academy and Indian Military Academy, during the years 1984-85 and 1985-86; and

(c) whether results achieved are not incommensurate with the amount of expenditure generally incurred on the students and whether any effective scheme will be formulated to improve the standard of these schools?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a) and (b). A statement is given below.

(c) On an average about 30% of boys, who join the National Defence Academy, are from the Sainik Schools. Considering that boys from all parts of the country compete for entry into the National Defence Academy, the performance of the Sainik Schools cannot be said to be unsatisfactory.

Statement

Intake of Sainik School Boys into National Defence Academy during the Years 1984-85 and 1985-86

S. No.	Name of the Sainik School	State	Distt.	No. of boys admitted to NDA during the period	
				1984-85	1985-86
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Satara	Maharashtra	Satara	11	2
2.	Kunjpara	Haryana	Karnal	7	6
3.	Balachadi	Gujarat	Jamnagar	2	4
4.	Kapurthala	Punjab	Kapurthala	9	11
5.	Chittorgarh	Rajasthan	Chittorgarh	3	10
6.	Korukonda	Andhra Pradesh	Vizianagram	14	9
7.	Kazhakootam	Kerala	Trivendrum	18	7
8.	Purulia	West Bengal	Purulia	17	4
9.	Bhubaneswar	Orissa	Puri	3	3
10.	Amaravathinagar	Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore	9	11
11.	Rewa	Madhya Pradesh	Rewa	12	4

1	2	3	4	5	6
12.	Tilaiya	Bihar	Hazaribagh	25	16
13.	Bijapur	Karnataka	Bijapur	3	4
14.	Goalpara	Assam	Goalpara	0	2
15.	Ghorakhal	Uttar Pradesh	National	9	10
16.	Nagrota	Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu	9	8
17.	Imphal	Manipur	Imphal	3	0
18.	Sujanpur Tihra	Himachal Pradesh	Hamirpur	12	13

Note : The Indian Military Academy does not directly admit students from school.

English]

Acquisition of Sophisticated French Radar System by Pakistan

5930. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item appearing in the Telegraph dated 13th March, 1986 wherein it has been stated that Pakistan is going to acquire sophisticated French Radar System which will cover the entire country;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Pakistan is also acquiring nuclear French Processing Plant as well as technology for Pak Atomic Energy;

(c) if so, the reaction of Government of India thereto; and

(d) steps being taken to meet the situation arising out of it ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN) : (a) Yes, Sir. In addition, Government have also seen related news items in the Pakistani press,

(b) to (d). Government have seen Pakistani press reports in this regard. On the other hand, French Embassy sources in Islamabad have reaffirmed that there is no change in their Government's policy on this subject. Government continues to maintain a constant vigil over all developments having a bearing on the country's security.

Annual Plans for States

5931. SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA MURTY : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the annual plan outlays for the various States for the year 1986-87;

(b) the amounts mobilised by them to build up internal resources; and

(c) the portion of central assistance in the above annual plan outlays of various States ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : (a) to (c). A statement is given below,

Statement
Annual Plan 1986-87

(Rs. crores)

States	Approved Plan Outlay	Of which	
		State's Own Resources	Central Assistance
Andhra Pradesh	1000.00	701.99	298.01
Assam	500.00	31.00	469.00
Bihar	1150.00	709.76	440.24
Gujarat	950.00	662.26	287.74
Haryana	525.00	444.72	80.28
Himachal Pradesh	205.00	46.05	158.95
J and K	315.00	(—)33.36	348.36
Karnataka	765.00	571.88	193.12
Kerala	390.00	109.92	280.03
Madhya Pradesh	1381.00	989.77	391.23
Maharashtra	2100.00	1758.04	341.96
Manipur	87.00	(—)19.46	106.45
Meghalaya	91.00	(—) 0.62	91.62
Nagaland	78.00	(—)57.57	135.57
Orissa	600.00	360.36	239.54
Punjab	575.00	249.74	325.96*
Rajasthan	525.00	298.92	226.03
Sikkim	50.00	(—) 2.47	52.47
Tamil Nadu	1153.00	887.65	265.35
Tripura	105.00	(—) 3.44	108.44
Uttar Pradesh	2030.00	1335.24	694.86
West Bengal	776.00	547.99	228.07
Total-States	15351.00	9588.37	5762.83

*Includes Term Loan of Rs. 273.68 crores.

Technology for Vaccine Production

5932. SHRI C.P. THAKUR : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

- (a) whether the Department of Science and Technology have allowed import of technology for vaccine production;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) A new Department of Bio-Technology has been formed in the Ministry of Science and Technology. While this department will deal with manufacture and application of cell based vaccines, it has not so far allowed import of technology for vaccine production.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Department will consider the need for import of technology in vaccine production taking into account the present needs on a case to case basis.

Social Forestry in Andhra Pradesh

5933. SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

- (a) whether Government are encouraging social forestry in Andhra Pradesh;
- (b) the area brought under forestry and amount spent during Sixth Five Year Plan; and
- (c) the targets for Seventh Five Year Plan and the amount allocated ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) Yes, Sir,

(b) During the Sixth Five Year Plan period 2.92 lakh ha. were afforested. This includes the national hectarage accounted

for distribution of seedings under the farm forestry programme reckoned at 2000 seedlings per hectare. An amount of Rs. 33.16 crores was spent directly on such afforestation.

(c) It is proposed to raise Social forestry block plantations over 80,000 ha. and to cover 50,000 ha. under farm forestry in the State, at an estimated cost of Rs. 65.7 crores from the forestry sector outlay during the Seventh Five Year Plan.

Winding up of Science and Technology Field Station at Bankura

5934. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

- (a) whether Government have taken any decision to wind up Science and Technology field station at Bankura in West Bengal; and
- (b) if so, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

P.M.'S Meeting with Pakistan's Prime Minister

5935. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : DR. B.L. SHAILESH :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

- (a) whether it is a fact that Prime Minister met recently his counterpart of Pakistan and discussed about normalisation of relations between the two countries; and
- (b) if so, the outcome of the discussions held and reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) and (b). Bilateral relations were reviewed at the meeting which was held at Stockholm on

15th March, 1986 between P.M. Prime Minister Junejo of Pakistan.

Housing of Foreign Dignitaries in Hyderabad House

5936. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that foreign dignitaries visiting India will hence-forth be housed in Hyderabad House which is being converted into a Guest House;

(b) whether all official parties for the foreign dignitaries will be held there only instead of five star hotels; and

(c) how much reduction in cost this will amount to and when this will come into force ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) The possibility of converting Hyderabad House into a State Guest House for high level foreign dignitaries is under active consideration.

(b) It will continue to be necessary to offer official entertainment not only at Hyderabad House but also at some of the hotels in New Delhi, because the nature and volume of entertainment is such that it cannot all be accommodated in one place.

(c) The financial implications of this development cannot as yet be evaluated.

Implementation of Social Forestry Programmes in Madhya Pradesh

5937. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the areas in Madhya Pradesh where social forestry programmes have been implemented during the last three years;

(b) the amount of Central assistance provided to Madhya Pradesh for implementing social forestry programme in those years; and

(c) The details of the social forestry programmes implemented in Madhya Pradesh during those years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) The Social Forestry Programme has been implemented generally all over the State during the last 3 years (1982-83 to 1984-85).

The externally aided Social Forestry Project operates only in 21 districts, namely Indore, Mandasaur, Ratlam, Dewas, Ujjain, Shajapur, Dhar, Khargone, Bhopal, Sehore, Rajgarh, Vidisha, Gwalior, Morena, Bhind, Shivpuri, Datia, Guna, Raipur, Bilaspur and Durg.

(b) The amount of Central assistance to Madhya Pradesh for Social Forestry Programme from all sources during last 3 years was Rs. 22.40 crores except that the information in respect of Rural Landless Employment Gaurantee Programme will be collected and placed on the Table of the House.

(c) The major elements of the Social Forestry Programme are a part of the externally aided project and include.

S. No.	Nature of work	unit	Targets achieved during 1982-83 to 1984-85
1.	Community plantations (Village Woodlots).	Hactare	24,440
2.	Experimental (Trial) Plantations.	"	110
3.	Strip plantations along roads, canals, etc.	"	159
4.	Distribution of seedlings—Farm Forestry.	No. in lakhs.	93

[*Translation*]

Statement

Complaints regarding Grant of Pension to Bogus Persons

5938. SHRI KUNWAR RAM : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of pension cases of freedom fighters in regard to which consent of State Governments have since been received but are still under consideration;

(b) their number of such cases state-wise;

(c) the number of complaints regarding grant of pensions to bogus persons received from various States; and

(d) the number of complaints out of them which proved correct and of those which are being investigated ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b). About 7000 cases in which the verification reports of State Governments have been received are under consideration of the Government. State-wise pendency as on 28.2.1986 has been shown in the statement given below.

(c) and (d). Every effort is made to sanction pension to genuine freedom fighters. The verification of documents submitted/claim of suffering is generally done by the State Government. However, some complaints are received from time to time alleging that pensions have been sanctioned to non-deserving cases. Such complaints are promptly referred to the concerned State Government for verification. In doubtful cases, where the complaint appears *prima-facie*, genuine the pension sanctioned is suspended and show-cause notice is issued to the pensioner. Such cases are finally reviewed on the basis of explanation received from the freedom fighters and the verification reports of the State Governments. It is not possible to give the exact number of such cases as no such separate records in maintained.

S. No.	Name of the State Govts.	Pending State reports finalisation as on 28.2.86.
1.	Andhra Pradesh	580
2.	Assam	—
3.	Bihar	3278
4.	Gujarat	43
5.	Haryana	68
6.	Himachal Pradesh	16
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	7
8.	Karnataka	223
9.	Kerala	629
10.	Madhya Pradesh	13
11.	Maharashtra	1043
12.	Manipur	3
13.	Meghalaya	4
14.	Nagaland	—
15.	Orissa	156
16.	Punjab	165
17.	Rajasthan	19
18.	Tamil Nadu	75
19.	Tripura	25
20.	Uttar Pradesh	216
21.	West Bengal	219
<i>Union Territory Administration</i>		
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	—
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	—
3.	Chandigarh	—
4.	Delhi	36
5.	Goa	166
6.	Mizoram	—
7.	Pondicherry	19
		7003

[English]

Review on Working/Activities of Indian Diplomats

5939. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any review on the working and activities of Indian diplomats abroad is made from time to time; and

(b) if so, the outcome of such reviews ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) Yes, Sir. The working and activities of Indian diplomats are under continual review.

(b) Appropriate administrative decisions as necessary are taken on the basis of these reviews.

US Response to Six Nations Appeal on Nuclear Weapons Testing

5940. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether he has received any encouraging response from United States President to the six nations appeal on nuclear weapons testing renewed recently;

(b) if so, whether any further steps have been taken to arrive at the nuclear test ban arrangement; and

(c) if so, details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) No, Sir.

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

Functioning of Kota Heavy Water Plant

5941. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the heavy water plant at

Kota has begun to produce heavy water at its rated capacity;

(b) if not, reasons thereof;

(c) whether apprehensions have been expressed regarding the dangers to its environment due to leakage of hydrogen sulphide gas used in the plant; and

(d) if so, safety steps taken to prevent any leakage and to ensure safe working of the plant ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) The Plant is producing heavy water at its rated capacity for the given pressure of steam.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The plant authorities are aware of the adverse effect of hydrogen sulphide on environment. The design, engineering and operating practices followed at the plant ensure safe operation, obviating uncontrolled leakages to the environment. There is constant monitoring of H₂S levels in the plant and surrounding areas. Safety measures to be taken in the event of a leakage have been laid down.

Agreement with Bahrain

5942. SHRI KAMAL NATH : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether India and Bahrain have signed a multi-faced agreement in March, 1986; and

(b) if so the salient features thereof and the areas covered thereby ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) and (b). Agreed minutes were signed at the end of the first meeting of the Indo-Bahrain Joint Committee for Economic and Technical Cooperation held in New Delhi from 11th

to 13th March, 1986. The Joint Committee identified wide ranging possibilities of cooperation in a number of fields like trade, industries, water and power, health, youth and sports, labour, education and culture, etc.

[*Translation*]

Incentives to Police Personnel

5943. SHRI RAM PUJAN PATEL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received a suggestion to the effect that honest and brave police personnel be given immediate promotions or some other suitable incentive for their acts of bravery in nabbing culprits in Delhi; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b). No such suggestion has been made to the Government. However a scheme introduced in Delhi Police in September, 1985 provides for incentives to police officers/men for doing extra ordinary/outstanding work. Since the inception of the scheme incentives given include out of turn promotion, commendation rolls and certificates, recognition as best policeman of the month etc.

[*English*]

Assistance from United Nations Environment Programme

5944. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the details of assistance received from the United Nations Environment Programme;

(b) the State-wise details as to how it is being spent;

(c) whether the Department of Environment funds a part of scheme or have any

ambitious scheme on environment to fund the infrastructure cost to solve the environmental problems; and

(d) the nature of proposal received from the Government of Orissa in this regard and funds released so far for the same ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) to (c). Assistance received from UNEP is mainly for meeting participation costs of Indian experts in Conferences held abroad and it is not State-wise.

(d) (i) An amount of Rs. 13,99,400 has been sanctioned to the Government of Orissa in connection with its proposal for the establishment of "Plant Resources Centre" at "Ekmarra Kanan"; an amount of Rs. 9,58,500 has been released.

(ii) Under the scheme of "Catalytic assistance" for setting up of Technical Cells, an amount of Rs. 7.52 lakhs has been sanctioned for strengthening the Technical Cell in the Department of Science, Technology and Environment, Government of Orissa; an amount of Rs. 2,12,000 has been released in 1985-86.

Establishment of Artificial Limb Centres

5945. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the proposals to establish more Artificial Limb Centres (A.L.C.) have been worked out to ensure that no disabled person need travel long distances to get the assistance of Artificial Limb Centre; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) and (b). There are no proposals with the Ministry of Welfare to set up more Artificial Limb Centres. A large number of Limb Fitting Centres have been set up by the Central Government, State Governments as well as voluntary organisations which are spread throughout the country so that disabled persons can get assistance nearer their homes.

**Agencies for Welfare of Handicapped
in the Capital**

5946. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGRAWAL :
Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased
to state :

(a) the names of voluntary organisations
and Government agencies engaged for the
welfare and rehabilitation of the disabled in

the Capital; and

(b) the amount of grant and other
assistance given to each of these voluntary
institutions/organisations, during 1985-86 by
Union Government ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI
GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) and (b). A
statement is given below.

Statement

I. Institutions run by the Government of India

1. Institute for the Physically Handicapped.
2. Model School for Mentally Dificient Children.
3. Vocational Rehabilitation Centre for the Physically Handicapped.

II. Institutions run by the Delhi Administration

4. Home for Mentally Retarded Persons (Adult and Children).
5. Home for Mentally Retarded Girls. Punjabi Bagh.
6. Home for Mentally Retarded Girls, Model Town, Delhi.
7. School for the Mentally Retarded.
8. Govt. Lady Boyce School for the Deaf and Dumb.
9. School for Deaf and Dumb.
10. Government Blind School.
11. Sheltered Workshop for Physically Handicapped.
12. Training-cum-Production Centre (Female).
13. Training-cum-Production Centre (Male).
14. Training-cum-Production Centre (Male).
15. Rehabilitation Centre for Lepers.
16. Training-cum-Production Centre, Tahirpur Complex.
17. Sheltered Workshop for Lepers.
18. Home for Leprosy and TB Patient.

III. Institutions run by voluntary organisation

*Grant-in-ad sanctioned
during 1985-86 (in Rs.)*

- | | |
|--|----------|
| 19. Federation for the Welfare of the Mentally Retarded, | 3,39,809 |
| 20. National Federation of the Blind. | 1,50,676 |
| 21. All India Federation of the Deaf. | 5,92,185 |
| 22. All India Confederation of the Blind. | 54,320 |
| 23. Balwantraj Mehta Vidya Bhavan. | 3,54,171 |
| 24. Spastics Society of Northern India, | 5,93,124 |

25. Blind Relief Association.	1,62,306
26. Sanjiving Society of Mental Health.	64,500
27. Delhi Society for the Welfare of Mentally Retarded Children.	16,686
28. Delhi Cheshire Home.	25,000
29. Janta Adarsh Andh Vidyalaya.	42,710
30. Laryngectomee Club of India.	39,000
31. Amar Jyoti Charitable Trust.	1,15,000
32. Deepak Gupta Memorial Foundation.	1,61,091
33. Mangalam.	3,01,042
34. Bikash Bharti.	19,602
	3,052,227
Total	

Dismissal of Tihar Jail Officials at the Behest of Charles Sobhraj

5947. PROF. RAMKRISHNA MORE : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that when in the past officials of Tihar Jail who complained to higher authorities about Charles Sobhraj who recently escaped from jail, were penalised and transferred at the behest of Sobhraj and, in certain cases, the officials were even dismissed from service;

(b) if so, whether Government have made any inquiry into such cases; and

(c) if so, the details thereof standing the action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in the matter and also to rectify the damage done to the honest officials of Tihar Jail ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) No Sir, it is not a fact that in the past officials of Tihar Jail was penalised or transferred at the behest of Charles Sobhraj, who recently escaped from the jail.

(b) and (c). In view of the answer given in (a) above, question does not arise.

Punjab Wakf Property

5948. SYED SHAHABUDDIN : Will

the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Punjab Wakf Board has requested Union Government to notify some sections of the Wakf (Amendment) Act, 1984 in order to nullify the ruling of the Punjab High Court regarding the locus standi of the Board over Wakf properties leased by the Controller of Evacuee Properties;

(b) whether Government propose to do so and if so, when;

(c) whether the Board has made any progress in recovering public Wakf like conquest and grave-yards from illegal or unauthorised occupation during 1985;

(d) if so, the brief particulars thereof; and

(e) the number of mosques in Punjab, Haryana and Himachal Pradesh and the total area of grave-yards under illegal or unauthorised occupation as on 31st December, 1985 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The matter is under consideration.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) According to the information furnished by the Punjab Wakf Board, during

the year 1985 it has been able to recover mosques and graveyards from illegal occupation as per details given below :—

(i) **Mosques** :—Twelve mosques, which were hitherto under unauthorised occupations have been recovered and the Board has posted Imams in these mosques, District-wise break up of mosques is as under :—

S. No.	Name of place	No. of mosques retrieved during 1985
Punjab		
1.	Patiala	1
2.	Nabha	1
3.	Rajpura	2
4.	Ferozepur	1
5.	Ludhiana	1
Haryana		
1.	Bhiwani	1
2.	Panipat	1
3.	Jagadheri	1
4.	V. Nohini (Ambala)	1
5.	Choli (Ambala)	1
6.	Kalansur (Rohtak)	1
Total		12

(ii) **Graveyards** :—In keeping with the general policy of the Board, negotiations have continued to persuade the unauthorised occupants to agree to become the lessees of the Board for the graveyard lands being used by them for agricultural purpose. Such agreements enable the Board to establish its title to the land. While recognising the occupants as Board's tenants care is also taken to reserve some portion of the land for burial purposes. Thus during the year 1985, out of 1210 graveyard lands, the board has been able to establish its title and issue lease deeds in respect of 366 graveyard lands. The district-wise break up is as follows :—

S. No.	Name of District	Nos.
Punjab		
1.	Amritsar	54
2.	Gurdaspur	48
3.	Jalandhar	31
4.	Kapurthala	6
5.	Hoshiarpur	26
6.	Ludhiana	15
7.	Faridkot	7
8.	Sangrur	6
9.	Bhatinda	4
10.	Patiala	13
11.	Ferozepur	12
12.	Ropar	4
Total		226
Haryana		
1.	Ambala	16
2.	Kurukshetra	20
3.	Karnal	28
4.	Sonepat	4
5.	Rohtak	4
6.	Gurgaon	28
7.	Faridabad	2
8.	Sirsa	8
9.	Hissar	7
10.	Mohindargarh	4
11.	Bhiwani	4
12.	Jind	15
Total		140
Grand Total		226 + 140 = 366

(e) Taking into account the mosques and graveyards which have since been retrieved from illegal occupation, the

number of mosques and graveyards still under illegal occupation as on 31.12.1985, as reported by the Punjab Wakf Board, is as under :

Mosques : 9516 : Graveyards : 844 and the approximate area of 844 graveyards, which are still under illegal occupation, is 1,311 acres (Approximately 10,491 Kanals)

Leakage of Secret Information through used Single Strike Carbon Tapes

5949. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news item 'used tapes' appearing in the Indian Express New Delhi dated the 10 March, 1986;

(b) if so, what steps are being taken to countenance the danger involved in the leakage of secret information through used tapes of single strike carbons at the Governmental level;

(c) whether Government propose to make it obligatory to print a statutory warning on the cartridge containing these single strike carbon films by the Manufacturers stressing the need to destroy used tapes; and

(d) if so, details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL SECURITY (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). Instructions have already been issued to all Ministries/Departments of the Government of India regarding the use of electronic typewriters, so as to eliminate the chances of pilferage/leakage of information. These cover need for proper custody during use and their eventual destruction after use.

Sanction of amount by Punjab Wakf Board for Renovation of Girls High School

5950. SYED SHAHABUDDIN : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Punjab Wakf Board had sanctioned a sum of Rs. 18 lakhs roughly for the renovation of a girls high school in Malerkotla;

(b) if so, the exact amount and the date of payment to the school authorities and the conditions of payment;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Board is not satisfied with the renovation works; and

(d) whether the Board has taken steps to recover the amount from the Management ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) According to the information furnished by the Punjab Wakf Board, it is a fact that an amount of Rs. 16.49 lakhs was advanced by the defunct Punjab Wakf Board, constituted in the year 1978, to Haji Anwar Ahmad Khan, Ex-Chairman of the Board and to Smt. Sajida Begum, President of the Construction Committee, Islamia School Building, Malerkotla, set up by the defunct Board. The amount was meant for construction of New Islamia High School building at Malerkoila on a Wakf land and not for renovation of Girls High School.

(b) The exact amounts and the dates of payment as furnished by the Punjab Wakf Board are as follows :—

(i) Paid to Haji Anwar Ahmed, Khan-Ex-Chairman Punjab Wakf Board

S. No.	Amount	Date of Payment (by cheque)
1.	Rs. 1,41,680.00	22-8-1979
2.	Rs. 7,03,219.05	28-9-1979
3.	Rs. 1,38,920.28	27-12-1979
Total Rs. 9,83,819.33		

(II) Paid to Smt. Sajida Begum

S. No.	Amount	Date of payment (By cheque)
1.	Rs. 4,38,012.02	16-12-1980 (The payments were made by
2.	Rs. 1,18,230.95	16-12-1980 getting premature encashments
3.	Rs. 1,09,296.00	16-12-1980 of the Fixed Deposit Receipts).
Total	Rs. 6,65,508.97	

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Yes, Sir.

Applications for Haj Passages from Sea Pilgrims from Bihar

5951. SYED SHAHABUDDIN : Will the Minister to EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of Haj Passages by sea allotted to Bihar during 1984, 1985 and 1986;

(b) whether the State Haj Committee has framed any rules for the selection of the sea pilgrims;

(c) total number of applications for sea pilgrimage received by the State Haj Committee during these three years;

(d) total number of sea pilgrims selected during these three years;

(e) whether the Bihar State Haj Committee has imposed a levy on each application; and

(f) whether this levy has any statutory basis ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) The number of Haj seats by sea that were allotted to Bihar during 1984 were 555; 533 seats were allotted during 1985, and 546 during 1986.

(b) The Haj Committee, Bombay, has framed guidelines in the matter of selection of sea pilgrims. These guidelines envisage that 80% of the seats shall be allotted to pilgrims who are 60 years of age and above, and who have not been selected in previous years. These applicants are required

to attach their rejected application forms along with the application forms for the current year's Haj season to their applications. 20% of the sea seats are to be allotted to those applying afresh. A Qurrah (drawal of lots) is to be held if the number of applications in the various categories is more than the number of seats allotted for that category. To the best of our knowledge all the State Haj Committees are required to, and have been, following these guidelines.

(c) As per records available with us, 1482 applications for sea pilgrimage were received by the Bihar State Haj Committee during 1984, 2317 applications during 1985 and 1715 applications during 1986.

(d) 564 sea pilgrims were selected from Bihar during 1984, and 558 during 1985. 546 pilgrims are reported to have been selected during 1986.

(e) and (f). The Bihar State Haj Committee is reported to have imposed service charges of Rs. 50.00 per application. Such a levy has no statutory basis. The Bihar State Haj Committee has been advised to cease levying such charges.

Summit Meeting of Six-Nation Peace Initiative Countries

5952. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the six-nation peace initiative countries propose to hold another summit meeting in the light of the responses received to their messages from the United States and the Soviet Union;

(b) if so, when and where; and

(c) the likely agenda ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
(SHRI K.R. NARAYANANA) : (a) Yes
Sir.

(b) and (c). These questions are under
consideration.

**Science and Technology as Essential and
Integral part of Socio-Economic
Sectors**

5953. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the
Minister of PLANNING be pleased to
state :

(a) whether Planning Commission
propose to make science and technology an
essential and integral part of all major socio-
economic sectors and to develop capabilities
essential for fulfilment of the given tasks in
these areas; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to
consolidate and modernise the
infrastructure, in the areas of both physical
facilities and human resources and to
establish linkage between the different
sectors of education, scientific research,
technology development and productive
activities in agriculture and industry ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND
MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL
SUPPLIES (SHRI A.K. PANJA) : (a) Yes
Sir, in the 7th Five Year Plan document
it has been indicated that an important
element in the approach would be to make
science and technology an essential and
integral part of all major socio-economic
sectors, to develop capabilities essential for
fulfilment of Science and Technology tasks
in these areas, and to undertake Science
and Technology missions that are will
defined.

(b) Several steps are being taking to
consolidate and modernise the infrastructure
and develop the necessary manpower and
facilities. These include :

(1) Structural changes are being
brought about, so that the Science

and Technology component could
be appropriately reflected in the
plan schemes of all Ministries/
Departments as also of the State
Governments.

(2) Efforts to establish linkages
between research in production
and service sectors, educational
institutions and national
laboratories, decision making
bodies and users are proposed to
be established.

(3) Science and Technology Component
in the areas of agriculture,
health, transport, commerce,
electronics, housing and urban
development, energy, petroleum
and petro chemicals, communi-
cations, food and civil supplies,
forests and wild life, steel etc.
have already been identified and
specific plan schemes have been
formulated for implementation.

(4) Research Advisory Committees
have also been set up in many of
these large socio-economic sectors
such as Mines, Coal, Food,
Housing etc. to advise the Ministry
for specific Science and Technology
programmes.

(5) Notional information systems
in Science and Technology,
national facilities in some thrust
areas and major coordinated
projects are also been taken up in
close collaboration with Scientific
Departments and Agencies and
Socio-Economic Ministries.

(6) Several mechanisms are being
evolved in : Technology fore-
casting, technology assessment,
absorption and adaptation of
imported technology, support for
development of indigenous
technology and demonstration to
prove its viability; growth and
greater utilisation of design,
engineering and consultancy
organisations.

(7) Technology missions in the areas
of oil seeds; availability of
drinking water supply to all the

villages; immunisation programme; communication facilities; eradication of illiteracy etc. have been taken up by the concerned Ministries with appropriate scientific inputs. Missions are also being identified in other areas.

- (8) Special emphasis has been given to the development of Science and Technology in the States.
- (9) Special science and technology schemes for weaker sections and for rural areas have also been taken up.

Employment to Ex-Servicemen

5954. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) what is the number of Ex-Servicemen registered for employment with the Directorate of Resettlement and each of the State Sainik Boards as on 28-2-86;

(b) the number of Ex-servicemen sponsored for employment by these agencies during the past three years and the number of ex-servicemen among them as have been employed during each year separately; and

(c) whether any efforts are being made to ensure adequate re-employment and rehabilitation of Ex-Servicemen and the programme is being given adequate priority by the Departments and Public Undertakings of the Government of India and the State Governments ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a) and (b). Registration/ placement figures of ex-servicemen from Rajya/Zila Sainik Boards are compiled in Dte. General Resettlement every six months (in January and July). An ex-serviceman is normally sponsored more than once till he is selected (or is himself no longer interested) and, therefore, figures of sponsorship are not being maintained by the DGR. However, information regarding registration/ placement of ex-servicemen by the Dte. General Resettlement and each of the State/

Rajya Sainik Boards from 1983 to 1985 is given in the Statement given below.

(c) To ensure adequate re-employment/ rehabilitation of ex-servicemen the following measures are being given priority by the Departments/ PSUs of the Government of India and the State Governments :

- (i) A policy of reservation for employment of Ex-servicemen in Central Government Departments/PSUs has been followed by the Government of India and all the State Governments have also been urged to adopt a similar policy.
- (ii) Liaison Officers have been appointed in all Ministries/Departments and in Central Government PSUs, Banks etc. to ensure the implementation of Government orders on reservation for ex-servicemen. All the State Governments have also been requested to follow suit.
- (iii) From 1st August 1985, the sponsorship of ex-servicemen for reserved as well unreserved vacancies is being undertaken by employment exchanges, in addition to similar work being carried out by Rajya/Zila Sainik Boards for reserved vacancies.
- (iv) Efforts are afoot to equate as many Service trades as possible with Civil educational/professional qualifications. The exercise on the identification of posts that can be held by XSM is also in progress.
- (v) The possibility of increasing the intake of ex-servicemen into paramilitary organisations and in Defence Security Corps is being explored.
- (vi) Relevant training courses have been organised *inter alia* to equip ex-servicemen to effectively compete for salaried employment.
- (vii) The State Governments have been requested to raise, wherever justified, Special Peace Keeping Forces, and to recruit sizeable number of ex-servicemen into such forces.

Statement***Registration and Placement of Ex-Servicemen by each Rajya Sainik Board and Directorate General Resettlement during 1983 to 1985***

Sl. No.	State/UTs	1983		1984		1985	
		Regis- tration	Place- ment	Regis- tration	Place- ment	Regis- tration	Place- ment
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1400	284	1500	507	2000	946
2.	Assam	1070	47	632	72	946	95
3.	Bihar	6702	1582	2005	2649	1968	862
4.	Gujarat	704	168	667	205	771	219
5.	Haryana	11540	1588	6920	1344	6000	1151
6.	Himachal Pradesh	12562	493	6000	269	2505	591
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	3899	342	1745	591	1200	585
8.	Karnataka	2223	958	1653	1251	1810	1286
9.	Kerala	20189	905	8333	555	4671	188
10.	Madhya Pradesh	1970	343	2200	754	1800	836
11.	Maharashtra	11122	3119	7584	4893	7500	3500*
12.	Manipur	—	89	—	2	—	9
13.	Meghalaya	118	31	50	—	563	20
14.	Nagaland	118	—	100	—	50	—
15.	Orissa	702	164	668	148	639	304
16.	Punjab	10040	675	7932	1108	9700	505
17.	Rajasthan	1939	244	5976	1818	5919	2007
18.	Sikkim	90	17	40	290	45	13
19.	Tamil Nadu	11333	1314	5007	808	15729	790
20.	Tripura	8052	35	70	27	98	34
21.	Uttar Pradesh	19885	5984	10340	6675	13068	3949
22.	West Bengal	5149	272	4760	604	4325	555
23.	Arunachal Pradesh	12	—	8	5	10	6*
24.	Andaman and Nicobar	—	—	18	12	24	1
25.	Chandigarh	1148	372	727	822	500	200*
26.	Delhi	3006	285	2000	722	2500	294
27.	Goa, Daman and Diu	101	49	190	28	61	4
28.	Pondichery	243	9	74	31	73	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
29.	Mizoram	236	35	152	29	104	13
30.	DGR (Officers)	545@	1092@@	419@	793@@	454@	1072@@
31.	Others	—	9131@@@	—	9220@@@	—	5893@@@

@ DGR itself registers only Ex-service officers.

* Provisional.

@@ Placement by the DGR includes placement of JCO's and OR in addition to the officers. The JCOs and OR were being provided re-employment by the DGR during the biweekly assemblies organised within the premises of DGR and these personnel were not registered in DGR. The venue of these biweekly assemblies has been shifted to RSB Delhi after revitalisation of the RSB/ZSBs since 01 Oct. 85. The placements shown above of JCOs and OR are therefore upto Sep. 85 only, however, the placement in respect of officers will continue to be carried out by the DGR only.

@@@ Include placements by Employment Exchanges, Defence Security Corps and Para Military Forces etc.

Electronics based Industries in Hill Regions

5955. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether any progress has been made for the sanction of electronic based industries in hill States/regions which have a dust free climate, during the first year of the Seventh Five Year Plan, and whether and programme has been chalked out for remaining years; and

(b) if so, details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI SHIHRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Several Licences/Letters of Intent have been issued for setting up of various electronics industries/units in hill stations/regions. The details of Licences/Letters of Intent/Registration issued during 1985 in hill stations/region in different states are given below :

States	IL	LI	RFGD.
1. Himachal Pradesh	3	15	11
2. Jammu and Kashmir	2	9	10
3. Uttar Pradesh	6	10	8
4. Assam	—	2	—
5. Meghalaya	—	1	—
6. West Bengal	—	1	—
Total	11	38	29

With a view to encourage more electronic industries in Hill Districts included in Category 'A' the maximum ceiling of Central Investment subsidy has been raised from Rs. 25 lakhs to Rs. 50 lakhs at the rate of 25% in case of electronic industries set up in 'Special Region Districts' in Category 'A'.

Funds not Utilised for Tribal Development

5956. SHRI SIMON TIGGA : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the States which have diverted or returned the funds allocated for

tribal development, since 1982 year-wise and the purpose for which these funds were utilised; and

(b) the penalty for those States which have divert Central funds earmarked for tribal development ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) Funds for the tribal development are allocated out of the state plans. In addition, funds are given to the States as Special Central Assistance by the Ministry of Welfare in Government of India. The SCA released to the States is not divertible. For Tribal sub-Plan funds, the States have created separate budget heads to prevent their divertibility. The unspent balance out of SCA is allowed to be carried over to the next year of the Plan but these are not permitted to be carried beyond the Plan period. No State has reported diversion of funds allocated for tribal development. The funds allocated are used for development schemes covering agriculture, animal husbandry, horticulture, minor irrigation, soil conservation, forests, fisheries, education, public health, drinking water supply etc.

(b) The question does not arise.

Destruction of Forest in Maharashtra

5957. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that during the past decade forest trees from the Sindhudurg and Ratnagiri districts of the Konkan region of Maharashtra have been indiscriminately cut to burn the wood and convert it into coal;

(b) if so, whether the denuded hills have been subjected to erosion on a big scale;

(c) if so, whether this has led to sliding down of hills causing harm to the residents in the vicinity; and

(d) if so, what guidelines have been issued and assistance offered by the Centre to prevent deforestation and consequent effects ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) The State Government has reported that no large scale felling of trees has taken place in Government forests of Sindhudurg and Ratnagiri districts in the past decade. But large scale felling of trees has taken place in privately owned lands.

(b) Wherever large scale cutting of trees has taken place, land is subjected to erosion.

(c) Land slides occurred during the 1983 monsoon.

(d) State and Union Territories Governments have been asked to identify critical areas in the hills and mountains, in the catchments of river valleys, areas prone to landslips, erosion and geologically unstable formations which require protection from felling of forests and need immediate vigorous afforestation, and to protect totally such critical areas and afforest them within the shortest possible time. The Planning Commission has approved a Western Ghats development programme in which soil conservation and afforestation are major components.

C-Dot Technology

5958. DR. B.L. SHAIKESH : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the companies which applied for the transfer of C-DOT technology were asked to deposit technology fee; and

(b) if so, the technology fee deposited or likely to be deposited with C-DOT by the prospective buyers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) Yes, Sir, the applicants for C-DOT technology were asked to pay 20% of the technology fee of Rs. 7 lakhs as 1st instalment.

(b) Upto 30.3.1986, 38 manufacturers paid the 1st instalment. 2 more are likely to pay shortly. Total collection of 1st instalment is expected to be Rs. 56 lakhs from 40 manufacturers,

**Amount Allotted to Maharashtra for
Social Welfare Schemes**

5959. SHRI R.M. BHOYE : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether proposals were received from Government of Maharashtra under various social welfare schemes during the year 1984-85 and 1985-86; and

(b) the details of grants-in-aid given by Union Government to the Maharashtra Government for Social Welfare Schemes during the years 1984-85 and 1985-86 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) and (b). A statement is given below.

Statement

Scheme-wise details of the financial assistance given to the Government of Maharashtra by the Ministry of Welfare.

(1) Post-matric Scholarship : During the 1984-85 and 1985-86, Rs. 457.17 lakhs and Rs. 100 lakhs respectively were released to the State Government of Maharashtra in respect of this Centrally Sponsored Scheme.

(2) Implementation of PCR Act 1955 : Under the scheme, Rs. 10.34 lakhs were released during 1984-85 and Rs. 41.70 lakhs during 1985-86 to the State Government of Maharashtra.

(3) District Rehabilitation Scheme : Under the scheme, Rs. 3 lakhs were released during 1984-85 and Rs. 15.80 lakhs were released during 1985-86 to continue the activities of DRC in Thane District of Maharashtra.

(4) Scheme of Aids and Appliances to the Handicapped People : Six proposals were received in 1984-85 and five proposals were received during 1985-86 from the Maharashtra Government Rs. 5 lakhs and Rs. 7 lakhs were allocated to the State Government of Maharashtra during 1984-85 and 1985-86 respectively.

(5) Scholarships to Handicapped : Under the scheme, Rs. 20 lakhs for 1984-85

and Rs. 27 lakhs for 1985-86 were allocated to the State Government of Maharashtra.

[Translation]

**Collection of Money from Bombay to
Help Extremists**

5960. SHRI R.M. BHOYE : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news item appearing in 'Nav Bharat Times' dated 23 February, 1986 wherein it has been stated that high level inquiry into the activities of terrorists has revealed that lakhs of rupees collected from Bombay are sent to Punjab to help extremists; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL SECURITY (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : (a) and (b). Government has seen the news item. Collection of funds from Bombay to help extremists in Punjab has not come to notice so far.

[English]

Cases of Abduction of Girls

5961. SHRI C. MADHAV REDDY :
SHRI D.N. REDDY :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether cases of abduction of girls are on the increase and what are the year-wise and State-wise figures for the last three years;

(b) the number of challans filed and how many resulted in conviction; and

(c) the number of cases pending in courts for over one year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL SECURITY (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : (a) to (c). The subject matter of the question is primarily the concern of the State Governments,

Raids on Houses of Officers

5962. SHRI SOMNATH RATH : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the number of officials whose houses were raided during the last two months with a view to rooting out corruption in the country; and

(b) the action taken against each one of them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) and (b). During January, 1986 and February, 1986, 62 searches were conducted by the Central Bureau of Investigation in residential/office premises of 42 Government officials in connection with the investigation of 32 cases registered by them on various allegations like possession of assets disproportionate to the known sources of their income, cheating, forgery and criminal misconduct etc. Out of 32 cases, investigations in two cases have been finalised and chargesheets have been filed in court. Investigation in the remaining cases is in progress.

Firing on Indian Trawlers by Coast Guards

5963. SHRI SOMNATH RATH : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any information regarding Coast Guard opening fire of Indian trawlers on the East Coast in February, 1986;

(b) whether any enquiry has been conducted into the matter;

(c) the full details of this incident; and

(d) the action taken to ensure that Coast Guards do not harass our fishing boats ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir. There was an incident of firing by the Coast Guard Ship 'Ramadevi' on an Indian trawler

(YSF-101) belonging to Yamuna Sea Food (Pvt.) Ltd., on 15.2.1986 at approximately 2200 hrs., off Paradip.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) CG Ship 'Ramadevi' under orders to locate and apprehend Thai trawlers engaged in illegal fishing had, on sighting the Indian trawler (YSF-101) on 15.2.1986, tried to intercept it for inspection. Having failed in establishing a communication link on VHF (Channel-16) with the trawler, attempts were made by Ramadevi with the help of search lights and loud hailers, to stop the trawler. However the trawler responded by increasing its speed and changing its course. This suspicious manoeuvre resulted in the Commanding Officer of CGS 'Ramadevi' ordering the firing of some 'warning shots' at a distance from the trawler. It appears that a few shrapnel/rounds of ammunition from the 'warning shots' hit the trawler.

(d) On the basis of the recommendations of the Board of Inquiry, it is proposed :

(i) To amplify the existing instructions on the use of force and fire arms by Coast Guard ships, particularly against fishing trawlers of Indian registration.

(ii) To hold periodical meetings between Coast Guard authorities and the Indian Fishermen Association to discuss aspects of mutual interest to avoid the recurrence of such incidents. One such meeting has already been held on 20.3.1986 at Vishakhapatnam.

Proposal to set up International Centre for Science and Technology

5964. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to set up an International Centre for Science and Technology; and

(b) if so, the details of its aims and objectives ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNO-

LOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Restructuring of Planning and Implementation set up for Poverty Alleviation Programmes

5965. SHRI K. PRADHANI :

SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA :

DR. B.L. SHAILESH :

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE :

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOO-
WALIA :

SHRI BRAJA MOHAN
MOHANTY :

SHRI K.V. SHANKARAGOWDA :

SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH :

SHRI SUBHASH YADAV :

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN :

SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL :

SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL :

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY :

SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA :

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the G.V.K. Rao Committee has suggested far reaching changes in the district planning set up for poverty alleviation programmes in the country;

(b) if so, the broad suggestions/recommendations made by the Committee in the various spheres of economic development aimed to reduce poverty, significant restructuring of planning and implementation machinery at the block and district levels; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A.K. PANJA) : (a) Yes, Sir. The G.V.K. RAO Committee has suggested some significant changes in the

district planning set-up for Poverty Alleviation Programmes in the country.

(b) A statement containing the summary of the Committee's recommendation is given below.

(c) The Report has been circulated for the reaction of the State Governments and concerned Ministries.

Statement

Summary of Recommendations

1. The Committee feels that the time has come to take a total view of Rural Development. It has to encompass all economic and social development activities handled by different agencies at the field level. It is not advisable any longer to limit anti-poverty programme to a few specific schemes.

2. Past experience clearly indicates that government machinery (Bureaucracy) alone cannot be assigned the responsibility for achieving economic development and social justice.

3. While the objectives of removal of poverty, as laid down in the Seventh Plan, must be adhered to, local initiative must be encouraged and the detailed strategy worked out by local people. It is, therefore, essential to involve the people and their representatives effectively in drawing up programmes of rural development and their implementation.

4. Panchayati Raj institutions have to be activated and given all the support needed so that they can become effective organisations for handling people's problems. Elections to these bodies should be held regularly.

5. It is also necessary to encourage voluntary agencies, with informed idealism, operating in rural areas, in every possible way.

6. The district should be the basic unit for policy planning and programme implementation. The Zila Parishad should therefore, become the principal body for, management of all development programmes, which can be handled at the level.

7. The President of the Zila Parishad can be directly elected for a term co-terminus with the Zila Parishad, or for one year each on the Mayoral pattern. The work of the Zila Parishad should be done by a number of Sub-Committees, elected on the basis of the proportional representation so that participatory democracy could be developed and encouraged.

8. Panchayati Raj institutions at the district level and below should be assigned important role in respect of planning, implementation and monitoring of rural development programmes.

9. Some of the planning functions at the state level may have to be transferred to the district level for effective decentralised district planning.

10. In this connection, the Committee recommends the introduction of the concept of district budget. It is desirable that it is brought into being as quickly as possible.

11. The concept of a properly prepared district plan is reiterated. The preparation of a proper plan is a pre-requisite for having a process of development which will ensure that the poor are properly taken care of. All the developments department should clearly indicate the activities which they would undertake for assisting the poor.

12. The district plan should include all the resources available both in the plan and non-plan as well as in institutional resources.

13. It is necessary for the banking institutions including the cooperatives to ensure that the credit requirements of the rural poor are adequately met, such facilities should also cover the legitimate consumption credit requirements of the poor.

14. The process of economic development itself should be designed so as to reduce poverty. The implementation of land reforms has to be done with greater vigour so as to ultimately ensure that the land goes to the tiller.

15. Since rural development encompasses the activities of a number of departments at the state level, there is an urgent need for effective coordination and proper direction at this level.

16. The Committee recommends that a very Senior Officer of the rank of Chief Secretary designated as Development Commissioner be incharge of development administration at the state level.

17. The major Rural development Departments like Rural Development, Agriculture Animal Husbandry, Co-operation, Industries etc. should be directly under his purview. The Secretaries of these Deptts. will work directly under him.

18. The Committee is of the view that development administration at the district level has to be treated as a major activity involving significant responsibilities.

19. The Committee therefore, recommends that a post of District Development Commissioner (DDC) be created to look after and coordinate all the developmental activities in the district.

20. The DDC may be made the Chief Executive of the Zila Parishad in those states where the Panchayati Raj institutions hold the responsibility for planning and implementation of various development programmes.

21. In those states where Zila Parishads are not in position, the DDC could function as Chairman and Chief Executive of the District Development Council.

22. The office of the DDC should be of a higher status than that of the District Collector in order to establish the primary of the Development administration over maintenance administration.

23. The existing districts set up with weak planning machinery, multiplicity of agencies and lack of effective coordination needs revamping.

24. Along with the establishment of the office of the DDC, significant restructuring of planning and implementation machinery at the district level should also be effected.

25. The proliferation of development agencies and departmentalisation and fragmentation of functions should cease.

26. the most important constituent of the district development office will be the distt. Planning Team, the Distt. Rural

Development Team and the Distt. Finance and Accounts Officer who will be incharge of the district budget also.

27. The District Level Officers of the various functional/line departments will continue to handle the work relating to their respective areas. However, the schemes and programmes being implemented by them should form an integral part of the District Development Plan.

28. The major operational machinery for implementation of district rural development plan will be the block level set up. For this purpose revamping of the block machinery is essential.

29. The Committee recommends that the Block Development Office should be the sheet-anchor of the entire rural development process. For this purpose the status of this office should be upgraded. The Chief Executive Officer of the block/Tehsil may be designated as Assistant Development Commissioner (ADC). The ADC should be an officer of the status of Sub-Divisional Officer.

30. The ADC should be a dynamic young person, preferably below the age of 35 and in any case not above 40. His background, training, managerial capability and motivation should be appropriate for the task as the leader of a team which will be incharge of all development functions in the block.

31. There is an urgent need for rationalisation/reorganisation of blocks to ensure that they become viable units for the task assigned to them.

32. On the basis of certain criteria of population, area and terrain, average size of the block may be one lakh population in the plains and 50,000 population in the hilly and difficult terrain and tribal areas.

33. On the above basis there could be about 6,000 CD blocks.

34. There is also an urgent need for rationalising the deployment of functionaries at the district level and below.

35. Considering the task to be assigned to the various levels of administrative set up

at the district level and below the State Governments may have to work out the staff requirements.

36. In some cases there may not be significant augmentation of the strength; the requirements will be met by redeployment of the staff after necessary reorientation/training.

37. Wherever additional staff requirements are involved, the State Governments may send the proposals to the centre.

38. A Committee of Secretaries of the Departments of Planning, Expenditure, Agriculture and Rural Development will examine and approve the additional requirements on the basis of certain norms.

39. Two-thirds of the cost of additional staff should be borne by the Centre during the Seventh Five Year Plan.

40. A refresher/orientation training may be organised for the different functionaries engaged in Rural Development Programme. For this purpose, additional training facilities be created wherever necessary and the full cost thereof may be borne by the Centre.

Development of Wasteland

5966. DR. A.K. PATEL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Prime Minister has stated (Statesman dated 7 February, 1986) that an integrated approach for development of wasteland would ensure sufficient food, maintain nutrition levels, meet fuel and fodder needs and raw material requirements of industry and help preserve natural habitats;

(b) if so, the results under each head in the year 1985 and the targets for the year 1986;

(c) whether he has also said that some portions of wasteland should be leased out to industries to meet their captive needs for forest based raw materials; and

(d) if so, the outline of this programme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The policy enunciated in the first meeting of the National Land Use and Wastelands Development Council held on February 6, 1986 would produce synergetic effects which would enhance land productivity, including production of food, fuel, fodder and industrial raw material, and help preserve natural habitat. A statement setting forth policy decisions in respect of wastelands development is given below.

In the context of wastelands development data in respect of production of food, nutrition levels etc. is not collected nor any targets for 1986 have been prescribed for food production etc. on wastelands.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) As leasing of wastelands is a State subject the decision of the Council has been communicated to the State/Union Territories Governments.

Statement

Decisions taken at the First Meeting of the National Land Use and Wastelands Development Council held on 6th February, 1986 under the Chairmanship of the Prime Minister

WASTELANDS DEVELOPMENT

1. Identification of Wastelands

- 1.1. The State Governments should identify wastelands in forest areas, revenue common land or degraded farm land.
- 1.2. At least 5% and 20% of these wastelands should be utilised in 1986-87 and in the Seventh Five Year Plan respectively for afforestation, development of pasture and forest-based industries.

2. Nodal Agency

A nodal agency/mechanism should be created in the State for (a) coordinating, funding and activities

relating to different schemes of afforestation and wastelands development; and (b) for monitoring and evaluation of the various schemes.

3. State Seeds Corporation

The work of the State Seeds Corporation should be extended to include the production and supply of fodder, grasses and legume seeds on a commercial basis to farmers.

4. Direct Seeding

- 4.1. Seeds, suitably pelletised, to enable the retention of mulches and hydrogels, should be distributed to growers, with suitable instructions for sowing.
- 4.2. In remote and difficult areas, in critical watersheds and revines, aerial seeding must be considered.

5. Leasing of Land

The State Government must lay down clear guidelines for the leasing of forest and non-forest wastelands to the rural poor.

6. Urban Fuelwood and Green Belts

The State must set up a machinery for providing a green belt of fuelwood and fodder plantations around towns and cities.

7. Degraded Forest Areas

- 7.1. The States Forest Department must identify degraded scrub forest land which must be broadcast with fodder and legume seeds, so that the resultant fodder may be used by the local people, keeping in view that an estimated one million hectares of scrub forests in the country is to be brought back to green cover each year.
- 7.2. Degraded forest areas must be used to raise fuelwood plantations to provide for the use of the local

community, through their involvement.

8. Forest Development Corporation

The State Forest Development Corporation must not confine itself to exploitation of forest produce. Fuelwood and fodder plantations, both within the degraded forest area and in wastelands outside, must be actively undertaken by the Forest Development Corporation with the help of institutional finance.

9. Forest-Based Industries

- 9.1. Forest-based industries should not only be encouraged to afforest wastelands with a view to secure raw material but also make a commitment to undertake fuelwood and fodder plantations for the use of local communities on a part of the land leased to them.
- 9.2. Industries must also enter into agreements with small farmers for the supply of their raw material needs on a viable basis.
- 9.3. Such plantations must be raised on wastelands distant from habitations, so as not to disturb existing community use.

10. Government Departments/Public Sector Undertakings of the States and Central Governments

- 10.1. Government departments/undertakings in possession of substantial areas of unutilised land in their control, should cover these areas with tree/fodder cover.
- 10.2. Railway sides, road sides and canal sides must also be afforested at the cost of the Departments concerned, who should provide a specific allocation therefor.

11. people's involvement

- 11.1. Nurseries: The social forestry programmes should lay greater

emphasis on people's involvement through nursery raising and farm forestry. By 1987-88, at least 50% of the total seedlings in each State should be raised through people's nurseries, *i.e.*, kisans, schools, women and youth groups. Further, such nurseries should also be spatially decentralised so that a nursery is available within a 10 km. radius.

- 11.2. Sapling Distribution: A uniform policy of distribution of sapling at a minimum price of 10 to 20 paise should be considered, the price being gradually increased to its real value. It must be recognised that free distribution is counterproductive to emergence of free market operations in sale of saplings.

- 11.3. Farm Forestry: Farmers should be encouraged to plant saplings on their field-bunds or farms.

- 11.4. Tree Growers' Cooperatives: Tree Growers' cooperatives must be promoted which should provide inputs and technical guidance and also make arrangements for harvesting and marketing.

- 11.5. Tree Pattas: The State must formulate a Tree Patta Scheme, wherever such a scheme is not already in force. A specific target for the year must be prescribed and achieved.

- 11.6. Strip Plantations: The State Government must consider introducing a tree patta scheme for leasing given strips of land for plantation on roadside and canal-side.

- 11.7. The State Government must simplify the procedure for the Tree Patta Scheme.

12. Media and Communications

A massive campaign must be launched to involve the people in afforestation and wastelands deve-

lopment. Pamphlets and posters may be issued and distributed through Panchayats and Block Development Officers on how to raise nurseries, select species, get land lease, get bank finance, etc. The need is to use all available and possible media to make it a people's movement.

13. Akashvani and Doordarshan

Akashvani and Doordarshan must develop suitable programmes to be broadcast on a regular basis and involve public figures in spreading the message.

14. School Curriculum

The curriculum of the schools should include a better understanding of land resources, causes of its degradation, wastelands development and afforestation.

15. Monitoring and Evaluation

Effective steps need to be taken to strengthen the data base on which policy formulation and monitoring and evaluation of programmes can be undertaken.

16. Remote Sensing Applications Centre

Remote Sensing Applications Centres must be established in the State, wherever not in existence already, to provide data on resources—land, water, mineral, trees, etc. Such data may be computerised for easy storage and retrieval.

17. Funds

All possible ways and means must be exploited—including avenues of institutional finance—for the afforestation programme.

18. Laws

All Acts relating to planting and harvesting of trees, leasing of land, Usufruct Rights, etc. should be examined in the context of amendments that may be called for to

motivate the rural poor and other institutions for afforestation.

19. Role of Government Departments

19.1. Policies need to be formulated and enforced so that those who are held responsible for degradation and who contribute to the increase of wastelands are held accountable for re-foresting the degraded lands.

19.2. Irrigation projects, mining, hydro-electric projects etc. must be considered only if sufficient safeguards are built in so that no new wastelands are created. Wherever this is not feasible, compensatory afforestation of wastelands must be undertaken by such Projects.

Shortage of Fuel Wood and Fodders

5967. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL :
SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether government are aware that the shortage of fuel wood and fodder is increasing year after year;

(b) if so, the estimated shortage of fuel wood by 2000 A.D.;

(c) the steps being taken by Government to meet the situation because most of the rural population depends on fuel wood; and

(d) the provisions made for fuel wood and fodder during the Seventh Five Year Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The shortage had been estimated at 190 million cubic metres by 2000 A.D.

(c) The following steps have been taken by the Government to meet the demand for fuelwood :—

- (i) The Government have set up a National Wastelands Development Board with the objective of bringing 5 million hectares of land every year under fuelwood and fodder plantations, and to develop a people's movement therefor.
- (ii) Promotion of Biogas Plants and Solar Cookers as alternative to fuelwood-based Chulhas.
- (iii) Introduction of fuel efficient Chulhas.
- (iv) Development and promotion of fuel efficient Crematoria.

(d) In the Seventh Five Year Plan, under the Centrally sponsored scheme of social forestry including rural fuelwood plantations, an outlay of Rs. 85 crores has been provided as central share. The National Wastelands Development Board have an outlay of Rs. 122 crores during the Seventh Plan for programmes mainly intended for production of fuelwood and fodder. Similarly, an outlay of Rs. 4231.25 crores has been provided under National Rural Employment Programme and Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme out of which 25 per cent is earmarked for social forestry, for production of fuelwood, fodder and small timber. In the Seventh Plan, a provision of Rs. 13 crores has also been made towards central share for production of fodder under a new scheme of establishment of silvi-pastoral farms. In addition, the State Governments also provide for social forestry in the State budgets.

Electronic Units in Manipur

5968. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

- (a) whether the Union Government propose to set up electronic unit in Manipur;
- (b) whether applications for industrial licences from Manipur are pending with the Department of Electronics; and
- (c) if so, details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS

OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) In the Seventh Five Year Plan drawn up by the Department of Electronics, there is no specific programme at present to set up electronics units in Manipur. However to encourage the growth of electronics, Department of Electronics is setting up a 'Centre for Electronics Design Technology' in Manipur.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Special Scheme for Expansion and Development of Electronic Industry in Hill Areas

5969. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

- (a) whether the Department of Electronics has chalked out any special scheme for the expansion and development of electronic industry in hill areas of the country;
- (b) if so, the outlines thereof;
- (c) the total number of electronic industries set up in the hill areas of the country under this scheme;
- (d) if not, when it is likely to be chalked out; and
- (e) whether Government propose to declare certain areas as electronic zones under this scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) to (e). Government encourages setting up of Electronic Industries throughout the country in any premissible location for industry including hill areas. With a view to encourage more electronics industries in Hill Districts included in Category 'A', it has also been decided that the maximum ceiling of Central Investment subsidy would be raised from Rs. 25 lakhs to Rs. 50 lakhs at the rate of 25% in case of electronic indust-

ries set up in 'Special Region Districts' in Category 'A'.

Several Industrial Licences (IL) and Letters of Intent (LI) have been issued for

setting up of various electronics industries/units in hill areas. Details of licences/Letters of Intent/Registrations issued during 1985 in hill regions in different States are given below :

S. No.	State	IL	LI	REGD
1.	Himachal Pradesh	3	15	11
2.	Jammu and Kashmir	2	9	10
3.	Uttar Pradesh	6	10	8
4.	Assam	—	2	—
5.	Meghalaya	—	1	—
6.	West Bengal	—	1	—
Total		11	38	29

Old Grant Term Bungalows in Lucknow Cantonment

5970. SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) number of bungalows in Lucknow Cantonment under 'Old Grant Term';

(b) the total area of vacant land in these Old Grant Term bungalow compounds; and

(c) whether Government have any proposal to allow further construction on vacant lands of Old Grants Term bungalows ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a) There are 60 Bungalows held on Old Grant Terms in Lucknow Cantonment.

(b) The total area of vacant land in the compounds of these Bungalows is 146.69 acres.

(c) No, Sir.

Unauthorised Construction in Lucknow Cantonment Bungalows

5971. SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN : Will

the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that there are number of cases of unauthorised construction on vacant land of bungalows under Old Grant Term condition in Lucknow cantonment;

(b) if so, how many such cases are there in various cantonments of Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh; and

(c) the action Government have taken in such cases of unauthorised construction on vacant land of Old Grant Term bungalows ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the house.

Development of General Purpose Cathode Rays

5972. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Physical Laboratory has been holding up a

crucial project proposal to develop general purpose cathode ray tubes for the last 17 years because there was a controversy regarding its authorship; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Request for Central Assistance to Curb Anti-National Activities in Nagaland

5973. SHRI P.M. SAYEED : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the State Government of Nagaland has sought Central help to maintain law and order and also to curb anti-national activities in the State; and

(b) if so, the action taken in pursuance of the said request ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL SECURITY (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : (a) and (b). The Government of Nagaland has been requesting for additional para-military forces to maintain law and order and curb anti-national activities. Wherever necessary, subject to overall constraints, assistance has been provided.

Atomic Power Station in Haryana

5974. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have considered the proposal to set up an Atomic Power Station in Haryana; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE

(SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) and (b). The report of the Site Selection Committee relating to the Northern Electricity Region, of which Haryana is a constituent State, is under consideration of the Government.

Kidnapping of Children in Capital

5975. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that number of kidnapping cases of children in the capital is on increase;

(b) if so, number of such cases during last three years; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to reduce the same ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) No.

(b) Does not arise. However, the number of such cases during the last 3 years are as under :—

1983	507
1984	729
1985	684

(c) The following steps are being taken by the Delhi Police in this regard :—

- (i) Intelligence is collected in this regard.
- (ii) Watch is kept on elements who indulge in such activities.
- (iii) Instructions have been issued to keep a sharp eye on the gang/agents who indulge in the trade of kidnapping or abducting children with intention for using them for illegal purposes.

Physical Standards for Indian Police Service

5976. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the physical standards and tests prescribed for entering into the Indian Police Service are much below the standard prescribed for the Border Security Force, Central Reserve Police Force and the Defence Forces; and

(b) the steps being taken to improve the standard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL SECURITY (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : (a) and (b). Physical standards with respect to height, chest (both expanded as well as unexpanded), vision and blood pressure of the candidates, seeking entrance to Indian Police Service, Central Reserve Police Force and Border Security Force are almost the same. These compare favourably with those of Army.

Narmada Sagar and Bodhghat Project in Madhya Pradesh

5977. SHRI KAMAL NATH : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some uncertainties have developed about the Narmada Sagar and Bodhghat irrigation and hydel power projects in Madhya Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) and (b). The details of the Narmada Sagar Project have been furnished partially by the project authorities for consideration from the environmental as well as forestry aspects. Further details are awaited from the project authorities. The project will be assessed thereafter. In respect of the Bodhghat Project the request for diversion of forest lands under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 is being examined.

Use of IAF Planes by Ministers

5979. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Central Ministers who used IAF special planes from 1 January,

1986 till date, other than the Prime Minister;

(b) the amount paid to the Defence Ministry towards hiring of these planes; and

(c) the criteria for giving IAF special planes for the use of Central Ministers for official visits ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a) and (b). Eleven Central Ministers besides the Prime Minister used IAF aeroplanes and helicopters on eighteen occasions during this period. One bill has been raised. The other bills are being finalised. No amount has been recovered so far. The State Ministers in the Ministry of Defence, who availed of these aeroplanes and helicopters on eight occasions are entitled to free airlift.

(c) IAF aircraft/helicopters are provided to Central Ministers for the following purposes :

- (i) Natural calamities/law and order problems which require the immediate presence of the Minister;
- (ii) For visiting inaccessible areas where no other mode of conveyance is conveniently available;
- (iii) Medical requirements; and
- (iv) In exceptional circumstances of sufficient gravity warranting the use of IAF aircraft/helicopters.

Political Solution of Ethnic Problem of Sri Lanka

5980. DR. G.S. RAJHANS :
SHRI BANWARI LAL
PUROHIT :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Sri Lankan Government authorities had assured the Indian Foreign Secretary about their firm commitment to find out a political solution to the ethnic problem, during the 2nd week of March, 1986;

(b) if so, the reaction of the Indian Government thereto; and

(c) further steps contemplated by Government to solve this ethnic problem ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) The Sri Lankan High Commissioner met the Foreign Secretary on 17.3.1986 and conveyed that the Sri Lanka Government remains committed to a political solution.

(b) The Government of India welcome the assurances received from the Sri Lankan authorities. Government are, however, constrained to take note of certain other statements made at high levels attributes to official sources in Sri Lanka, indicating that the Government of that country is determined to achieve a military solution to the ethnic problem.

(c) Government have indicated that talks towards a political solution can be resumed only in an atmosphere of peace and that de-escalation of violence will be necessary. Government's good offices continue to be available to the Sri Lanka Government.

[*Translation*]

Steps to Check Operation of Fake SC/ST Certificates

5981. **SHRI R.P. SUMAN :** Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that facilities provided to the persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are being enjoyed by other persons who obtain fake SC/ST certificates;

(b) if so, the State-wise number of such cases brought to the notice of Union Government;

(c) whether Government are considering to take any effective steps to check the operation of such fake certificates;

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

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRI-

DHAR GOMANGO) : (a) and (b). The Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe certificates are issued by the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. As and when any specific allegation regarding the issue of fake certificate is reported to the Central Government, it is immediately referred to the concerned State Government/Union Territory Administration/Central Ministry/Department for appropriate action. Since the subject matter of issue of Caste/Tribe certificate primary concerns the State Governments no statistics about such cases is maintained by the Government of India.

(c) to (e). Government of India have already taken necessary steps to check the issue of fake certificates by instructing the State Governments/U.T. Administrations to issue Scheduled Caste/Tribe certificates only after proper verification by the competent authority and take deterrent action against the erring officials under the relevant provisions of the I.P.C., in addition to the action to which they are liable under the appropriate disciplinary rules applicable to them.

[*English*]

Personal Hearing to Employees before Imposition of Major Penalty

5982. **SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL :**
SHRI P.R. KUMARAMAN-GALAM :
SHRI D.N. REDDY :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to allow personal hearing to Government employees before imposing major penalties against them;

(b) whether this procedure will be followed invariably in all cases without exception;

(c) the procedure followed in this regard earlier; and

(d) in what way the revised procedure is more favourable to the employees ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC

GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) to (d). The procedure for imposition of major penalties on Central Government employees has been prescribed under the disciplinary rules which are statutory in character. These rules embody the principle laid down by Art. 311(2) of the Constitution that no civil servant should be dismissed, removed or reduced in rank, except after an inquiry and after giving him a reasonable opportunity of being heard. The exceptions are those cases covered by the provisions of the second proviso to Art. 311(2). A Government servant aggrieved by the imposition of such a penalty may appeal to the competent appellate authority, who will consider the same. The rules do not provide for the grant of a personal hearing by the appellate authority before deciding an appeal preferred by a Government employee against the penalty imposed upon him. However, in the basis of the discussions with the Staff Side, Government have issued an order providing that where the appeal is against an order imposing a major penalty and the appellant makes a specific request, the appellate authority may, after considering all relevant circumstances of the case, allow the appellant at its discretion a personal hearing. Such personal hearing by the Appellate Authority will be at its discretion, taking into account all the circumstances of the case.

P.M.'s Visit to Stockholm

5983. **SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL :** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Prime Minister visited Stockholm last month to attend the funeral of former Prime Minister of Sweden Mr. Palme;

(b) whether the Prime Minister met Swedish Prime Minister and leader of other countries; and

(c) if so, the matters discussed with them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir,

(c) During his visit to Stockholm to attend the funeral of the late Swedish Prime Minister, Mr. Olof Palme, Prime Minister had meetings with the president of Nicaragua and the Prime Minister of Sweden, USSR, Zimbabwe, Pakistan and Italy, former President Nyerere of Tanzania and the UN Secretary General. He also briefly met several other world leaders at various functions. Bilateral relations and international matters were generally discussed at these meetings.

Visit of External Affairs Minister to Indonesia

5984. **SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL :** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether he visited Jakarta on 15 March, 1986 and held discussions with the Indonesian President; and

(b) if so, the matters discussed and outcome thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Minister of External Affairs paid an official visit to Indonesia from March, 14-16, 1986. During the visit he called on the Indonesian President H.E. Soeharto on the 15th March, 1986 and had discussions with him on bilateral, regional and international issues of mutual concern. The discussions were held in cordial and friendly atmosphere and helped to further consolidate the existing friendly relations between India and Indonesia.

Up-Gradation of Remote Sensing Agency

5985. **SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL .** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Remote Sensing Agency is being up-graded;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the financial implications and the results expected ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) and (b). Major activities relating to remote sensing are carried on by National Remote Sensing Agency at Hyderabad and at Space Applications Centre, Ahmedabad. These institutions continue to do a number of experiments ranging from research to operational level, towards which their facilities as well as Projects are continuously upgraded. In addition, five Regional Remote Sensing Service Centres are being established for meeting the inter-active Computer System demands of a number of users in the country.

(c) A total provision of Rs. 15.89 crores is made in BE 1986-87 of the Department of Space for the above activities connected with remote sensing. All the Projects/Programmes will carry out necessary data collection, analysis, model development etc. These investments will facilitate use of remote sensing data and generate necessary trained manpower for computer processing of remotely sensed data and also collectoral data which will be used in resources management in the fields of agriculture, flood mapping, ground water targetting, regional geological mapping, soil mapping, drought monitoring, land use/land cover mapping, land degradation study including desertification and snow mapping etc.

Import and Manufacture of Computers

5986. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that computers are being imported;

(b) if so, the amount annually involved on their import;

(c) names of those countries from where these are being imported;

(d) names of the units which are manufacturing computers in the country;

(e) whether any foreign firm has approached the Government for granting

licence to establish its unit to manufacture computers in india;

(f) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by Government thereon; and

(g) whether there is any proposal to manufacture large computers in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) During the last three years, i.e. 1983-84, 1984-85 and 1985-86 Government has given clearances for the import of computer systems worth Rs. 18.27 crores, Rs. 80.31 crores and Rs. 151 crores, respectively.

(c) These computer systems are being imported primarily from USA, UK, France, Japan, USSR and Germany.

(d) The details are covered in the statement given below. During the year 1985, 72 units have reported to have commenced production of computers.

(e) No, Sir. No foreign party has applied for Letter of Intent/Industrial Licence for the manufacture of computers. As per the computer policy announced on 19.11.1984, the manufacture of computers is allowed only to the Indian Companies having foreign equity not exceeding 40%.

(f) Does not arise.

(g) Yes, Sir, there is a proposal to manufacture large mainframe computers in the country.

Statement

Details of Units in Production in the Area of Computers

I. Organised Sector

1. M/s. Ambalal Sarabhai Enterprises Ltd.,
ORG Division,
Dr. Vikram Sarabhai Marg, Baroda-
390007

2. M/s. ASEA Limited,
Sunder Lal Bahl Path,
Ballard Estate, Bombay-38
 3. M/s. Bush India Ltd.,
PB. No. 4127, Sukh Sagar,
N.S. Patkar Marg, Bombay-7
 4. M/s. DOM Data Products,
4th Floor, Vikrant Tower,
4-Rajinder Place, New Delhi-8
 5. M/s. Electronic Research Pvt. Ltd.,
17 KM Old Madras Road,
PB No 5, Bangalore
 6. M/s. Electronic Systems Punjab Ltd.,
B-81, Phase VIII,
Industrial Area, SAS Nagar,
Chandigarh-55
 7. M/s. Electronic Corporation of India
Limited,
Industrial Development Area,
Cherlapalli, Hyderabad
 8. M/s. Hindustan Computers Ltd.,
Siddharth, 96 Nehru Place,
New Delhi-19
 9. M/s International Computers Indian
Mfg. Ltd.,
Mile Post No. 4, Ahmednagar Road,
Pune-14
 10. M/s. Kerala State Electronics Dev.
Corpn. Ltd.,
Keltron House, Vallaymbalam
Trivandrum-1
 11. M/s. Machinery Manufacturers Corpn.
Ltd.,
Gateway Building,
Apollo Bunder, Bombay-39
 12. M/s Minicomp Pvt. Ltd.,
Buona Case, 4th Floor, Homji Street,
Off. Sir P.M. Road, Bombay-1
 13. M/s. OMC Computer Ltd.,
633-1136/6, Begampat Road,
Hyderabad
 14. M/s PSI Kalinga Ltd.,
Bhubaneshwar
 15. M/s. Semiconductor Complex Ltd.,
Mohali.
 16. The National Radio and Electronic
Co. Ltd.,
Mahakali Road, Chakala,
Andheri (East), Bombay-93
 17. M/s. UP Electronics Corporation Ltd ,
4 Prag Narayan Road,
Lucknow-1 (U.P.)
 18. M/s. Unitron Ltd.,
1-2, Industrial Area,
Nit, Faridabad
 19. M/s. Uptron Digital Systems Ltd.,
Talab Tikat Rai,
Aish Bagh, Lucknow-1
 20. M/s. Usha Microprocess Controls(P)
Ltd.,
101, Chiranjiv Tower,
43-Nehru Place,
New Delhi-19
 21. M/s. WEBEL Computers Ltd.,
225-E, Acharya JC Bose Road,
Calcutta-20
 22. M/s. Wipro Information Technology
Ltd.,
Bakhtawar, 14th Floor,
229, Backway Reclamation, Bombay-21
- II. Small Scale Sector**
1. M/s. PSI Data Systems Pvt. Ltd.,
25, Victoria Road,
Bangalore-25
 2. M/s. Digital Innovations Pvt. Ltd.,
International White House, Viswas
Colony Road,
Alkapuri, Baroda-5 (Gujarat)
 3. M/s. National Data Systems,
8-Hill Ranga Pali Malla Road,
Bandra, Bombay
 4. M/s. Business Machines (India),
Shri B.R. Puri, C/o Kamla Bhatia,
H.No. 2212, Sec. 21-C, Chandigarh
 5. M/s. Zenith Electrosystems Pvt. Ltd.,
220, Walkeshwasr Road,
Bombay
 6. M/s. Ultramatix Survey,
82/1, Plot No. 20 Opp. Gandhi Trg.
College, Shakarnagar, Pragati, Pune

7. M/s. Southern Magnetics Pvt. Ltd.,
11/3, V.S. Instronics Estates,
Thiruvanmiyun, Madras
8. M/s. Sigma Engineers,
Plot No. W-3, S Block, Hosari
Industrial Area,
Poona
9. M/s. Patni Computers Systems (P) Ltd.,
Shri N.K. Patni, 393
303/304, Regement Chambers,
Nariman Point, Bombay
10. M/s. Nitul Data Systems,
A-48, Vasant Vihar, New Delhi
11. M/s. Laxsons Engg. and Electronics
Pvt. Ltd.,
Laxsons House, PB No. 9032
Walbhat Road, Goregaon (E) Bombay
12. M/s. Sum Electronics,
45, Atlanta, 209, Nariman Point,
Bombay
13. M/s. Key Floppy,
Nachgram Indl. Estate,
H-10, Lakatiyanagar, Hyderabad
14. M/s Microprocessor Mfg. Co.
259/2, Purna Das Road,
Calcutta-29
15. M/s Industrial Electronics,
8 Parvati Indl. Estate, New Sun Hill
Compound,
Bowar Parel, Bombay
16. M/s. Televista Electronics Pvt. Ltd.,
230, Okhla Indl. Estate, New Delhi
17. M/s. Selectro,
10-Sunderva Opp. Girjanath Vidhyapith,
Ashram Road, Ahamedabad
18. M/s. Decibells Electronics,
F-199, V.R. Road, Bandra,
Bombay
19. M/s. Aurelec, Proygashala,
Aauroville, Kottakuppam,
20. M/s. Essen Electronics,
52, Mittal Chambers,
Nariman Point, Bombay
21. M/s. Paycom Industries,
(Mrs. Kishore Kapadia),
15, Navi Wadi, 4th Floor, Bombay
22. M/s. Utra Business Machines Pvt. Ltd.,
17/2, Rest House Road, Bangalore
23. M/s. Orbit Electronics
(Shri M.N. Dave),
Rambhai Masion, Sayaji Gunj,
Baroda-5
24. M/s. CMS Computers Pvt. Ltd.,
201, Aradio, Nariman Point,
Bombay-21
25. M/s. Allen Woodroffee and Co. India
Pvt. Ltd.,
112-A, Chiranjiv Tower, 43,
Nehru Place,
New Delhi
26. M/s. Pragati Electronics,
Pragati Vilas, 26, Victoria Nagar,
Pondicherry-5
27. M/s. Systech Pvt. Ltd.,
Ushah Shree, Pune-4
28. M/s. Hytech Associates,
12, Gagan Deep, Rajindra Place,
New Delhi
29. M/s. Eiko Computers,
777A, MAL II Stage,
100 Feet Road, Indra Nagar,
Bangalore
30. M/s. Technolab Innovex Ltd.,
C-52, Annanagar, Madras
31. M/s. Indchem Electronics Ltd.,
105, Dr. Ranhakrishnan Salai,
Mylapore, Madras
32. M/s. Monotype India,
Vora House, 25, Asaf Ali Road,
New Delhi
33. M/s. S. Kailasnathan,
M/s. Microsense (P) Ltd.,
Plot No. 15, S Rafi Road,
Karkhanna, Secunderabad
34. M/s. International Data Management
(P) Ltd.,
Nehru House,
4 Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg,
New Delhi-2

35. M/s. Pascal Computer (P) Ltd.,
9A Balake, 68B, Dallyganga
Circular Road,
Calcutta-19
36. M/s. Modular Systems,
3/12, Tata mills Cooperative Society,
Paral, Bombay
37. M/s. Sterling Electronics (P) Ltd.,
108, Sterling Road, Madras-34
38. M/s. Decibell Electronics (P) Ltd.,
F. Chandra Niwas,
199, VP Road, Bandra, Bombay
39. M/s. Sita Electronics,
Sriniket, Taranaka,
Hyderabad
40. M/s. Unitron,
2/44B, Ansari Road, Darya Ganj,
New Delhi
41. M/s. Caditronics (P) Ltd.,
244, Ghadasar, Maninagar,
Ahmedabad-8.
42. M/s. Pythagoras Communication
Systems,
4-12A, Cross Road, Melleswaram,
Bangalore-55
43. M/s. Shivam Computers,
Mular Cottage,
Opp. Rachna, Society,
Ahmedabad-15
44. M/s. Innovative Das Design,
11, Chittaranagan Road,
Madras-19
45. M/s. Prompt Computer Service
Pvt. Ltd.,
Bombay
46. M/s. Applied Electronics,
Thane
47. M/s. Pearl Digital Systems,
A-25/1, Naraina Indl. Area,
Phase-I, New Delhi
48. M/s. Sunray Electronics,
44, Race Course Road,
Bangalore
49. M/s. Southern Magnetics Pvt. Ltd.,
11-3, Dr. V.S. Estates,
Thiruvanmiyun,
Madras

50. M/s. Tamil Nadu Electronics
Components Pvt. Ltd.,
5, Mohrn Kumaramaglam Street,
Madras-34

**Agreements in the Field of Science
and Technology**

5987. SHRI SRIKANTA DATTA
NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR : Will the
PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the countries with
which scientific and technological agreements
have been signed so for the promotion of
our Science and Technology; and

(b) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNO-
LOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF
OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC
ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE
(SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a)
Instruments of cooperation in Science and
Technology are in existence with a number
of developed and developing countries.
These are—Algeria, Argentina, Australia,
Bangladesh, Brazil, Bulgaria, China, Cuba,
Czechoslovakia, Egypt, France, FRG,
GDR, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Indonesia,
Japan, Jordan, Mexico, Nepal, The
Netherlands, Pakistan, Peru, The
Phillippines, Poland, Romania, South
Korea, Saudi Arabia, Sri Lanka, Sweden,
Syria, Trinidad Tobago, Turkey, U.K.,
U.S.A., U.S.S.R., Vietnam,
Yugoslavia, Zambia. In addition, arrange-
ments of cooperation also exist
at regional level with the European
Economic Community (EEC) as well as
with our immediate neighbours under the
umbrella of South Asian Association for
Regional Cooperation (SAARC).

The agreements have been signed by
different concerned Ministers, Officers and
Ambassadors at different times.

(b) Cooperation may be effected through :

- (i) exchange of scientists, research
workers, and technical experts,
- (ii) exchange of scientific and technical
information and documentation,
- (iii) organisation of joint seminars and
workshops,

- (iv) training of scientific and technical personnel; and
- (v) joint research and development programmes.

Modalities and other terms of cooperation in identified areas are worked out in consultation with the concerned participating institutions. Expenses for the international travel of scientific and technical personnel are borne by sending country, while the costs of their accommodation, boarding, medical treatment (if any), as well as internal travel within the host country is taken care of by the latter.

Naval base and Naval Training Centres in Tamil Nadu

5988. SHRI N. DENNIS : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are proposals under the consideration of Government to establish a Naval base and Naval Training centres on the Western Coast and Tamil Nadu; and

(b) if so, details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a) No. Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Pay and Allowances of Teachers in Sainik Schools

5989. PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the pay and allowances of the teachers and other employees working in Sainik Schools are much less in comparison to other schools;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the employees of these schools do not get any pension after retirement; and

(c) whether Government propose to take an effective steps to remove sense of

insecurity among them at the fag end of their life ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a) No. Sir. The pay scales of the teachers of the Sainik Schools are the same as those of their counterparts in the Kendriya Vidyalayas. The other employees are placed at appropriate pay scales as are applicable to the Central Government employees holding similar posts. The employees are entitled to Interim Relief, DA, ADA and TA/DA at Central Government rates. They are given free accommodation or house rent allowance at 10% of their basic pay in lieu thereof. Besides, the teaching staff is also entitled to rent free furniture and free food with the students in the School mess.

(b) The Sainik School employees are covered under a Contributory Provident Fund Scheme in lieu of Pension and a Gratuity Scheme.

(c) The conditions of service of the employees of the Sainik Schools are being reviewed from time to time and benefits extended to them within the constraints of the limited financial resources.

Use to Wood for Manufacture of Coal

5990. PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that coal is manufactured from green wood in various parts of the country;

(b) whether the Rajasthan Forest Board (State Government Department) is manufacturing coal everyday in a famine prone state like Rajasthan; and

(c) whether Government propose to enact any deferrent legislation to ensure conservation of forests so that use of wood for manufacture of coal is stopped ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) It is a fact that charcoal, not coal, is manufactured in some parts of the country from green wood.

(b) Nearly 2400 tonnes of charcoal per annum is manufactured in Rajasthan by the State Government.

(c) The State Government have already issued instructions to reduce production of charcoal manufacture.

Rajasthan Atomic Power Plant

5991. PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the amount allocated for atomic power plant and heavy water plant in Rajasthan in 1986-87;

(b) the expenditure incurred so far on the two new units sanctioned for Rana Pratap Sagar Atomic Power Project in Kota; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) For the year 1986-87 following amounts have been allocated for operational expense and capital expenditure :

Rajasthan Atomic Power Plant	Rs. 74.97 crores
Heavy Water Plant, Kota	Rs. 23.08 crores

(b) Financial sanction on the two new units of atomic power projects at Rana Pratap Sagar has not yet been accorded.

(c) The new units are likely to be completed by 1994-95.

[English]

Setting up of National Natural Resources Management System

5992. SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM : SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether a National Natural Resources management system is being set up based on data from satellites and other data bases;

(b) if so, the details thereof, scope of this work and its practical application in flood control deforestation watch; and

(c) whether natural resource maps have already been prepared by such techniques ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Remote Sensing through airborne and satellite borne sensors covers surveying as well as monitoring, which are essential for the planning and management of national natural resources. Remotely sensed data has relevance in major sectors of the economy such as agriculture, forestry, irrigation, human settlements, geology, ecology and oceans. Competence has been achieved in the use of this technique in areas like land use mapping, evaluation of ground water potential, regional geological mapping and substantial potential exists for its application to flooded area mapping, broad forest type mapping, estimating snow melt runoff and other numerous areas. Major national forest mapping and wasteland mapping have been done using Remote Sensing technique. These techniques provide opportunity for speedy updating of maps, thus help monitoring afforestation efforts etc.

Based on the experience gained in the country in operation applications as well as noting many other potential applications, Government have decided to establish the National Natural Resources Management System (NNRMS) which will integrate the data obtained through remote sensing into the existing systems with appropriate technical, managerial and organisational linkages. The scope of NNRMS is to offer an efficient, integrated, cost-effective and timely information system that enables judicious and planned utilization of the natural resources of the country with due attention to the environment.

All agencies connected with national development are being energised to utilise

remote sensing data as a major new tool with its manifold applications. Remote Sensing application experiments at District, State and Regional levels are planned for the enhancement of competence and for widening their use. About 100 Central and State level organisations, apart from scientists from the Department of Space (DOS)/Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO), are actively participating in these experiments. Indian Remote Sensing Satellite Utilisation Programme (IRS-UP) is a part to this effort.

Since a computer based interactive systems facilitate better and speedy interpretation of remote sensing data, in order to facilitate aforesaid efforts, five Regional Remote Sensing Service Centres (RRSSCs) are being set up jointly funded by Department of Space (DOS), Department of Science and Technology (DST), Department of Mines, Geological Survey of India and Ministry of Agriculture (ICAR) under the supervision of DOS. Many States have established State level Remote Sensing Application Centres/Units/Cells and others also have plans to establish these soon. A number of applications to forestry studies besides forest mapping are underway. On flood mapping, a number of studies have been conducted; however, flood control is a complex subject having many parameters like rainfall, terrain watershed characteristics etc., being involved, experimental studies on a number of these elements are underway and are likely to lead to better understanding of flood and eventually its control.

(c) Yes, Sir. The statewide vegetation cover map (Forest Map) of India on 1 : 1,000,000 scale, showing closed and degraded forest is a first attempt on a national level. Based on various discussions between Department of Space and Departments of Environment, Forest and Wildlife, Government of India, it has been decided that this type of maps using satellite remote sensing data will be prepared by Forest Survey of India, periodically. Nation-wise distribution of wastelands has been already prepared. Improvements in the methodology and accuracy of mapping and evaluation are being incorporated to these maps.

Surface Water Bodies Mapping for a few major States like Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh etc., have been

prepared on an experimental basis. Nationwide mapping is expected to be completed soon.

Many pilot studies have been done by many Central and State level organisations besides Department of Space/Indian Space Research Organisation on experimental basis in the areas of groundwater targetting small scale soil mapping, estimating snow-melt run-off etc. Some of them are operational with the users.

A number of other resource mapping applications are expected to be operationalised in the coming years.

15-Point Directive for Welfare of Minorities

5993. SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the States which have so far issued instructions for making the selection committee representative for recruitment to State Police Force, in accordance with the directive dated 11 May, 1983 by the late Prime Minister reiterated by the Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi on 28th August, 1985;

(b) the names of the States which have so far not issued aforesaid instructions and action taken by Union Government to ensure their issue;

(c) whether the Minorities cell in Union Government have reviewed that the instructions referred to in (a) above have been duly implemented and selection committees have been made representative;

(d) if so, the details of the review; and

(e) if not, whether review has been undertaken or will be so undertaken to ensure actual implementation of the said directives ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) to (e). Governments of Assam, Bihar, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Union Territories of Andaman and

Nicobar Islands, Chandigarh and Dadra Nagar Haveli have issued instructions for making the selection committees representative for recruitment at all/some levels in State Police Forces.

Government of Gujarat have reported that recruitment to the post of sub-Inspectors and above is within the purview of Public Service Commission and the Commission's present composition includes members from SC, ST and minority community. For recruitment to the post of Head Constables and Constables the Committee, consists, of officials of the District Police and Commissionerate of Police. The question regarding minority representative in selection committee, is still under consideration of the State Government.

The J and K Government have reported that the State Police Force is in a true sense a composite force representing all cross sections of the society. Government of Kerala have stated that the recruitment of State Government services including police personnel is under the purview of State Public Service Commission in which minorities are also adequately represented.

Government of Maharashtra have stated that recruitment to the posts of Dy. S.Ps. and S.Is. is made by State Public Service Commission and the recruitment of Constables alone is made district-wise through Employment Exchange. The State Government have not reported having made the selection committees representative.

Government of Sikkim have reported that the representation of minorities in various recruitment/selection committees set up by State Government are adequate.

Delhi Administration and Manipur have not reported having made the selection committees representative. Government of Tripura and Goa, Daman and Diu have reported not having any history of communal disharmony and that they will keep in mind PM's 15-point programme and take appropriate action to ensure that communal harmony is maintained these Governments have not furnished specific information on making selection committees for police services representative.

States of Meghalaya and Nagaland and Union Territories of Arunachal Pradesh,

Lakshadweep and Mizoram have pre-dominantly tribal population.

The Union Territory of Pondicherry have reported their area having been free from communal disturbance and have not reported having made the selection committees representative.

Government of Andhra Pradesh, Haryana, Tamilnadu and West Bengal have reported that it is not considered necessary to give special representation to minority communities in committees for recruitment of police personnel.

Minorities Cell in Union Government has been monitoring the progress of implementation of the Prime Minister's 15-point programme for minorities on a regular basis, including the point relating to making selection committees representative for recruitment to State Police Forces and has been suggesting corrective measures required on a continuing basis. Discussions are also being held with State Government officials for reviewing the progress made and to expedite further action.

Research Unit for Collection of Data regarding Benefits to Minorities

5994. SHRI G. M. BANATWALA : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether State Governments and Union Territory Administration have been advised by Union Government to create research unit for collection of data on benefits reaching to minorities from various development programmes;

(b) the names of States and Union Territories which have set up their research units;

(c) whether data collected by these research units will be passed on to Union Government and to the people;

(d) the details of any scheme or steps contemplated for necessary action in pursuant to such data; and

(e) the steps being taken to ensure that the research units are also formed by those States and Union Territory Administrations who have not set them up so far ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) Prime Minister's 15-point programme for minorities included the point that in various development programmes including the 20-point programme, care should be taken to see that minorities secure in a fair and adequate measure the benefits flowing therefrom. In the above context State Governments and the Union Territory Administrations were advised by Union Government to consider the question of setting up a Research Unit which could take up the task of collection of data on benefits of development programmes reaching minorities on a random sample basis, to assess about benefits reaching minorities in fair and adequate measure.

(b) Governments of Assam, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Orissa, Tamilnadu, Uttar Pradesh and Delhi Administration have set up/are in the process of setting up Research Units. Governments of Karnataka and Rajasthan have entrusted the work of proposed research unit to their Directorate of Plan, Monitoring and Information and Evaluation Department respectively.

(c) and (d). Union Government has been receiving quarterly reports on Progress of implementation of Prime Minister's 15-point programme from State Governments and as part of these reports, Union Government would no doubt be receiving information about the results of studies conducted by State Research Units and would be sending its suggestions to the State Governments for appropriate remedial measures wherever necessary, in addition to the remedial measures initiated by the State Governments themselves. One of the important difficulties experienced in ensuring the benefits of Development programmes reaching the minorities in fair and adequate measures, relate to almost total absence of voluntary organisations amongst educationally backward minorities, to take up schemes involving community participation in the fields of education, health, women's and children's welfare and housing etc. Wherever low level of awareness of Government development schemes and adequate response of minorities is found an important factor affecting steps for reaching benefits

of development programmes to them in fair and adequate measure, State Governments may no doubt share the important conclusions/points for corrective action with the people in the area covered by research study, especially with a view to motivate the local population in formation of voluntary organisations to take up schemes involving community participation.

(e) States of Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala and Meghalaya and Union Territories of Goa, Daman and Diu and Dadra and Nagar Haveli have reported that they do not feel it necessary to set up research unit. A few States have reported the matter as being under consideration and the replies of rest are awaited. Matter is being followed up with concerned States/UTs.

Conviction of Indian Nationals in Abroad for Petty Offences

5995. SHRI MANIK REDDY :
SHRI D. N. REDDY :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether an increasing number of Indian Nationals are being convicted abroad for petty offences, including overstaying in Singapore and Arab countries and elsewhere;

(b) whether the local Indian Embassy/representative or Consul gave any help, guidance assistance or protection to these Indians; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN) : (a) to (c). Information is being collected from our missions abroad and will be laid on the table of the House as soon as possible.

Indians Killed in Singapore Hotel Collapse

5996. SHRI NARENDRA BUDANIA :
SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a number of Indians were killed in the Hotel collapse in Singapore on 15th March, 1986;

(b) if so, particulars of Indians who have been killed and injured in that incident;

(c) whether any assistance has since been provided by Government to the victims; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN) : (a) and (b). According to available information, one Indian national Smt. Durga Devi, aged 51, was killed in the hotel collapse in Singapore on 15 March 1986. She was an Indian passport holder and wife of one Mr. Ram Narain Rati Ram Pandey, a Singapore national, working as a watchman in the same hotel. Another Indian national, Shri Krishnan, is reported to be missing. Smt. Jaya Durga P. Kumaran, aged 38, was injured and discharged from hospital on 19th March 1986. Another Indian national Kumari Jaya Vasudevan, aged 25, sustained minor injuries and was discharged from the hospital the same day.

(c) and (d). Smt. Jaya Durga P. Kumaran, Kumari Jaya Vasudevan, Smt. A. K. Amuda and Smt. Manickam Jayamani were given financial assistance of Singapore collars 300 each by the Indian High Commission. Smt. Jaya Durga, Kumari Jaya Vasudevan and Smt. Manickam Jayamani were also issued one-way emergency certificates by the High Commission to enable them to leave Singapore.

Memorandum to include Kallara Pangode Struggle for Freedom Fighters Pension

5997. SHRI T. BASHEER : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any representation in the past has been received by the Government to include freedom struggle against princely States as part of national movement for freedom and grant freedom fighters pension to all those who took part in such struggles;

(b) will Government take a policy decision soon in this regard; and

(c) whether any memorandum has been received to include Kallara Pangode Struggle against Travancore princely State as a part of freedom movement. If so, what action has since been taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b). Movements for merger of erstwhile Princely States in the Indian Union after 15th August, 1947 are already considered as part of the national freedom struggle for the purpose of Samman Pension under the Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension Scheme.

(c) No, Sir.

[*Translation*]

Schemes for Welfare of Adivasi Areas in Rajasthan

5998. SHRI BANWARI LAL BAIRWA : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the schemes being implemented by Union Government for the welfare of poor in Rajasthan particularly in the Adivasi areas at present;

(b) whether it is a fact that illiterate poor persons are not getting full benefits of the welfare schemes being run by Government; and

(c) the arrangements made by Government to ensure that these persons get maximum benefits from these schemes ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) A sum of Rs. 910.28 lakhs has been released to the Government of Rajasthan for 1985-86 as Special Central Assistance for Tribal Sub-Plan areas for family oriented-cum-income generating schemes in various sectors viz, Agriculture, Horticulture, Animal Husbandry, etc.

Development, Village and Small Industries and forestry etc. Apart from this, an amount of Rs. 147.07 lakhs has been sanctioned under Article 275(1) of the Constitution to meet the cost of Special Schemes for Scheduled Tribes development in the State *viz.* Guinea worm eradication, craft centres, enforcement of protective measures and minor lift irrigation scheme in the tribal areas.

Under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes namely, Post Matric-Scholarship (both for SC and ST boys and girls), Book Bank (both for SC and ST boys and girls), girls hotel (for STs only) and Research and Training (for STs only), a sum of Rs. 42.42 lakhs has been released by this Ministry during 1985-96.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) In order to ensure that the tribal persons living below poverty line get maximum benefit of the welfare schemes being implemented for the poor people, each DRDA in tribal area has a Project Officer for the ITDP for effective implementation of various family beneficiary programmes for the tribal. The Tribal Area Develop-

ment Commissioner at Udaipur is the Chief coordinating authority of activities of various Deptts./agencies in tribal areas. At state level, the Committee headed by T.A.D. Minister conducts quarterly reviews of the progress of the implementation of schemes.

[*English*]

Supply of Dry Fruits, Apple, Apple Juice for Army

5999. SHRI K. D. SULTANPURI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the States and the firms who are supplying dry fruits, apple, apple juice etc. besides food articles of daily use for our Army and how much amount is spent on this annually by Government; and

(b) the details for the last two years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a) and (b). A statement is given below.

Statement					
S. Item No.	Name of the States	Name of the firms	Annual Expenditure		
			1984-85 in Rs.	1985-86 in Rs.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Dry Fruits	Delhi	M/s. Gokal Chand Jagdish Chander			
	Delhi	M/s. Ajax Foods and Allied Industries			
	Delhi	M/s. Redhey Shyam Sohan Lal	1,07,59,000		1,62,85,490
	Jammu and Kashmir	M/s. Tawi Traders, Jammu			
	Delhi	M/s. Srikrishan Das Pres Prakash			
2. Wheat	This item is procured through Food Corporation of India (FCI).			21,10,00,000	27,00,00,000
3. Rice	This item is procured through Food Corporation of India (FCI).			35,00,00,000	38,28,00,000

1	2	3	4	5	6
4.	Sugar	This item is procured through Directorate of Sugar (Ministry of Food and Civil Supplies).	of Sugar	18,78,25,000	22,59,10,000
5.	Dals	This item is procured through Food Corporation of India (FCI).	of	16,33,22,100	12,14,01,000
6.	Tinned items such as Fruit, Jam, Vegetable and Potato	Uttar Pradesh	M/s. Allahabad Canning Co., Allahabad.	5,53,58,560	5,75,73,200
		Uttar Pradesh	M/s. Samar Foods Pvt. Ltd., Aligarh.		
		Jammu and Kashmir	M/s. HA Rahim and Co., Srinagar,		
		Himachal Pradesh	M/s. HP Horticulture Produce Marketing and Processing Corpn., Simla.		
		Delhi	M/s. Jumbo International, New Delhi.		
		Delhi	M/s. Kaytis Food Preservers, New Delhi.		
		Delhi	M/s. Nafed Processed Food, New Delhi.		
		Delhi	M/s. Usba International, New Delhi.		
		Sikkim	M/s. Govt. Fruit Preservers, Singtam.		

1	2	3	4	5	6
		West Bengal	M/s. Darjeeling Fruit Preservers, Siliguri.		
		West Bengal	M/s. Times Products Ltd., Calcutta.		
		West Bengal	M/s. Tulip Products Co., Calcutta.		
		West Bengal	M/s. Hindustan Fruit Processing Works.		
		West Bengal	M/s. Manson's Product, Calcutta.		
		West Bengal	M/s. Himalayan Fruits, Siliguri.		
		West Bengal	M/s. Fruit's and Co., Calcutta.		
		Maharashtra	M/s. Maharashtra Agro Industries Dev. Corpn., Nagpur.		
		Maharashtra	M/s. Snehanki Processors, Nagpur.		
7.	Processed Milk products, Meat and Pork Products.		This item is procured through National Cooperative Dairy Federation of India (NCDFI) and Public Sector Undertakings like Central Dairy Farm, Aligarh, Rajasthan Wool and Sheep Marketing Federation, Jaipur and Punjab Poultry Development Corporation Chandigarh.	18,92,21,215	19,92,89,834
8.	Fresh Supplies such as Fruit including Apple, Vegetable, Meat, etc.		This item is procured by concluding local contracts at each station.	1,35,40,23,000	1,25,00,02,000

1	2	3	4	5	6
9. Apple Juice.	Maharashtra	M/s. Wingate and Co., Pune	}		
	Karnataka	M/s. Kissans Product Ltd., Bangalore.	}		
	Himachal Pradesh	M/s. HP Horticulture Produce Marketing and Processing Corpn. Simla.	}	1,38,680	3,36,052
	Uttar Pradesh	M/s. Mohan Meakins Breweries, Ghaziabad.	}		
	Jammu and Kashmir	M/s. HA Rahim and Co., Srinagar.	}		
	Total :	2,52,16,47,555	2,52,35,97,376		

Amendments to Atomic Energy Act

6000. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to bring forward amendments to the Atomic Energy Act, 1962, in view of the increasing dimensions of the nuclear energy programme of the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) Government do not propose to make substantive changes in the Atomic Energy Act, 1962 for the present.

(b) Does not arise.

Area under Forest Cover in Goa

6001. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) area under forest in the Goa district of the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu in 1961 and the area as at present; and

(b) details of the afforestation scheme executed in Goa ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) Area under forest in Goa district of the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu in 1961 was 1,053 sq. km. and has come down to 902 sq. km presently.

(b) The scheme executed in Goa are as follows—

(i) 796 hectares of barren area in Western Ghat have been brought under afforestation under Western Ghat Developmental Scheme since 1982-83.

(ii) 650 hectares of plantations have been raised in coastal areas, mining

reject dumps and other badly eroded areas under Soil Conservation Scheme.

(iii) 2,738 hectares of wasteland have been brought under social forestry.

Central Industrial Security Force Unit in Goa

6002. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any Central Industrial Security Force unit stationed in the Union Territory of Goa; and

(b) if so, details thereof including its activities and its achievements ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL SECURITY (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Central Industrial Security Force is posted at Mormugao Port Trust from 3rd March, 1971. The present posted strength is 265 personnel. The Force provides protection and security to the Port Trust.

Drug Smugglers in Delhi

6003. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : SHRIMATI BIBHA GHOSH GOSWAMI :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Delhi has become the nerve centre of drug smugglers for the international market;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether there is any substance in the allegation that drug smugglers are flourishing due to connivance of officials and elite and if so, its nature and extent; and

(d) how Government are gearing up their machinery to meet the challenge of drug smugglers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Cases of unauthorised and illegal transit of narcotics through Delhi have come to notice.

(b) Trading of drugs has become profitable. The same quantities of drug fetch in Delhi double the price, they would have fetched in Pakistan, and when the drug is exported abroad, it may bring up to ten times the price. Retailers of drugs have been found to be auto-rickshaw drivers, rickshaw pullers and foreigners who operate in the walled city areas of Delhi. A person who becomes a drug addict some times becomes a paddler later in order to make profit by disposing of small quantity of these drugs.

(c) During the investigation of the cases registered in this respect, no such connivance of officials with drug smugglers is substantiated.

(d) The following remedial steps are being taken by Government :

- (i) A new Act called "The Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985" has been enacted with effect from 14-11-1985 which provides stringent punishment for drug trafficking offences. Minimum punishment has been enhanced from 3 years to 10 years (Rigorous Imprisonment). Repeat offences can attract a punishment of 15 years extendable to 30 years and heavy fines.
- (ii) Government has stepped up its vigil on the inter-state drug traffickeers.
- (iii) Raids are conducted to detect the places where sale of illegal narcotics and drugs is suspected.
- (iv) Regular surprise checking of vehicles is organised to detect those involved in such trade.
- (v) Continuous efforts are made both by the Special Squads of the Districts as well as Crime Branch to detect the illegal trafficking of drugs. A special drive has been launched by the Delhi Police since 14-11-85 and a large quantity of drugs has been recovered.

(vi) Intelligence system has been strengthened to detect the persons who indulge in drug trafficking.

(vii) Instructions have been issued to all SHOs/ACsP to check guest houses/hotels located in their areas where foreigners stay and maintain a watch on suspicious persons indulged in such illegal activities.

Indigenous Production of Mono-Crystalline Silicon

6004. DR. A.K. PATEL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Mettur Chemicals have succeeded in producing indigenous and photovoltaic grade poly and monocrystalline silicon as reported in Hindustan Times of January 6, 1986;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the indigenous plant has cost only Rs. 3.5 crores for an annual capacity of 25 tonnes as against Rs. 92 crores scheduled for National Silicon Facility; and

(c) if so, whether Government now propose to give up the idea of importing technology from Hemlock Company of USA for manufacture of high grade silicon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) Metkem Silicon Limited, which is wholly owned subsidiary of Mettur Chemicals, have produced poly and monocrystalline silicon of photovoltaic grade in their pilot plant. As regards their progress on the production plant, following message was received on 3rd March 1986 "Regular power supply given on February 28 by Tamil Nadu State Electricity Board. Start up work proceeding smoothly."

(b) Metkem Silicon Limited have been requested to indicate the cost of their indigenous plant. Their answer is awaited. Cost of 200 tonnes polysilicon plant of National Silicon Facility (NSF) was estimated earlier to be Rs. 92 crores. In addition, the scope of NSF is larger than the scope of Metkem Silicon's plant.

(c) Government's decision in this matter as informed to Parliament on 14th March, 1985 is as follows :

"The Government have taken the decision to enter into an agreement with the Hemlock Semiconductor Corporation, USA after a careful assessment of the present stage of the techno-economic viability and cost effectiveness of the indigenously developed process. At the same time, the Government will give the fullest support to the effort for the development of indigenous process on a commercial scale, and the investment decision in regard to the National Silicon Facility will be taken only after evaluating the results achieved by the production unit of 25 TPA being set up by the Mettur Chemicals."

After the production plant of Metkem Silicon Limited is reported by them as stabilized and in regular operation, indigenously developed process will be examined from the view point of techno-economic viability and cost effectiveness. The product from the production plant will also be evaluated for its acceptability by device manufacturers.

Indian Missions in Rented Houses

6005. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that still many of our missions in foreign countries continue to be housed in rented buildings;

(b) if so, their number and the financial out go involved per year; and

(c) what steps are being taken to own buildings and what allocation, if any, has been made for the current year for this purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The number of properties rented for our missions abroad is as follows :

Chancery

— 74

Head of Mission/Post residence — 65

Other residence — 1322

The financial outgo for all these rented buildings is approximately Rs. 16 Crores per annum.

(c) The Government is pursuing the policy of purchasing/constructing suitable properties abroad for accommodating our missions. A sum of Rs. 25 Crores has been earmarked for the purpose during the current financial year.

[Translation]

Amount for Punjab for Power Sector In Seventh Plan

6006. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that various groups of Planning Commission had recommended an amount of Rs. 2800 crores in Seventh Five Year Plan for power sector for Punjab;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that Government have reduced this amount; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A.K. PANJA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). An outlay of Rs. 1638 crores has been approved for States's power sector for Seventh Plan, as against Working Group's recommendation of Rs. 2416.08 crores, keeping in view the overall plan size of Rs. 3285 crores of the State and inter-se sectoral priorities.

Committee for Implementation of Projects

6007. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA : SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK :

Will the Minister of PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state ;

(a) whether a committee for national workshop on project management has recently been constituted under the Chairmanship of Shri P.K. Basu;

(b) if so, the details regarding the composition and functions of this committee;

(c) whether this Committee will also go into the causes of delay in implementing the projects; and

(d) if so, the names of the projects inspected by this Committee so far along with their position at present ?

THE MINISTER OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No formal orders have been issued.

(c) No Sir. The Committee is for steering the organisation of the proposed workshop.

(d) Does not arise.

Construction of Harsaun-Kakadighat and Chaubatia-Bamsyun Motor Roads

6008. **SHRI HARISH RAWAT :** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has received proposals for approval regarding the construction of Harsaun-Kakadighat and Chaubatia-Bamsyun motorable roads under the provisions of Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980;

(b) if so, whether necessary approval has since been given and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether he is aware of the fact that 50 per cent construction work of these motorable roads was already over even before the enactment of Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980;

(d) if so, whether the provisions of the Forest Act will also be applicable to the construction of such roads; and

(e) if so, how far it is justified ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) No, Sir.

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

Trade with China

6009. **SHRI HARISH RAWAT :** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a proposal to start trade via land route with China was also discussed during official level talks with China;

(b) if so, the outcome of the talks in this regard;

(c) whether the reaction of China was known to a proposal to set up trade mark on the land routes passing through Uttar Pradesh for the convenience of both the countries; and

(d) if so, the reaction of the Chinese Government and the time by which this mart is likely to be set up ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) During the third round of official level talks held with the Chinese Government in 1982, the latter had raised the matter of a possible resumption of border trade between India and Tibet Autonomous Region of China.

(b) to (d). No decision has been taken on the resumption of border trade between India and Tibet Autonomous Region of China. The proposal is under consideration.

Committees for 20-Point Programmes in U.P.

6010. **SHRI HARISH RAWAT :** Will the Minister of PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is proposed to constitute 20-Point programme implementation committees comprising of people's representatives at block and division level to implement the 20-Point Programme;

(b) if so, whether such Committees have been constituted in all the States including Uttar Pradesh; and

(c) if so, the steps proposed to be taken in order to make the working of these committees more effective ?

THE MINISTER OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY) : (a) and (b). Implementation and monitoring committees for the 20-Point Programme have been set-up in all the States including U.P. at the district and block/taluka levels. Non-official people's representatives are represented on these committees.

(c) No fresh steps are proposed to be taken.

[English]

Launching of Remote Sensing Satellite

6011. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have made efforts to launch remote sensing satellite; and

(b) if so, what specific steps have been taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The experimental remote sensing satellites, Bhaskara-1 and Bhaskara-2 were launched in collaboration with USSR in 1979 and 1981 respectively. These two satellites were used to take imageries over India in optical, near infra-red and microwave regions. The resolution being coarser of the order of 1 km., the imageries were extensively used for studying snow run-off, large water and land masses, geological features and ocean surface studies. In addition, the Rohini satellites launched by SLV-3 carried experimental remote sensing

payloads. Through the experience gained from these satellites and the use of data from other satellites, a semi-operational state of art, the Indian Remote Sensing Satellite was conceived to take imageries with a fine resolution of about 36 metres and 75 metres.

The Indian Remote Sensing (IRS) Satellite System is tailored to the needs of Indian resources survey and management, laying stress on agriculture, water management, forestry, geology land use planning, etc. The development of an Indian Remote Sensing (IRS) Satellite for the effective utilisation of remote sensing technology and the establishment of a National Natural Resources Management System (NNRMS) are in progress. The launch of the first, semi-operational spacecraft of the series will be from abroad in 1987. The Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle (PSLV) is being developed for the launch of IRS-class satellites. The first developmental flight of PSLV is expected to be in 1989-90.

Indo-USSR Cooperation in Electronics

6012. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have established cooperation in the field of electronics and computers with the USSR;

(b) if so, how many years' agreement has been signed with USSR on the above matter; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to expand Indo-USSR ties for the growth of electronics and computers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) Yes, Sir. A Working Programme of Cooperation between India and USSR in Computers and Electronics has been signed.

(b) The Working Programme of Cooperation is for the Five Year Period 1986-90.

(c) In the framework of Inter-Governmental Indo-Soviet Joint Commission on Economic Scientific and Technical Cooperation, a Working Group has been set up to coordinate and promote cooperation and trade between the two countries in the area of Computers and Electronics. The Working Group meets periodically to review the progress made and identify areas of mutually beneficial cooperation.

Salient features of the Working Programme of Cooperation for the period 1986-90 are given in statement given below.

Statement

Salient features of the Indo-Soviet Working Programme for Cooperation in the field of Computer and Electronics (1986-90) :

1. Cooperation in the field of Computers :

In the framework of bilateral cooperation in the field of computer both the sides shall promote development of the following principal activities :

- design and delivery to India of Computers based on hardware and software of EC series Computers and their successors.
- development, manufacture and delivery to the USSR of peripheral devices for various purposes including those for personal computers.
- development, manufacture and delivery to India of computer systems for specialised application based on computers of the Soviet production including specialised software used for Computer models for such applications in various branches of economy.
- development and delivery of specialised application software packages for Soviet Systems by India to the USSR and vice-versa.
- integration of Computers and digital instrumentation into industrial projects being built in India, would henceforth be on the basis of prevailing technology policies and criteria laid out by endusers and the Department of Electronics (DOE).

—delivery of the USSR and vice-versa, systems for automated systems design-CAD-CAM as well as other specialised task oriented systems.

2. Both the sides will promote :

—creation of an infrastructure of maintenance, spare parts supply, software support for the computers to be delivered to India and electronic equipment to be delivered to the USSR. From Indian side this infrastructure would cover such goods brought from units/parties who are certified by the Department of electronics.

3. Cooperation in the field of electronics

In the framework of bilateral cooperation in the field of electronics both the sides shall promote development of the following principal directions :

- delivery to India of components and other electronic items in accordance with the lists to be specified by the Indian side.
- delivery to the USSR of electronic items to be specified by the USSR.

4. Scientific Technical Cooperation and Industrial Cooperation

Scientific Technical Cooperation and Industrial Cooperation in the field of Computer and Electronics shall be developed in the following principal directions :

- The sides find it worth making joint efforts in the direction of design and production of personal computers for domestic and professional purpose including those dedicated to educational application (at Secondary schools, educational institutions of the Middle and Higher stages). The aim of this cooperation is besides meeting part of internal demand of the both countries delivery to markets of third countries.

5. Cooperation in Third countries :

- The two sides find it worthwhile strengthening cooperation for ventures/supplies to third countries.

—The two sides shall examine the possibility of participation in the joint projects in third countries including joint activities on market of their countries in respect of computer systems on the basis of the Soviet and Indian hardware and specialised software applied for these hardwares as well as involvement of Indian organizations into installation, maintenance and operation on the mentioned hardware and software as well as hardware/software System Engineering.

—The sides shall examine the possibility of introduction of electronic products into markets of third countries designed and manufactured by the joint efforts of the organizations of the two sides.

Improving Domestic Kitchen Equipments

6013. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are any programmes to invent equipment to relieve women of their drudgery at home;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government propose to encourage individuals building machines for kneading of attā, better wood or kerosene burning stoves, etc. ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Department of Science and Technology is implementing a grants-in-aid scheme entitled "Science and Technology for Women". Under this scheme, project involving research and development, demonstration and training programmes, dissemination of information etc. are sponsored in areas which can reduce the drudgery of women, provide them opportunities for income-generation and improve their health and environmental conditions.

Development and introduction of different types of fuel and cooking systems,

devices for reducing the drudgery of women in drawing water from wells and improvements in drainage through soakpits etc, have been undertaken. Simple oil-extracting and husk-expelling devices have also been developed.

(c) Encouragement is given to individuals working in voluntary agencies or scientific institutions for developing and building machines for kneading attā etc. Project proposals for these with a suitable scientific content would have to be evaluated under the normal procedure of the Department of Science and Technology for getting financial support.

Visit of External Affairs Minister to Thailand

6014. SHRI KAMAL NATH : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether he visited Thailand during the middle of March, 1986;

(b) if so, the outcome of bilateral talks held by him; and

(c) whether India's exports to Thailand and Indian tourists to that country also figured during the talks ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Minister of External Affairs paid an official visit to Thailand on 13th March 1986. Besides having an audience with his majesty the King, he called on the Thai Prime Minister and had detailed discussions with the Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister on bilateral, regional and international issues. These wide-ranging discussions have helped in the promotion of mutual understanding and expansion of bilateral relations between the two countries.

(c) Yes, Sir. Both sides expressed desire to increase the overall level of bilateral trade. Cooperation in tourism especially in promoting traffic from third countries was also referred to during the talks.

[*Translation*]**Development of Border Areas**

6015. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government has made a provision of Rs. 200 crores in the Seventh Five Year Plan for the development of border areas in order to raise the morale of the people, the army and the Border Security Force in border areas;

(b) if so, the works on which the said amount will be utilised in the various border States of the country; and

(c) the item-wise amount allotted to each of these border States ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL SECURITY (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : (a) Yes Sir, Under the 7th Five Year Plan, it is proposed to take up a new programme for development of border areas. The Plan provides for an amount of Rs. 200 crores for undertaking programmes in order to undertake balanced development of sensitive border areas.

(b) and (c). The framework of the proposed programme and details of schemes to be undertaken are being worked out.

[*English*]**Smuggling of Research Secrets in Science and Technology**

6016. PROF. K.V. THOMAS : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the research secrets in Science and Technology are taken abroad without the permission on Government; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND

SPACE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) According to available information from major scientific agencies such as ICMR, ICAR, Atomic Energy, Space etc, instances have not come to the notice.

(b) Care is taken to safeguard research results of a secret nature wherever necessary.

Revenue Earned and Expenditure Incurred by Calicut and Cochin Passport Offices

6017. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state the revenue earned and the expenditure incurred by the Calicut and Cochin passport offices respectively during 1985 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : Relevant figures for 1985 are given below :

Revenue earned (Rupees)	Expenditure incurred (Rupees)
Calicut : 40,71,972.50	11,29,656.00
Cochin : 62,74,585.26	24,80,723.46

Border Dispute between Kerala and Karnataka

6018. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether statements made from time to time by Ministers of Karnataka State regarding the border dispute between Kerala and Karnataka have been brought to the notice of Union Government;

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

(c) whether the State of Kerala has been heard on this issue; and

(d) if so, details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS

AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a), (c) and (d). The Government of India are already aware of the stand of the State Governments concerned with this border dispute.

(b) This dispute can be resolved only with the willing cooperation of the two State Governments concerned and towards this end the Central Government will be glad to extend all assistance to them.

Exemption for Felling of Trees in Kerala

6019. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government have granted exemptions from the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 to the State of Kerala thereby permitting clearance of forests for non-forestry purposes;

(b) if so, how many such exemptions have been granted and what area of forests have thus been cleared; and

(c) whether all the pre-requisition to the granting of such exemptions under the Act have been fulfilled; if not, reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) No, Sir.

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

Assistance for Remote Sensing Application Centre in Orissa

6020. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Department of Electronics is funding a computer for the Remote Sensing Application Centre;

(b) whether any request for such centre has been received from Orissa; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) A decision was taken by the Department of Electronics (DOE) that it would be more appropriate for user agencies to fund such Remote Sensing Application Centres by themselves than through DOG, as DOE does not have any approved plan projects in this area.

Setting up of Cultural Centres Abroad

6021. SHRIMATI MADHUREE SINGH : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to set up cultural centres in foreign countries wherever considered necessary; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) At present we have cultural centres at Suva (Fiji), Paramaribo (Surinam) and Georgetown (Guyana). A cultural window at Bonn (FRG) has also been opened recently. The question of setting up of cultural centres in some other countries is under consideration.

Schemes for Upliftment of Scheduled Castes in Madhya Pradesh

6022. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the schemes presently under implementation in Madhya Pradesh for the upliftment of Scheduled Castes;

(b) the number of scheduled castes families benefited under these schemes;

(c) the target set to provide different kind of benefits to the Scheduled Castes in Madhya Pradesh in the Seventh Plan; and

(d) the amount earmarked therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) The scheme of upliftment of Scheduled Castes forming the Special Component Plan (SCP) being implemented in Madhya Pradesh fall in the following 3 broad categories :—

1. Family oriented schemes of economic development;
2. Schemes of Area Development like improvement of Scheduled Caste Basties; and
3. Schemes of Human Resources Development.

(b) According to the information furnished by the State Government 7,23,000 Scheduled Caste families were covered under family oriented schemes during VI Five Year Plan.

(c) and (d). The tentative target is to financially assist 10,27,000 Scheduled Caste families during the Seventh Five Year Plan. This target includes 7,23,000 old families needing supplementary assistance and backup support. Tentative allocation for the Special Component Plan of the State for the Seventh Plan period is 414 crores 96 lakhs. This is in addition to the flow of a number Central Assistancess.

Centrally Sponsored Projects in Kerala

6023. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state :

(a) the details regarding the Union Government's or Centrally sponsored projects in Kerala at present;

(b) details of allocation, achievements and target of these projects;

(c) whether reports or delay in implementing the projects have been received by Government; and

(d) if so, steps taken by Government on such reports ?

THE MINISTER OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI A.B.A.

GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY) : (a) to (d). Figures regarding allocation, achievement and targets for the Central Government and Centrally sponsored projects are not decided and maintained on State-wise basis. In view of this, it would not be possible to provide the precise information on the Question.

Consultative Parties to Antarctica Treaty

6024 SYED SHAHABUDDIN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) names of States which are Consultative Parties to the Antarctica Treaty;

(b) the rights and duties of such Consultative Parties;

(c) whether it is proposed to revise the Antarctica Treaty to include more States as its Parties;

(d) whether any mining operation has been undertaken by any State in the Antarctica; and

(e) if not, whether such operations are under consideration and whether India shall have a right to take part in such operations ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) The Consultative Parties to the Antarctic Treaty are : Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Chile, Federal Republic of Germany, France, India, Japan, New Zealand, Norway, Peoples Republic of China, Poland, South Africa, Soviet Union, U.K., Uruguay, U.S.A.

(b) The rights and duties of the Consultative Parties are to take decision on all matters related to Antarctica on the basis of consensus in the meetings of the Consultative Parties. The non-Consultative Parties are allowed to attend as observers.

(c) Under the existing articles of the Treaty, no revision of the Treaty is necessary to include more States. The Treaty is open for accession to all States which are members of the United Nations,

(d) No, Sir.

Pradesh;

(e) At present, negotiations are going on for the establishment of Mineral Resources Regime for Antarctica. India is very actively participating in these negotiations.

(ii) Young India Project, Penumkonda, Cuddappah District;

Foreign Funds Received by Certain Voluntary Organisations in Andhra Pradesh and West Bengal

(iii) Rural Development Association, Jhargram, Midnapore, West Bengal; and

6025. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(b) if so, the amounts received for the years 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83 organisation-wise ?

(a) whether the following organisations had received funds under the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act :

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL SECURITY (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(i) Rural Development Advisory Services, Hyderabad, Andhra

(b) A statement is given below.

Statement

List showing the names and amount of foreign funds received by certain voluntary Organisations during the years 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83

S.No.	Name of Organisation	Amount received in (Rs.)			
		1980	1981	1982	1983
1.	Rural Development Advisory Service, Ruhaina, Tarnaka, Secunderabad, Andhra Pradesh	17,34,418.40	45,81,649.00	18,31,961.00	28,01,304.99
2.	Young India Project, Penumkonda, Anantapur Dist., Andhra Pradesh	8,32,439.76	16,69,279.15	6,55,256.53	15,63,924.69
3.	Rural Development Association, Jhargram, Midnapore, West Bengal	41,445.45	1,49,230.00	3,01,400.00	3,40,900.00

Problems of Settlers of Little Andamans

and no irrigation facilities and drinking water are available during this time;

6026. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(b) whether Government propose to examine the problems of the settlers settled in Little Andaman;

(a) whether it is a fact that the agriculture land allotted to the settlers at Little Andaman is not fit for paddy cultivation

(c) what action has been taken for implementation of water supply scheme at Ramakrishnapur;

(d) whether the tribals from Car Nicobar settled in Little Andaman were assured provision of 1000 acres of land and they have been allotted only 500 acres and these families are in utter distress;

(e) whether Government will consider allotment of another 500 acres of land to them; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) to (f). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Water Borne Sanitary System at Kanpur

6027. DR. V. VENKATESH : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4497 on 18 December, 1985 regarding water borne sanitary system at Kanpur and state :

(a) whether a final decision regarding acceptance of tenders for water borne sanitary system at Kanpur has been taken;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Board did not take any step for providing such minimum amenities to the residents for such a long time;

(c) steps being taken to raise the quantum of water supply; and

(d) actions taken to regularise the sanitary connections obtained by the residents on Napier Road/Shantinagar with P and T sewer line and for its proper maintenance ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Since an integrated scheme for augmentation of water supply and extension of water borne sewerage at an estimated cost of Rs. 1.07 crores is under

consideration, the Cantt Board has not adopted any interim measures in this regard.

(d) As the sewer lines in the area do not belong to the Board, the question of regularisation of connections by the Board does not arise.

Findings of Teams Sent by Centre on Assessment of Riots in J & K

6028. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any team by the Centre was sent to Jammu and Kashmir to assess the losses of life and property during the recent riots;

(b) If so, the findings thereof;

(c) whether Government have asked the persons who have lost their property to put claims;

(d) if so, the amount of claims so far made by them; and

(e) the steps being taken to compensate them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL SECURITY (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) to (e). It is the concern of the State Government.

Places affected by Earthquakes

6029. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been earthquakes in different parts of the country during January-February, 1986; and

(b) if so, the names of the places affected by the earthquakes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF

OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) Yes Sir.

(b) Places affected by the earthquakes in January and February 1986 are indicated below :—

Sl. No.	Places	Date
1.	Andaman Island region	3.1.1986
2.	Near Darjeeling, West Bengal	8.1.1986
3.	Afghanistan-USSR Border (As per report it was felt at Srinagar, Kashmir)	14.1.1986
4.	Dhenkanal District Orissa (As per report it was felt at Talchar and other nearby places)	19.1.1986
5.	Nicobar Island region	28.1.1986
6.	Mizoram (As per report it was felt at Shillong and Agartala)	8.2.1986
7.	Valsad District Gujarat (As per report it was felt at Valsad)	16.2.1986 and 18.2.1986
8.	India-Bangladesh border (As per report it was felt at Shillong)	19.2.1986
9.	Andaman Island region	23.2.1986

[*Translation*]

Ashram Schools in Madhya Pradesh

6030. SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether more Ashram Schools for boys and girls in Scheduled Castes dominated areas in Madhya Pradesh are proposed to be opened with a view to bring literacy percentage of Scheduled Caste people at par with national percentage;

(b) whether Government are still not providing full assistance to States for setting up new Ashrams for boys and girls there; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to provide in the budget the amount to be given as hundred percent to the State Government for setting up Ashrams for Scheduled Caste boys and girls ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) These is no

Centrally Sponsored or Central Sector Scheme for setting up Ashram Schools for Scheduled Castes.

(b) and (c). The Scheme of Ashram Schools being in the State Sector its budgetary requirements are met from the resources of the respective State Governments.

[*English*]

Field Equipment for Army

6031. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that question of mechanisation of the Indian infantry assumes greater importance in view of the uncertain and bellicos attitude of our neighbour;

(b) what is the progress so far made to produce BMP-II at Medak;

(c) whether Government would consider updating the field equipments for the army as much advancement has been effected in other countries; and

(d) if so, the broad details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a), (c) and (d). The mechanisation of infantry units, as also the modernisation of equipment, are determined by a variety of factors including threat perceptions in the regions and advancements in technology. These are kept under constant review and appropriate action taken to ensure full defence preparedness.

(b) The project for the production of Infantry Combat Vehicles at Medak is proceeding satisfactorily and according to production schedules drawn in consultations with our Soviet collaborators.

Electronics Projects during Seventh Plan

6032. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have a proposal to set up some new electronic projects in the country during the Seventh Plan period;

(b) if so, the number of such projects proposed to be set up;

(c) the name of the States where such projects are proposed to be set up;

(d) the estimate cost of each project; and

(e) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) to (e). The Department of Electronics has no sanctioned proposal to set up new manufacturing projects in the Seventh Plan. However, the following schemes have been approved by the Planning Commission to be initiated during the Seventh Plan period :—

1. Electronics Components Development Fund.
2. Centre for R and D and Production of Power Semiconductor Devices.
3. Telematics Promotion and Development Programme.
4. Fifth Generation Super Mini Computer Design Programme.
5. Advanced Technology Programme in Computer Networking.
6. Software Export Promotion Programme.

The information about other Departments plans for setting up electronic projects will be collected and laid on the Table of Lok Sabha.

Annual Plan on Social Forestry

6033. SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA MURTY :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether a total of 450 crores are expected to be spent as part of the States and Central Government annual plan on Social Forestry during the year 1986-87; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) and (b). It is expected that Rs. 450 crores would be available for social forestry during the year 1986-87. The details are as under :—

Source of fund	Rs. in crores
Forestry, Central Sector	40
Forestry, State Sector	190
Rural Development Schemes	220
	450

**Allocation of Funds to Kerala for
Development of Industries during
1980-85**

6034. SHRI SURESH KURUP : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the amount allotted to Kerala in each of the years from 1980 to 1985 for the development of industries in the State; and

(b) the actual amount utilised by that State in each of those years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A.K. PANJA) : (a) and (b). A statement giving the information is given below.

Statement

State Plan of Kerala : Outlay and Expenditure for the Industry Sector 1980-81 to 1984-85

(Rs. crores)

Sector	1980-81		1981-82		1982-83		1983-84		1984-85	
	Approved Outlay	Actual Expen- diture	Approved Outlay	Actual Expen- diture	Approved Outlay	Actual Expn.	Approved Outlay	Actual Expn.	Approved Outlay	Actual Expn.
1. Large and Medium Industries	23.60	22.90	23.60	22.79	23.60	19.37	24.50	24.48	24.53	24.71
2. Mineral Development	0.25	0.27	0.30	0.27	0.03	0.24	0.40	0.50	0.43	0.43
3. Village and Small Scale Industries	8.50	8.26	8.50	10.28	8.50	7.89	9.00	9.02	11.02	10.98
Total : Industry Sector	32.35	31.43	32.40	33.34	32.40	27.50	33.90	34.00	35.98	36.12

[Translation]

**Grant to States for Construction of
Scheduled Caste Girls Hostel**

6035. SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government provide 50 per cent amount to States for construction of buildings for SCs girls Ashram and girls hostel;

(b) whether no amount is given to States by Government for construction of boys hostels and buildings;

(c) if so, whether Government will consider to provide minimum 50 percent matching grant to States for construction of boys hostels and buildings ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of girls hostels, Central assistance is provided to the State Governments on 50.50 basis for the construction of hostel building for Scheduled Caste girls.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) There is no proposal at present to include this scheme under the Centrally Sponsored programme in the Seventh Five Year Plan.

**Pakistani Nationals in India as
Pseudo Tourists**

6037. SHRI KUNWAR RAM :
SHRI SURESH KURUP :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether in order to apprehend 55000 Pakistani nationals who had come to India as tourists but have now gone underground, Government have sought the help of their relatives, friends and associates;

(b) if so, the number of Pakistani nationals apprehended during the last six months as a result thereof; and

(c) the number out of them deported to Pakistan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL SECURITY (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : (a) to (c). Indo-Pak Visa Agreement does not provide for tourism. Only group tourism is permissible under a separate protocol recently signed by the Govts. of India and Pakistan. Three groups of Pakistanis visited India under this scheme but no report has been received that any of them had gone underground. Therefore, the question of their arrest and deportation to Pakistan does not arise.

[English]

**Promotion Quota of State Services to
Indian Administrative Service**

6038. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Administrative Reforms Commission has recommended the formula of 40 per cent of the officers for promotion from the State Services to the IAS Cadre against the earlier percentage of 33.3 per cent;

(b) if so, the date with effect from which the recommendation has been accepted;

(c) if not, the reason for delay and the likely date by which the recommendation would be accepted;

(d) whether at present the percentage has been calculated on the basis of the total strength of the IAS, as against the strength of the senior posts and as a consequence, 44 per cent of the present strength is not taken into consideration; and

(e) the likely date by which this lacuna would be rectified ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) to (c). The Administrative Reforms Commission did not specifically recommend any increase in

the quota of promotion from the State Civil Services to the IAS from the then existing level of 25%. However, with a view to improving the promotion prospects of the State Service Officers, the Government decided to raise the promotion ceiling to 33-1/3% after consultation with the State Governments. No proposal is under consideration of the Government to increase the promotion quota further.

(d) and (e). The promotion quota in the IAS is calculated at 33-1/3% of aggregate of senior duty posts and Central Deputation Reserve and not with reference to total authorised strength. The Government does not consider that there is any anomaly or lacuna in this calculation that needs to be rectified.

Hostels for SCs/STs

6039. SHRI AMARSINGH RATHAWA :
SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :

Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes girls hostels constructed during the last three years in each State;

(b) whether it is a fact that the construction work of hostels for SC and ST boys and girls has been held up for want of funds; and

(c) if so, steps being taken by the Government to release the funds so that construction work may not suffer ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House after the same is received from all the State Governments/U.T. Administrations.

Production of Electronic Defence Equipment by Ordnance Factories

6040. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL :
Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news contained in

PP-27-28 of Sunday dated 2-8 February 1986 that the Indian Ordnance factories need to be geared up adequately to make them effective for producing electronic defence equipment; and

(b) if so, whether Government have drawn up any plan for equipping the ordnance factories so that they can easily switch on from their production of conventional weapons to modern electronic war equipments and if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND DEFENCE SUPPLIES (SHRI SUKH RAM) : (a) The news item referred to in the question speaks of Opto-Electronic instruments for fire control.

(b) Action is already underway to produce opto-electronic fire control instruments in Ordnance Factories in addition to the conventional weapons which continue to be needed.

Teaching Staff in N.D.A.

6041. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a need to increase the number of teaching staff National Defence Academy as the strength of cadets is increasing in every six months;

(b) whether there is also a need to upgrade many posts to meet service training need; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a) and (b). No, Sir.

There is no increase in the strength of cadets in the National Defence Academy every six months and service training needs are being met.

(c) Does not arise.

Entry of two Kuwaiti Nationals Despite Ban on Entry into India

6042. SHRI SURESH KURUP : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it has come to the notice of the Central Government that two Kuwaiti nationals whose entry into India has been banned came to Trivandrum and stayed in Kerala for a few days;

(b) the names of those two persons and how they managed to enter into India despite the ban; and

(c) what action Government propose to take in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL SECURITY (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The two Kuwaiti nationals were S/Shri Al Sayed Yousuf Sayed Hashem Al Refai and Anwar Sayed Yaqub Al Refai. The State Government have ordered a detailed enquiry into the matter and have placed the erring officers under suspension.

Industrial Workers of Military Engineers Service

6043. SHRI P.R. KUMARAMAN-GALAM :

DR. V. VENKATESH :

SHRI ATISH DHANDRA SINHA :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that the Fitment of Industrial workers of Military Engineers Services in the Pay Scale recommended by Third Pay Commission and recommended by the Anomalies Committee for implementation of three grade pay structure, has not been implemented till date;

(b) if so, the reasons for the abnormal delay and who are responsible for it;

(c) what will be the tentative time required for the implementation; and

(d) how the adverse effect will be recouped if it is not implemented before the Fourth Central Pay Commission's report ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a) to (c). Based on the recommendations of the Anomalies Committee (established to look into the anomalies arising out of the adoption of the report of the Expert Classification Committee set up by the Ministry of Defence), orders were issued by the Ministry of Defence on 15-10-1984 for the—

(i) upgradation of certain semi-skilled categories; and

(ii) introduction of a three grade structure *viz.* Skilled, Highly Skilled Grade II and Highly Skilled Grade I in certain common category jobs in the Defence Establishments.

Pending the framing of the Recruitment Rules, it was also decided that promotions under the three grade structure will be subject to a worker passing the requisite trade test after having put in three years' experience in the lower grade.

Necessary instructions to hold and complete the trade tests at the earliest in respect of industrial workers of the Military Engineering Service have already been issued by the Engineer-in-Chief's Branch to the Chief Engineers, Commands. The trade tests are in progress.

(d) Does not arise at this stage.

12.00 hrs.

[English]

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please take your seats.

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANAVATE (Rajapur) : Sir, adjournment motion gets priority over other notices.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please take your seats. I will call one by one.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : (Mahbubnagar) : Sir, you may call one from this side and one from that.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : No, no. Not like that. I will call you all. Mr. Patil.

SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL (Erandol) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, I have given a calling attention motion regarding a large number of vehicles and trucks of Tata, Leyland and Hindustan Motors being registered at the Daman Depot.....

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I will look into it. Please sit down.

SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL : I will meet you in the Chamber.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I told you, I will call you all. I will come to you. Please sit down. Yes. Mr. Jena.

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA (Balasore) : Sir, I have given calling attention notices on three important subjects. Firstly, all the branches and the main office of the United Commercial Bank of West Bengal at Calcutta have been closed due to labour trouble. People are facing a lot of difficulties, for which I have given a calling attention notice. Secondly.....

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : No, no. That is enough. I will pass on the message.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Yes, Madam. What do you want ?

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE (Jadavpur) : Sir, I want a statement from the Banking Minister. He is sitting here. The whole banking sector in West Bengal is going to collapse.....

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You give a motion,

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : I have already given notice.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : No. You have not given.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You please give it in writing as a motion. Please sit down. Yes Mr. Tewary.

(Interruptions)

PROF. K. K. TEWARY (Buxar) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, I rise with a heavy heart to demand a statement from the Government. It is a very serious matter. The security of the Prime Minister cannot be trifled with. Every day reports are coming in the foreign press and also in the local press. The current issue of the 'Illustrated Weekly' has an article which gives a blue print of the Prime Minister's assassination, although it is cast in the mould of a fiction. The Prime Minister has been called a 'Black Wolf' and it is named as 'Operation Black Wolf' This is a serious matter. *(Interruptions)* A very responsible magazine comes out with this kind of a piece on the life of the Prime Minister. The Government must explain as to what measures are being taken to protect the life of the Prime Minister. And the security of the Prime Minister cannot be trifled with. An inquiry should be ordered as to how this thing has come about. It is very intriguing that the writer of this article is Charles Sobhraj.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Prof. Tewary, please take your seat.

(Interruptions)

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : This is a fictitious name. That is why I demand a statement from the Government as to what is being done to protect the life of the Prime Minister and to inquire into this thing..... *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please take your seat. Even though it is fiction, every body is concerned about it and I also accept it. I think the Ministry will take note of this thing and security of Prime Minister. They will take note of it. Please take your seat.

(Interruptions)

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : The Home Minister should make a statement right now.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : They will take note of it. Take your seat. You have given it in writing. I will pass it on.

(Interruptions)

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : Sir, what are you doing about it ?

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : About the security of the Prime Minister, he is telling. I have said, they will take note of it and find out facts.

(Interruptions)

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is a serious matter and we need a statement.

(Interruptions)

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur) : I am not able to hear what you said about the proposal that he has made. What he has asked in this, that you should request the Home Minister to make the necessary enquiry and make a responsible statement as soon as possible in the House.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I have already told that even though it is a fiction, everybody is concerned about it and the security of Prime Minister.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I think the Minister also will take note of it.

[Translation]

SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI (Ghosi) : I would like to submit that in many States including Uttar Pradesh, there is a ban on the issue of licences for fire arms. The Central Government have also ordered that licences should be issued in very few cases. The result is that the anti-social elements manage to obtain arms clandestinely and are posing a threat to the lives of the law

abiding citizens. That is why I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards this and request them to adopt some method by which the lives and property of the law abiding citizens are protected and the anti-social elements are curbed.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Already the Minister gave a statement. Please take your seat.

SHRI NARAYAN CHAUBEY (Midnapore) : Sir, the World Bank is putting pressure on the Government of India to devalue the Rupee. The Report has come.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please take your seat.

SHRI NARAYAN CHAUBEY : Sir, the World Bank is putting pressure on the Government of India to devalue the Rupee and I demand a reply from the Government of India regarding its stand. It is a serious matter. The World Bank is interfering in the affairs of the Government of India and our internal affairs.

[Translation]

A HON. MEMBER : Leave it alone.

SHRI NARAYAN CHAUBEY : Why ?

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please take your seat.

SHRI NARAYAN CHAUBEY : Sir, you know what happened previously...

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please take your seat. Why are you agitated ?

SHRI NARAYAN CHAUBEY : You ask the Government, as you have asked in the case of Prof. Tewary. Is it less important, Sir ?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I request all the Members, if at all there is anything

and you want to raise such kind of matters, first you give it in writing.

SHRI NARAYAN CHAUBEY : I have given you in writing.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Then I will see.

SHRI NARAYAN CHAUBEY : Let there be a discussion on it.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I will go through it, now Shri Datta Samant.

DR. DATTA SAMANT (Bombay South Central) : Sir, let the Labour Minister make a statement in this House. Seven lakhs of workers of Coal India Limited are on strike today.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Yesterday Mr. Kurup also raised it.

DR. DATTA SAMANT : They say that water, electricy, and medical benefit are not given and the Coal India has issued a statement today that the demands are under consideration.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I will find out from the Minister. Take your seat.

DR. DATTA SAMANT : Seven Lakh workers are on strike. At least the Government should take not of it and what talks are going on with the Union that should be told to the House. You direct the Minister.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I cannot direct. Smt. Geeta Mukherjee.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Panskura) : I draw attention to this very serious Report that Union Carbide is selling its profitable assets world-wide. The Government of India has not yet moved for any Injunction of that. If this is allowed, then we will be left high and dry. Let the Government of India make a statement.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now Professor. Professor is on his legs.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SURESH KURUP (Kottayam) : You should allow me also.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, before I make a submission on the Motion that I had given, I wish to point out to you with due respect that according to the Speaker's Direction those who have given Adjournment Motion always get priority as far as the arrangement of business is concerned. It is only for the future guidance that I am demanding. I have no complaint.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I have not given consent to the Adjournment Motion.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : You can reject it. You have the inherent right to reject and generally you reject. I accept it.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : It is not an inherent thing I want to do like that. I feel like this, that is why I am saying this.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Let me make a submission on the issue that I am raising. Before you reject, you should know what are you rejecting. Sir, I have got here the Himachal Times of the 6th January, 1986. I have given you a copy. A very serious threat to the defence and security secrets of our country is involved. There is news that 3,000 zinc plate maps which are secret and classified documents, have been smuggled out from the Survey of India office at Dehra Dun. I demand that this should be investigated, and the Defence Minister must make a statement. *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Already you have given a Calling Attention motion also.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I am voicing the feelings of the entire House. *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You have given this matter for Calling Attention also.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I have given adjournment motion, as well as Calling Attention. I have given you a wide choice.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : For the adjournment motion, consent has not been given. Only regarding the Calling Attention, I want to find out the facts. Already we have referred it to find out facts.

PROF. MADHU DANAVATE : In some form it should be admitted.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I will first find out facts. Now Mr. Acharia.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura) : I have given an adjournment motion regarding the 7 lakh coal miners on strike.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Just now I have told about it.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : They had to go on strike due to non-implementation of the agreement with NCWA. *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : No. Mr. Acharia, this is the same thing which you have referred to in the Calling Attention also. I will refer it to the Minister. *(Interruptions)* I will refer it. *(Interruptions)* Already it has been raised many times. Yesterday also it was raised. I have told already that I will refer it to the Minister. That is all.

Now Papers Laid. *(Interruptions)*

12.12 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[*English*]

Detailed Demands for Grants of Ministry of Food and Civil Supplies for 1986-87

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Details Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Food and Civil Supplies for 1986-87. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2484/86]

(Interruptions)

Citizenship (Second Amendment) Rules, 1986

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL SECURITY (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Citizenship (Second Amendment) Rules, 1986 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 567(E) in Gazette of India dated the 1st April, 1986 under sub-section (4) of section 18 of the Citizenship Act, 1955. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2485/86]

(Interruptions)

Notifications under Income Tax Act, 1961, Customs Act, 1962 and Central Excise Rules, 1944

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 296 of the Income-tax Act, 1961 :
 - (i) The Income-tax (Second Amendment) Rules, 1986 published in Notification No. S.O. 147(E) in Gazette of India dated the 31st March, 1986.
 - (ii) The Income-tax (Third Amendment) Rules, 1986 published in Notification No. S.O. 147(E) in Gazette of India dated the 31st March, 1986. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2486/86]
- (2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962 :
 - (i) G.S.R. 555(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 27th March, 1986 together with an explanatory memorandum extending the validity of Notification No. 70/81-Customs dated the 26th

March, 1981 upto the 31st March, 1987.

- (ii) G.S.R. 556(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 27th March, 1986 together with an explanatory memorandum extending the validity of Notification No. 71/81-Customs dated the 26th March, 1981 upto the 31st March, 1987.

[Placed in Library. See No LT-2487/86]

- (3) A copy each of Notification Nos. G.S.R. 535(E) to 547(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 25th March, 1986 together with an explanatory memorandum issued in the context of certain changes relating to the Central Excise duties as applicable to small scale units, issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1944. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2488/86]

(Interruptions)

Notifications under All India Service Act, 1951

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : 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 :

- (2) The Indian Administrative Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Fifth Amendment Regulations, 1986 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 225 in Gazette of India dated the 29th March, 1986.
- (2) The Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Fourth Amendment Rules, 1986 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 226 in Gazette of India dated the 29th March, 1986.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2489/86]

(Interruptions)

12.13 hrs.

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

[English]

Statement on action taken by Government on recommendations of Seventieth Report on Ministry of Health and Family Welfare-Medical Relief, Education, Training and Research

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI (Bhubaneswar) : I beg to lay on the table a statement (Hindi and English versions) showing action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in Chapter I and final replies in respect of Seventieth Report (Seventh Lok Sabha) on the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare-Medical Relief, Education, Training and Research.

(Interruptions)

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

[English]

Seventeenth Report

SHRI AJOY BISWAS (Tripura West) : I beg to present the Seventeenth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

12.14 hrs.

ELECTION TO COMMITTEE

[English]

Committee on Official Language

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL SECURITY (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : I beg to move :

"That in pursuance of sub-section (2) of section 4 of the Official Languages Act, 1963, the members of Lok Sabha do proceed to elect, in accordance with

the system of proportional representation by means of single transferable vote, one member from amongst themselves to be a member of the Committee on Official Language *vice* Shri S.B. Chavan resigned from the Committee."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That in pursuance of sub-section (2) of section 4 of the Official Languages Act, 1963, the members of Lok Sabha do proceed to elect, in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of single transferable vote, one member from amongst themselves to be a member of the Committee on Official Language *vice* Shri S.B. Chavan resigned from the Committee."

The Motion was adopted.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

[English]

- (i) Establishment of High Power T.V. Transmitters at Visakhapatnam and Vijayawada

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now Shri Bhattam.

SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA MURTY (Visakhapatnam) : The Government previously announced a crash programme to set up a 10 KW T.V. transmitter at Visakhapatnam, besides completing the high power T.V. station at Vijayawada at Kondapalli; these projects have not so far come through.

The total population coverage by the T.V. transmitters in Andhra Pradesh is only 204.55 lakhs, out of 6.9 crores, which comes to about 35%, as against the targeted coverage range of 70%. Hence more number of T.V. transmitters are required to cover the target. The Government may take immediate steps to install T.V. transmitters in all districts not so far covered. The Government should establish high power transmitters at Visakhapatnam and Vijayawada at the earliest.

A T.V. studio complex at Hyderabad should be set up immediately since the State

Government have already provided the required land to the Doordarshan authorities. The Government should also directly telecast original live programmes from the LPTs instead of relaying the Delhi telecasts which are mainly in Hindi. The programmes originating from Hyderabad should depict the Telugu culture. The Government should also establish a second channel for Hyderabad T.V. transmitters.

I urge on the Government to take expeditious action on the above.

- (ii) Need to provide direct rail link between western part of Orissa and Bhubaneswar by introducing Mahanadi Express

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI (Bhubaneswar) : There is no direct rail link between western part of Orissa and the State Capital Bhubaneswar. As a result People from western part of Orissa would travel either through Andhra Pradesh or through Bihar and West Bengal by rail to arrive at the State Capital—Bhubaneswar. There is, therefore, a long standing demand for introduction of Mahanadi Express from Sambalpur to Bhubaneswar. This will benefit the people of Sambalpur, Bolangir, Kalahandi, Korapur, Ganjam and Puri as well as Vizianagaram and Srikakulam Districts of Andhra Pradesh.

When new trains are now being introduced, I urge upon the Government to introduce immediately Mahanadi Express for providing direct rail link to the people of western part of Orissa with Orissa's State Capital, Bhubaneswar.

- (iii) Regular payment of rent or allotment of alternative land to the landless Harijans and refugees whose lands have been acquired for construction of a defence channel in Jammu district of J and K

SHRI JANAK RAJ GUPTA (Jammu) : A large number of landless Harijans and refugees from Pakistan occupied areas of J and K State have been allotted evacuee lands in Tehsils, Ranbir Singh Pura, Bishnab, Somba and Akhnoor in Jammu District, J and K State. A portion of their allotted lands has been acquired by the Government

of India for the construction of Defence channel or rental basis. But for the last about three-four years, no rent has been paid to the landless allottees, and only 80 per cent of the amount is being paid to refugee allottees. This is creating great anxiety amount the Poor allottees. It is, therefore, requested that the amount of rent be paid to them regularly or alternate lands should be allotted to them.

[*Translation*]

(iv) Need to start welfare schemes for women in Karol Bagh area of Delhi

SHRIMATI SUNDERWATI NAWAL PRABHAKAR (Karol Bagh) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to raise in the House a very important issue under rule 377, relating to the cause of women. My Karol Bagh constituency is predominantly a Schedule Caste area and I want that the following programmes for women should immediately be started there :

1. Programmes for imparting education to girls, women and adults.
2. Establishment of Gymnasiums for girls.
3. Employment opportunities for women on part-time basis. Skilled women should be provided with spinning wheel, sewing machines and so on.
4. Establishment of a Health and maternity Centre for women.

I would request the Minister for Women Welfare to ensure that the said suggestions are implemented at the earliest.

[*English*]

(v) Need to direct the Registrar General of India to conduct a survey of different ethnic group in Ladakh for granting Scheduled Tribes States

SHRI P. NAMGYAL (Ladakh) : The Article 342 of the Constitution of India has been made applicable to the State of Jammu and Kashmir recently by a Notifica-

tion issued by the Government of India. Application of this Article of the Constitution will now meet the long standing demand of the Ladakhis for grant of Scheduled Tribe status to them. Towards this end, the Registrar General of India is required to conduct a survey of the different ethnic groups of the region which needs to be expedited.

I, therefore, urge upon the Government of India to issue early necessary instructions to the Registrar General of India to depute his team to Ladakh without any further delay.

[*Translation*]

(vi) Need to reconsider the decision regarding closure of sub-post offices in the rural areas of U.P.

SHRI JAGDISH AWASTHI (Bilhaur) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I want to raise the following matter under Rule 377. In some districts of Uttar Pradesh, particularly in the rural areas of Kanpur, sub post offices are being closed which will hamper mail distribution and the old employees of these post offices will face unemployment. It will spread discontent among the rural people.

Therefore, the communications Minister is requested to reconsider the case sympathetically and the post offices should not be closed so that the rural people could get their mail on time as has been the case in the past.

[*English*]

(vii) Need to abolish contract system in Chromite mines in Orissa

SHRI SARAT DEB (Kendrapara) : There are thousands of labourers working in the chromite mines in Orissa. They all belong to tribal population. They have been working on contract basis. The labour Ministry vide its notification issued in 1984 abolished the contract system in chromite mines. The said notification has not yet been implemented by the field officers of the Labour Ministry. These workers are being paid less than minimum wages. They are being exploited by the contractors. Old

contractors are still continuing their work under plea of stay order obtained from the Orissa High Court and the management of both private and Government owned mines are giving extension on expiry of their original contract with utter disregard to the provision of the Labour Ministry's notification. Besides, some mine-owners have been engaging fresh contractors. The Government have also not taken any steps to get the vacation order from the Orissa High Court for abolition of contract system.

I appeal to the Government and particularly the Minister to take immediate action to abolish the contract system in chromite mines in Orissa and give relief to thousands of tribal labour from exploitation by contractors.

(viii) Need to reopen Ashok Paper Mills,
Darbhanga, Bihar

DR. G. S. RAJHANS (Jhanjharpur) : There is no denying the fact that there is inordinate delay in the reopening of Ashok Paper Mills, Darbhanga (Bihar). This ambitious industrial project of Mithila, North Bihar, remained closed for the last several years as a result of which several thousand skilled and unskilled workers of this economically backward region are virtually starving. They cannot get any alternative employment either in North or South Bihar.

Sometime back by the end of 1985, Industrial Development Bank of India in collaboration with the Governments of Bihar and Assam, was devising ways and means to reopen this industrial unit. This had kindled a hope in the hearts of the people of Mithila region. But nothing more has been heard on this account lately.

I, therefore, request the Government of India to take urgent steps to reopen Ashok Paper Mills, Darbhanga.

12.24 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (GENERAL)
1986-87—Contd.

[English]

Ministry of Water Resources—Contd.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : We will go

to the next item, Item No. 9. Further Discussion and Voting on the Demand for Grant under the control of the Ministry of Water Resources. Shri Bhishma Deo Dube to continue. Please be brief.

SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY (Alipurduara) : Already, you say, 'be brief' !

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Already, he has taken six minutes. That is why I said, 'Please be brief'.

[Translation]

SHRI BHISHMA DEO DUBE (Banda) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Water Resources. Yesterday, I had expressed my opinion on the project set up by U.N.D.P. in our Bundelkhand area. In this connection, I would also like to mention that this project has been pending with the Union Government for sanction for a long time, *vide* letter No. 6.1/150/38-4-81 dated 1.12.1981 sent to the Centre. No attention is being paid to it. My request is that due attention should be paid to it so that the irrigation facilities may be made available there. Under this scheme, Foreign experts will conduct the survey and underground water will be tapped for irrigation purposes. My request is that attention should be paid to this area.

A project called Ken multipurpose project was submitted to the Water Commission in 1982. It is under dispute. It is still pending and no attention has been paid to it. My request is that the hon. Minister should look into this matter so that the dispute could be settled and adequate water and means of irrigation could be made available to the people.

Sir, I want to reiterate that my constituency. Banda is situated in the southern part of Uttar Pradesh, in fact, it can be said that it lies in between Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh, and all rivers except the Yamuna flow into this area from Madhya Pradesh, and the dams constructed over these rivers also lie in Madhya Pradesh. On account of the dispute, the situation is such that the Banda constituency is non receiving any supply of water. Several disputes of similar nature are

[Shri Bishma Deo Dube]

pending with the Central Government for clearance. My request is that these disputes should be settled without delay, so that those areas could get their due share of water.

Sir, after a review of this situation I would request that the entire Bundelkhand region comprising 5 districts of Uttar Pradesh and 14 districts of Madhya Pradesh may be treated as a unit, while framing the water policy. This area has a district geographical position and, therefore, it can be regarded as one unit. Thereby the water resources for the area and other facilities could be increased, which would lead to greater welfare of the region. Hence, I would request you to constitute a separate Commission to devise methods for increasing the water resources. Sir, the National Water Policy is being formulated and while it is under preparation, I would request you to consider my suggestion of treating Bundelkhand as a single unit before finalising the plan. Although the State is largely responsible for irrigation works yet the Department of Water Resources of the Central Government also has a role to play by way of guidance. Accordingly, I would like that the Central Government should guide the State Government and make it understand that out of the four rivers flowing through the Banda district, namely, Pasuni, Bage, Ken and Yamuna, dams should be constructed on Pasuni and Bage rivers and their canals could be utilized for irrigation so that the dry areas of Karvi and Naraini may get irrigated. The soil is very fertile in this region and if irrigation facilities are provided, the yield may be quite high. Again, Lift Irrigation Scheme should be adopted for Ken and Yamuna rivers. The State Government has made a rule that Lift Irrigation Projects would not be constructed over rivers with less than 25 cusecs of water. As there are ravines on either side of these rivers, no other irrigation method can be adopted there. Neither tubewells can be installed nor canals constructed for supplying water. Hence, Lift Irrigation Scheme should be adopted even if 5 to 15 cusecs of water is available and the land should be irrigated.

Similarly, the proposal to instal 150 tubewells in Banda district, which was sent for clearance to the Remote Section, should be implemented without delay. The work on the Rajghat Dam Project should be speeded up and rapid progress should be made in this matter. In the end, I shall speak about the drinking water crisis in my area. Our Government have resolved to make drinking water available in every village. A large part of my constituency is dry and no drinking water is available there. The Patha area is rocky and a wasteland. Neither tubewells can be installed nor wells can be dug there. The Government had drawn up Patha Drinking Water Scheme, Banda, on which about Rs. 3 crores had been spent. But the scheme has totally failed. It could not provide water to the people. At some places tanks have been constructed but they have not been connected with taps. Attention should be paid towards it. I shall conclude by raising one more point. The water scarcity there is so acute that a song has been composed on it in the villages. When the women go to fetch water, they sing that song. If you hear it you will understand how much difficulty they have to face in arranging water.

*Paise soop take gagari, aag lege skum
dadri*

Skum dadri is the name of a village there. They say that one has to pay one paise for a soopa and two paise for a gagari. What is the use of such a village. There is another song.

*Bhaura tera pani gazeb kar jaae, gagari
na photoe, Chahe khasam mar jaye,*

The womenfolk say that they can bear the loss of their husbands but not that of the water fetched by them. With these words, I convey my gratefulness to you for giving me an opportunity to speak.

12.32 hrs.

[SHRI SHARAD DIGHE *in the Chair*]

*SHRI B.N. REDDY (Mirjalguda) :
Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, water is one of the

*The Speech was originally delivered in Telugu.

most valuable resource among the natural resources. There will be no room for drought in any part of the country if our water resources are harnessed properly. We should keep this fact in mind. Harnessing of our water resources means getting rid of drought once and for all.

In "Towards a National Water Policy : Issues for consideration" it was stated that "the country with a geographical area of 329 m.ha. has a water potential of about 178 m.ha. m. from surface water and 42 m.ha.m. from ground water, but only about 50% of this can be put to beneficial use." It means that we can utilise only 50% of our water resources. We are not in a position to utilise fully even this 50% of water resources. We are utilising only 24% and even less than that today. So efforts should be made to utilise all the available water resources to the fullest extent possible. If it is done, we can have assured water supply for irrigation in the country. If these waters are tapped and diverted to the areas where there is no water, not only drought disappears from the land but also the entire country prospers. We have to keep certain priorities in mind. There are many areas in the country which are chronically drought prone. These areas must get top priority. Water should be supplied to these areas first. Another important point which we should bear in mind is give priority to agriculture. Providing drinking water is another important point which we should bear in mind while drafting our National water policy. There is a saying in Telugu. Provide water to the parching land and throat. But it is unfortunate that this Govt. has failed on both these fronts. Providing water for cultivation and drinking water to quench the thirst is most important. If the Govt. cannot provide water for the fields and drinking water to the people, the country is bound to reel under famine. The failure of the Government on these fronts shows clearly that there is no clear cut National water policy in our country. The hon. Minister's statement on our National Water Policy does not speak about providing water to drought prone areas. Also it is not clear about the policy to be adopted for providing water for agricultural lands. The Govt. must adopt a clear cut policy on these issues.

Sir, many parts of the country are reeling under unprecedented drought. Drought is acute in Gujarat. We have been hearing in the news for last 2 days that certain parts of Maharashtra are also suffering from drought. In West Bengal also there is drought. I need not mention Rajasthan, for, it is the worst drought affected area in the country today. Similarly in Andhra Pradesh also there is unprecedented drought. So it is clear that in many parts of the country there is a drought for the past several years. We are blessed with plenty of water resources, yet we are not in a position to control and prevent the recurring drought. It might be true that we are too small to prevent the fury of nature, yet we can do something in this regard through human effort. To tap the underground and surface waters is not beyond the ability of man. We can harness the surface and ground water. Had the Govt. tried to tap these resources, we could, we have prevented the recurring droughts. The country would have been spared of the famine. The failure of the Govt. in this regard is resulting in recurring droughts.

It is unfortunate that even after 40 years of our independence we could not do anything substantial in tapping our water resources. Had the Govt. made efforts to harness our water resources, we could have saved our country from droughts and famines, the drought will continue to occur in the country as long as the policy of the Government does not change. Sir, there are many projects which are under construction for the past several years. No effort has been made to complete them in time. If the projects are completed in time, we will be in a position to supply water for agriculture. The shortage of drinking water will also disappear. We could have prevented famine which is plaguing many parts of the country today. The elimination of poverty cannot take place until the present policy of the Govt. changes. Drought and poverty go hand in hand. So unless we complete our major projects which are now under construction, it is not possible either to control drought or eliminate poverty. Early completion of these projects will go a long way in eliminating the perennial problem of drought. The Govt. should keep this point in mind. Sir, I am sorry, I am forced to say repeatedly that many of the major projects which are taken up decades back are not

[Shri B.N. Reddy]

yet complete. The Government failed in implementing the assured water supply policy. The failure to provide assured water supply is only due to the delay in completion of our major projects. I want to cite couple of examples, if we need any, in this regard. Projects in West Bengal and Andhra Pradesh are the best example. Before I deal with the position in A.P. first I want to bring to the notice of the August House the plight of W. Bengal in regard to various projects there. There are many irrigation projects which are pending before the Central Govt. Some of them are Upper Kangsabati, Ajoy Reservoir, Suvarnarekha Barrage, Modernisation of Kangsabati, Baman gola Irrigation schemes and Kangsabati Reservoir. I prefer to quote what Shri Joyoti Basu, the West Bengal Chief Minister said in his budget speech of 1986-87. "The Teesta project is one of the most important projects of the State currently under execution. I would like to take hon. Members into confidence about the difficulties we have been facing in our efforts at early completion of the project. Upto the end of 1984-85, a total sum of Rs. 160 crores has been spent on the project, out of which only a sum of Rs. 5 crores has come from the Govt. of India as special assistance. We have been pleading with the Govt. of India for increasing the special assistance to at least Rs. 20 crores in one year over the 7th Plan period, particularly because of the national importance of the projects. There has not yet been any response from the Govt. of India. The State Govt. has been spending 60% to 70% of its total plan allocation for medium and major irrigation of this project. There is hardly anything more that we can do. Nevertheless, in order to ensure that the benefit of irrigation from the project begins to reach farmers during the year 1986-87, we have stepped up the allocation for the Teesta Project from Rs. 21 crores to Rs. 28 crores during the current year." The reason why I am quoting Shri Jyoti Basu, is to say that the State Governments can not execute major projects on their own. It is beyond their capability. More than 60 to 70% of their plan money is being spent on the major project. Yet, in spite of this huge investment they are not in a position to complete the major projects. It is the responsibility of the Central Government to share the burden of completing major

projects. Without substantial Central assistance the State Governments cannot complete the major projects. The Centre should step in and share the burden of States.

Now, turning to the position of Andhra Pradesh, I must say that AP also being neglected by the Centre. Very recently our Chief Minister, Shri N.T. Rama Rao has stated that the Centre has not been cooperating with the State and not helping it any way. What is more the Central Government is creating hurdles in finding solutions to some of the disputes which are confronting the State. About 25 irrigation projects in Andhra Pradesh are pending before the Central Government for the past 25 years. They have not been cleared so far. I want to mention few of them. Nagarjunsagar has been under construction for the past 20 years and it is yet to be completed. Sri Ram Sagar Stage II has also not been completed so far though it was taken up 25 years ago. Vamsadahara Project Stage II has not yet been cleared by the Centre. The Central Govt. has done nothing to see that this project is completed early. Similarly, the Central Govt. has not yet cleared the Stage II of Somashila project. Sir, Hyderabad city is facing acute shortage of drinking water. By taking up Singur Project, the drinking water problem of the twin cities can be solved. Hyderabad is the capital city of Andhra Pradesh. These people are suffering due to the scarcity of drinking water. Singur project can provide water to the parched throats of Hyderabad citizen. The situation is grave. But it is a pity that the Central Government has not cleared Singur project so far. In fact, the Central Govt. should take up the responsibility of completing the project on its own. Similar is the fate of Tungabhadra project. Telugu Ganga project is the project which can benefit Andhra Pradesh and Tamilnadu. It will supply water to the chronical drought prone areas of Rayalseema which is fast turning out to be a desert. Lakhs of acres of land in the area can be brought under irrigation if Telugu Ganga project is completed. It will also provide drinking wear to the people in Madras. Such is the importance of Telugu Ganga. Our former Prime Minister, inaugurated this project and the State Govt. has already spent Rs. 100 crores on this project. But it is strange that the Central Government is dilly-dallying the clearance of this project. New issues are being raked

up to delay the clearance. Lot of dust is deliberately being kicked up. Instead of helping the State Govt. in speedy completion of Telugu Ganga hurdless are being created. It is made out to be an inter-State dispute. Now a new dimension is being added to it. The Centre State relationship factor is being now added to it. The Central Govt. and AP State Govt. are concerned with this project. It is not good to bring other States into the picture. Bring in other States into the picture by Central Govt. is not justified. I take this opportunity to request the Govt. to clear this project early and also help the State Govt. in early completion of various other projects. Tungabhadra high level canal will help in saving Rayalseema from drought. Our leader late Comrade Sundarayya enunciated our policy regarding water utilisation. According him, top priority should be accorded to supplying water to drought prone areas. If need be, the supply of irrigation water should be restricted to one crop in other areas. Then it will be possible to provide water to all the drought prone areas.

Andhra Pradesh is now reeling under unprecedented drought. Keeping this in view the Central Govt. should clear various important projects like Pocham padu Stage II, Tunga bhadra, Telugu Ganga and other important projects. The Central Government should also extend substantial financial assistance for early completion of all these projects.

Sir, to save the country from drought is the responsibility of the Central Government. The Central Government should realise its responsibility. Many projects which are under construction for decades should be completed early. This is the best way to face the challenge of drought. The water resources policy adopted in the past has been a failure. Non-completion of various projects in the country reflects the failure of the policy of the Govt. At least now, the Central Government should wake up and take up the Construction and speedy completion of the important projects and save the country from drought once and for all. Sir, thank you very much for giving me the opportunity to speak.

SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS (Jaipur) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, while supporting the demands for Grants of the Department of Water, I would like to put forth certain points before you.

Ours is a vast country with large population. We have to face certain problems concerning water. Our Government have solved these problems to some extent during the last few years. We spent nearly Rs. 16047 crores during 1951 to 1982 on major, medium and minor irrigation schemes. At least 22.67 million hectares of land was brought under irrigation. This is not a mean achievement. The expenditure on the major, medium and minor irrigation schemes was Rs. 10,096 crores, Rs. 5,951 crores and Rs. 2840 crores respectively. As a result of this expenditure, about 59.7 million hectares of land was brought under irrigation. This is a significant achievement but still there are some shortcomings in this field.

With the increase in population, our problems are also increasing. It is the responsibility of our party to deal with such problems. It has drawn up certain programmes to harness the waters of our rivers and other water resources. The National Water Development Agency is seized of the issue of optimum utilization of the waters of major and minor rivers. It is planned to divert surplus water to the deficit areas. In the coming years, the people will be benefited from it. In this way, we shall make optimum use of the waters of the country. We support all these measures vigorously.

In this connection I have some suggestions to make. The Government say that irrigation is a State subject. But you should not take shelter from it any longer. In case some State do not utilize the amount drawn from the Centre, it results in escalation of cost of the project. If the Centre remain silent; the cost of the project will go on increasing and the work cannot be executed. There are a number of projects in our State whose cost has increased manifold. Your argument is that the Centre has no hand in it. But at least there should be a monitoring cell at the Centre to oversee the works being executed by the States. If it is found that some State is not carrying out the works properly, the Centre should take over that project and execute that it speedily.

There are a number of major public undertakings in the country which undertake projects in other countries but cannot execute them here in time. The Government should think over it. If our Government

[Shri Anadi Charan Das]

do not take steps in this direction; then no other Government can say that it can execute the work in time.

In this connection I would like to suggest that if the local contractor or some State Government fail to execute the work, the Centre should take over the work and execute it as a time bound programme. If the work is not completed in time, it entails a great loss. This enhances the cost of the project and ultimately the people have to suffer for that.

Regarding flood control, I would like to say something about Orissa. A small part of our area is hilly which is affected not by floods but by drought. But in the coastal area, floods occur at least once in two years. They cause great loss to life and property, crops and livestock. The Government have to compensate for the loss later on. So, this should be looked into properly.

Bhimkund Project was formulated for our area. But it was not approved for one reason or another. Now a plea is being given that it will entail heavy expenditure. But if you think seriously, you would find that the assistance given to the people by way of compensation on account of the loss suffered due to natural calamities comes to more than the expenditure on the project. So, the hon. Minister should take up the execution of Bhimkund Project speedily.

We find that the problem of siltation is increasing in the rivers. The Government have not formulated any problem to combat this menace. A programme on the lines of National Water Development Agency should be drawn up to contain the siltation of the rivers. Siltation is also one of the causes of floods which cause considerable damage. The Government must draw up a national policy for desiltation of the rivers. When I visited China, I saw that sand was being removed from the beds of the rivers. By drawing up a policy in this respect, water will be utilized properly, more irrigation will take place and we shall be able to raise good crops. If the rivers are desilted, floods will not recur because water will not overflow the banks of the rivers.

The late Prime Minister Shrimati Indira Gandhi had emphasised the need of special Component Plan in every tribal area. For this, every State should conduct quantification of its need. But what we see is that some States do quantification of its need and some do not. Those which do so, show exaggerated figures. There should be a cell in your Ministry to see how much amount has been earmarked for it and what quantification has taken place for the tribal areas. What we have seen is that assistance is provided to individual schemes like minor irrigation and lift irrigation schemes but it is not provided to everyone. For this reason also there is need to create this cell.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I wanted to cover some more points but you have not allotted me enough time. I convey my thanks to you for the time given to me.

SHRI KEYUR BHUSHAN (Raipur) :
Mr. Chairman, Sir, while supporting the Water Resources Bill, I would like to say that four major rivers namely Mahanadi, Narmada, Sone and Indravati emanate in Madhya Pradesh. Since it is located at a high attitude and is hilly area, it serves as an ideal and natural catchment area. But the benefit of these rivers is derived by the states situated downstream. In this situation attention should be paid to those areas specifically. The origin of Narmada river lies in the catchment area. All that water would benefit Gujarat. We do not want what Gujarat should not be benefited. Similar is the case with Mahanadi which has its origin in District Raipur and eastern region of Madhya Pradesh, but its water is providing benefit to Orissa through Hirakud dam and it should of course provide benefit to Orissa. Similar is the case with Sone river which is providing benefit to Uttar Pradesh and Bihar. The water of river Indravati is also being used by southern states like Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu. This is but natural. In such circumstances Madhya Pradesh has to face great difficulty for irrigation purposes.

Some projects like Mahanadi Project are being implemented with the help of World Bank and it is bound to be delayed. But we would like to request you that it should be expedited and it should be executed at the earliest. But it is very difficult

to irrigate the entire area even after successful execution of the project. These major dams are dependent on rain water. If there are scanty rains, then the fate of this dam would be same as that of the small ponds and minor dams. In such a situation, the seven districts of Raipur, Bilaspur, Durg, Sarguja, Bastar, Rajuandgaon and adjoining districts of Sidhi and Shahdol are not getting the full benefits from the rivers emanating from that area. I would like to request the hon. Minister to pay his attention to this aspect. You should provide special help to the Government of M. P. for the execution of small and minor projects and should issue directions to them in this regard. You should suggest them to convert small schemes and lift irrigation projects into major projects and with the help of all these projects, efforts should be made to irrigate the entire area. In the absence of these projects, the present famine-like situation is likely to continue despite approval and execution of some major projects. I believe that you would make special efforts to execute those small projects and in your reply you should announce some special schemes for these famine stricken areas. We would be very much satisfied if you reply in this connection.

Similarly, the people in hill areas are facing great difficulties in getting the supply of drinking water and it would not be wrong to say that they have been pining for drinking water for many years. In Bastar and other areas, though there are abundant rains, yet people have to face great difficulty in getting the supply of drinking water and they have to cover long distances to fetch drinking water. Rigs should be used there to supply drinking water to the villages. Only then the people of this area will have a sign of relief.

Alongwith these measures, minor irrigation projects can be taken up there. The rivers in that area are perennial rivers. Through Lift Irrigation Schemes water from the rivers Sheonath, Mahanadi and Indravati can be supplied to the area and the area can be saved from the famine. You make an assessment of the condition of that area and of the farmers. If irrigation facilities are ensured in that area, there could be maximum production of sugar cane in that area. The climate of

13.00 hrs.

that area is most suitable for the cultivation of oil-seeds. But in the absence of irrigation facilities, the famine stricken people of that area work as labourers on the roads or other places throughout the country. On making an enquiry, you would find that they are the hungry labourers from Chhatisgarh area. They do not get even sufficient wages in that area. Therefore, there is need to pay attention towards these people.

In the end, I would like to submit to you that your name reminds us of the legendary name of Lord Shanker who had supplied us the water of Ganga. Today also we are requesting you in the same manner to supply water to this area.

With these words, I support the demands for grants of the Department of Water Resources.

[English]

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU (Gobichettipalayam) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am thankful to you for giving me this opportunity to take part in the debate on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Water Resources.

First of all I have to congratulate the hon. Prime Minister for having reorganized this Ministry. It was originally Ministry of Irrigation and Power and it has now been reorganized and renamed as the Ministry of Water Resources. I am also happy that hon. Minister Shri Shankaranand, who is a dynamic person just like our Prime Minister and also Shri P. Chidambaram, is in charge of this Ministry.

A very important point with regard to water resources is this. Every day we see so many controversies arising between States with regard to water. Irrigation being the first point of the 20-point Programme of our late Prime Minister Shrimati Indira Gandhi, even in the Plan sector it must be given the first priority and a lot of funds have to be allocated for doing some of the dams and irrigation projects in so many States. The Centre should not shift its responsibility by saying that is a State subject and that the Centre cannot interfere,

[Shri P. Kolandaivelu]

I would request the hon Minister to nationalise all the rivers in this country. We have to form a National Water Grid in order to solve the problems. So many problems are arising between the States and we all know that. Yesterday there was a T.V. programme with Mr. Chitlae, Chairman of the Central Water Commission. He was saying that 'water is a precious resource'. I do agree, but at the same time I want to know what actually the Central Water Commission, which was formed in 1945, has done in the last 40 years. That is the question I want to put here. In the last 40 years what is the development that they have done with regard to irrigation in the country. In 1950-51 the total irrigated area was 22.6 million hectares. In 1979-80 it was 56.6 million hectares. By the end of 1985 it was 68 million hectares. I want to know whether the statistics given in the Annual Report for 1985-86 are correct. Creation of irrigation potential must be of the order of 2.5 million hectares per year. I want to know whether we have reached that goal. It has been stated in the Annual Report that it is the biggest programme in irrigation development in the world. I do agree. But my question is whether you have achieved the goal.

Even with regard to the flood prone areas, out of 40 million hectares you are able to achieve only 12.44 million hectares. This has been given as an approximate figure. It has also been stated that it is a reasonable degree of protection. That is all. You are able to give protection to only 12.44 million hectares. A reasonable degree of protection is being given with regard to flood control.

I request the Hon. Minister to say with regard to disputes which are pending for so many years. I can even cite an example with regard to the Cauveri dispute. About the Cauveri dispute our Hon. Minister knows fully well 100% of it. The basin States like Karnataka, Tamilnadu and Kerala and the Union Territory of Pondicherry are involved in it. Actually it ought to have been settled by 1974 and even before that. But unfortunately Tamilnadu was having the Chief Minister Mr. Karunanidhi. He ought to have settled the issue because upto

1976 he was the Chief Minister in Tamilnadu. He ought to have settled or he ought to have brought it to the notice of the Central Government and it ought to have been settled by the end of 1974.

There was an agreement between Karnataka and Tamilnadu for sharing the Cauveri waters. There was an agreement in 1924 for a period of 50 years; that does not mean that after 50 years the agreement comes to a halt. Never. Actually it is a perennial agreement. It is a perennial agreement which says that the water is to be given from Karnataka to Tamilnadu for so many years. That is all and that does not mean that after 1974 the Tamilnadu is not having any right over it. We are having every right just like Karnataka over the Cauvery water.

Even the Central Water Commission is unable to settle this issue. With regard to Cauveri water dispute it has been stated that the waters of the Cauveri river system are almost fully utilised by the basin states like Kerala, Tamilnadu and Karnataka and the Union Territory of Pondicherry. There was a meeting with regard to Cauveri dispute in November 1985. It was suggested that pending the overall settlement on the sharing of the waters, the states might adopt a limited approach of clearing certain irrigation and hydel projects involving nominal consumption of water. That was the suggestion made by the Secretary and by the Minister in November 1985. I would like to know whether this has been put into effect. What are the hydel projects which have been cleared so far by this Ministry? So, you have not cleared the Hogenakal Hydel Project and other projects which are also involved in the Cauveri dispute.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please conclude.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : I am the only Member speaking from my Party sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The whole time given to your party is also over.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : I will finish it Sir.

With regard to Cauveri dispute it has to be taken into account by the Hon. Minister

and also by the Hon. Prime Minister of India. That has to be settled soon, because otherwise the Tamilnadu has to go to a Court of Law and get a remedy for it.

There is a tribunal, but what is the use of having tribunals? Supposing if an award is passed by the tribunal, how are you going to implement or execute it? Where is the executive authority and where is the implementing authority to implement the award passed by the tribunal?

I can cite an example with regard to the Bachawat Award in the case of Krishna waters. Now are you going to implement the Bachawat award then? Now the Tamilnadu Government and the Karnataka Government are disputing over the Krishna waters.

Even with regard to Telugu Ganga project, we want only 15 TMC for Madras city for drinking purposes. That has to be cleared soon. I request the Hon. Minister to solve all these problems as immediately as possible. I again request the Hon. Minister that unless the river waters are nationalised we cannot solve the problem.

[Translation]

SHRI BIRBAL (Ganganagar) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, today the House is discussing the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Water Resources. I rise to support these demands.

There is one great burning problem about Indira Canal area in my constituency. I would like to tell you about that problem and other matters. With regard to distributaries in Indira Canal area, I would like to submit that the Irrigation Department of the Government had constructed Pucca distributaries in the Indira Canal area. Many complaints have been received from the farmers about the level and the sub-standard material used in their construction. The officers working in this area are adopting corrupt practices and they have prepared inflated estimates for their personal benefits. These estimates have no relation with the reality. The details of the charges to be realized from the farmers for the already constructed distributaries in Indira Canal area are as follows :—

1. Rs. 354.00 per hectare would be realized from the farmers for earth work irrespective of the total amount for the entire farm and irrespective of the quantum of earth work.
2. Rs. 842.00 per hectare would be realised from the farmers for the construction of distributary and for bricks and cement, which is excessive.
3. For 'Naka' and culvert, an amount of Rs. 250 has to be realised from the farmers, whereas only one 'Naka' as well as only one 'culvert' has to be constructed for each land-holding. Hence it is on the high side.
4. An amount of Rs. 29 per hectare is realized from the farmers for maintenance, whereas the construction work of distributaries is not completed even upto six years.
5. A sum of Rs. 29 per hectare is realized for tools and plants. Spade and other tools are not worn out during the work done in one hectare. These tools can be used in construction work for two years. A very huge amount has been misappropriated under this head.
6. A sum of Rs. 68 per hectare is charged for construction of buildings. A very huge amount has been spent on the construction of buildings. The life of buildings is upto 100 years. These buildings would be utilized by other officers of the Government. The Government would receive rent for these buildings. The why should the cost of construction of buildings be realized from the farmers. It is highly unjustified.

A sum of Rs. 217 per hectare is charged from the farmers for engineering and administrative expenditure. The Government officials receive allowances and expenses of conveyance from the State Government, but it is realized from the farmers. The staff engaged in this work is Government staff.

[Shri Birbal]

When these employees are working under the State Government, then why are the farmers asked to pay for them? Similarly a sum of Rs. 145 per hectare is charged from the farmers for physical contingency, iron sheets and tarpaulin etc., which is totally unjustified, because all the items belong to the State Government and are provided by the Government. All these things are used by the State Government and it would be proper if the Government bears the expenditure of their wear and tear. A sum of Rs. 56 per hectare is charged from the farmers for survey and planning, which is unjustified, because the entire machinery is under the State Government, then why should the farmers be asked to pay for survey and planning. The tiles used in the construction of distributaries are unbaked yellow, without any shape and not of the same size. In the construction of a distributary not even half of the required quantity of cement has been utilized. A very negligible quantity of rubble has been used in the construction of distributaries. In some cases, no rubble has been used at all, whereas an expenditure of lakhs of rupees has been shown in the records. The construction of distributaries is very sub-standard which is apparent from the very sight. No distributary has been constructed according to the correct level. Extreme carelessness has been shown in the construction of distributaries. For constructing the distributaries, the labourers worked as masons, that is why the distributaries have not been constructed properly. In the construction of the distributaries no curing has been done at all. After the construction of a distributary, field testing staff do not test the distributary on the spot and only formalities are completed.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, there are many problems in my area about Ganga Canal, Bhakra Canal and Indira Canal, but I want to draw the attention of the hon. Minister towards only one problem. Mr. Chairman, Sir, for the construction of distributaries, land has been acquired from the farmers and after the construction of pucca distributaries the acreage of irrigated land as also the revenue of the Government has increased. When Government is earning more revenue, why is the farmer being

asked to pay. It is not justified. The entire expenditure should be borne by the Government. The Government should pay attention towards this matter. It is a very important matter. Decree orders are being served on the farmers by the banks and they are facing a great problem. This problem should, therefore, be resolved immediately. In my area, new canals are to be constructed from Sidhemukh and Nohar canal and I have been raising this matter and drawing the attention of the Government for the last 6 years. The papers regarding both these canals are pending in the office of the Central Water Commission. You should pay your attention to it so that these canals are constructed and the farmers are saved from starvation and the national production is increased. With these words, I would like to express my thanks to you for giving me an opportunity to express my views.

[English]

DR. PHULRENU GUHA (Contai) :
Mr. Chairman, Sir, I stand to support the Demands of the Ministry of Water Resources.

Water is one of the sources of life for all living beings but unfortunately, the country do not have a basic water policy. In our country, we have a number of policies such as Industrial Policy, Health Policy etc. but we do not yet have any policy regarding water. I request the Government that a suitable water policy resolution should be adopted in this session of Parliament or at least in the next session of Parliament.

In many places irrigation projects are necessary, but they do not sanctioned. Apart from them, a lot of existing irrigation projects need modernisation. There is a lot of wastage of water in many irrigation projects.

We have so far achieved far less as compared to the land that can be irrigated safely with the water that we have. The reasons for delay in the execution of the irrigation schemes have to be taken seriously.

In our predominantly agricultural country, the role of irrigation is very vital. The work of irrigation sector is far from satisfactory.

Effective flood control and drought control have not been done so far. Effective drought and flood control should be ensured. There are some, but these are not enough. As far back as 1962, the Irrigation Commission had suggested that there should be an overall plan for the development of water resources.

I feel that there is lack of integrated approach. The irrigation potential has to be integrated in the crop pattern and land development on the one hand and the credit that is needed by the farmers on the other hand. Unless we have an integrated approach and prepare our plan accordingly, we will not be able to make full use of the water. But the Plan, should contain not only the big irrigation canals, the underground water level, small and big rivers should be made use of.

At the moment, so far as West Bengal is concerned, I can say that DVC supplies irrigation water mainly to the districts of Burdwan and Hoogly. The supply is, however, erratic. No programme is declared in advance for the Bora crop. The villagers spend money but they often find that no water comes to their fields. There should be small channels which will carry the water from the big irrigation channels to each field. Integrated Plan should also contain the plan where deep tubewell, shallow tubewell and river lift irrigation can also be done for which a survey of whole of India is urgently needed.

Unless we have an integrated approach and prepare a plan, we will not be able to make full use of the water. The plan should contain not only the big irrigation channels, but distribution system also. Only then the people would get water without causing harm to others. I do not have the time, otherwise I would have explained. I have the experience that one district gets water at the expense of another district.

The tendency to undertake projects without being able to complete them on time should be discouraged. The detailed project report should be prepared and all the inputs should be collected before starting projects. Then only, we can economic the cost.

Delay in supply of equipments by various suppliers, shortage of key materials,

inadequate provision of fund and delay in the release of funds in time make the situation very painful. For well water irrigation, people have to depend on power supply. Though the number of pumpsets used in our country has increased, supply of power to these sets is very restricted.

The rural electrification programme should be given more importance. Irrigation is also very much dependent on electricity. Under the Ministry of Irrigation, there was a department called the Department of Underground Water Exploration. But now, when Irrigation comes under the Ministry of Water Resources, I do not know whether this Department is still under the Ministry of Water Resources. I hope the Minister will give me a reply on this point as to whether this Department is still under Water Resources. This Department should take the responsibility for exploration of water for chronically drought affected areas.

The Centre should not shift the responsibility saying that irrigation is a State subject. The Government, whether it be of State or Central, should provide irrigation facilities, wherever the soil can produce two or three crops. There is a vast potentiality for irrigation through lift irrigation also.

Use of solar energy need be given priority for irrigation through tubewells, because solar energy is being increasingly used in our country day by day.

There is soil erosion in certain areas of West Bengal and because of that we are losing the paddy land. Arrangements should be made to construct projects to stop this erosion. A portion of Midnapore has a very fertile soil. If irrigation facilities are provided there, that district will give sufficient paddy for the State and also for the country as a whole.

I should request the Government that Government should formulate and work out the irrigation policy in such a way that it would ensure all round development of the country.

So far as improving the living conditions in drought areas is concerned, since water resources are limited, we have to make a judicious choice while deciding on the area

[Dr. Phulrenu Guha]

to which irrigation benefit is to be extended. Before I conclude I must emphasise that there are a large number of villages where no drinking water facilities exist or even when the facilities exist, they are not at all enough. Apart from that, many tubewells are out of action and there is no arrangement to repair them. In summer, there is no water in the ponds. Animals and human beings straggle to use the water from the ponds. This is a very common problem in many places, particularly in the villages and it is a very pathetic scene. People suffer for want of drinking water and for want of other daily needs of personal use.

So far as rural West Bengal is concerned, I can say that most of the people suffer from stomach troubles due to bad quality of the water that they have to drink. Eighty per cent of the patients in the rural health centres suffer from complaints of stomach diseases. Arrangements should be made to supply piped drinking water to save the lives of these human beings. With these few suggestions, I support the demands.

SHRI ASUTOSH LAW (Dum Dum) :
Sir, it is well-known that since time immemorial, agriculture continues to be the predominant factor of the Indian economy, and water is a vital input for realising the full potential of the same sector.

The Ministry of Water Resources is responsible for laying down the national water policy. I am making a few suggestions for improving or for optimal utilization of water resources in the country. Although water is a State subject, in fact, the State is really responsible for taking care of the full utilization of the water resources. But then the Ministry of the Central Government has got a very big role to play, particularly the Ministry is to coordinate and prepare a country-wide irrigation plan so that the full utilization of the water resources in the country can be in a balanced way. We are told and we know that the government is now preparing a national water policy. My suggestion is this : that such a national water policy should be on the basis of national outlook not only on the basis of regional policy. The Report has not yet come up. So, I request the Minister

concerned to take care of this policy so that in future we may not be faced with further inter-State disputes regarding water, so that the national water policy can be formulated on the national basis.

Water should be treated most precious and scarce national resources and the government should take care of it and as such there should be a national policy for optimal use of other water resources. In India, particularly when our economy is totally dependent on water, that is agriculture is very much correlated with water resources, then, keeping in mind the future of the country, from right now, we should take care that the utilization of the water should be very careful and the distribution of water throughout the country should be in a balanced way so that in future our country can be developed on the basis of national resources which we have, that is water.

I find from the statement made previously in the Lok Sabha that the cost of 181 major irrigation projects has gone up from the estimated cost of Rs. 3480 crores to Rs. 16,372 crores in India. So, I am making a suggestion why and under what circumstances the cost has gone to such a steep rise from Rs. 3481 crores to Rs. 16,372 crores; this has to be probed. If it is due to inadequate fund, if it is due to delay in acquisition of land for implementing projects or if it is due to shortage of construction of materials, then the government should take proper care in future so that those projects which are yet to be completed, the cost of those projects may not be shot up in this fashion.

These three things which are very important—acquisition of land, procurement of raw materials or construction of projects and inadequate funds have to be looked into. They may be taken care of.

Sir, in order to make full utilisation of the water resources we should involve the farmers. I am making a suggestion that the farmers may be involved in the planning and management of the irrigation system, so that the peasants who are getting direct benefit of the water resources in the country may also take part and they may also take some care regarding the management of this irrigation system.

In the State of West Bengal development of irrigation system and the full utilisation of the water resources is totally erratic. I request the Minister concerned to look into the matter.

Sir, it is known to everyone that the future of Calcutta Port, is very much dependant on the implementation of the Farakka Barrage. The speedy implementation and also coordination with Bangla Desh may help us to save the Calcutta Port and to save that future of Calcutta city itself which is again dependant on the future of the Calcutta Port.

Three districts in West Bengal have been suffering due to scarcity of water and sometimes drought and insufficient rainfall. These are Bankura, Purulia and North Bengal and the Khemawati Project is also causing a great havoc in the district of Bankura in West Bengal. The State Government, I believe, is not looking into this matter. If the State Government is not interested in looking after these neglected districts of Bankura and the other districts of Purulia, wherein scarcity is there—where this Khemawati Project is to be implemented—the Central Government may take notice of this particular thing.

The Tista Project which is also a very important project, has been delayed. I request the hon. Minister concerned to look into the matter so that in future this project may not be delayed too long.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The hon. Member's time is up.

SHRI ASUTOSH LAW : Please give me some time more. One minute. It appears that—it is estimated—that 113 million acres of land can be brought under irrigation and out of this 58 million hectares can be used through major irrigation and 55 million hectares through minor irrigation projects. Thus, 113 million hectares can be brought under irrigation.

I may request, and I am making a suggestion that after the total integrated water policy has been formulated it may be examined whether the remaining area can be brought under irrigation because this is the figure I got about three years ago.

Efforts should be made to see that this area can be improved, by adopting and integrated water policy throughout the country.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The hon. Member's time is up.

SHRI ASUTOSH LAW : One more minute. The Command Area Development authorities have been executing various projects in different States to improve irrigation. But it is reported, that their impact is limited for want of proper training. Those engineers who are authorised to look after the projects in the command development area are not given proper training. Therefore, I am making this suggestion that there should be a mandatory provision of training to those engineers who are looking after the projects in the command development area.

With these words, I support the Demands of the Ministry.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH (Jahanabad) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to speak on the Demands for Grants of the Department of Water Resources. Earlier this Department was called Irrigation Department but now its name has been changed to Department of Water Resources. It is exactly what they call 'Old wine in new bottle'.

So far you have not been able to finalise a National Water Policy. Our country is an agricultural country and water resources are connected with agriculture. If we cannot provide water for agriculture then we cannot make progress in the field of agriculture. At present 69 per cent people are dependent on agriculture and they have no other opportunities of employment. Out of these 69 per cent, 43 per cent farmers comprise medium, poor and marginal farmers and the remaining 26 per cent are agricultural labourers. Our present Government professes a lot of interest in the agriculture but in spite of this we are lagging far behind in agriculture as compared to the other countries of the world.

It is said that we are self-reliant in the matter of foodgrains. Now we need not

[Shri Ramashray Prasad Singh]

import them from abroad. We remain contented by saying so. Our land is quite fertile. Had we been able to make available water to agriculture, we could have fed the entire world.

The irrigation schemes formulated by the Government are never completed within the stipulated time. Why? With the non-completion of schemes within the stipulated time, cost on the projects increases four-fold and the schemes too remain incomplete for years together. Had we made advancement in agriculture we could have coped with the problem of unemployment also and at the same time we could have put a check on the crimes which are committed due to unemployment.

China became free in 1949 *i.e.* two years after us. Before that it was far backward in the field of agriculture. The population there was so large that people were dying due to starvation. They neglected agriculture and you must bear in mind the fate of Chiang Kai Shaik due to agitation by the workers and the farmers. It was a farmers' agitation and they dumped him on a ship and sent him to Formosa. This should be remembered by you. Presently under what phase the farmer is passing through? The Britishers had constructed a project on our area. In 1884 a dam was constructed on Sone river which provided water to many blocks and irrigation was guaranteed. With that facility certain parts of Aurangabad, Patna, Gaya and Bhojpur used to be irrigated but this Government could not maintain even that which had been constructed by the Britishers; it cannot even repair it with the result that two reservoirs Kochahassa Reservoir and Mali Reservoir. Under the Sone Irrigation Scheme, which used to meet the entire requirement of water, is now providing 30 per cent less and the command area has also been reduced by 30 per cent. When we visit that area, the farmers tell us that they were far better during the British regime because then they used to get full water. Why is it so? It is so because it has not been repaired. I know it is the job of the State Government but I would say to the hon. Minister that it is his duty to oversee the function of the State

Government. When situation in any State deteriorates you check it immediately. Therefore, I would say that you should not absolve yourself of this responsibility by stating that the matter relates to the State Government. You should write a specific letter to the State Government that it should get Kochahassa and Mali Reservoir desilted immediately so that their command areas get full water.

Secondly, two schemes were prepared for South Bihar. One scheme was Muhane Dam Scheme which was sent to you in 1975 and the second scheme was Punpun-Darbha Scheme which was sent to you in 1980. Both these schemes are pending with Central Water Development Commission for clearance. These are still being screened and have not been cleared. I have been repeatedly requesting you and the Department to clear them at the earliest so that the people of South Bihar, who are facing poverty and near starvation, are able to get rid of these once for all. I am, therefore, requesting you to clear these schemes at the earliest.

Also, Bihar Government has financial constraints. It does not have funds and these two schemes have not been included in the Seventh Five Year Plan. You can very well imagine that if these are sanctioned after five years what will be the position? What would be the consequences? The condition of that area will further deteriorate. You must be reading daily in the newspaper that daily ten to twelve murders are being committed there. The reason for this is that people are without work, agriculture has not made advancement, people are unemployed and the farmers' children have nothing to do. Therefore, they get misled and take to wrong path. Therefore, it is very necessary that these should be taken up in the Seventh Five Year Plan and the Bihar Government should be allocated special grants for these two schemes.

Thirdly, Water Development Commission was set up in our State during the tenure of Dr. Jagannath Mishra. That was later dissolved and in its place Water Corporation was constituted. It has become a den of corruption. The result is that the employees have not got their salaries for one year. People resorted to agitation and thousands of

them went to jails. From April 1 the Corporation has been converted into a Department. There were 4 to 5 Blocks namely, Kako, Maqdoompur, Jahanabad, Karmi and Bela which had tubewells. The number of tubewells in each Block varied—*i.e.* somewhere it was 20, somewhere 15 and somewhere 24 but there is none at present.

Their equipments have been pilfered. From this you can guess the attitude of the Government towards agriculture. This shows whether the Government is anti-agriculturist or pro-agriculturist? Crores of rupees, were invested on these tubewells and all the investment has gone waste. Whatever the source of investment but it was hard earned money. Now crores of rupees more will be required for repairing those tubewells. I would, therefore, request that this should also be investigated as to why such a situation has arisen?

In 1975 boring was done for three tubewells in Ghosi Block but no further progress has been made on these projects. These have been left incomplete. This is the attitude of the Government towards agriculture. I would like to remind the Government that if agriculture in the country does not progress, the integrity of the country would be in jeopardy. I conclude with these words.

[English]

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI (Bhubaneswar) : Sir, I am grateful to you that I could get this opportunity to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister certain specific problems of my constituency, I shall be grateful to the Minister of my constituency which is a chronically drought-affected area gets at least a glass of water for irrigation in the coming year!

In my constituency, beginning from Jatni to Daspalla, which covers about 19 Panchayat Samitis of blocks, there are chronically drought-affected areas. To overcome this problem, the Government of Orissa submitted an irrigation project, named Manibadhra project, which will provide irrigation to more than 3 lakh acres in same parts of my constituency. But, as this project will cost about Rs. 1,000 crores and no spade work has started yet, I think that it may not come up in the Seventh Plan,

I feel that it is better if it comes up in the Seventh Plan. But as things stand, it appears that it may not come up in the Seventh Plan. So, there is another project which is a medium irrigation project called Brutang project, which can be taken up. A separate division was created. In one of his replies to me, the Central Minister has stated that this Project is being included as an integrated irrigation project linked up with other irrigation projects. There will be 3 or 4 projects together. But it will take time. So, I feel that Brutang irrigation project should be taken up separately in the Seventh Plan, so that, in my area, at least 50 to 60 thousand acres can get permanent irrigation facilities in the 7th Plan itself. I hope that the Minister will give some special attention to this Brutang Irrigation Project. The annual rainfall in this area was 56 inches during the last decade. But today it has gone down to 48 inches. There are many rivers which are flowing in this area which cause havoc during the rains. If we could preserve these rain waters, then 50 per cent of the problem of drought would be solved.

Sir, I have read in some newspaper reports that the Central Government is proposing to assist directly minor irrigation projects in various States. In my area, at least if we get this assistance, then, with the help of voluntary agencies, we can put up bunds over the streams of these rivers. This will help in solving the problem of these drought-affected areas.

Sir, I wish to make another suggestion in this connection. Let there be a re-survey of the entire ayacut area covered under minor irrigation schemes in Orissa. State Governments have given reports of areas covered by minor irrigation, but, actually that much of area is not covered under minor irrigation. In Orissa, about 7 lakhs of acres which do not get any facilities from minor irrigation schemes are included in the ayacut area and these farmers are being compelled to pay irrigation tax for the same, although they do not get the irrigation facilities. And therefore, there is a clamour from the farmers saying why that should not be re-surveyed again because the figures have been given by the Government that so many acres of land are getting irrigation. So I strongly plead for a re-survey of those area, which are not receiving irrigation, and

[Shri Chintamani Panigrahi]

exemption of those areas from irrigation tax. I hope millions of farmers all over the country will be benefited from this measure. I also hope that this meets the overall situation—not only in Orissa, but in almost all the States in the country.

Another important problem which I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister is that Orissa is one of the States which is mostly ravaged by floods or drought or cyclone every year. This is a constant phenomenon in Orissa. Therefore, we are requesting the Central Government again and again for establishing a separate flood forecasting hydrological circle for Orissa. Every time I put a question in this regard, I am told 'It is under consideration.' I hope in the Seventh Plan at least Orissa will get a separate hydrological circle.

With this request, I thank you and the hon. Minister and I support this Ministry's Demands for Grants. And I hope our hon. Minister will be kind enough to get at least some irrigation schemes for my constituency.

[Translation]

SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI (Ghosi) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Water Resources. I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak.

Sir, India is a vast country and its mainstay is agriculture on which 70 to 80 per cent of the population is dependent. Agriculture in this country depends totally on water. It is a country which has both the hottest and the wettest places in the world. It has cherrapunjee as well as Thar desert. The Water Resources Department has to take decisions keeping in view all these things. Just as we have Education Policy, Industrial Policy and other policies, we must formulate a National Water Policy also so that water resources are properly utilised and these are used more and more for agriculture and other purposes.

All efforts of the farmer depend on the water resources of this country. The farmer,

given of the foodgrains, with his untiring hardwork has made the country self-reliant in the matter of foodgrains but he does not get fair and remunerative price for his produce. He does not get water facilities in time. Even then he has shown to the world that the Indian farmer is strong enough to feed his countymen. Today we are self-dependent in foodgrains. The population of our country is about 700 million and it is increasing at the rate of two per cent every year. If this trend of growth remains unchecked, the population will be 800 million by the end of the century. We shall, therefore, have to put in more efforts to meet our requirements of foodgrain. We have achieved our goal of 151.11 million tonne foodgrains but to meet the requirement of our increased population we shall require 200 to 250 million tonne foodgrains. Therefore, it is the right time for us to pay attention towards optimum utilization of our irrigation resources and water resources. If we fail to do so we would be in trouble in the coming years.

You know, in our country we have 40 inch rainfall and we have ground water, flood water, surface water resources.

14.00 hrs.

Our Government has undertaken so many big projects but, Sir, I am sorry to say in this House that proper utilisation of these projects is not being made, although the whole country has full faith in the efficiency of our hon. Water Resource Minister, Shri Shankaranand. The population of Uttar Pradesh is about 12 crores and the main occupation of the people of the State is agriculture. Therefore, irrigation facilities are very important there but at present due importance is not being shown to it. The Bhalu dam and Kavnali projects were to be started in collaboration with the Nepal Government. But these are not being undertaken as per the schedule and are being prolonged. As a result of it eastern Uttar Pradesh is suffering due to floods, soil erosion and waterlogging. This water could be utilised for the purpose of irrigation and power generation. That is why every year the rivers Ghagra, Rapti and Tons are flooded causing heavy damage in the area and thousands of persons are rendered homeless. I request the hon. Water Resource

Minister to pay special attention towards it. In view of the deteriorating condition of irrigation facilities in Uttar Pradesh, the World Bank had tried to meet the requirement by installing tubewells, but it has not proved successful. At some places the strata is not suitable and at some places electricity is not available. Wherever water pumps have been installed they are not in working condition. Some eastern Districts of Uttar Pradesh such as Azamgarh, Deoria, Ghazipur, Ballia and Gorakhpur are affected by floods every year. There is waterlogging and erosion during the month of September and October. The State Government try its level best to combat these problems but cannot provide relief to the people. I request the hon. Water Resource Minister to pay attention towards it. In view of continuous heavy expenditure being incurred on account of the havoc caused by floods in East U.P., the people of the Western region of Uttar Pradesh have started making a demand that the Western region should be separated from the Eastern region. It requires special attention of the hon. Water Resource Minister. A comprehensive plan should be formulated to eliminate the problems of floods, soil erosion and waterlogging once for all. The Ghagra river is causing heavy soil erosion in the village, Mahula Chuitidand in Azamgarh. On my request, the Uttar Pradesh Government is spending about Rs. 17-18 crores to check soil erosion but the officials of the Irrigation Department are misappropriating these funds and as a result, the normal irrigation facilities have come to a standstill. The whole Department is treating this erosion as a godsent opportunity to misappropriate the funds. Water pumps are out of order, minor canals are not being constructed, V.R.B.s, C.R.B.s are not being made, canals are not being desilted and fake bills for payment are being made. The need of the hour is that our Irrigation Department should be more alert and efficient to utilise every drop of water so that our farmers may produce more foodgrains by utilising this water. I also want to say that in case of such erosion, general programmes should not be ignored.

I would also like to submit that drinking water problem in the villages is also very acute. After so many years of independence, we could not solve this gigantic and important problem. In the rural areas people are not getting even a glass of potable water. I

would like to draw your attention towards it. In many of our villages in Eastern Uttar Pradesh, both man and animal drink water out of the same dirty pond. If you see that water you will start vomiting. This dirty water spreads so many fatal diseases. The Uttar Pradesh Government had made a provision for drinking water tanks in the Fifth Five Year Plan but it has not been included in the Sixth and the Seventh Five Year Plans. What a paradox it is that Government have banned this important programme when there is great necessity of water. It is not understood why drinking water supply schemes have been dropped in the Sixth and the Seventh Five Year Plans. I request the hon. Water Resource Minister to revive the said scheme and one tank should be provided to each village.

The Sharda Project was started in view of the poverty and special circumstances of Eastern Uttar Pradesh. This is an economical scheme but will provide more water. When the farmer is not getting a fair price for his produce, how long can he use costly irrigation facilities? I am sorry to say that Sharda Project in Eastern Uttar Pradesh was to be completed in 1976-77 or latest by 1980; but it is still lying incomplete in 1986. Even half of its development work has not been completed. The plea is being advanced that farmers are not prepared to part with land and we are short of funds. We have borrowed from the World Bank on interest but the work is lying suspended. We do not have time bound programmes. It is a big shortcoming of our Government. If we complete this work in 1986 or by 1987, we would effect a saving in the interest to be paid to the World Bank. As a result, the farmers would get water in adequate quantity and would produce more.

Sir, Uttar Pradesh is an agro-oriented State. During the Sixth Five Year Plan, Rs. 1202 crores was earmarked to bring 15.19 lakh hectare land under irrigation. But the target could not be achieved. Now in the Seventh Five Year Plan we have allocated Rs. 1869 crores to bring 14 lakh hectare land under irrigation, which is quite wrong. It should have been more than this. I am of the opinion that in Uttar Pradesh and particularly in Eastern Uttar Pradesh there are more possibilities of irrigation, where there is need to effect better water management through flood and drought control. The

[Shri Raj Kumar Rai]

first point of our Twenty Point Programme is—development of water resources for irrigation. Shrimati Indiraji is no more with us. We are grateful to her for formulating such plans and programmes for our country. But our Government, which claims to be following in her footsteps, is toning down the targets and allocations for irrigation programmes for Uttar Pradesh which is predominantly an agricultural state. It is being ignored in the matter of agriculture, animal husbandry, water resources and family planning. The High Breed Centre has been shifted from Mathura. I want to draw your attention that waterlogging is a major problem of Eastern Uttar Pradesh. It results in inundating of roads and fields. It also causes damage to the houses and spreads diseases. These diseases take a toll of human life Steps should be taken to pump out this water immediately.

With these words I thank you.

SHRI JUHAR SINGH (Jhalawar) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, water an important factor in the economic development of our country. I am happy to note that the Central Government as well as the different State Governments have taken many steps for proper utilisation of water in each Five Year Plan. We have set a target to bring 113 million hectares under irrigation by the end of this century by using our water potentials. But so far we have managed to bring 68 million hectares under irrigation. It is envisaged to bring 12.8 million hectares under irrigation in the Seventh Five Year Plan and out of it Rajasthan will get water for 5 lakh 70 thousand hectares.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, Rajasthan is largely a desert State and there is a great scarcity of water there. The Government of India have made efforts to construct Indira Gandhi Canal and provide other means to Rajasthan. But I come from an area where facilities for irrigation are still negligible. In this part of Rajasthan water is available in abundance and I had hoped that the areas which had water in abundance would be developed properly. But Mr. Chairman I want to draw the hon. Minister's attention towards Jhalawar, through which 3-4 big and some small rivers flow and for which several irrigation schemes had also been chalked out. But so far water has been—supplied

only to 6.78 per cent of the total area of Jhalawar. It is the lowest in comparison to the percentage of in other 27 districts of Rajasthan. Mr. Chairman, Sir, I want to tell the hon. Minister that the other Districts of Rajasthan have a higher percentage of land under irrigation. Kota has 30 per cent Bundi, has 55 per cent, Tonk has 20 per cent and other districts also have a higher percentage of irrigation. But Jhalawar District has the lowest percentage of irrigation. I would like to submit that not much effect is needed to supply water and irrigation facilities in an area where water is available and for which irrigation schemes have been prepared. But in one such district the area under irrigation is the least. Therefore, I will request you to give it a thought and also to the incomplete irrigation schemes which have already been sanctioned.

14.12 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

In my constituency, Hamirpur, Hinglot Lethari, Anderi, Lasi, Chhabra (Chhipa Board), Hatai Peh and Berni are the medium irrigation schemes which have been approved but work has not been started on them so far. Therefore, I feel that these plans should be taken up on priority basis and irrigation facilities should be provided to the people there, as water is already available there.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, several embankments and ponds were constructed in the areas where water was available in abundance and the erstwhile princely States also utilised water therefrom. But, unfortunately, all these old embankments, ponds or irrigation systems have developed leakages due to which water is being wasted. New means of irrigation are not being developed and the old ones are not being maintained properly. Therefore, attention should be paid to the means already available. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, along with water, other related important factors such as erosion and waterlogging also need to be paid attention. The waterlogging problem in those areas is due to mismanagement which is getting worse. On the one hand there is no progress in the means of irrigation and on the other hand the available irrigation resources are not being utilized properly which results in waterlogging. Thousands of bighas of

land is affected by waterlogging in Chambal Command Area. There is no plan for its development. Similarly, there is also the serious problem of erosion. Although from area point of view, only a small part of Kota Division is irrigated, yet as far as erosion is concerned, this small district accounts for 50 per cent of total soil erosion of Rajasthan. The reason is the non-implementation of the Land Use Policy. It rains heavily and there are no arrangements to store this water. It results in floods which causes soil erosion. It ultimately leads to the reduction in the fertility of the land. This is an important factor which should be given due consideration. There is a Chambal scheme which irrigates a large area, but because of siltation, the capacity of the reservoir is decreasing and water is not being used properly. Soil erosion is also causing siltation in the Chambal river. Its capacity is decreasing day by day and as such there is need to pay attention to it. The land ceiling Act was enacted to help the small farmers by making land available to them. It was after considerable effort that 43 lakh acres of land could be made available for distribution. In contrast, four times this area has been rendered useless due to waterlogging. That land is very good for cultivation. This land is becoming useless due to mismanagement. No attention is being paid to it. The land which could have been given to the poor is becoming useless due to waterlogging.

(Interruptions)

It is very rarely that I get an opportunity to speak, but even then we get very little time to speak. In the end, I want to say that water should be utilized in the areas where it is available. With these words I conclude.

*SHRI SUDARSAN DAS (Karimganj): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Karimganj and Kachhar districts of Assam which is known as the Barak valley and which has remained very backward due to geographical reasons, has innumerable problems. But it is a matter of regret that neither the State Government nor the Central Government is taking any steps to solve any of the problems peacefully. Because of that the minds of

the people of this area are gradually becoming bitter and poisoned.

Nearly 80% of the people of this area live in villages and agriculture is their only occupation and means of livelihood. Unfortunately this area is affected by floods at least once every year and in some years floods come even 2 or 3 times over. As a result of the floods the condition of the farmers one deteriorating day by day. In some areas of Karimganj the flood waters take a long to recede.

Sir, the main river of this area is the 'Barak' river. This river originates in Manipur, then flowing through the Silchar sub-division, it takes the name of Surma and Kushiara near Bhanga in Karimganj district and from there it flows into Bangladesh. From Bhanga, the 26 Km. long midstream of Kushiara river is the Indo-Bangladesh border.

The 'Jatinga' river flowing from the North Kachhar hills falls in the Barak river. The 'Dbaleshwari' river originates in Mizoram and after carrying all the waters of the Hailakundi sub-division also falls into the Barak river near Katakhal Railway station after changing its name to 'Katakhal'. The two major rivers of Karimganj viz. the Singla and Langai, after originating from Mizoram, join together near Karimganj town. From there they flow on and fall in the Hakaluki Haor in Bangladesh. Previously about half the water of Singla and Langai rivers used to fall in the Kushiara river. But in order to prevent the flood waters of the Barak river from entering Karimganj district, a dam has been constructed near Char-gola, on 'Kachua' river, which is a tributary of 'Singla'. After plugging this river, the entire volume of water has been made to fall in the 'Langai' river. Now the Langai river is not able to carry this large volume of water because the 'Hakaluki Haor' in Bangladesh becoming silted. I have heard that there the Bangladesh Government has taken up projects for the improvement of 'Hakaluki Haor'. If that is so, then extensive areas of the Karimganj district shall remain submerged. The only way to remedy this, is to construct the 'Barak' dam.

*The speech was originally delivered in Bengali.

[Shri Sudarsan Das]

In reply to a question of mine, the hon. Minister of water resources had said that the proposed 1500 m.w. capacity Barak dam, project is under the consideration of the power department of the Central Energy Ministry. As soon as it is considered to be economically viable, the project will be implemented. I will request the hon. Minister to please expedite this Barak Dam Project.

When the said Barak project is implemented, the shattered agricultural economy of the entire area will be revived and it will get a new lease of life.

The Barak valley will be saved from the fury of devastating floods, and the farmers will be able to cultivate their lands in peace and without fear.

It will be possible to irrigate the fields which has not been possible so far due to the recurring floods. At the time of floods, all internal transport and communication is cut off. Roads remain unusable. As a result, road transport in entire Tripura, Mizoram, West Manipur, North Kachhar hills and in the Barak valley comes to a halt. The condition of the roads afterwards becomes very miserable.

After the dam is constructed, the crop of the months of April and May viz. Boro paddy and early Aus paddy will be saved which is at present destroyed by the floods which devastate thousands and thousands of hectares under this crop. Therefore, I appeal to the hon. Minister to help to turn this whole area in a smiling, green, prosperous crop producing area by building a dam on this 'river of tears' of the Barak valley and by taming it for the good of the people.

If this project is implemented, then along with eliminating the power shortage of this area, it will help new industries to come up and that will go a long way in solving the unemployment problem also. I once again appeal for the early implementation of this Barak project. With that I conclude.

SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL
(Kopergaon): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the demands for grants of

the Ministry of Water Resources. In our country, during the last 30 to 35 years there has been a lot of development in the field of water resources. This Ministry has a direct bearing on agriculture and land is cultivated only in the rural areas. Therefore, I would not like to say much on this subject because the time at my disposal limited. I would, therefore, express my views in brief.

The current year being the first year of the Seventh Five Year Plan, I hope that whatever suggestions are offered in this connection, would be studied in depth and necessary steps would be taken in areas which require improvement. This alone will ensure the development of our agriculture and water resources. The total outlay for irrigation in the Seventh Five Year Plan is Rs. 11,556 crores out of which Rs. 1771 crores have been earmarked only for the command area. I feel that this amount is very inadequate for the full development of our country's irrigation potential and hence allocation for this purpose should be increased. There is a need for more funds also because I can say on the basis of my experience in Maharashtra that the development programmes of the command areas continue even ten years after the completion of the irrigation project and we are not able to use the water and it gets wasted inside the dam. Hence, there is need for allocation of more funds for this area.

Secondly, the implementation of our projects is always delayed. The construction cost of 156 ongoing projects has increased by 565 per cent. These projects were to be completed by spending an amount of Rs. 2,156 crores initially, but now the cost has escalated to Rs. 14,000 crores. The cost of irrigation of one hectare of land during the First Five Year Plan was Rs. 1200 which has increased to Rs. 19,721 in the Sixth Plan and Rs. 26,872 in the Seventh Five Year Plan. This does not include either the cost of land development programmes, or that of the water sources and water management schemes. So, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether any bonus is given or extra funds allocated to those States which complete their projects by the stipulated date. The delays are generally caused by the fact that several agencies are involved in it and none feels responsible for it. The Centre blames the

State that the latter did not submit its projects properly, and the State accuses the Centre of not sanctioning the projects in time. Sometime it attributes the delay to non receipt of technical clearance in time. The Minister in his answer to the questions in this connection, had said that inordinate delay leads to cost escalation. Hence, my request is that steps should be taken to avoid delays in implementation of projects and those found responsible for delay, should be punished.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, in the Seventh Five Year Plan we have envisaged an irrigation potential of 12.9 million hectares. In this connection, we should also pay attention to solving the problem of waterlogging and apply all our modernised water management techniques. If waterlogging problem is not solved, our efforts to increase irrigation potential will not yield expected results. Presently, under the Seventh Five Year Plan we propose to bring four lakh hectares of land under irrigation. On the other hand, more than three lakh hectares of land will be affected due to waterlogging. So, on the hand, we are trying to increase the productivity of some areas through irrigation, and on the other hand our efforts are being negated by the problem of waterlogging in other areas. So, along with this, we must introduce a system of training as the Centre has recently initiated a ground water scheme at the national level in connection with a World Bank Project. Maharashtra and other States have sent similar schemes which should be cleared by the Centre. Therefore, in place of the ground water scheme, intensive irrigation and intensive cultivation schemes should be introduced so that we may not have to face the problem of waterlogging. By this process we want to know this much that how much quantity of water is available in the dam and how much has been utilised and if not utilised intensive irrigation may be resorted to.

At present there is a Jayakvadi dam and Moola dam in Maharashtra. An efficient administrator of Maharashtra, Shri Kshitre, who is sitting here, knows how much irrigation potential has been developed in Jayakvadi and Moola but half of this land has gone waste. I think same must have happened in other areas also this problem can also. This problem can be solved through

Ground water Scheme and there may be other solutions to this problems also, but I am not aware of them. Our canals also suffer from this seepage problem. There is about 50-55 per cent of seepage and evaporation. The lining work is in progress, but in my opinion there is no need to spend on lining in the dry areas. Instead, the same amount can be spent for providing water to the drought affected areas and in this way the problem of drought can be tackled to some extent. The 50 per cent of water that is going waste and is not being utilised, can be used to effect saving. As has been stated in the World Bank report, even if 30 per cent of this water could be put into use, it would help irrigate a large area of land. But to create irrigation potentials we have to expand the infrastructure because the cost of infrastructure is increasing day by day. On account of this escalation in cost we try to effect a cut in allocation and expect better results. But we fail to get better results. Again, there had been some delay in the implementation of certain projects and one of the causes of the delay could have been rehabilitation of the area people. Several rules have been framed by the State Government to deal with the rehabilitation projects. Now the Centre is saying that rehabilitation is a State subject. The farmers are not paid proper price for their land under the rehabilitation programmes. When the farmers take the issue to the court, they are paid ten times more than that offered by the Government, on account of the verdict of the court. Therefore, my request is that the farmers should get a good price for their land. Again, the farmers are being re-settled in the villages, where there is no likelihood of any irrigation facilities before a period of ten years. Moreover, they should not be resettled individually but in groups so that they can jointly ensure that their land gets irrigation facilities at the earliest.

Presently, we have been talking about the Employment Guarantee Scheme. This scheme is progressing well in Maharashtra. We can also begin a similar Rural Employment Scheme and create a Land Army for assisting in the construction of canals and dams. The prime Minister had assured us that a project would be initiated for the people of the dry land areas which would provide a

[Shri Balasaheb Vikhe Patil]

permanent solution to their problem. We should guard against the fact that these drought affected areas should not change into drought resistant ones. My suggestion is that a Land Army consisting of farmers should be created in every State. Further, we have a huge buffer stock of foodgrains which is rotting in the godowns. Why don't we create a Land Army under the Food for Work Scheme, so that more and more land could be irrigated, which would contribute to a greater and more rapid development.

Unless water management is set right, we shall not be able to achieve our targets. Recently, a mention was made about the surface and ground water system. A circular has been issued at Kada in which it was written that the drift irrigation, lift irrigation and sprinkle irrigation systems are State subjects. You have mentioned about it in your report as well. I would suggest that the facility of lift and sprinkle irrigation should be made available to the land where it is irrigation by the surface water distribution system. The farmer takes a loan of Rs. 10,000 and also takes subsidy from the Government. I would suggest that a provision should be made in the project itself so as to solve the problem of water-logging.

Besides the facility of providing loan to the farmers for the drift and sprinkle irrigation in Maharashtra, some other project should also be undertaken for their benefit. I think it would increase the employment opportunities.

It has been mentioned in the report that farmers are being provided bore-wells free of cost. According to my knowledge, no farmer in Maharashtra, whether small farmer, marginal farmer or tribal farmer, has been provided bore-well free of cost. I would suggest that a National Lift Irrigation Corporation should be set up. Many lift irrigation schemes are pending with the Agriculture Department for clearance. Till now subsidy was given to the extent of 50 per cent to 75 per cent. Unless something is done for the desert and the drought prone areas, no development can take place. A National Lift Irrigation Corporation should be set up. Now a single Ministry has been created to look

after all the works relating to the management of water.

In Maharashtra, as many as 25 major projects and 47 medium projects are pending for clearance. We do not know what action is being taken on them? Mention about Krishna river, Godavari river and Telugu Ganga was also made. I would like to caution the hon. Minister that taking decision on the Telugu Ganga without consulting the concerned State will create trouble. It will just result in unrest and no good will come out of it.

All the projects received from Maharashtra should be cleared immediately. Our new hon. Chief Minister has announced that works regarding dams and canals would be taken up under the Employment Guarantee Scheme to combat the drought condition in Maharashtra.

It has been the policy of the Government of India to take action in regard to the drought affected areas which may prevent the recurrence of such a situation there. I would request the hon. Minister that more allocation should be made in the Seventh Five Year Plan for Maharashtra to deal with the drought situation there. In the absence of water, there is a problem for making provision of water for the cattle. The farmer is facing great hardship without water. If he gets water, many problems confronting him will be solved.

Mention has been made about the 113 million hectares of land to be brought under irrigation. In regard to Maharashtra, the report of the Barwe Commission has opined that not more than 30 to 35 per cent of land would be irrigated. But experience has shown that more than 40 per cent of land can be irrigated. There is need to introduce a new irrigation system. By introducing a new irrigation system and through modernisation as well as by improving the water management, more than 113 million hectares of land can be irrigated.

In the end, I would request the hon. Minister to allot more funds for those areas which have been hit by drought. A Land Army should also be raised. The farmers will get relief if more canals are constructed in the drought prone areas. With these few words I support the demands.

[English]

PROF. N.G. RANGA (Guntur) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am glad that this Ministry has been given this new shape. Earlier we used to have the Irrigation Ministry; that was not so satisfactory. My hon. friend Shri Patil has dealt with the subject very thoroughly.

There are two or three points which would have to be taken into consideration by the Minister. One of our friend from Telugu Desam was accusing the Central Government as well as the Minister of purposely neglecting the claims of Andhra Government for what is known as Telugu Ganga. I am not prepared to support him in that accusation, but I do request the hon. Minister to take some special trouble and try to deal with that matter in a more statesman like manner. After all, it is not a particular party demand but all of us are involved in this particular question. What is it which is in dispute? Only about the surplus water. There was a settlement made by the Tribunal as to their respective shares. In addition to that, there would be some surplus water. But the difficulty is that surplus water cannot be taken for granted for ever and ever. Therefore, in some years when it is quite possible there would not be that much of surplus water, and therefore, there would be the danger of the tail-end area, the whole of that water course, not getting enough water. If the Andhra people are prepared to take that risk and are ready to go ahead with two or three of their own irrigation schemes to help Drought Prone Rayalaseema Peasants. I do not understand how it is possible for us to satisfy our people there, that the stand being taken by our Kannada friend is quite justifiable, that is where our difficulty arises. But then, at the same time we have also to keep in mind what might happen if and when that surplus water does not materialise and there would be a deficit. And then in that case, not only the new irrigation projects in Rayalaseema which would be created here and now, but also the earlier projects that have already been there come to be the sufferers. Then, there would be conflict between the new beneficiaries and the earlier beneficiaries. For the time being, the Andhra Government is prepared to take that risk and it is not possible for us to convince the Andhra people as a whole that

they are not justified in taking this risk. If we were to say so, then it would mean that we are giving too much prominence to our political differences. Therefore, I would like my hon. friend, the Minister, to take into consideration this cause for embarrassment that has arisen as a result of this unnecessary dispute that has been raised over the use of the surplus water. It is not about the quantum of distribution that has already been made that we are now quarrelling about, it is only about what might be the surplus, that surplus would be in doubt for a certain years only. I want the Minister as well as the Ministry to give some special consideration to this aspect of it and otherwise it becomes embarrassing for us to convince our masses of people. I know, it is equally embarrassing for those people in Karnataka. In fact, at one time, their Chief Minister was statesman enough to say that there would be no objection and also to wonder whether there would be any objection at all. He was prepared to cooperate with the Andhra Chief Minister on a political basis and had abstained from raising objections. But those people themselves have gone mad and they have embarrassed him also, with the result that he is trying to obstruct now. The dispute is now at the Centre. It is placed in their hands and they are obliged to hold the baby. The parties which are parents to this dispute are not concerned as to how it would be possible for the Centre to do so. They are only anxious that the Central Government should do their duty. What is the duty of the Central Government? How can the Central Government move about it?

I would like to make one suggestion. Let the Central Government appoint two or three expert engineers to go into this surplus matter, as to how much of that surplus water can be taken for granted and how much of it can be allowed here and now to be utilised or to be taken charge of by the Andhras. Let that report be made within six months or at the most, within one year. Andhras are not prepared to wait even for that one year. It is true. But at the same time, the Central Government should also get over this particular difficulty. Let them get it studied that way, as to how, to what extent and in what manner this surplus water can be allowed to be made use of by the Andhras, not with the purpose of obstruct-

[Prof. N.G. Ranga]

ing but with the sole purpose of enabling the Andhra people to make the best possible use, upto the maximum degree, of this surplus water, which is now going into the sea. Otherwise, it is very difficult indeed for us to explain to the people at all and carry conviction.

There is another point made by my hon. friend Shri Patil. This water is a gift from the God, but it is being disturbed by nuclear experiments that are being made. All kinds of sputniks are thrown into the sky with the result that the whole currents are being disturbed. Now, we cannot take for granted the currents of the monsoons. The whole thing is going to be upset and this has got to be studied as to what extent we can possibly assure ourselves against this kind of a new phenomenon, this disturbance that has come to us now.

Thirdly, Sir take the States of Bihar and Uttar Pradesh. They appear to be politically very powerful and very big and from the point of view of population also, they have huge population. But at the same time, they are some of the most backward States. If we look at it from the point of view of the Kisans, they are the least developed people. At the foot of the Himalayas, they have got too much of water and they do not know what to do with it. The whole of it flows down, carrying away most valuable earth from there, with the result that the Kisans are left helpless and adrift. They suffer from failure of crops. It is very difficult for them to be sure of even one good crop in a year. Some way has got to be found to protect them from this kind of an avalanche, this flow of water. The Southern part of these two States and especially the State of Bihar suffer from drought. They have got to be protected from this too. Engineers have to put their heads together in order to see how we can possibly save the Kisans in the Northern and Southern parts of these two great States. They hold a key position in our country because out of 700 million people, nearly 150 to 170 million people happen to live there. When you look at this problem from the Kisans' point of view, they are the poorest of the people and they have got to be helped. Very little thought has been given to this, except for the Kosi embank-

ment and the Kosi river management, which has been taken up by the Government sometime back. But not enough has been done and very much more has got to be done. And that is where Nepal comes to play a very important role in our economy. And we have got to deal with Nepal in a friendly manner, in a cooperative manner, so that they would also be benefited and we would be protected from the flow of these rivers from the Himalayas.

Coming down to the South, Sir, yesterday, one of our friends from Kerala suggested that the water-way across Kerala should be treated as a National Water-way. So is the case also, Sir, with the good old Buckingham Canal which used to start from Kakinada and it used to go down to Madras, right down to Nagapatinam. Easily 750 kms. to 800 kms. waterway there is. It was developed before the Railways came in. After that, it was neglected by the British so far as the waterway was concerned because they were interested in the railways. It has got to be taken up again as one of the most important National Waterways in our country.

Then there is a Ganga waterway too from Allahabad to Calcutta. I am glad that this Ganga Authority has been brought into existence. Similar is the need for establishing a Water Authority for Godavari, Krishna, Pennar and then right down to Cauveri. Thought has got to be given not that Sir, thought was given by that eminent Engineer, Dr. K.L. Rao, who had the courage to tell us that what Sir Arthur Cotton once dreamt about could be taken up as a practical achievement before our engineers as well as our financiers would cooperate with one another and place necessary funds in order to help the Gangetic waters to flow right down to Cauveri and reach upto Kanyakumari. It can be done. It ought to be taken up as a practical proposition, stage by stage, possible within 50 years or 60 years or whatever it is—We are now moving towards the Twenty-first Century. Now, let us make a beginning in the direction so far as use of waterways or use of waters are concerned.

Then there is a question of floods. You see, too much of importance, too much

of stress, has been laid by so many of us including myself upon irrigation.

Irrigation comes in, but at the same time there is a need for drainage also. There we do not bother about it. We go on asking for more and more of irrigation channels and irrigation projects. Therefore, drainage and irrigation have got to be taken together simultaneously so that whenever we start any kind of an irrigation scheme, we should also think as to how this surplus water from it would be channeled in a constructive manner so that lower down other areas would not be damaged.

Thirdly, whenever we have irrigation as in Punjab for instance, there is a surplus of water. The earth is destroyed and irrigation in course of time gets damaged because of submersion. Production is affected. Now silting has got to be salvaged. That aspect of it has not been given sufficient importance. Unfortunately, our friends here in Punjab have not realised it and therefore they grudge the flow of water right down to Rajasthan and hence this dispute we are getting.

Now just at this stage Sir, I think it is high time the Irrigation Minister, the Prime Minister here and all the Irrigation Ministers all over India will have to get together not once but a number of times, put their heads together, and work out a political assortment of responsibility and rights in regard to the use of waters.

Now, in the past it has been made an major State Subject, that is, irrigation. And Centre was given only regulatory responsibility. Now, we are seeing how it is becoming more and more necessary, in view of the rise of this parochialism and sentiment of State loyalties all over India. How it has become so very necessary that the Central Government should be given the primary responsibility as to how these irrigation possibilities, irrigation facilities, irrigation developmental responsibilities should be apportioned between the States and the Centre? The Centre should be given the primary responsibility, and the States the subsidiary responsibility. Otherwise things would become impossible. I sincerely hope that the Sarkaria Commission would be able to give serious thought to this aspect of it, and the Central statesmanship

also should rise to be big enough, with the cooperation of the States, in order to see that these disputes do not arise so frequently; and when they arise, they are not kept hanging fire for years and years, and in that way, spoil the feelings among our people, and between one State and another.

Thank you.

[Translation]

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY (Hanamkonda) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we are discussing in the House the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Water Resources. It is generally said that water is a gift of God; then why are there disputes about water. Water is essential for agriculture as well as for human beings. Without it no work can be carried out. If we want to make the country prosperous we must provide job to everyone and water to every field. It is the policy of the Government which can make it possible. But even after 38 years of independence we have not been able to provide jobs to everyone. We are unable to provide job to everyone. The problem of unemployment is beyond our control. The result is that the extremists are creating law and order problem whether it is south, north or other places. The Government should, therefore, take steps to provide jobs to everyone and water to every field.

Now we have become self-sufficient in the matter of foodgrains after 38 years of independence but we have not been able to provide water to every field. This situation is prevailing in Rajasthan, Rayalseema, Telengana and in other places. At some places water is in excess and at other water is deficient. We cannot control excess water but we can at least supply it to places where there is no water or where there is drought. We can provide water to every field but in spite of having adequate water resources, we are unable to make use of them due to disputes between the Central Government and the State Governments. Due to the dispute between the Central Government and the State Government, by the time a project is cleared by the Central Government, its cost escalates three times. It increases manifold. Due to the paucity

[Shri C. Janga Reddy]

of resources we are not in a position to provide water to every field even by the beginning of the Seventh Five Year Plan. Drinking water is not available in every village. There is no water for fields as well as for cattle. It rains in Uttar Pradesh but floods occur in Bihar. Shri K.L. Rao has stated in his report as to how to utilize the flood waters. The Ganga water can be taken to Cauvery river. It is an ambitious project but we cannot complete it. The people of Bihar and Uttar Pradesh suffer hardships due to floods and every year damage worth crores of rupees occurs due to floods. The people living around the basin of Cauvery of Ganga and Krishna river are facing hardships due to non-availability of water for irrigation. The engineers have submitted their report regarding diverting water to that area. We can make our best efforts in this respect. It is possible that we may require more funds for this purpose. In every session of Parliament we discuss about combating the drought and the flood problem. We require funds for combating drought as well as floods. We can divert water from the flood prone area to the drought prone area and in this way we can prevent drought as well as floods and provide water to the fields. By doing this we can kill two birds with one stone. But even after 38 years of independence we have not been able to undertake this work. We have failed to complete the Ganga-Cauvery project. This is the reason that we have to spend crores of rupees to tackle the flood and the drought problem. I would like that the scheme for linking the Ganga-Cauvery rivers by a canal should be implemented speedily.

Now I shall raise some points regarding Andhra Pradesh. The Krishna and the Godavari are the two big rivers in our state but the Telengana and the Rayalseema regions are completely dry areas. The drinking water is not available even at a depth of 100 to 200 ft. Some method should be devised to lift the water. As per the verdict of the Bachawat Commission, work on the Telugu Ganga Project is going on. But this has been made into an issue between Karnataka and Maharashtra. The hon. Irrigation Minister must give his comments on it. I would like to say that Andhra Pradesh is doing the right thing.

I would like to request the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh to plead before the Bench and the Central Government should give clearance to the project immediately as per the verdict of the Bachawat Commission. Had the work on the Telugu Ganga project been taken up against the verdict of the Bachawat Commission, Shrimati Indira Gandhi would not have laid its foundation stone and Shri Ram Krishna Hegade, who was present at that time, would have opposed her inaugural address which she delivered at that time. Why has this issue been raised one or two years after the work was started. The issue raised by the Karnataka Government and the Maharashtra Government is not justified. Inter state disputes are neither good for the Centre nor for the country. It is also not proper that the Centre does not intervene in the dispute between the two states. This situation should be rectified as early as possible.

The Karnataka Government has been demanding abolition of the Tungbhadra Board. It is not proper. Tungbhadra Project supplies water to Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka States for irrigation. The Board has been constituted to regulate the utilization of water. If a dispute arises between the States, it will not be good. The Central Government should not agree to the demand for abolition of Tungbhadra Board. The Government should take a decision on the issue of utilization of waters of major rivers at national level. Their water should be treated as national waters. The major rivers like the Godavari, the Ganga and the Cauvery should be declared as major rivers and their waters should be distributed at national level. The Central Government should undertake construction of dams on these rivers and should not down the responsibility on the plea that it is not a union subject. The Centre should make arrangement of irrigation by the constructing dams. When two states are at loggerheads on the issue of sharing of water, proper utilisation of water does not take place for irrigation and it is the farmer who suffers due to this. A policy should be drawn to ensure proper utilisation of the waters of the national rivers. I want to submit one thing about the Shriram Sagar Project. 200 TMC feet of water is available there. Therefore, they want to utilise that water. They have utilised 75 TMC feet water and with

additional 75 TMC feet water, it will become 150 TMC water. We are preparing a plan accordingly. The Government raised some queries about it. Then the matter was reconsidered and the quantum reached 215 and on even another reconsideration it was fixed at 171 TMC. Due to fixing the quantum at 171 TMC, in the second phase Warangal, Telangana, Nalgonda and Suryapet are reeling under severe drought. There has not been drinking water in those areas for the last 10 to 20 years. When we go to the villages, people rush to beat us.

[English]

You have already allowed upto 285 Km. of Kakateeya Canal. Enough water is available even after that. You may check up the matter. In Godavari 2,000 TMC ft. of water is available.

[Translation]

The project has unnecessarily been lying with the Central Government for clearance since 1983. A period of 3 years has since passed. The Government takes so much time and causes harass much in this way.

Then, in Godavari 2000 TMC feet of water is available. Submergible areas fall in Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra. Neither Madhya Pradesh nor Maharashtra have any objection and their Chief Minister signed the agreement. That is pending with the Central Government. It is not being cleared. In this way 2000 TMC feet of water is flowing into the sea.

There are Eachampalli Project and Polavaram Project. From Polavaram Project water is supplied to the Vishakhapatanam Steel Factory. But for that also clearance is delayed. That is not meant only for Andhra Pradesh.

In reply to a question on 13 September, 1985 in the Parliament, it was mentioned....

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Shri Dharam Pal Singh Malik.

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : For

Medium irrigation and minor irrigation schemes, enough water is available.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Nothing will go on record. Shri Dharam Pal Singh Malik.

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : One minute, more please.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Why are you going on speaking? Instead of three minutes you have taken eleven minutes. I have warned you before this. I have cautioned. Nothing will go on record.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You are wasting your time. Nothing will go on record. Shri Dharam Pal Singh Malik. Your speech will not go no record.

[Translation]

SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK (Sonepat) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Water Resources.

As sufficient time has not been allotted, I would like to give a few suggestions only. You are all aware that on the one hand due to shortage of water we face drought and on the other hand, 60 per cent of our rain water flows into the Bay of Bengal and get mixed with the saline water of the sea. In this connection I want to submit that our Government should construct reservoirs to utilise that water. These should be constructed at a distance of 50 to 100 miles from each other. That water should not be allowed to flow into the Bay of Bengal and should be stored for irrigation of the fields so that drought which is caused due to shortage of water is avoided and we may make progress in agriculture by utilising it.

Secondly, we can utilise the sea water also. In countries like Israel, water is purified by de-salination process and is utilised for drinking and irrigation purposes. This process resembles the function of kidney which purifies blood. Water is purified with a similar process. You can extract minerals from it and can also utilise water at the same time. I want to submit

[Shri Dharam Pal Singh Malik]

that if we can utilise properly the water available with us, we can irrigate 20 per cent more land. We have many canals, tributaries, and their branches. If the sides of these canals, tributaries etc. are lined, we can prevent the seepage of water and also save it from going waste. Similarly, drains, canals and distributaries too should be lined with bricks. We can save 20 per cent water in this way, which will go a long way in benefiting the farmers. I also want to submit that water table should be between 5 feet to 15 feet., which is essential for raising good crops. In many places we see that water table falls due to augmentation of water resources through tubewells. In many places which have perennial canals and which are flood prone, the water table rises very high. Therefore, schemes should be formulated to keep the water table between 5 feet to 15 feet and it should be ensured that every field gets water properly. There is no dearth of water resources in our country but they should be properly harnessed and we should prepare plans properly to utilise water. I come from Haryana. There the Sutlej-Yamuna Link Canal Project has been under dispute for quite a long time. In this connection I would like to submit to you to look at the situation in Punjab. Floods occur there quite frequently and they are not in need of water. Water Table has risen to a depth of two to three feet. If that water is not utilised properly, the land may be damaged. If that water is given to Haryana, or if only Haryana's share of water is given to it, the farmers of Haryana will become prosperous. If the farmers prosper, the entire country will prosper and progress.

One thing more. There exist many inter-State water disputes. As I have already stated, water is a national property; it is not the exclusive property of any State. At present, irrigation is a State subject. I am of the view that if you want to solve the problem of water, then it should be made a union subject and it should exercise administrative control over big canals because there are canals which pass from one State to another and thus create inter-State disputes. A Canal Police Force should be formed for this purpose. It should look after this aspect. In 1985, Bhakhra Dam was breached twice with the result that Haryana did not get water in certain places and fields in Punjab

were inundated causing large scale damage. Rajasthan also suffered because of this. Had that water been supplied properly instead of the canal getting breached, Haryana and Rajasthan would not have suffered losses. Besides, there are many such rivers whose water goes waste. Not only that water is not properly utilised, it causes floods also. Rivers flowing in Haryana are generally known as rainy drains. For example, Sahibi, Ghaghar, Drain No. 8, Saraswati, Nazafgarh Drain and Yamuna river. If their water is properly utilised and a grid system is enforced and after that water is made available through lift irrigation, I think the needs of Haryana, Rajasthan and other parts of Northern India can be met from the water of these drains alone which I have mentioned. I would also like to submit that there is a village named Bhambheva in my constituency Sonapat where five hundred acres of land has not been tilled for the last 40 years. People have started 'Fisheries' there. That land belongs to individual owners. Reservoirs can be constructed at such a land and rain water can be stored there and supplied further. In Haryana underground water is not potable. That affects people's health. All the municipalities should be asked to take necessary steps because the population has increased and people are not getting water in a proper way. With these words I support the Demands.

[English]

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN (Cooch (Behar): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir,..... (Interruptions)-

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Only five minutes for you.

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : No, Sir. Five minutes will be a very little time.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : All will get five minutes. No differentiation. Now we have achieved socialism. All are equal.

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am sorry that I cannot support this budget because in this budget you have totally neglected the West Bengal and the eastern India.

I would like to start with Indo-Bangladesh Joint River Commission. You have had

so many meetings with Bangladesh and the latest meetings were held in Dhaka in June 1985 and in New Delhi in November 1985. But what is the outcome of these meetings ! It is :

- (a) to work out a long-term scheme or schemes for the augmentation of the flows of the Ganga at Farakka; and
- (b) to identify alternatives for the sharing of the available river water resources common to both countries for mutual benefit.

15.12 hrs.

[SHRI SHARAD DIGHE *in the Chair*]

This shows that you have fallen prey to the delaying tactic of Bangladesh, and also it is a fact that you have a good dinner, you have a good lunch, you have good drinks and you come back, but the people of West Bengal are going to be dry. It is a hard fact. Farakka is dry, Bhagirathi is dry, Ganga is dry, Tista is dry, North Bengal is dry, the entire West Bengal is going to be dry.

Calcutta Port is the life-line of the Calcutta city and Calcutta city is the heart not only of West Bengal but of the entire eastern India. It was necessary to immediately provide 40,000 cusecs of water in the lean months. But how much water are you given can you tell me ? Ganga flows through U.P., Bihar and West Bengal, and then it goes to Bangladesh. But may I know whether it is not a national river ? What is the position of Ganga at present ? In U.P., Ganga is a river; when it goes to Bihar, it becomes a rivulet, that is, a tributary of a river, nothing but a canal; and when it goes to West Bengal, it becomes nothing but a drain. This is the condition. You may have sharing of the water with Bangladesh, so many talks, so many dialogues you may have with them, but it is a hard fact that you do not like to share the water of the Ganges among the different States, namely, U.P., Bihar and West Bengal. You have got the Flood Control Commission in U.P., Bihar and West Bengal, but why not a Commission for the distribution of waters of Ganges between these three States ? My concrete suggestion is, immediately what is necessary is to

distribute this Ganges water properly. Let there be a Commission for this comprising U.P., Bihar and West Bengal.

Sir, let me come to the river Teesta. (*Interruptions*). It is in the Joint River Commission report. I think the hon. Minister has gone through it.

SHRI D.P. YADAVA (Monghyr) : He did not read it.

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : Then I am sorry for that.

Sir, the river Teesta is the only dependable source of water for the agricultural development in the backward areas of North Bengal districts. Teesta barrage work was taken up in the year 1976. But you should not be happy for that. It was just an inauguration ceremony at a place in Malda, I think, by the then Chief Minister, now the Governor of Punjab—I do not like to name him. After that, after 1977 when the Left Front came to power they started the work. Nobody can deny it. (*Interruptions*). You just go through the record and you will find it.

It is a fact that since 1947 onwards the then Government did not take up a single irrigation project for this backward area of North Bengal. During the period from 1947 to 1977, not a single project was taken up by the then State Government of West Bengal. How this part of the country was neglected ? (*Interruptions*).

There was a Mansingh Committee's report on flood protection and irrigation in 1968. It mentioned about this Master Plan Project of Teesta River with Dam at upper region Geokhali and a barrage at Afalchand Forest. It is only when Bangladesh also took a project on the same river Teesta just down to Indo-Bangladesh border, you took up this Project work. But yet the progress of this project is very slow due to the paucity of funds of the West Bengal State. On the other hand, with the help of the World Bank the progress of work on the Bangladesh Project has gone on speedily. If once Bangladesh Barrage project on Teesta is completed, then what would happen ? The entire North Bengal, a part of Assam and Sikkim will be inundated. (*Interruptions*). You have not been able to

[Shri Amar Roypradhan]

distribute the Teesta water, but you have done the second part of it.

You have an ad hoc agreement with Bangladesh regarding sharing of Teesta water according to which 36 per cent water would go to Bangladesh, 39 per cent to India and 25 per cent would be allocated after detailed studies. What do you mean by 'detailed studies'? There is no water even now in the canal, but you have only distributed or allocated. The demand of the local people, the demand of West Bengal is : Let there be 80 per cent of the water, let it be distributed in the North Bengal districts. Otherwise it will be no use constructing a Rs. 500 crore Barrage Project on Teesta.

Now, let us come to the financial matter. The Working Group of the Planning Commission had recommended an allocation of Rs. 221 crores in the Seventh Plan period so that it may be completed within 1990.

The West Bengal Government has already spent 70 per cent of Annual Budget of irrigation for this project. You will be as tonished to learn that the State Government can at best provide Rs. 150 crores in the Seventh Plan. Where from the rest of the money will come? Therefore, the Centre must come forward to give help and assistance. You have assured Rs. 19.5 crores during the year 1984-85. You did not pay a single pie for that project. During 1985-86, you assured Rs. 18 crores. How much money did you give till now? Can you tell me? Nil.

Now, you have approved the Teesta Barrage Left Bank canal. But you did not allot a single rupee for that purpose. How will it be done? It is the general law of the land that wherever from the river goes, those areas should get water first. In this case, you have taken away water wherefrom Teesta flows. You have denied Darjeeling, Jalpaiguri and Cooch Behar, these three districts water. In your proposal of 1976, you have said, let Malda district get water first. Now, of course, you agreed. I thank you for that. Let Jalpaiguri, Cooch Behar also get water first. But you did not allot a single rupee for that purpose.

Regarding Teesta and Brahmaputra project, it is long pending. The survey was made long back in 1954. But you did not give any thought to it. I would request the hon. Minister that let there be a new thought to this irrigation project and flood control project. Let there be a canal in between Brahmaputra and Teesta via Goalpara district and the North Bengal area. Let it flow up to Ganga and let there it be a project of Brahmaputra, Teesta and Ganga.

Regarding Subernarekha project, how long will you neglect it? It is lying with you for the last 4 years. You did not approve it. So, under these circumstances, how can I support this Budget? I am sorry.

[Translation]

SHRI BHARAT SINGH (Outer Delhi) : Hon. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Demands for Grants of the Irrigation Ministry for the year 1986-87. India is predominantly an agricultural country where three fourth of the population depends on agriculture. Every year the Government makes efforts to provide irrigation facilities. In our country generally we put more stress on natural resources for irrigation but in my opinion so far we have not been able to irrigate fully with the help of natural resources.

The report of the Water Resource Department for the year 1986-87 contains details about the expenditure incurred and proposed to be incurred on irrigation in the various Five Year Plans and the acreage of the land brought under irrigation and the time taken to provide these facilities.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, our Government has all along been endeavouring to bring more and more areas under irrigation so as to boost our agricultural production. In this regard, I will request that we should take steps to control floods and droughts in the country. Long embankments and drains have been constructed for this purpose.

Delhi is supplied water from Dhansa dam in Haryana. If we could store this water there itself, it could be utilised for irrigation and also for controlling the floods.

The sewage of Delhi is discharged into the Yamuna river through the nullahs which pollutes its water. We must take effective steps to stop the discharge of sewage into Yamuna. We must divert this sewage to the fields for agricultural purposes which may increase our production.

Sir, previously water was available in Delhi in abundance for irrigation but at present even enough drinking water is not available. The population of Delhi is increasing. As a result of which there is insufficient water for irrigation.

Our Late Prime Minister Shrimati Indira Gandhi had nationalised the banks. These banks helped the farmers to instal tubewells in large number which helped in increasing the production. But we want that the water from the areas, which receive surplus water during the rainy season, should be supplied with the help of machines to those areas where water is not available.

Now I come to the floods. Heavy rainfall in certain areas causes floods. I read news items about floods in Bihar which is a general phenomenon there. We must mobilise resources in advance to meet the flood threat as it involves immense expenditure. When there were floods in Haryana some time back the level of hundreds of villages was raised thus saving them from floods. I want some extra drains and embankments should be constructed in the areas where the floods are a recurring feature in order to save the crops and the animals. The crops are often destroyed by floods. The farmer works hard throughout the year but he is denied the benefit thereof due to floods. The poor people of that area who totally depend on crops, have to face starvation, they become weak and are unable to get any other employment. Tubewells energised by power. I want to tell the hon. Minister that tubewells should be installed to the maximum extent for the purposes of irrigation. But for this purpose it is essential that power in sufficient quantity is made available for these tubewells by setting up more thermal power stations.

I thank you for providing me an opportunity to speak.

[English]

SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD YADAV (Madhepura) : Sir, I support the Demands of the Ministry of Water Resources. I hold the view that the agricultural productions which are going to the extent of self-sufficiency in India are due to the irrigational facilities and irrigation potentialities developed by the Government of India. By the way, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister for Water Resources to the pros and cons of Kosi project, one of the most important projects in India.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in the year, 1954, was very much moved by the devastation and damages caused by the Kosi river. You are aware that Kosi river has been called the Sorrow of Bihar, and in that way Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru decided that one project could be completed and this project Kosi was made of one barrage and two embankments. This barrage is situated one km. ahead of Indian territory in Nepal territory. This is a very good project. But it has developed certain difficulties which are going to damage the very life of the people living in that area. One such problem is that of silting. Silting is so huge that the river-bed in between the two embankments are getting higher than the area outside the embankment and on that account the embankment is getting much pressure and a year before last, there was a breach in the eastern embankment that led to great devastation and damages in 5 blocks. So, this problem of silting is causing nuisance for the people of that area. I would like to say that it should draw the attention of the Government and see that silting problem is solved.

Another point I have to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister is that water resources in the area from which I come in very rich. You will appreciate that only at the depth of 20 to 30 ft. water is available. If the tubewell system or pump-sets are made available to the farmers, then the farmers can very well avail of the water at the lower level and we can well imagine that water sources can be utilised by the farmers.

One more point I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister. Pump-sets

-(Shri Mahabir Prasad Yadav)

are given to the persons who are having no land. Such pump-sets given by the Government to the persons having no land are sold in the market. By this way, Government is investing so much money. On the contrary persons who have got land, they are not getting pump-sets. It is rather very incongruous in that way that the pump-sets are not given to the land-owning class but it is being given to the persons having no land.

Further I would like to say that the Kosi project is a very important project in that area. This project is not being looked after very nicely. The Central Government is not taking due notice of the difficulty of the farmers. I thank Prof. Ranga who had already made a reference to the Kosi project by drawing attention of the hon. Minister and I hope that the hon. Minister will take due notice of this Kosi project in the interest of the nation and in the interest of the public. Professor Ranga had already suggested that it should be the primary responsibility of the Central Government to look after the Central projects and it should be the secondary responsibility of the State Governments to take care of such projects.

SHRI D.B. PATIL (Kolaba) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, in the very beginning I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to some of the discrepancies in the Annual Report and the Performance Budget Report, which have been supplied to us. The discrepancy, according to me, is important from the point of view of the approach of the Department to the whole question. It is about the potential created that is likely to be greater in 1985-86. In the Annual Report on page 11 it has been stated that the potential that would be created in 1985-86 will be 0.7 million hectares, that means, 7 lakh hectares. But in the Performance Budget it has been stated that it will be 0.6 million hectares, that means, 6 lakh hectares. This makes a difference of one lakh. This difference of one lakh is not very important so far as the whole country is concerned. But I am only pointing out the discrepancy that exists in those two publications which have been supplied to us simultaneously. If discrepancy goes on like this, then we cannot know what

is actually happening all over the country, whether the information which has been supplied to us should be relied upon or not. It is from this point of view that I have mentioned this discrepancy.

The whole magnitude of the question about irrigation is very large. It has been stated that in India rivers carry 1440 million acres feet of water out of which about 80 per cent flow into the sea during the monsoon. That means, in the four months of monsoon the rain which falls in our country and which flows into the sea is not utilised. It has been stated that at the most 20 per cent is being utilised for irrigation purposes. It is nowhere estimated to what extent the water which flows into the sea and which is wasted would be ultimately used for irrigation purposes. It has been stated that the potential that is to be created by surface water as well as ground-level water is to the extent of 113 million hectares of land. But nowhere has it been stated as to what quantity of water which is now going into the sea and which is being wasted will be utilised. A very serious thought is not being given to this problem. This must be looked into.

In Maharashtra the Bharve Commission was appointed to examine the potential that is likely to be created in Maharashtra and the Commission has submitted its report. Konkan is one of the parts of Maharashtra and it is very narrow and is adjoining to the sea. It has been stated in the Commission's report that there is no possibility of having any sort of irrigation in the Konkan area. But now we find that in the Konkan area not only minor and medium irrigation projects but even major irrigation projects can be taken up and are being taken up. It is in this context that I would like the hon. Minister to examine the point about utilising to the maximum the water which flows into the sea and which is being wasted. Maximum utilisation should be made wherever water is available in the country. It has already been impressed that this should be done, but I find that it is not being done.

So far as the present position is concerned, out of about 246 major projects, only 68 projects have been completed and about 178 to 181 projects are spill-over from the First

Plan to the Seventh Plan. No information has been given to us as to how many major projects have spilled over from the First Plan, from the Second Plan, from the Third Plan, from the Fourth Plan, from the Fifth Plan and from the Sixth Plan, to the Seventh Plan. If that information had been given, then we would have been in a position to know how long it took for the various projects to be completed. According to my information, projects which had been taken up even in the Third Plan have not so far been completed; that means, even after a lapse of about 20 years, the projects have not been completed. I want to know from the hon. Minister what is the gestation period that is to be taken into consideration, what is the maximum period in which a major project is supposed to be completed. If it takes 20 to 25 years for a major project to be completed, then it is no use saying, "We are going to make use of the water to the maximum possible extent". It is simply paying only lip service to the cause and misleading the people and misleading the nation. The spill-over cost has gone to the extent of Rs. 24,800 crores only because care has not been taken to complete the project in due time.

The potential created till now is to the extent of 30.5 million hectares. Out of this only 25.3 million hectares are being used. That means 5.2 million hectares of land to which water ought to have been given, could have been given, is not being given. This is not a small quantity of land. Added to this, the land which has become saline and not being used for cultivation because of water logging is to the extent of 3.4 million hectares. That means at present because of bad planning nearly 8.6 million hectares of land is not being used. This is a huge loss to the nation.

Crores of rupees which have been invested are being wasted because the water which ought to have been made available for different kinds of productions is not being used. Moreover, because of water logging 3.4 million hectares of land has gone waste. That means that land cannot be used for production. The water which is there is being mis-used. The water logging has resulted in salinity in land and because of the salinity in land, nothing can be produced in that land, I would ask the Govern-

ment and the Minister as to who is responsible for these things.

I will refer to the last point. I have mentioned that a long period has been taken to complete this project. One of the causes is that the land which is likely to be submerged is not being taken possession in proper period. That is only because the land which is submerged is taken from the agriculturists without rehabilitating them. If they are not rehabilitated they are not able to handover the possession of the land. So, I would request and suggest that the cost of rehabilitation of the agriculturists who are being displaced because of this project, should be included in the cost of the project itself, so that those agriculturists who are likely to lose their means of livelihood would not be opposed to give the land for the project.

I would like to draw the attention of the Minister to the drought prone areas. No specific importance has been given as far as this department is concerned. I am aware that it falls within the purview and the jurisdiction of the State Governments. I know that in the Annual Report a reference has been made that so far as the scheduled caste and scheduled tribe and other backward classes are concerned, the Department takes care to see that in the areas where the scheduled caste and scheduled tribe people are living, they look into it so far as the irrigation projects are concerned. Till now it seems no proper attention has been given to the drought prone areas by the Department. It has been mentioned in the report also. At Page-47 it has been stated :

"The Bench-mark studies of socio-economic condition of the people in drought prone areas of M.P., Karnataka, Tamilnadu and Andhra Pradesh entrusted to various institutes were completed. Similar studies for Bihar, Orissa, Gujarat, U.P., Rajasthan, Haryana, Jammu and Kashmir and West Bengal were in different stages of progress with various institutes."

If socio-economics conditions are being examined by the Department I would like to ask why no specific interest is taken by this Department to see that irrigation

[Shri D.B. Patil]

facilities are made available to the drought prone areas.

SHRI K.S. RAO (Machilipatnam) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Demands of the Ministry of Water Resources. In this context I would like to mention the opinion expressed by some of the members of the TDP about Telugu Ganga. In fact, no Congress leader has expressed any doubts about our right to secure our due share from the Krishna water as per the Buchawat award. The State leaders of TDP have been making provocative speeches and may be to cover up their lack of budget allocation for this project. So they want to blame the Central Government on political lines. In case if it were to be true that Government of India is responsible for doing so I cannot understand the reason of another Opposition party ruled Karnataka State making a dispute over the award. So, it is not that the Government of India or any other Government is responsible for this. In a democratic set-up it is the duty and responsibility of every State leader to sort out their problems by sitting across the table. The ego of one individual should not come in the way of sorting out the problems amicably even though there is difference of opinion either in interpretation or in understanding the award which has been given.

I wish in this context the Government of India particularly the Irrigation Minister must take the initiative and see that this problem is sorted out and the people of Andhra do not suffer because of the ego of some of the people there.

Sir, this issue was not there earlier. It has arisen only because of the extensive publicity given by the State Government which must have been the cause for creating suspicion in the minds of the people of other States which led to this controversy. I request the Minister to bring all the Chief Ministers across the table and sort out the issue or go ahead with the constitution of another tribunal to sort out the issue at the earliest possible time so that the benefits of this project get accrued to the people there.

Coming to the Krishna Delta system which is more than 100 years old if only

an amount of Rs. 200 crores were to be spent over this from the Central Government or State Government resources about Rs. 100 crores worth of produce can be secured every year. So instead of investing thousands of crores on new projects which may be unremunerative or expensive it is better to consolidate, modernise and complete the existing and on-going projects. That will give better results both to the farming community and the nation.

Sir, 9 lakh acres of land under cultivation in Krishna district is suffering for want of improvement in drainage system, field channels, branch channels, etc. If it is attended to it will improve the per acre yield and thus improve the income of the State as well as the nation. Similarly there is Etimondi-Chinagollapalam village in my constituency on the sea-shore where 600 acres of land has been eroded. The value of it is around Rs. 3 crores. The entire village is raising coconut trees and the income of this is about Rs. 1 crore per year. Marginal farmers have lost their land totally. As there is already a scheme for containing the sea erosion. I request the Minister kindly to send a team and find out the remedy and propose a project and save the farming community. Sir, as already mentioned in the report, emphasis should be laid more on the completion of on-going projects because the delay in the projects is causing unimaginable loss, not because of escalation cost but also because of loss of dividends that could have accrued to the farmers early. This will work out to a few hundreds of percentage excess over the original estimated cost leading to inflation. So, Sir, instead of going in for new projects on political grounds, the existing projects should be concentrated and completed early. The importance of time must also be in the minds of people who are connected with the projects. We have enough number of engineers and also competent and knowledgeable people in these fields. But they are going to foreign countries and are bringing laurels in constructing the projects there in time. But at the same time, it is not done in India because the emphasis is not being laid on the timely completion of the projects. If only the emphasis is laid on timely completion of the projects making specific provisions of heavy penalties for the delays, I am certain that the projects will be completed in time and the results can

also be achieved very early at lesser cost.

Some of the reasons for the delays are : wrong planning, inadequate and delayed supplies of inputs like steel and cement and delay in land acquisition for the projects, delays in the clearances of the forest lands. When these projects are meant for improving the income of the people as well as the nation, I do not understand the wisdom or the rationality of other agencies in delaying these projects on flimsy grounds like some lands belonging to the Forest Department or some land not being acquired for some small reasons. I wish that emphasis must also be laid on avoidance of red-tapism, giving timely decisions leading to early completion of the projects which automatically improves efficiency and reduces the cost of these projects.

In the report, it is stated that the investment on major irrigation is Rs. 12,000 per acre whereas for minor irrigation, it is Rs. 2250. For example, in regard to the major projects, the entire subsidy is borne by the Government whereas when it comes to the development of ground water resources, the poor farmer is made to pay back the investment along with the interest. As the burden on the exchequer is much less and it is only an investment repayable by the beneficiaries, the Government should think in terms of allocating more and more funds as loans or as grants and subsidies to the marginal farmers.

Sir, irrigation, drainage, flood and drought control must be planned and executed simultaneously, not individually. This will give better results in developing lands through ground water. Sir, with the allocation for the command area development including training to the farming community and field staff for better water management, the farming community of the country will get enough enlightenment to learn the modern methods of production if only the Government were to provide all the facilities and necessary training.

Sir, the stress on regional grids, if not the national grids, of water must be laid by the Government of India so that at least one or two or three States can come forward both for improving the existing

water resources as well as their own resources. I wish the Government of India concentrate more on the present projects rather than going in for new projects to get better dividends early. With these words, I support the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Water Resources.

SHRI SARAT DEB (Kendrapara) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I must thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak on the Demands of the Ministry of Water Resources.

While speaking on this subject, I do not know whether I should blame the Minister concerned, because to some extent I was myself involved in the Irrigation Department in Orissa. What I had then found was that from the very beginning the planning process for irrigation was purely defective and the persons involved in planning neglected it.

If you see the allocation of funds during the first five Five Year Plans, it comes to Rs. 5444 crores. Though late, during the 6th Plan, the Government realised that Irrigation had a lot of importance and they increased the allocation of funds to Rs. 12160 crores. But even then I will say that it was not properly planned because according to the Survey Report that has been given to us, though 68 million hectares irrigation potential has been created, 7.50 million hectare irrigation potential could not be utilised. I want to know where that water will go and will it create water logging or not ?

I have carefully followed the entire discussions in the House today. If I correctly remember that if you go through the six volumes of the report of the Commission on Irrigation, almost all aspect of what has been discussed here are there. If it is purely left to the technical persons without any political interference, I am sure, a lot of water disputes can be solved. When the engineers give their ideas and chalk out their plans—I am not referring to any individual or political parties—everyone tries to pull the strings to get the benefit and that is where it goes wrong. The Government has allocated a sum of Rs. 14000 crores in the 7th Plan for irrigation, but what the hon. Minister said in this

[Shri Sbarat Deb]

House was last year's Budget reply that the spillover projects of the last 6th Five Year Plan would cost Rs. 26000 crores. I am to understand that those projects costing Rs. 26000 crores would be given priority.

I come from Orissa where a lot of water resources are there. But unfortunately, these have not been properly utilised. As far as irrigation is concerned, particularly in the tribal areas, where the Prime Minister wants more stress to be laid, there is a very big barrier and that is clearance of the Forest Department. In most of the tribal areas if you try to bring an irrigation project, you will come across the problem of clearance of the Forest Department and for that some projects have been lying pending for a very long time. I want that the Government must formulate a clear policy in order to overcome this difficulty.

Now, I come to the flood control. Last year when the hon. Minister was making a speech, I was very happy to note that he had realised that the flood control was a subject which should not be left only to the States, it should also be dealt with by the Centre. We were very happy; we thought that probably this year the Centre was going to do something positive for flood controls, but to your utmost surprise, what the report says is that instead of giving any money, they are only going to give warning to the people before the floods so that they can protect themselves. I do not understand how you are going to protect the people by warnings only. By warnings, the people may go to high altitudes, but what about their crops, their houses, their cattle etc. How are they going to say them? The flood control is a subject matter which by itself needs a special discussion. Flood control cannot be dealt with surely by building embankments; it requires dredging of the river mouths. Most of the river mouths are blocked with silt deposits and for that particularly in Orissa floods are creating havoc.

16.00 hrs.

As far as the grants for floods are concerned, though the Central Government is not making sufficient provision for flood

control still then you will be surprised just to see how the money that has been granted, is being spent by the State. I want to read out certain figures. During 1980-85, Orissa alone has received about Rs. 339.55 crores. This year itself, for Orissa you have provided Rs. 35 crores as FDR. But what is happening to that money? That is what I want to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister. And I want him to take some firm action on this. You will be surprised to know that out of this Rs. 35 crores, 10 crores of rupees were earmarked for irrigation. But what has happened? The hon. Chief Minister has taken Rs. 22 crores to his own constituency, where there is no river and hence no question of flood. The hon. Finance Minister of the State has taken Rs. 55 lakhs where there is no flood or any such thing. And for Ganjam district, which is a highly flood affected area, out of Rs. 15 lakhs that were earmarked, only Rs. 75,000 has been given. Not only that. You will be surprised to know that very recently in the Orissa Assembly a letter has been laid on the Table of the House.

16.01 hrs.

[SHRI SOMNATH RATH *in the Chair*]

The Chief Engineer had written that out of the FDR grant, which is purely Centre's money, TV sets for the Department of Irrigation have been bought! I would like the hon. Minister to find out whether it is true or not from Orissa Speaker.

Secondly, I would like to bring some other aspects to your kind notice. Recently, three or four days ago, six to seven executive engineers' houses in different parts of Orissa have been raided and you will be surprised to know that the money that has been recovered is to the tune of some crores of rupees. My hon. friend Shri Panigrahi who was speaking, was saying that he would like to have some more funds for his area. In his constituency, under his Division which comes under the Prachi Division, the executive engineer's house was raided and about Rs. 4 lakhs of currency notes were seized and about Rs. 5 lakhs of currency notices were thrown into the drain which the Vigilance Department has recovered and taken up a case in this regard very recently. Therefore, I want to bring to the notice of

the hon. Minister that whatever money is being given as FDR, you should see that it is spent for flood control only and not for any thing else.

Lastly, I want to bring out certain problems that we are facing in Orissa regarding irrigation facilities. All the irrigation facilities in Orissa are almost very old and outdated. Mainly, the defect lies in this and a lot of water is being wasted because the gates that have been provided in the canals are much higher. Also, gradually because of silting of the canals sufficient water is not going to the fields.

Though there are command area development programmes, it is said that some of the hon. members oppose them. But I very much welcome such a programme. Wherever there is Inter-state water dispute, the command area development programme could not work. But at least in a State like Orissa where there is no inter-water dispute, I cannot understand why this programme cannot be implemented in full swing. When it was doing so well, I do not understand why it has come to standstill.

Similarly, I want to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister that there are so many projects in Orissa. Last year, the hon. Prime Minister visited Kalahandi District, which is a chronically drought affected area in Orissa. The main reason why it is drought affect is because of the river Jonk. Until and unless the Upper Jonk Project comes up, nothing can help the people there. Just supplying them some relief measures will not solve their problem. Anyway, I am thankful to the Central Government for having cleared the project now.

Now, I want to come to the Hirakund Dam. There are a lot of dams which are very old. The hon. Minister must be knowing that most of the dams do not have the de-silting gates, in the dams and because of this reason, silting of the reservoirs is taking place and it is taking place quite fast too. Therefore, I would request the hon. Minister that an Expert Committee should inquire into it. Now I am coming to the most dangerous aspect of it. In the Hirakud Dam, cracks have started appearing. And such type of cracks, though, it was referred

to the Puna Institute, though they said that there is no immediate danger, but the amount of silting that is taking place in the Hirakud Reservoir is definitely alarming for the cracks. Though Hirakud Dam was constructed long back, but till now Mahanadi Master Plan has not been completed because of which the entire area downwards is being devastated by floods.

Lastly, I want to just mention one point regarding Rengali Dam. Though the Central Government has now said that they are provided some money for the flood control, but I want to remind the Minister that Rengali is a multi-purpose Dam and in multi-purpose Dam what is happening is only we look to the irrigation portion of it and generation portion of it. But when it comes to the flood portion, we are neglecting it.

Similarly, what has happened at Rangali Dam, you know Sir. Though the Dam is completed, but the Brahmani Master Plan till now is not completed and until and unless Brahmani Master Plan is completed along with it, the people of Orissa and the people of Brahmani basin will face the same trouble and same fatei what the Mahanadi basin people are facing. Therefore, Sir, at last, I would like to request the hon. Minister to go into the allegations that I have made regarding Orissa regarding non-utilisation of FDR fund that has been given to Orissa.

With these words, I thank you.

SHRI R.S. MANE (Ichalkaranji) :
Sir, I rise to speak on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Water Resources. Sir, as far as Water Resources are concerned, in India, there are lot of major, medium and minor irrigation projects. In my State of Maharashtra, about 30 per cent of water can be stored by various irrigation projects, but at present only 13 per cent or 15 per cent of water is stored by various projects already undertaken by the Government of Maharashtra, as well as by the Government of India.

As far as my district is concerned—particularly my constituency—Sir, Kalamavadi i.e. Dudhgunga and Warana Projects are the major irrigation projects. These two projects are lingering for years together.

[Shri R.S. Mane]

Out of Rs. 250 crores, which is the estimate of Kalamavadi *i.e.* Dudhgunga Projects, only Rs. 6 crores have so far been spent. The Government of India has not cleared these projects and has not given its administrative approval so far. I know that there are about 15 Directorates in the Water Resources Department of the Central Government and there is no coordination among them. There is no coordination among the State Governments and the Central Government, and without submitting its proposal to the World Bank for loan, these Projects will not be cleared and completed early. This area is a hilly area. People in this area are very poor and they are demanding these projects to be completed as soon as possible.

As far as Warana Project is concerned, it is just nearing completion. But no canals have been constructed so far for want of funds only. I can say Sir, the total irrigation projects in my district—particularly in my constituency—are starving for want of money only. The Government of Maharashtra have given administrative approval to the Kalamavadi Project, but they have given only Rs. 6 crores during the last five to 10 years. So, if this is the progress for completing the irrigation projects in the country, I hope and I fear that there will be no chance of completion. There is no time-bound programme of completion to store the natural water in the country. I may request the hon. Minister for Water Resources to provide sufficient funds to Kalamavadi and Warana. I can not think of agriculture without irrigation. The average rainfall in the country is becoming less and less and water level is going down and down. Without irrigation we cannot think of agriculture and without agriculture we cannot think of life. I would request the hon. Minister to have a time bound programme and to issue a white paper on the irrigation policies. A comprehensive and time bound irrigation projects—major and medium—in the country may be prepared. Silting problem of completed projects are there. For this de-silting work, lakhs and crores of rupees are being spent by Government of India and the State Governments. The voluntary organizations of ex-Servicemen may be utilized for de-silting of the completed projects in the country. That will be a very good economical scheme, in my opinion.

As far as cooperative lift irrigations are concerned, according to Bharve Commission's report, 30% of the water lifted from various rivers is being sent to the rivers once again. This has to be looked into by the Department of Water Resources.

According to the K.G. Commission, 59 TMCs of water is to be stored in the district of Kolhapur, but only 3 TMCs of water have been stored so far and regarding the rest of the water, some projects are spilled over, and some projects have not been taken. This clearly shows that the Water Resources Department is constructing projects very slowly.

In my district, particularly in my constituency, there are a lot of problems with regard to the inter-State projects. The Karnataka Government has not given clearance to the Kadammawadi-Dudhganga project and to the Kolhapur—T. Bandhara project. There are three proposals pending with the Government of Karnataka, and because of the border issue, the Karnataka Government has become adamant in respect of clearing these projects. This is our problem. This may kindly be noted by the hon. Minister. All these projects may be completed by making a time-bound programme. Without these irrigation projects, people will have to suffer hardship in these areas.

As far as minor irrigation is concerned, a sufficient amount has to be allotted for this purpose, because it gives immediate fruits to farmers in the country.

With these words, I conclude.

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV (Alwar) : I commend the functioning and the role of the Central Water Commission regarding the planning and implementation of water schemes at the national level, and giving its engineering and technical suggestions at the State level also.

At the same time, I would like to say that there have been some lapses on the part of the Central Water Commission, and one of the major lapses has occurred in my constituency, which is in Rajasthan. There was the construction of the Masani dam in Rajasthan; and that Masani dam has been constructed by the Government of Haryana,

with the approval of the Central Water Commission. The State Government of Rajasthan was never consulted about it, and the Government of Rajasthan never gave approval for the construction of this project.

From this project which has been constructed over the land of Rajasthan, Rajasthan shall not get a single drop of water. The whole of the land has been vested with the Government of Rajasthan, *i.e.* in my district of Alwar; and my district shall not get a single drop of water from that project. Who has given the consent for this project? Rajasthan Government was not a party for giving consent for the construction of that project. How has the Central Water Commission given permission to carry out this project? This is a project costing more than Rs. 40 crores. Initially, its cost was Rs. 36 crores. Now the cost of the project has gone up to more than Rs. 40 crores. The Government of Haryana, simply for its own benefit, has taken the water of Rajasthan, is spoiling the land of Rajasthan; and it will also cause the submersion of at least 20 villages in the territory of Rajasthan.

I had put a question in the Lok Sabha; and initially, the Minister of Irrigation here replied on the floor of the House saying that no single village of Rajasthan would be submerged in the dam water. But now the Central Water Commission has come to the conclusion that at least 15 villages would be submerged in the dam water. I want to put a direct question to the Minister of Water Resources, as to whose fault it is, who was responsible for that, and what precautionary measures the Central Water Commission has taken, so that the people in those villages may not have the disadvantage of the submersion of their land, their residences and houses; and what steps the Government has taken. May I request him to let me know whether he will hold an enquiry into this matter, *i.e.* as to who was the competent officer who had the authority, who gave permission for the construction of this project?

This Masani Project will ruin the fate of the people of that area, it has incurred the displeasure of that area. Therefore, I put this specific question to the hon. Minister whether he will give me a reply in writing as

to how many villages have been submerged in the dam water and what precautionary measures he is going to take so that these villages may not suffer due to this dam water; and what portion of the water shall be given for irrigation purposes to the villages of Rajasthan State?

Why have these villages not been informed by the Central Water Commission or by the State of Haryana or by the State of Rajasthan that these are the villages which are going to be affected by the dam water? When this dam was constructed, it was constructed under the pretext that this Sahabi River flood which causes flood in Delhi will be checked and water shall be stored here. But this river is flowing continuously there. It has been there since ages; and the flood in Delhi is not being caused by Sahabi River water but it is being caused because the Najafgarh drain has been closed by constructing residential colonies in Delhi. The planning which had been given by your engineers was faulty. The flood in Delhi was not the cause of Sahabi River but because of the Najafgarh *nallah* that has been constructed; and that has been obstructed by constructing residential colonies in Delhi. Will you please look into this matter and see how this wrong has been done to my constituency, Alwar so that the people of that area may not suffer any more? At least, I can give the names of those villages. They are: Lalpur, Akoli, Jamalpur, Jokhawas, Kiriwas, Ravrka, Ujoli and other villages. They shall directly come under submersion, and therefore, those people are wandering today, today, they are going from pillar to post and no reply is given to them even by the Government of Rajasthan, Haryana nor by the Centre. Therefore, I want that care should be taken to see that they do not suffer any more.

The Audit Report is there. Will the Minister see to it that there is a compliance of this Audit Report? According to your Department information, this Audit Report has not been looked into and not complied with. This is a very serious lapse on the part of the Department. Will you please look into this aspect also? Thank you.

[Translation]

*SHRI A.J.V.B. MAHESWARA RAO (Amalapuram): Mr. Chairman, Sir, water

*The speech was originally delivered in Telugu.

[Shri A.J.V.B. Maheswara Rao]

is the previous gift of God to mankind. If harassed properly, the water resources can contribute immensely to the prosperity of the country. Though we have been independent for forty years, we have failed to make use of the plenty of waters that are available in the country. The present drought situation prevailing all around speaks volumes of the failure of the Government to harness our water resources. Had we succeeded in utilising the water available in the country, perhaps there would not have been either drought or famine in the country today.

Ours is predominantly an agricultural country. Reports say that we can utilise 50% of the water resources available to us. But we are not in a position to utilise all the water available to us. We are utilising only 24% of the available water resources. There are many major projects in the country which are under construction for decades. Many of these major projects were started 2 to 3 decades ago and they are yet to be completed. Sir, if these major projects are completed we can solve the water problem once and for all. There will be plenty of water for irrigation as well as drinking. It is unfortunate to note that instead of helping the States in the early completion of major projects, the Central Government is only trying to create hurdles by injecting politics and thus delaying the construction of projects. So, Sir, I request the Central Government to stop playing politics and help the States in completing the major projects early. Telugu Ganga has not been cleared by the Centre so far. The Central Government is trying to find excuses to delay the clearance. Telugu Ganga, if completed, would provide water to irrigate lakhs of acres of land in the chronically drought prone areas of Rayalaseema besides providing drinking water to Madras which happens to be one of the major cities in the country. But for some strange reasons the Central Government is not clearing this project. The Central Govt. should give up its adamant attitude and clear the project as early as possible.

Sir, the foundation stone was laid for Polavaram project long ago. Not even a brick has been added in all these years. It is a prestigious project. On completion, this project would provide water for 7.25 lakhs of acres. It will also provide water to for Visakhapatnam Steel plant 720 MWs of

electricity can also be generated. But this project of much significance is also being neglected. I request the Central Govt. to see that this project is completed as early as possible.

Sir, there is no irrigation project in my constituency of Amalapuram. Except the barrage at Dhavaleshwaram which was constructed by Sir Arthur Cotton, there is hardly any project. My constituency happens to be a delta area. Many projects can be built on river Godavari. Since it happens to be a fertile land, we can increase food production by harnessing Godavari river waters. Moreover, the canals in this area which were constructed long ago are heavily silted. Since the expenditure involved is very huge, the Central Government should come forward to help the State Government in desilting these canals. Gautami and Vasistha are the tributories of the river Godavari. Aqueducts were constructed on these tributories. These aqueducts are now on the verge of collapse and need major repairs. The State Government alone cannot take up this work as the expenditure involved is very huge. Hence the Central Govt. should assist the State Govt. in carrying on the repair work of these aqueducts.

My constituency is a coastal area. The river beds are heavily silted at the point of meeting the sea. As a result of it, a lot of dirty water accumulates thereby posing many problems to the local people. The accumulation of dirty water at these points is so much that even the standing crops are being washed away due to their overflow causing much loss to the farmers. So I request the Govt. to desilt the canals and rivers beds in my area.

Sir, the disbanding of Tungabhadra Board is illogical. The interest of farmers in the area can be well protected only when the Board functions. Disbanding of the Tungabhadra Board would not serve the cause of farmers in the area.

Sir, I thank you very much for giving me this opportunity and conclude my speech.

[English]

DR. SUDHIR ROY (Burdwan): I rise to oppose the Demands for Grant made by

the Ministry of Water Resources. What I point out is that there should be a scientific management of water resources because the Minister himself admitted during the last year's budget speech that less than 50 per cent of the available water resources are utilised for irrigation purposes. And, secondly, I would like to point out that these irrigation projects should be completed in time because, if they are not completed in time, cost escalation takes place and it causes tremendous hardship for the common people. Thus, when Bansagar Project was started, on the river Sona the estimated cost was only Rs. 91.30 crores. But, at the 1982 price level the cost has been estimated at Rs. 282.51 crores.

Then, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the severe erosion that is taking place on the entire course of the river Ganga in West Bengal. Because there is severe erosion, the Government of West Bengal appointed a commission, with a Member of the Central Water and Power Commission as Chairman. The Commission estimated that Rs. 280 crores would be required for taking anti-erosion measures. But the Government of India, took the responsibility for taking measures only in the district of Malda. But already, severe erosion is taking place in the district of Murshidabad, Nadia and Hooghly.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : This is a very serious problem.

DR. SUDHIR ROY : Several villages are affected, towns are affected, trading centres, industrial centres, are affected, and railway tracks are going to be submerged. Not only this: National Highway No. 34 and the railway line from Dhulia-Farakka-Jamalpur are inundated, the railway line near Sakara is also getting submerged. This is a very big problem. And the Government of West Bengal despite its limited resources is spending nearly Rs. 30 crores every year. Therefore, the Central Government cannot refuse its responsibility and I hope that the hon. Minister would look into this matter.

MR. CHAIRMAN : That is right. Thank you. Shri Mool Chand Daga. Only three minutes please.

[Translation]

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA (Pali) :

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I will put a few questions only. India has a total irrigation potential of 1350 lakh hectares. So far you have been able to achieve a capacity to irrigate 60 million hectares only. Now I would like to point out that there are 108 dams under construction. Had these dams been built in time, only Rs. 3481 crores would have been spent on them but now they would cost Rs. 16372 crores, as has been revealed by you in your answer.

[English]

Out of 181 major on-going projects, 102 projects spilled over to the Seventh Five Year Plan, and their cost is assessed at Rs. 16,372 crores.

[Translation]

It is strange that Sharda Dam would be completed after 175 years, Sriram Sagar in 170 years, Kosi in 64 years and some others in 66 years. Have you assessed the loss due to delay in completion of these projects. I want that there should be an All-India Service of Engineers. Why are these dams constructed? These dams are built to be washed away, so that the Engineers may be benefited. A minor flood sweeps away a dam.

I want to say that there was bungling in Rajasthan Canal and Command Area. Central Government provides money for these projects but nobody enquires into the bungling made by the Engineers. It was said in this regard :

[English]

"Five million hectares of irrigation potential created at a huge cost is lying unutilised. A proper utilisation of this can yield four to five million tonnes of additional foodgrains."

[Translation]

This is the extent of loss in a single project. In the 20 Point Programme the first point relates to increase in irrigation facilities. Let the hon. Minister, apprise the House about the progress made in each State under the 20 Point Programme. You provided the funds and formulated model by-laws. But

[Shri Mool Chand Daga]

who are the beneficiaries ? It is the influential people who utilise the waters from dams. D.P.A., is meant for the small farmers. You should pay attention towards minor irrigation schemes there, but you are not doing it. We even do not have tubewells and rigs. You should take a revolutionary step so far as irrigation is concerned and minimise corruption in this field. First, dams are built and then canals. The money spent by Government is not yielding satisfactory results.

The Centre had decided to take over the management of Bhakra-Beas Management Board, then why is it still with the Punjab Government ? Neither Haryana nor Rajasthan are getting water. You must take necessary steps in this regard.

[English]

SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY (Alipurduars) : I should like to confine myself to the problem faced by North Bengal. Our country is so big that perhaps it is not possible for any Minister to know about all the rivers and their conditions. That is why I like to bring to his notice that rivers Tursa, Raydak, Sankos, Janti, Jaldaka, Tista Basra, Dudua, Kalyani, are coming from Bhutan and create problems in the shape of floods and erosion in this area. Erosion is a menace in this area. So, whatever developmental work the Government intends to do, due to this erosion that gets nullified. There are also a number of small rivers and rivulets. If all these rivers are not controlled, no plan or project in this area will be successful. These rivers cannot be controlled without the cooperation of Bhutan Government. So, the Government of Bhutan should also be taken into confidence and a joint action may be initiated for controlling these rivers. It is our good luck that friendly Bhutan is very much helping us and we are also helping them. I request the Minister to take up this matter with the Bhutan Government so that we can have an agreement with that Government for controlling these rivers. If these rivers are controlled, North Bengal can feed entire West Bengal. We can give them sufficient wheat and rice and everything for decent living. Our people there are very hard-working people. Secondly a big

volume of Brahmaputra water is still being wasted. No project, no scheme has still been made for that. So, my request is that some project should be worked out. The entire Brahmaputra water is going to Bangladesh for no use and from there it is going to the sea. So, when the Brahmaputra-Tista project comes up, it will give rescue to Catcutta Port also. Therefore, this scheme should be seriously thought about because this will be a very good scheme for the entire country. I repeat that since this is a long pending scheme, this time Government of India should consider it with all seriousness. Thank you very much for giving me time and I hope the Minister will think over my suggestion.

SHRI N.V.N. SOMU (Madras North) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Cauveri water dispute is hanging in fire. We have the Inter-State River Water Dispute Act but in spite of that you have not been able to settle the inter-State river dispute. After all, water is a national asset. If Tamil Nadu is decimated in drought, Karnataka cannot thrive.....(Interruption).

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : He has lost interest in Karnataka.

SHRI N.V.N. SOMU : It is not merely a question of sharing waters of the river Cauvery, it is a question of survival of Tamil Nadu. The farmers of Tamil Nadu are always in suspense whether they will get water for cultivation from Cauvery or not. Each and every year it is a burning problem, a heart-rending problem of the agricultural people of Tamil Nadu. There is no meaning in constituting the tribunals also. The Awards of the Tribunals can also be taken to a court of law. We have now got the National Water Council under the Chairmanship of the Prime Minister. The Chief Minister of Karnataka has called our Prime Minister as the Prince Charming of India. The Prime Minister has advised him to amicably settle the Cauvery water dispute.....(Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : That was last year.

SHRI N.V.N. SOMU : Yes. He will not be recalcitrant. Kindly save Tamil Nadu from becoming arid land. The people of Madras are unlucky people. The Veeranam

Water Supply Scheme was given a go-by the AIADMK government just because it was started by Dr. Karunanidhi. The late Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi assured the people of Madras that Krishna water would be supplied to Madras. She laid the foundation stone for Telugu-Ganga scheme. The Government of Tamil Nadu has already given a few crores of rupees for the scheme. Now, hurdles are being put. The scheme must be approved by the Centre and should be completed on war-footing. I request the Government of Karnataka not to raise the same imaginary grievances.

Buckingham Canal has a length of some 800 kilometres. It is an inter-State waterway. The Britishers used this canal for military navigation purposes during the Second World War. This canal should be desilted so that it can be an outlet for absorbing the flash floods also.

Last year, during the debate on floods also I mentioned that Madras particularly North Madras, was inundated by floods. This should also be looked into by the Minister.

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, first of all, I must thank the House for its kind patience for such a long debate since yesterday till now. I must also thank all the Members who have participated in the debate, who have made very valuable suggestions, who have made kind, not so kind, and other observations, may be valid, to a certain extent invalid; relevant, to a great extent irrelevant... (Interruptions).

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur) : 'To a great extent irrelevant'—Sir, this is the respect he is showing.

(Interruptions)

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : I will come to that. With great respect I am talking. (Interruptions). Why I say this is—it is not that relevant in the sense relevant to the Demands concerned. I did not say that they are not relevant to the water resource problems of the country. From that angle I said that they are not relevant to the purpose for which the House

is considering the Demands that it is going to pass. And from that angle I said this. (Interruptions).

Sir, I have heard almost the entire debate and the observations of all the Members. They have spoken about the water resource problems, mainly irrigation problems, next to drinking water problem which perhaps should have found a better place in the State Assemblies because this House is concerned about passing the Demands of the Water Resources Ministry in the sense we are not considering the passing of the Demands of the various State Governments, irrigation demands, which is the authorised area of the State Assemblies, and we have no right to encroach upon their right. I hope the hon. Members will agree with me.

AN HON. MEMBER : We are here to assist and suggest.

(Interruptions)

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : Please assist me to make me able to understand you.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please go on.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : So I choose, with the kind permission of the House, not to reply to those points which have been raised by the hon. Members.....

(Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Then what remains, Sir ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : Let us hear the Minister first.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : Sir, I wish to inform the House and the Members perhaps—it is not that all the Members do not know, of course many Members know—that the irrigation projects are planned, funded and implemented by the States. That is true. But majority of the Members spoke about the projects.....

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Let us allow the Minister to speak. Kindly have no running commentary. Please go on, Mr. Minister.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : They have made observations about the projects in respect of their States particularly with reference to their own constituencies. Of course, it is a forum where a Member of Parliament can voice his concern about the problems in his constituency. Otherwise, I know also as a Member of Parliament what reaction the voters will have if we do not speak about the problems of the people they represent. Otherwise, M.Ps. cannot go to the Assemblies and speak. They have to speak here and I appreciate that. May I request the hon. Members, through you, to also write to their respective State Governments about these problems and bring to their notice the irrigation problems that they want to, for which they are standing here on the floor of this House ?

(Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : It is a bank draft provided by the Minister.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please. Let the Minister speak.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : Perhaps the hon. Member was not here. Otherwise he would have appreciated the points which I am making that many Members spoke about the projects which are not even before the Water Commission perhaps, leave alone their clearance or delay or anything. *(Interruptions)*. They have spoken about certain projects. If I can with all due respect to the hon. Members, those projects which do not find even in their State Plans any place, now they have been spoken of here.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : I request the Members not to intervene at every step. Please don't intervene at every step.

SHRI NARAYAN CHAUBEY (Midnapore) : I think the Plans.....

*(Interruptions)***

MR. CHAIRMAN : You cannot comment on sentence by sentence. No, no. That will not go on record. Mr. Minister, please go on.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please reply.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : I will take his words very respectfully because I know him very well, what he speaks... *(Interruptions)*.

MR. CHAIRMAN : That will not go on record. No running commentary. It is not a word for word commentary. The hon. Members have spoken something. Now, let us hear the Minister.

SHRI NARAYAN CHAUBEY : Subernarekha flows to your State also. I think, you are also concerned.

MR. CHAIRMAN : We may be concerned. But, if at all, there is any clarification, you can ask it later. But don't intervene. Allow him to speak. If you intervene, nothing will go on record.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : I know the hon. Member. He is very vociferous about the problem even if he is not concerned with it.

SHRI NARAYAN CHAUBEY : Should it go on record ?

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : I don't mind if it goes out of the record !

Now, Sir, I want to bring to the kind notice of the House certain basic facts about this country, the country's problems, the requirements and the water resources. If I can say, the only source of water for this country, or for that matter any other country is, precipitation, *i.e.* rain. In this country, it is assessed to be 400 million hectare metres. Of this, about 70 million hectare metres evaporate and about 215 million hectare metres percolate into the ground and the rest flows out to the rivers. A part of percolation also returns to the rivers as base flow. So, that you will understand. If you can know this fact,

perhaps the House will appreciate the problem with which we are concerned.

SHRI NARAYAN CHAUBEY : What is the hectare metre ?

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : Do you know hectare ?

SHRI NARAYAN CHAUBEY : I know.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : Do you know metre ? What is the metre ?

SHRI NARAYAN CHAUBEY : You I know.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : If a metre depth of water is spread over an hectare of land, that is called the hectare metre. I hope you understand.

SHRI NARAYAN CHAUBEY : Now, you must be a professor.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : I don't want a student like you.

SHRI NARAYAN CHAUBEY : But somebody must teach me also.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please allow the Minister to speak.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : Taking about 20 million ha. metres as contribution from catchments outside India, the average annual flow from surface sources is estimated to be 178 million ha. metres. Out of this, only about 70 million ha. metres is considered as utilisable because of constraints of topography, economic etc. It can be known by the House that nearly 54 million ha. metres is contribute by the Brahmaputra basin of which only 2 million ha. metres is utilisable.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Shame.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : No, shame. Perhaps the hon. Member from West Bengal knows....

SHRI NARAYAN CHAUBEY : It is not shame to you. It is shame to Lord Varuna.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : The hon. Member from West Bengal knows the mighty problems of the mighty river Brahmaputra. He also knows that there has been the Brahmaputra Commission which has been appointed to draw a master-plan for the overall development of the water resources. The master-plan is ready. *(Interruptions).*

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please don't interrupt. I have requested the Member not to interrupt every sentence. If there is any doubt, you can ask clarification, at the end. Don't interrupt or else the reply would not be complete.

16.45 hrs.

[**SHRI SOMNATH RATH** *in the Chair*]

Please, let the reply be complete.

SHRI NARAYAN CHAUBEY : We try to help.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I do not think hon. Members need help the Minister.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : Out of 70 million ha. metres, about 80% will be utilised for irrigation purposes and balance for domestic and water supply, industrial uses and thermal power etc.

In addition, about 60 million ha. metres is considered as the annual replenishable recharge to groundwater of which 42 million ha. metres is considered as utilisable. About 70 per cent of this is likely to be utilised for irrigation and balance for other uses.

We are now about 700 million people. We have more than doubled, after independence, almost adding a population of Australia every year to this country. Now we can imagine the rapid increase in the need of water resources for the production of not only food but fibre and other requirements for which water is a basic input.

In this way, the domestic requirement by 1990-91 for water supply and sanitation is estimated as 1.28 million ha. metres and 0.8 million ha. metres respectively. For industrial uses, the water requirement by the turn of the century may be about 3 million ha. metres.

[Shri B. Shankaranand]

I am giving these figures because the House since yesterday talked about only irrigation and about other demands and water by this increasing population of the country.

The domestic requirements for water supply and sanitation for the urban areas is expected to go up from the present about 32,000 million litres per day to 49,000 million litres per day by the end of the century. The situation in respect of water supply to the rural areas is rather alarming. At the beginning of the decade *i.e.*, 1980-81, only about 31% of the rural population had access to organised water supply. To meet the planning norm of 40 litres per capita per day of water availability for the rural population, the present modest supplies of drinking water alone will have to be stepped up to 27,000 million litres of water per day by the end of the century. Presently, as many as 39,000 villages are classified as problem villages from the point of view of drinking water supply and only about 51% of the total rural population of the country has been covered by drinking water supply sources.

I give these figures only to show to the House that it is not for irrigation alone that we need water. We need water for all these purposes. Perhaps the House will be kind enough to consider the problems of the Ministry of Water Resources in the sense of development of water resources for which we need authority, support and back up from this House.

You know in certain places like Madras, the drinking water problem has been acute.

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur) : Hyderabad also now.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : Hyderabad, Madras and in many cities of the country.

The drinking water scheme has lent strong support, or weakness, whatever you may call it, to the Telugu...*(Interruptions)* Ganga Project. Uptil now, there has been a practice of clearing the projects sent by the States only with reference to the irrigation requirements.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : You only give lectures, no money.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : Now we shall have to think that while clearing the irrigation projects, the content of water supply for drinking is also contained and from that angle, further projects shall have to be cleared.

PROF. N. G. RANGA : Drainage also has to be taken care of.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : Of course, drainage is part of the scheme.

Many members observed : why there is no water resources policy of the nation. Many members spoke about it saying that there is no national policy on water resources. I can say and I have said on many occasions on the floor of the House that we have now been formulating a national water policy. A National Water Resources Council has been formed in 1983. The Council itself was born in 1983 of which the Prime Minister is the Chairman...

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Still-born.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : It is born, it is working, it is functioning, it is talking and it will catch you also.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Catch me for what ?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : It is three-years old.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : ...and all the Chief Ministers are Members of this Council. The National Water Resources Council has held a meeting last year on October 30 and if I can say why this National Water Resources Council was born, I want to bring certain facts to the notice of the House—perhaps I will not be wasting the time of the House....

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : We have to tolerate Ministers' irreverences.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : Any lawyer can talk about relevance and irrelevance....

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE :
No, no, I will patiently listen.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE
(Rajapur) : In a lighter vein he said.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : I know it. We are both lawyers not in this House.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE :
Here we have no clients.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : Our clients are not present here.

Water which is vital for sustenance of life and economic development is becoming an increasingly scarce resource in the country. The planning and execution of water resources development have by and large been carried out by individual States so far. As the major rivers in our country are inter-State in nature, it has not been possible for individual States to prepare master plans in respect of these rivers. It has been felt that planning at national level for utilisation of water resources should be undertaken so that the greatest good is achieved and optimum benefits derived from the available water resources.

The necessity for an apex body to evolve national policies for development and use of water resources in conformity with the highest national interests has been emphasized in recent years by various authorities including the Irrigation Commission, National Commission on Agriculture and the Rashtiya Barh Ayog. The National Development Council at its meeting held on 14th March 1982, also discussed the matter and the Council observed that a climate should be created in which national water plans are prepared keeping in view the national perspective as well as State and regional needs. In that context, the Council welcomed the proposal of the Government of India for setting up of National Water Resources Council and River Basin Commissions.

Now the functions of this Council are important because this House which has been discussing various problems very often will appreciate as to what are going to be the functions of this Council. The functions of the National Water Resources Council will be as follows :

- (a) To lay down the national water policy and to review it from time to time.
- (b) To consider and review water development plans submitted to it (including alternative plans) by the National Water Development Agency, the River Basin Commissions, etc.
- (c) To recommend acceptance of water plans with such modifications as may be considered appropriate and necessary.
- (d) To direct carrying out such further studies as may be necessary for fuller consideration of the plans or components thereof.
- (e) To advise on the modalities of resolving inter-State differences with regard to specific elements of water plans and such other issues that may arise during planning of implementation of the projects.

To advise on practices and procedures, administrative arrangements and regulations for fair distribution and utilisation of water resources by different beneficiaries keeping in view optimum developments and the maximum benefits to the people, etc. etc.

The National Water Council formed a sub-group to prepare a document on a policy. The policy document is to be prepared within 6 months from October last year and the House will find it interesting to know who are the members of this sub-group who are burdened with the responsibility of producing the National Policy paper. They are : Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh—Member of the sub-group, Chief Minister of Tamilnadu, Chief Minister of Punjab, Chief Minister of Karnataka, Chief Minister of U.P., Chief Minister of Arunachal Pradesh, Chief Minister of Rajasthan and the four Central Ministers—Minister of Energy, Minister of Agriculture, Minister of Transport and the Minister of Environment and Forests and the Minister of Water Resources being the Chairman of the sub-group. This body is entrusted with the responsibility of producing Policy Paper. It is applicable for the entire country in view

[Shri B. Shankaranand]

of the National Water Resources Development and their future is concerned. This Body is engaged in preparing the document. Within a couple of months, we hope to complete the Policy Paper and that will be finally placed before the full Body of the National Water Council and that will be brought before the House.

I am happy to inform the House, though it may be a little premature to say, that on major part of the policy document that has been so far attempted to be drafted, there has been unanimity. Only on certain issues, members are now considering how to iron out the differences. It has been a happy augury as far as working of this group is concerned. The member, though belonging to different parties, belonging to regional and national parties, have applied their mind to the problems of this country as a whole and trying to prepare a document which ultimately will be discussed...

Now, the problem is how to harness water that is now going to the seas. Many Members have said about this. It is not a question of harnessing surplus water; it is harnessing ground water also. The biggest problem is how to take water from the surplus area to the deficit area. This is the biggest problem and the problem is how to provide drinking water to the entire population of this country.

I have already explained when we passed the Ravi-Beas Tribunal Bill, about the legal provisions and the impediments that the

16.56 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Government is facing in providing and bringing about the cooperation and coordination between the various State Chief Ministers. So, they come together and apply their mind in the common interest of this country. Specially, the Telugu-Ganga has been the subject matter both inside the House and outside the House. I have said time and again both here and outside that let the Chief Ministers sit together and iron out the differences about the availability of water for which the Telegu-Ganga is being planned and funds are allocated, I need

not repeats and waste the time of the House because the only thing is I again appeal to all the three Chief Ministers, through you, and through this House—the Chief Ministers of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Maharashtra, to come together and sort out their differences, and see that. *(Interruptions)* I have already spoken...

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO (Vijayawada) : All the Chief Ministers are agreeable for the Bacchawat Tribunal Award. They said they will abide by the Award. You just implement it.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : Perhaps I have not made myself more communicable and understandable to the hon. Members.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : They feel that there is an agreement and you are creating disagreement.

(Interruptions)

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : It is very interesting that you are telling that they have no differences of opinion.

The question is about availability of water. Without water, leave alone Telugu-Ganga, no project can be planned and implemented. Now the very basic fact is : where is water ? If there is water available for Andhra Pradesh, perhaps there should not be any problem—besides if it is technically cleared and economically found viable. For that purpose the entire water given and allotted by the Bacchawat Committee has been committed by Andhra Pradesh and unless Andhra Pradesh shows that there is surplus water and that can be made available, I do not think the House will agree in clearing any project of this type. But there we can find a way. It is not that the problem is insurmountable. We can find solutions. Of course, the claims of Polavaram are there. The diversion of the Godavari water into the Krishna waters is there. The Bacchawat Committee award, the Krishna Award and the Godavari Award, if read together, perhaps we will be able to find water... *(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Even the Bacchawat Committee cannot come to our rescue.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : Bacchawat can be of help provided we want their help.

[English]

For this purpose we have said : let the Chief Ministers come and sit together and see. We can find a solution and we are sure to find a solution...

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Which year ?

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : As early as possible and as early as these three Chief Ministers meet.

SHRI N. V. N. SOMU : As the representative of Madras I want to point out that for the coming summer the Madras City people will have no drinking water. What is the immediate solution you are thinking of ?

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : Madras, this year also, had no water. To save their crops—the Chief Minister of Madras and the Government of Tamil Nadu are aware ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI N.V.N. SOMU : The Cauvery delta people are suffering for want of water for cultivation and the people of Madras City are suffering for want of drinking water. What is the solution ?

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : Luckily the crops of Tamil Nadu have been saved. Karnataka did release water—5 TMC—when it was most needed. The water was released by Karnataka and at the intervention of the Centre. The Prime Minister himself has written personal letters to all the three Chief Ministers, to the Chief Ministers of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Maharashtra, to come together and iron out their differences—more than once. I have myself talked to all the three Chief Ministers. I went to Andhra Pradesh myself to talk personally to the Andhra Pradesh Chief Minister. I have talked to the Karnataka Chief Minister. I have talked to the Maharashtra Chief Minister. We have been trying—even at the Secretary level, they have held many meetings—so that these problems do not persist further at

the cost of the nation. We are not interested in wasting water into the sea.

Many Members have expressed their concern as to why the Centre is not doing something for the drought prone areas or the drought-affected areas by way of creating permanent assets of irrigation projects or something like that. The Irrigation Commission has recommended certain things. They have been placed before the Planning Commission. The Planning Commission thought that if we put conditions that irrigation projects can be built or should be encouraged only in the drought-affected areas, perhaps their freedom of exercising their options regarding development of any particular area in the State would be restricted. We do not want to do that. Let there be some flexibility to the Chief Minister, to the Governments of the States, so that they can utilise those according to their particular needs. This aspect was considered by the Planning Commission. But I do appreciate the concern of the hon. Members. We have been spending so much money. If I can give certain figures, the Central assistance to states for drought relief during the 4th Plan was Rs. 666.32 crores, during the 5th Plan we gave Rs. 88.69 crores, during the Annual Plans from 1978-80 the amount given as relief was Rs. 219.97 crores and during the 6th Plan from 1980-85 the drought relief given was Rs. 1124.86 crores.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI (Deogarh) : What about the irrigation projects in drought affected areas ?

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : In 1985-86 upto 7th January 1986 Rs. 261 crores have been given only for drought relief. Besides this, the Centre is giving flood relief also. We have been giving much more money for the relief work than we are giving for active constructive work.

SHRI SARAT DEB : But Orissa is buying TVs from that money !

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : Sir, regarding the expression of the Members that why not the Centre is nationalising the waters, I think, it is very interesting that this is for the first time that Members have in majority raised their voice that the waters

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should be nationalised. Water should be nationalised in the sense that it should be a central subject. I hope this is what they meant.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE :

After all you have understood this !

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : I am trying to understand whether I am right or you are right.

Sir, there are many rivers in this country which are inter-state rivers. The major rivers in this country are inter-state rivers. We have no central scheme of taking any project as a central project, as a power project in the irrigation or the water resources development side. It is a fact and under these circumstances we have no funds to give as assistance to any State except that we give drought grants as central assistance and these grants and loans are not tied with any particular project. Unless we change the entire scheme of financing and adopt a new method of taking irrigation and water resources development scheme as central schemes, perhaps the suggestions made by the Hon. Members may not fit into the scheme of the present things.

Many Members from the other side of course, raised their concern about Farakka. Without going into the details, may I say that the West Bengal Government has not taken it as seriously as the Hon. Members here want them to take ?

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE :

That is the usual quota, please come to the point.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : I am coming to the point. I am giving the facts and figures as to what the West Bengal Government is doing.

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN (Cooch Behar) : Please tell us clearly whether 40000 cusecs of water is available or not for Calcutta.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : If shouting could have brought rains and water perhaps the Members from the West Bengal... (Interruptions)

Sir, Tista-Barrage project in West Bengal was contemplated to be constructed in three phases. The State Government took up the execution of this project in 1976 at an estimated cost of Rs. 69.72 crores.

(Interruptions)

Presently, the first sub-stage of Stage-I of Phase-I is under execution and the estimated cost of the project has escalated to Rs. 400 crores. An expenditure of Rs. 140 crores has been reportedly incurred by the State Government upto 1983-84. The State Government have been under providing for this project year after year amounts less than what has been agreed to by the Planning Commission. This is what the West Bengal Government has been doing. An outlay of Rs. 28 crores was agreed to during the year 1983-84. During the course of the year the State Government approached the Finance Ministry for an additional amount of Rs. 5 crores stating that they would be spending Rs. 35 crores in that year. You know what they did ? The Government of India provided an assistance of Rs. 5 crores as was requested by the West Bengal Government. After receiving the assistance from the Centre it was seen that the actual expenditure on this project during 1983-84 was only Rs. 25.28 crores. Similarly during the year 1984-85 an outlay of Rs. 27 crores was made for this project and here again they did not spend the entire amount.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE :

Sir, we have decided to give privilege motion notice for every ministerial mis-statement.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : You are most welcome.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Sir, it has become a habit to malign one particular State.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : You are the most vociferous Member on the other side and you must know what you are doing.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please take your seat. I request the Members to take their seat.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : Sir, may I take a couple of minutes of the House to tell something so that hon. Members on the other side should know what they are doing.

A case was being argued before a court by a lawyer. The lawyer on the other side was arguing the case. You know how? He was shouting, thumping the bench, kicking the ground, blowing in the air and still at the same time shouting.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Who?

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : That is what you are doing. Then the turn came of the other side. Do you know what the other side lawyer did? He just closed his mouth. He was kicking the ground, thumping the bench but without speaking a word. The judge asked what my friend, the advocate, are you doing? He said that I am replying to the major part of the argument of the other side. *(Interruptions)*

Now, Sir, may I argue the other part and say...

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Why don't you reply that way only?

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : It will thus be seen that the West Bengal Government has been under-providing year after year which is one of the causes attributable for the delay in the completion and the escalation of the cost of this project.

(Interruptions)

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : You know how much money you are spending for this project. For a project of Rs. 400 crores you are providing not more than Rs. 5 crores.

(Interruptions)

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : Sir, Members have expressed concern about the tribal sub-plan and scheduled castes component plan. The population of the scheduled tribes in the country constitutes about 8 per cent of the total population whereas the tribal areas constitute about 15 per cent of the geographical area. Considering that the irrigation and drinking water facilities in

these areas are generally low, the Union Government has drawn up a strategy for development of tribal areas by introducing Tribal sub-Plan approach. The State Governments carve out Sub-Plans for their State Plan for development of irrigation as well. To supplement the efforts of State Governments, special Central Assistance is being provided by the Ministry of Welfare, under which minor irrigation schemes benefiting individual farmers become eligible for assistance.

With a view to encourage irrigation in tribal areas, the general guidelines for taking up new schemes in Seventh Plan is not made applicable to schemes benefiting tribal areas. Ground Water development holds promise for improving the conditions in Tribal areas. Recognising its important role, a provision of Rs. 10 crores has been made in the Seventh Plan allocation for the Central Ground Water Board for taking up detailed investigations and explorations in tribal areas for drawing up a Ground Water development programme.

Sir, a scheme has also been in formulation for assisting the farmers of worker sections including the marginal farmers in providing subsidy for digging wells and tube-wells wherever it is possible. A scheme for giving subsidy is being evolved and when it is cleared, we will come before the House.

SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY : Sir, in my speech, I have mentioned a number of rivers which are originating from Butan and for controlling these rivers have you taken any steps with the Butan Government.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : The hon. Member has raised certain points which are mainly concerning the projects in his State. Those suggestions are to be considered by the State Government. May I request hon. Member to approach the State Government in this regard? We will see whatever assistance we can give to the State Government.

SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY : But the State Government has no power to discuss this matter with the foreign Governments. So, naturally the Indian Government has to come forward for this purpose.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : He has already said that he would give assistance to the State Government.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : Sir, the Ganga Flood Control Commission has since finalised the Comprehensive Plan for the Ganga entitled "Comprehensive Plan of Flood Control in the Ganga Basin (Part-I) assessment of problem and identification of goals" and forwarded the same to the concerned States in March 1986. The individual works will, however, be taken up by the concerned States from their State Plans. Sir, as I have already said the Brahmaputra Board has, I am happy to say that within four or five years, completed the Master Plan and it is to the credit of the Board—I should say—that such a huge work has been done and further work will be taken up in the light of the recommendations made by the Commission.

SHRI BIPIN PAL DAS (Tezpur) : What has happened to the proposal of constructing two dams on the Brahmaputra River, that is, Dehang and Subansiri dams ?

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : Those dams are part of the total Master Plan of the Brahmaputra and they are being considered.

SHRI BIPIN PAL DAS : They are not given up, I hope.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : How can we give up that when the Master Plan has been prepared and it is under consideration of the Government ? There is no question of giving them up. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA (Pali) : Sir, Rajasthan is now under severe grip of water famine. The Centre should give assistance and tube-wells and pump sets.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The hon. Minister has already said that he would consider those points.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : Sir, I have noted the suggestions, grievances and other valuable points that have been made by the hon. Members and they will be considered by the Ministry.

(Interruptions)

I have very little time at my disposal otherwise I would have replied to each and

every point raised by the hon. Members. However, I have taken note of what the hon. Members have said and if necessary, I will take them up with the State Governments and assist to solve the problems which they deem fit.

SHRI SARAT DEB : What about the allegations that I have made regarding the misuse of FDR money ?

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : I do not know how serious and reckless those allegations are and I would not comment on them. If the hon. Member has got anything particular, he may please write to me and I will see what can be done.

SHRI SARAT DEB : It is already there on the table of the Orissa Assembly.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : I would request all the hon. Members who have moved their cut motions to withdraw them and pass the Demands of the Ministry.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I shall now put all the cut motions moved to the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Water Resources to vote together, unless any hon. Member desires that any of his cut motions may be put separately.

All the cut motions were put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I shall now put the Demands for Grant relating to the Ministry of Water Resources to vote. The question is :

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1987 in respect of the head of Demand entered in the second column thereof against Demand No. 97 relating to the Ministry of Water Resources."

The motion was adopted.

**Demands for Grants (General), 1986-87 in respect of Ministry of Water Resources
voted by Lok Sabha**

1	2	3		4	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
97.	Ministry of Water Resources	27,12,29,000	2,57,67,000	1,35,43,92,000	12,88,33,000

- (ii) Ministry of Science and Technology
- (iii) Department of Atomic Energy
- (iv) Department of Electronics
- (v) Department of Ocean Development
- (vi) Department of Space.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The House will now take up discussion and voting on Demand Nos. 80 to 83 relating to the Ministry of Science and Technology, Demand Nos. 99 to 101 relating to department of Atomic Energy, Demand No. 102 relating to Department of Electronics, Demand No. 103 relating to department of Ocean Development and Demand No. 104 relating to Department of Space for which six hours have been allotted.

Hon. Members present in the House whose cut motions to the Demands for Grants have been circulated may, if they desire to move their cut motions, send slips to the Table within 15 minutes indicating the serial numbers of the cut motions they would like to move. Those cut motions only will be treated as moved.

A list showing the serial numbers of cut motions moved will be put up on the notice board shortly. In case any Member finds any discrepancy in the list he may kindly bring it to the notice of the officer at the Table without any delay.

Motion moved :

"That the respective sums not

exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the Fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1987 in respect of the heads of Demands entered in the second column thereof against Nos. 80 to 83 relating to the Ministry of Science and Technology."

Motion moved :

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the Fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1987 in respect of the heads of Demands entered in the second column thereof against Demand Nos. 99 to 101 relating to the Department of Atomic Energy."

Motion moved :

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the Fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to complete

[Mr. Deputy Speaker]

the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1987 in respect of the heads of Demands entered in the second column thereof against Demand No. 102 relating to the Department of Electronics."

Motion moved :

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the Fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1987 in respect of the heads of

Demands entered in the second column thereof against Demand No. 103 relating to the Department of Ocean Development."

Motion moved :

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the Fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1987 in respect of the heads of Demands entered in the second column thereof against Demand No. 104 relating to the Department of Space."

Demands for Grants (General), 1986-87 in respect of Ministry of Science and Technology, Department of Atomic Energy, Department of Electronics, Department of Ocean Development and Department of Space submitted to the vote of Lok Sabha

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on account voted by the House on 13th March, 1986		Amount of Demand for Grant submitted to the vote of the House	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
1	2		3		4
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
Ministry of Science and Technology					
80.	Department of Science and Technology	13,83,77,000	2,00,000	69,18,83,000	10,00,000
81.	Survey of India	7,71,67,000	4,17,000	38,58,33,000	20,83,000
82.	Meteorology	4,55,51,000	1,77,69,000	22,77,52,000	8,88,43,000
83.	Department of Scientific and Industrial Research	26,75,33,000	55,00,000	1,33,76,67,000	2,75,00,000
Department of Atomic Energy					
99.	Department of Atomic Energy	24,97,000	...	1,24,83,000	...
100.	Atomic Energy Research, Development and Industrial Projects	36,35,75,000	69,83,47,000	1,81,78,72,000	3,51,82,34,000

1	2	3	4		
101.	Nuclear Power Schemes	70,00,00,000	39,28,02,000	1,60,78,17,000	1,99,15,08,000
	Department of Electronics				
102.	Department of Electronics	9,77,33,000	7,78,83,000	48,86,67,000	38,94,17,000
	Department of Ocean Development				
103.	Department of Ocean Development	4,42,25,000	20,00,000	22,41,24,000	1,00,00,000
	Department of Space				
104.	Department of Space	22,67,72,000	32,96,13,000	1,13,43,61,000	96,45,15,000

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now, Mr. Hannan Mollah.

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH (Uluberia) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to speak on the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Science and Technology, Department of Atomic Energy etc. I will not be going into the technicalities of the subject, but would confine myself only to the policy matters regarding this subject.

The Government of India had taken many decisions in the Scientific Policy Resolution in 1958. One of the aims as mentioned therein was to secure for the people of the country all the benefits that can accrue from the acquisition and application of scientific knowledge.

One of the objectives of the Technology Policy Statement is "to provide the maximum gainful and satisfying employment to all the strata of society, with emphasis on the employment of women and weaker sections of the society." This also has been stated as one of the policy statements. But in this light, if we consider the Government's policy as to how they are doing in this sphere, we can just say that the direction of this policy has not been properly followed. Rather, it was diverted towards the actual class character of this Government and to serve the class interests of the monopolists, multi-nationals and big houses. The present Government's thrust is also towards that direction only.

Before going into the other parts of the policy and before offering a few suggestions about the priority things in this respect, I want to mention a few things about the policy pursued by this Government.

First, let us take the question of the formation of the Advisory Council. You know, it is peculiar in a parliamentary system. It has been found that the arrangement instituted recently is in the form of a scientific adviser and the science advisory council and they will report to and advise the Prime Minister. But they are not going to report to the whole Cabinet. This is not a presidential form of Government. So, this is anomalous. This is the first point that I wanted to make.

Secondly, the joint arrangement introduced consists of two parallel institutions—one being the scientific adviser to the Prime Minister in the appointment of Prof. Menon and the other being the Science Advisory Council under the chairmanship of Prof. C.N.R. Rao. This arrangement as instituted now, is bound to create more than one centre of power and there is going to be all kinds of dissonance and disturbance and ugly lobbies and rather than strengthening our science base, it will lead to more problems in the management of science. This is also something, which I feel is not in the correct direction.

Thirdly, let us take the question of the composition of the science advisory council

[Shri Hannan Mollah]

that is announced. We notice the presence of two multi-national companies' representatives which is very serious thing, and we differ with this. Out of the eight members of the council one is Dr. A.S. Ganguly, Chairman of the Hindustan Lever Limited and another is Dr. Sekhar Rana of the Indian Explosives Limited. This is a serious situation.

The task of the Advisory Council is to advise the Prime Minister on (i) major issues facing science and technology today; (ii) the health of science and technology in the country and the direction in which it should move; (iii) a perspective plan for 2000 AD; and (iv) specific problems facing scientific departments, policies, priorities for research and technology missions, etc. So, the Council can look into all this work, *i.e.* almost anything connected with the scientific departments under the Prime Minister. So, Sir, are we going to allow free access to the multi-national corporations' representatives in all these departments? Can we allow these companies to direct our departments? Why are we bothered about Coomar Narain spying on our secrets, when the country is going to legally pat on the secrets to these multi-national companies. This is a very serious thing and we differ on this issue. And we hope that we have the right to express our difference. Naturally, this is a serious situation. Sir, you know these two companies' representatives are widely interested in our country. The Hindustan Levers are producing so many agricultural things. You know that also. They are expanding investment in the areas of plant nutrients, seed business, plant tissues culture and all these things. And the other Company the ICI are widely interested in Chemicals, Pharmaceuticals, Pesticides, non-conventional energy sources and all these things. So these two Members are entering.

Secondly, I want to mention here that the Government has to take up the question of Defence, Space and all these things directly. After mid 50's experience, the technology for the agriculture has not received much attention from those on whom the Government depended. Later on they changed and took some responsibility

in this technology also because they cannot get direct technology from the outside countries. Agriculture cannot do things which multinationals and big bussness can. But the question here is selection for the agricultural technology development. The selection was made by keeping the rich farmers in mind as agents of technological transformation for agriculture. That is also a direction of the Government's policy on which we differ. I want to make clear one thing here.

Regarding industry there is a wide system here. You know the functioning of the Science and Technology Department. Their function has been essentially to provide testing and survey services, preparation of feasibility reports, consultancy for trouble shooting, import substitution in areas where the foreign capital has little stakes, etc. Otherwise the policy has been totally Laisse Faire. This is the situation for the big industries. This is a serious situation, so here we differ. I want to remind the hon. Minister that in 70's, the recommendation of the National Committee on Science and Technology for Five Year Plans—for the perspective Plan for S and T. But that was not implemented. This is the attitude of the Government towards this policy.

Then Sir, the question of agency which are doing the major performance in this, *i.e.* CSIR. I am quoting from some newspaper reports and PAC also mentioned that "of the 295 projects developed by the CSIR laboratory, only 39 or less than 15 per cent would be actually put into production." So what a waste it is. They are not transforming into practice and that also the Government should take note of because we are spending money and the research projects are taken just analytically. We have no plan perspective what we will develop and implement. Only 15 per cent will be implemented, that is the seriousness of the situation. 141 projects have been rejected after taking this. This is the casual attitude regarding the functioning of this organisation.

Sir after these difficulties, the Government is taking about Missions and the question of high thrust areas. But during the Sixth Plan, they talked about this. But during the entire Sixth Plan, they did not do anything on this question of missions or high thrust areas.

Recently, in this Budget also, they have mentioned it, I don't know what will they do. Actually, the CSIR missions are being evolved through the telex with the top management in the Ministry playing the role of the telegraph office. That attitude was also there. I think in future the Ministry will take care of these deficiencies.

Next question regarding the policy—I want to mention here is the question of democratisation of this Science and Technology policy. In 1973, there was some initiation, but after that it has been shelved. The Indian private industry which has shown scant respect to the goal of technology absorption, is going to be given, under the 7th Plan, a number of new doles *via* schemes under the Promotion of Industrial Research in Industries; Technology Promotion Board Transfer and Trading Technology; and Technology Absorption and Adaptation etc.

While they are doing that, you will be surprised to see that the allocation made to the schemes entitled "Science and Technology for the Weaker Sections" is merely a paltry sum of Rs. 15 lakhs; but under the policies of 1958 and 1973, that was the main thrust. But now only Rs. 15 lakhs have been given for it. So, this is meagre. I would like to tell the hon. Minister that this is a deviation from the directions given, and whatever is mentioned in the policy thrust.

Next : it was mentioned many times during the last ten years that the Government was going to institute a National Registry for Foreign Collaboration but that is not being done. Why is the Government avoiding it ? Government should explain the difficulty.

The next problem arises because of our defective policy. We talk about brain drain. This is a major problem for our country. Our Prime Minister is talking about centres of excellence. Our five centres of excellence are the five IITs. They are producing scientists and engineers. In the last two decades, about 10,000 such bright students left the country, and went to America. In America, to produce an engineer it costs \$50,000. But we are producing them, and they are going there.

About 80% of the computer scientists, every year, are leaving the country. On the one hand, we are talking about centres of excellence, and on the other you are selling the produce of such centres of excellence to the American imperialists, who do not want to spend money for the production of engineers. They are purchasing them from our country. This is a serious problem. This also should be taken into account.

Another problem : Government is also going in for contract with multi-nationals. (*Interruptions*) Whatever technology our country's scientists have evolved, is not getting proper attention. Recently, Government has signed three agreements with three multi-nationals in France, Japan and Belgium, for telecommunication technology transfer regarding digital switchgear. Why so ? When the Government issued the tender, hundreds of companies came, saying that they wanted to produce it. Some were accepted. Then they were told that the Government did not require so much. After a few months, we entered into a contract with those multi-nationals. So, our scientists inside the country are getting frustrated. So, that also should not be the attitude of the Government. It is also a serious thing. I will request the hon. Minister to look into this aspect.

Next, I will say a few words about the priority area. We should explore many fields, definitely. We do not want to seal off some of the fields, but the question is that technology alone will not make the country a modern nation. That you have to understand. It is not the end. Technology is the means to an end. If this is so, how can we create a modern man ? We cannot do that the way you are doing. We have 50% of our people below the poverty line. 66% of them is illiterate, uneducated and ten crores of them are unemployed. Keeping them in such a condition, we cannot build up the country into a modern nation. It is not an isolated fact. (*Interruption*) It should not be taken in an isolated way. You are giving much more importance to the small number of people, and you do not pay attention to the problems of the major section, *viz.* the weaker sections, as was enunciated in the earlier policy statement. So, science and technology can be a tool the means to an end, not an end in itself. I would suggest

[Shri Hannan Mollah]

that S and T infrastructure must have a broad-based capacity capable of responding to any contingency. Modern India must have the capability in almost all the new and emerging technology area like microelectronics, informatics, biotechnology, non-conventional energy sources and new materials and many other sources. That should be there. But we have to give a priority to a few areas. So, I suggest that for other projects we should have seriously given priority to certain areas.

First, you take agriculture, because without agriculture we cannot reach 21st century. For that, I suggest that maximum new technology should be evolved. Then take dry land farming. Dry land farming in the country accounts for 73 per cent of the 130 million hectares cultivated for foodgrains but contributes only 42 per cent of the total foodgrains production. So, we should evolve some technology for dry land farming. Then take water management irrigated agriculture : what we just discussed, but we require technology to evolve so that we can utilize that composite plan for soil nutrients requirement. For that, we should evolve some technology and maximum stress should be given in that subject. For industry, firstly, we should give importance to our upgradation and utilisation of local resources, traditional skills, energy conservation and telecommunications development. Regarding health, we should try to develop some sort of vaccinations and diagnostic kits for treatment of major communicable diseases, non-drug therapies, extension of modern community health services. To these three areas, we should give maximum importance, we should give maximum thrust and create our new technology so that if we can take benefits from these services, we will be able to take majority of our people with us to reach the 21st century; but leaving a majority of the people behind, if only we want to go to the 21st century with 10 per cent of the people of the highlanders, high society people, monopolists and rich people, then that 21st century will not be the 21st century of the India people, but then that 21st century will be the 21st century of the exploiters. So, I request the hon. Minister to change his direction properly and take proper action so that we can take the people with

us and correct our policy and go in the right direction in this policy. With these words, I conclude my speech.

[Translation]

SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA (Vidisha) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, this is the first opportunity in the Parliamentary history of our country that the Demands for Grants relating to Science and Technology are being discussed in the Lok Sabha. This is an ample proof of the emphasis laid by our leadership and our Government on scientific thinking and the development of science and technology. It is our good fortune that all our leaders since independence, namely, the late Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru, the late Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri and the late Shrimati Indira Gandhi, had a scientific outlook. All of them endeavoured to lift India to the level of developed nations in the field of science and technology. It is our good fortune that our present youthful Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi is laying great emphasis on it in order to strengthen our economy and bring India to the level of the developed nations of the world. Again, the achievements and application of science and technology are to be used to bridge the gap in the level of development of the urban and the rural areas by extending the benefits of science to the remotest corners of our country.

I would like to draw your attention to Science and Technology Policy of 1958 and the Resolution got adopted by Shrimati Indira Gandhi, and presented in this House in 1982. By treating these two policies as our models we have made significant achievement in the field of science and technology which has made possible the rapid progress in the areas of agriculture, industry, defence and the successful creation of a scientific environment in the country. There is no need to remind you about appalling condition of our industry, agriculture, scientists and engineers at the time of independence. Today, a definite policy is being pursued in respect of these areas to enable our country to progress and become self-reliant in every field. The Member who spoke before me alleged that our country was inclined towards multinationals in its policy of science and technology. I want to make it clear that if it were so, we would

have allowed them to set up industries here, and our Government would not have taken the trouble of establishing the BHEL and the HMT to manufacture quality watches and tractors. Again, in the field of Atomic Energy, our Government could have allowed the foreign countries to instal our Atomic Power Station. But we chose to develop this technology indigenously with the contribution of our own scientists and engineers. Thus this accusation is baseless. Our Government's Policy and its implementation do not indicate any tilt towards multinationals.

In the field of science, almost everyday, new inventions are being made, new projects are being launched and new technology is being developed. If our country had not made proper use of this advanced knowledge how could we have competed with the developed nations of the world? If we see our achievements for the past 10 to 15 years in the field of science, we shall find that we have become self-reliant even in the area satellite technology. We have now the capacity to develop our own satellite launchers. We have also designed our own satellite in accordance with our specific needs, and launched it in space. So far as Atomic Energy is concerned, we can proudly claim today that we are the seventh major nation in the world which is in possession of the most modern technology in this field. Whether atomic energy is used for peaceful purposes or for various other applications, our scientists and engineers have been successful in achieving their objectives.

Recently, I had the opportunity of visiting Kalapakkam. There, after seeing the M.A.P.P. Atomic Power Station, it seemed to me that our country has successfully developed the foreign technology and has become self reliant in the field of atomic energy and in the installation techniques of Atomic Power Stations. By developing the Fast Breeder Test Reactor (FBTR) we have taken a step forward in this field of technology. We are definitely grateful to those scientists and engineers who have developed the Test Reactor on the basis of their own experiments and enabled the nation to attain a position where we have the capability of setting up our own Fast Breeder Reactor with a capacity of 500 megawatts.

Today, atomic energy can play a very significant role in the development of our country. Our aim is to use it solely for peaceful purposes and for the generation of electricity. A target of generating 10,000 megawatt capacity by 2000 A.D. has been fixed. If we want to achieve this target, then it is essential to make the necessary finances available and our allocation of 1400 crores in the Seventh Five Year Plan must be enhanced. Only if we double or triple the amount during the succeeding five years plans, can we attain our target of setting up an Atomic Power Stations with 10 thousand megawatt capacity, at the cost of Rs. 14,000 crores.

Secondly, I wish to say that it takes a long time to instal an Atomic Power Station. The gestation period is approximately 10 to 12 years. We must try to reduce this time while setting up an Atomic Station. We must accept the fact that as we have fully developed the designing technology and knowhow of these plants, it should not take more than 6-7 years to complete a project of this nature. And if we are able to reduce the gestation period, then we would definitely be able to set up Atomic Power Stations with 10 thousand megawatt capacity by 2000 A.D. So it is important to pay attention to it.

The long term Scheme formulated by the Nuclear Power Board in respect of electricity is viable and practical. Therefore, it is essential to provide necessary funds for this. At the same time my suggestion is that the Board should be converted into a Corporation—a public limited one—so that public funds could be mobilised to meet its financial requirements in future. As an important Undertaking in the Public Sector, it can mobilise funds by floating equity shares and through assistance from various financial institutions to overcome its resource constraints and to achieve its aims.

The hon. Member who spoke before me alleged that brain drain was taking place from our country and engineers, scientists and doctors were going abroad. This allegation is not true any longer. At present brain drain from our country is not taking place. Now the repidity with which engineers, doctors and scientists are coming

[Shri Pratap Bhanu Sharma]

back with new technology and experience and are setting up their own units or are contributing in research and development work in different institution, is indeed due to the laudable efforts of our Government. The Department of Science and Technology has set up a new cell to provide necessary facilities to the non-resident scientists and engineers so that they may utilise the benefits of high technology in our country. In this context, I would also like to say, that Shri Patil in his answer to a question on April 2 in the Lok Sabha had said that out of the 25 thousand Indian scientists engineers and doctors registered abroad, about 1900 have already returned and made use of the various facilities offered to them. And we hope that ultimately, the number of non-residents coming back to India would increase from 25 thousand to 50 thousand. The Government should provide all facilities in setting up new industries based on latest technology. It will obviate the need to import need based and appropriate technology into the country on which we spend crores of rupees in foreign exchange. By setting up these units with Government assistance, these non-residents can import technology as per the requirement of the country. These special facilities would largely benefit the non-resident Indian Scientists and engineers. Again, according to the opinion of some of our friends here, the Indians residing abroad do not get adequate information about the facilities being provided to them in India. My duty is to convey this piece of information through the House to you. We can disseminate relevant information in other countries either through our High Commissions or by appointing Scientific Officers or by circulating information bulletins there. This should convince them that they could return and find not merely opportunities for employment but also facilities for setting up their own business. And if they prefer to utilise their knowledge of high-technology in the field of research, the Government of India has formulated plans in this direction also. They would definitely thank the Government for its efforts and help in the progress of science and technology in our country.

So, as an answer to the allegation of how our country is to prepare itself for the

21st century, I would say that it would reach the next century, by bridging the gap between the developed and the developing with the help and support of science and technology. Sir, I wish to reiterate that scientific application are not merely to be used in the cities of Delhi, Bombay and Madras and for only taking those residing in these cities to the 21st century, but also to create necessary conditions for crores of people living in our seven lakh villages to enter the next century. Science must be applied to provide them all those facilities which were denied to them so far. This means that science should be applied for developing the human resources and to assist in the development of the Indian economy.

With these words I would conclude and express my thanks.

[English]

DR. S. JAGATHRAKSHAKAN (Chengalpattu): Sir, on behalf of my party the AIADKM, I rise to make a few suggestions on the demands for grants of the Department of Science and Technology, Department of Atomic Energy, Department of Electronics, Department of Ocean Development and Department of Space for the year 1986-87.

At the outset, I would take up the Demands of Atomic Energy. The Seventh Plan document provides for a total generation to the order of 10,000 MW of nuclear power by 2000 A.D. I welcome also the provision of Rs. 110 crores in 1986-87 for nuclear power schemes. I would like to know from the hon. Prime Minister as to where these nuclear power schemes are going to be implemented. Tamil Nadu has exhausted its available hydel potentiality and the dependence on thermal generation is elusive because of the primary infrastructure of coal not being available within the reaches of such projects in Tamil Nadu. The gap between availability and demand of electric power by the end of Seventh Plan in Tamil Nadu would be about 3,300 million units and by 1994-95 it would be 10,200 million units. Hence I request the hon. Prime Minister for an investment decision for taking up the Atomic Power Project at Kudankulam in Tirunelveli

district and for extension of the Kalpakkam Atomic Power Station in view of the long gestation period in the execution of these projects. I would like to suggest that the employees in the atomic power plants should be given a special monthly allowance of Rs. 500 per head because of their susceptibility to radio-active risks. I suggest that the workers and the employees in Kalpakkam Atomic Power plant, who have created international record in nuclear power research, must be given some sort of incentive bonus for their good work.

I would now take up the Demands of the Department of Ocean Development. The grants are being given for studies on Ocean Thermal Energy conversion. India has excellent potential for conversion of ocean thermal energy. The total OTEC potential around India is estimated to be more than 50,000 MW. This must be fully exploited. A half-hearted beginning has been made by commissioning the MECON to prepare a detailed project report for a one-MW OTEC plant. The IIT, Madras has fabricated a small OTEC plant for this purpose. I demand that more attention must be paid to this. There should be effective coordination between the Department of Ocean Development and the Department of Non-Conventional Energy Resources.

Here, I would refer to the laudable effort made by the Government of Tamil Nadu in exploring the possibility of producing energy from tidal waves. There was assistance from a UN body also for this project. Somehow the Government of India have not encouraged the Government of Tamil Nadu by giving grants for this scheme. I demand that this should be taken up more seriously and vigorously.

There was a proposal to set up two pollution monitoring stations in 1985-86 under the Prevention and Control of Marine Pollution Project. I would like to know where these stations have been set up in 1985-86. Tamil Nadu has the longest coastline and one such station should be set up in Tamil Nadu.

Under the Department of Science and Technology, grants-in-aid through the National Radar Council for development of high cost high risk systems in the areas

of command, control communication, security systems, electronic warfare systems etc. are being paid. The electronic warfare systems cannot be researched in the private sector. It is a defence project. I want to know why this should be taken up in the private sector who will be given grants-in-aid by the Department of Science and Technology.

Before I conclude, I would only refer to the scant attention being paid to the application of Science and Technology for Rural Development. In 1985-86, a sum of Rs. 15 lakhs was provided and in 1986-87, a sum of Rs. 20 lakhs has been provided. With this meagre sum, do you expect that science and technology will be transferred to rural development for application? I demand that a minimum provision of Rs. 5 crores must be made for this purpose so that the rural development is aided by the successful efforts in our science and technology programmes.

With these words, I conclude my speech.

SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY
(Hindupur) : I beg to move :

"That the demand under the head Atomic Energy Research, Development and Industrial Projects be reduced to Re. 1".

[Failure to check escalation in the cost of construction of various atomic power stations.](1)

"That the demand under the head Atomic Energy Research, Development and Industrial Projects be reduced Re 1."

[Failure to check inordinate delay in establishing a heavy water plant at Manuguru in Andhra Pradesh.](2)

"That the demand under the head Department of Science and Technology be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to make optimum use of science and technology to remove regional imbalances.](1)

[Shri K. Ramachandra Reddy]

"That the demand under the head Department of Science and Technology be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to establish State Councils for development of science and technology](2)

"That the demand under the head Department of Science and Technology be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to encourage promotion of science and technology entrepreneurship](3)

"That the demand under the head Department of Science and Technology be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for application of science and technology in the rural sector.](4)

"That the demand under the head Department of Science and Technology be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to give entrepreneurial training to unemployed science and technology personnel.](5)

"That the demand under the head Department of Science and Technology be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to consider the impact of science and technology on increasing unemployment and under-employment.](6)

18.00 hrs.

"That the demand under the head Department of Science and Technology be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to consider the widening gap between rich and poor due to advancement of science.](7)

"That the demand under the head Department of Science and Technology be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to develop the talent for scientific research in youth](8)

"That the demand under the head Department of Science and Technology be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to check the migration of scientists from India to abroad](9)

"That the demand under the head Department of Science and Technology be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to set up a Centre for Advanced Technology at Hyderabad.](10)

"That the demand under the head Department of Science and Technology be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to popularise science and technology among people.](11)

"That the demand under the head Department of Science and Technology be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to set up district science and technology centre at Anantapur in Andhra Pradesh.](12)

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV (Alwar) :

Hon. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Demands of the Ministry of Science and Technology, Ocean Development and Allied Subjects.

Sir, I feel that this is the pious duty of this august House to express its gratitude towards the contribution and towards the scientific temper which has been given to the nation by our first beloved Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, who is considered to be the architect of Modern India.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Mr. Yadav, you can continue your speech tomorrow. The House stands adjourned to reassemble at 11 A.M. tomorrow.

18.02 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, April 10, 1986/Chaitra 20, 1908 (Saka).