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Monday, March 24, 1986
Chaitra, 3, 1908 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(English Version)

Fifth Session
(Eighth Lok Sabha)



सत्यमेव जयते

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

*Monday, March 24, 1986/
Chaitra 3, 1908 (Saka)*

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

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Tariq Anwar—
Absent.

The very beginning is wrong.

Shri Sarfaraz Ahmad—Absent.

AN HON. MEMBER : Shri Sarfaraz
Ahmad is also conspicuous by his absence.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Anand Singh—
Absent.

Ghafoor Saheb might have told them

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT
(SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR): All of them are in a holiday mood.

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE
(S. BUTA SINGH): All the four belong
to Bihar.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Ghafoor Saheb,
you are ready, but there may be connivance
among the hon. Members from Bihar.

Shri Hussain Dalwai—Absent.

So, it is hat-trick today.

Dr. T. Kalpana Devi—Absent.

Should I adjourn the House today to
celebrate a holiday, if you so desire?

Shri N. Dennis—Absent,

Shri Kali Prasad Pandey. Someone
has to break this chain of absence.

SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY :
Since I come from Bihar, I shall have to
break it.

Housing problem

*414. SHRI KALI PRASAD
PANDEY :

SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL :

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state whether Government contemplate any positive measures at the Central level or to give suitable directions to States to expedite the solution to housing problem, especially keeping in view the growth in population and consequent pressure on land?

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT
(SHRI DALBIR SINGH): With
a view to removing the housing inadequacy
and expediting solution of the housing
problem, the following measures have been
undertaken :

- (1) Provision of shelter facilities to the entire shelterless population by 2000 A.D. as per IYSH objective has been accepted by the Government.
- (2) The level of investment in the Public Sector during the 7th Plan has been raised to Rs. 2,458 crores against Rs. 1,491 crores in the 6th Plan.
- (3) Under the 20-Point Programme which is being implemented as an

essential part of State Plans, schemes for distribution of developed housing sites and construction assistance have been included. Moreover, the States are being assisted under the financing programmes of Housing & Urban Development Corporation for the schemes for housing of economically weaker sections and low income group families.

[Translation]

SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to know from the hon. Minister whether it is a fact that non-regularisation of unauthorised colonies is also adding to this problem? Here in Delhi and in the neighbouring areas, it has been found that several people purchase a small piece of land for the purpose of constructing a house but instead construct hotels by encroaching on public land. The instance of Vikram Hotel is there. Its registration was done in the name of a house but it ended up in a hotel worth crores of rupees. Therefore, I want to know whether illegal occupation is also one of the basic reasons; and if so, what steps does the Government propose to take to check it?

SHRI DALBIR SINGH : Sir, so far as the question of the hon. Member with regard to the regularisation of unauthorised colonies is concerned, the Government is constantly seized of the matter. Although, I had replied to a similar question last time also, yet I would say that we have two schemes of rural sites and urban sites in this regard. These schemes are of two types. The first is for the people belonging to economically weaker sections living in urban areas and the second scheme which we have is of full assistance. A provision of Rs. 577 crores has been made for landless workers in the Seventh Five Year Plan under which Rs. 500/- for site development and another Rs. 2000/- for house construction have been provided for each family. The income ceiling of Rs. 350/- in respect of the people belonging to economically weaker sections living in urban areas has now been raised to Rs. 700. The loan for house construction has been raised to Rs. 5,000/- as against Rs. 3,000/- previously. They will have to repay

this amount in 20 to 22 years and only five per cent interest will be charged thereon.

SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY : In my main question, I had asked about the possession of such land which was purchased in the name of house construction but later on luxury hotel came up there. I want to know what action does Government propose to take in such cases of illegal construction and the time by which action will be taken in this regard?

SHRI DALBIR SINGH : If the hon. Member gives us specific information, we shall inquire into that and let him know.

MR. SPEAKER : The question was on something else and you are hitting sixes unnecessarily.

SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY : Sir, you did not object when sixes were hit that day.

MR. SPEAKER : Go on hitting

SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY : Here is my second supplementary, may I know whether non-availability of loans on lower rates of interest to the needy people, Group Housing Societies and colonisers also add to housing problem?

SHRI DALBIR SINGH : I do not agree with the hon. Member on this point. We have been doing it all along for the weaker sections. Besides, a review of the 20-Point Programme was again made in 1982. The Central Government always gives directions to the States in this regard. Although housing is a State subject, yet it is with a view to cater to the interests of weaker sections that we are celebrating the year 1987 as 'House for the Houseless' International Year and this is the resolve of the U.N.O. too. Not only in India, this year is being celebrated the World over. We have adopted this approach keeping in view the housing problem in the country and the Central Government keeps a constant watch over it.

[English]

SHRI CHARANJIT SINGH WALIA : Sir, we have been listening the slogans that

Government is constructing so many houses for low income group, middle income group people and the weaker sections of the society. So far as I think the remedy of this problem lies in bringing a legislation on ceiling of urban property. So, if the Government is really interested to solve this problem may I know whether Government is bringing forward any legislation to put a ceiling on urban property?

[*Translation*]

SHRI DALBIR SINGH : Due consideration will be paid to the suggestion given by hon. Member. The Government makes announcements for the economically weaker sections from time to time and fulfills them too.

[*English*]

SHRI CHINTA MOHAN : The Minister in his reply has said that they undertake regular check-ups and spot inspections. I would, however, like to bring to his notice that in the Kashmiri Gate area, about 30,000 slum dwellers and labourers sleep on the pavements by paying Rs. 2 per day to the DDA officials. What concrete and specific action, do the Government propose to take to help these poor people?

[*Translation*]

SHRI DALBIR SINGH : This problem is not confined to Kashmere Gate alone, this is being faced everywhere and we admit it and we are paying proper attention to it. D.D.A. and our Department are dealing with this problem.

MR. SPEAKER : The foreign countries are adopting the latest technique under which houses can be constructed speedily. Why don't you adopt that technique? It will be cheaper too.

[*English*]

Are you contemplating something like that? By that, construction can be stepped up.

[*Translation*]

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOR):

You are right, Sir. Tenders for the construction of 12,000 houses have been invited and a high power committee for this purpose has also been constituted which is considering the construction of pre-fabricated houses speedily, as stated by you. The tenders are expected to be finalized within a week's time and the work is being entrusted to the big builders like N.B.O., C.P.W.D., etc. Not only this, after the tender is accepted, we shall invite those also who have not filled up the tender because the problem of housing is a gigantic problem.

MR. SPEAKER : I have seen in other countries that very good houses are constructed through this technique.

SHRI ABDUL GHAFOR : Yes, Sir, we are taking steps in that very direction.

Recruiting agents under Emigration Act

*415. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether after enforcement of the Emigration Act, 1983 Government published a directory of the registered recruiting agents; and

(b) the number of recruiting agents registered for carrying on the business of recruitment of Indian workers for the purpose of employment in foreign countries who were found guilty of entrapping people in their clutches and exploiting them after the enforcement of this Act?

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Directory of registered recruiting agents (in two volumes) has been published and the same has been placed in the Library of the House.

(b) Irregularities such as forgery of papers, substitution of contracts, extraction of money, forgery of visa, recruitment without proper documents, etc. were noticed to have been committed by 22 registered agents. In accordance with the provisions of the Act, registration certificates have

been suspended in 20 cases and in two cases the certificates have been cancelled. As soon as irregularities are noticed, the matter is taken up with the police authorities, Indian Missions abroad and also with the parties concerned.

[*Translation*]

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I invite your particular attention to the reply given to part (b) of the question which reads :

[*English*]

“Irregularities such as forgery of papers, substitution of contracts, extraction of money, forgery of visa, recruitment without proper documents etc. were noticed.”

Are these irregularities? These are illegalities and not irregularities. Let the Minister tell this House, whether these are irregularities or illegalities?

[*Translation*]

I do not know what reply has been prepared by the Secretary.

MR. SPEAKER : Do you think that the Secretary has prepared the reply and not the hon. Minister?

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : I did not say so. Whatever work the hon. Minister does is good, but he simply reads out the reply handed over to him for he is a disciplined and nice man. Are these irregularities or offences?

[*English*]

These are offences committed by these people and you say that these are irregularities.

[*Translation*]

I have not received reply to my question.

MR. SPEAKER : First you get reply to that point.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : All right. The Agriculture Minister is giving

assistance. You should endeavour to grow more food.

MR. SPEAKER : There also, the labour is needed.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : I had asked as to when the Directory was compiled by you. At the same time, I had also asked the number of recruiting agents who were awarded punishment and those who were challaned for entrapping people in their clutches and extracting money from them, committing excesses and indulging in exploitation of those people? This was my question and you kindly reply to it. If you are unable to reply to it today, you can do so later on.

MR. SPEAKER : That is enough.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, will you not give me protection?

[*English*]

SHRI P. A. SANGMA ; Sir, this word ‘irregularity’ has been used because unless we inquire into the allegations and unless it is proved beyond reasonable doubt, we cannot call it ‘illegal’. That is why the word ‘irregularities’ is deliberately used. This is so far as the registered firms are concerned. As far as the specific question that the hon. member has put regarding the number of individuals, as on 30.6.1985 (which is the only figure I have got), 223 complaints have been received against individuals, out of which 204 have already been acted upon.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : You have already answered earlier on 23rd August, 1985 that 143 recruiting agencies are under inquiry since the enforcement of the Emigration Act, 1983. 1008 recruiting agencies have been registered so far and inquiry is held when serious complaints are received.

[*Translation*]

In reply to a supplementary, you had given an answer that since 30.12.83, 143 cases had been registered under this Act. It is now more than two years, please tell me what happened to those cases.

(*Interruptions*)

This has been published in *Hindustan Times*.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Dagaji, you put your question.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : I want to know what has been the result of inquiry instituted against 143 Recruiting Agents since 30.12.83?

MR. SPEAKER : You have put the question, let him reply now.

(Interruptions)

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : You will simply say that you have already put the second supplementary, and I know the mind of your goodself, you are always kind to treasury benches.

[English]

Over one thousand cases of fraud and cheating have been registered for the past 3 years against recruiting agencies who have been exploiting innocent and illiterate labourers seeking jobs abroad, mostly in the Gulf countries and the details of these things have appear in '*Hindustan Times*', dt. 27.10.1984.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : The House is of the view that I am, particularly, more kind of Shri Dagaji. They are saying why don't you stop him. What should I do? Whom should I accept as right—you or them?

(Interruptions)

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : It is your kindness that I am asking the question.

(Interruptions)

You are talking about thousands of people.

[English]

Where are those cases pending?

[Translation]

Who are the people whom you have awarded imprisonment. What has been

the progress of the inquiry that is going on for the last two years?

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : The question itself is lost. What can I do to help Dagaji ?

SHRI P.A. SANGMA : Sir, the hon. members should go by the figure which I have furnished to the hon. House and not by what has appeared in the '*Hindustan Times*'. I stand by the figure that I gave to the House and not by what has appeared in the '*Hindustan Times*'. The hon. member has asked about the results of these investigations. I can only say that investigations are in progress.

AN HON. MEMBER : For the last three years.

SHRI SOMNATH RATH : Sir, when permission was given to the recruiting agencies to recruit labourers to be sent abroad, one of the conditions is that they cannot recruit the workers through sub-agents,

Is there any information with the Government that some of these recruiting agencies have engaged sub-contractors, collected huge amounts and some of them were sent abroad and some were not? So what action the Government is going to take against them ?

MR. SPEAKER : And ask them why this delay of three years also? Why didn't you ask that question ?

SHRI P.A. SANGMA : There are construction agencies who have their own construction projects overseas. They used to recruit their manpower through sub-agencies which are not registered with us and because, they are not registered with us, some of the workers were cheated. These were brought to our notice and the hon. Member had himself brought one case to our notice. We have now decided and we have banned the recruitment by those agencies through sub-agencies

AN. HON. MEMBER : Why there is three years' delay ?

(Interruptions)

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: May I know from the hon. Minister, in view of the policy of the Government of India today to treat such kind of elements like the labour students and other activity workers engaged in various fields as a part of the human resources and the entire scheme in terms of sending them to Gulf areas and to help them to get jobs, etc. which is a partial export of human resources, whether the Government is receiving complaints year after year about the fraud, cheating, etc. Mr. Speaker, Sir, in my constituency, nurses were recruited in the Gulf countries. Ten were recruited by sub-agents and five were not deported back at all. They were sold somewhere for immoral traffic.

Now, I would like to know from the hon. Minister, in view of that, whether the Government will totally abolish this system and should appoint a sort of National agency, monitored by the Government itself to channelise the whole system to send people abroad for partial or casual employment to these countries? That is precisely my point.

SHRI P.A. SANGMA : Sir, we are aware of these problems and in fact, in future our attempt is to have the export of manpower from the Government to Government basis. We have a written agreement with the Government of Qatar. We are also negotiating with other countries and once we reach a bilateral agreement, these Governments will place the requirements with the Government and unless the importing countries agree, we cannot impose on them. That is my answer.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: How does this bilateral agreement come into the picture?

(Interruptions)

SHRI P.A. SANGMA : I am coming to that point. Therefore, once this comes to us we will give it to the State Government Corporations. We have these six State Government Corporations all over the country at the moment in Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, Punjab, Hariana and Orissa. So, we will in future try to channelise export of our manpower

through the State Government Corporations.

MR. SPEAKER : It is all right now.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SARAT DEB : I want to ask you what is the difficulty in formulating a national agency?

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : They want to have a national agency. Can you do something about it?

(Interruptions)

SHRI P.A. SANGMA : I will be very frank. It appears to be a very good idea to have a national agency for the export of manpower. But export is such a thing, and due to my background in the Commerce Ministry, I can say something about that. This exporting business is not an easy job. One has to take lot of initiatives. One has to have lot of contacts outside. And it is not such an easy job. Therefore, we just want to experiment first.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I would like to say this. I am also very much seized of the situation. I will like Shri Sangma to take some more active steps regarding this problem. Otherwise, it will be too late before we do something about it. There is a couplet in Urdu.

*"Mana ke tagaful na karoge lekin.
Khak ho jayenge hum tumko khabar
hone tak."*

It is something which has to be tackled on a war footing. There are some complaints to me also, and I have sent them to various agencies. These people are being defrauded to the extent of lakhs of rupees. Poor and innocent people sell their land; they come and get cheated. There has to be some action on a war footing, to take care of this.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: Thank you, Sir.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I know. We shall have a half-an-hour discussion. We shall have a discussion on this. (*Interruptions*) I will have a discussion on it. This needs some more probing. I think Mr Sangma is an energetic man. He will look into it with his full energy.

Now Question No. 416—Mr. Yashwantrao Gadakh Patil is not present. Next question—Mr. Banwari Lal Bairwa.

[*Translation*]

Consultancy and other services rendered by National Buildings Organisation

*417. SHRI BANWARI LAL BAIKWA : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of designs available with the National Building Organisation for the construction of houses in urban areas as well as in rural areas;

(b) whether Government agencies like the Delhi Development Authority/CPWD etc. obtain models, designs etc. of houses or take some other help from the N.B.O.;

(c) whether the programmes of the N.B.O. are to be confined only to rural areas; and

(d) the organisations/bodies to whom the N.B.O. has rendered consultancy or other kind of services during the last ten years and what remuneration was received by it in lieu thereof ?

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) 166 different designs of houses for urban areas and 81 different designs of low cost houses for rural areas are available with the National Buildings Organisation.

(b) N.B.O. being a research support organisation in the field of low cost housing and building technology, its advice is sought by Government agencies whenever

felt necessary.

(c) The programmes of the National Buildings Organisation cover both rural and urban areas.

(d) The National Buildings Organisation does not take up consultancy work. It provides technical advice and guidance free of charge.

[*Translation*]

SHRI BANWARI LAL BAIKWA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, in his reply, the hon. Minister has stated that the N.B.O. has prepared 247 designs of houses. I would like to know from the hon. Minister the number of designs the Central Government have recommended to the State Government of Rajasthan, how many of them have been used by the State Government and to what extent they have been successful or unsuccessful ?

Sir, my second supplementary is whether the hon. Minister has got a survey conducted as to how many people are working in construction industry permanently and temporarily separately. It is a type of industry where maximum number of workers are employed. Also what would be the design of the houses for those workers who undertake construction work in their own villages in the wake of natural calamities like drought and flood.

SHRI DALBIR SINGH : Hon. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Member has been informed about the number of designs N.B.O. has recommended for Rajasthan. So far as our new technology is concerned, N.B.O. conducts research from time to time and suggests what type of low cost houses can be constructed whether it is in rural areas or in urban areas. For this purpose, the N.B.O. has produced a documentary film last month in regional languages which educates the people, whether they are in urban areas or in rural areas, about the technique to be adopted for constructing durable houses at low cost. N.B.O. has covered under its research not only ecology and weather but also the natural surroundings obtaining in a particular area and it tells the people how cheap and durable houses can be built. As regards the hon. Member's

question about Rajasthan, we are giving directions to the N.B.O. from time to time to inform the people about this new pattern and new technology not only in Rajasthan but throughout the country & also give demonstration thereof in the Union Territories as well.

SHRI BANWARI LAL BAIRWA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, my question has not been replied to fully. I had asked whether any survey has been conducted to find out the number of people working in this industry permanently and the number of those who take to this work temporarily in the wake of natural calamities befalling their villages? The labourers of our Rajasthan have their contribution to the country as a whole. Delhi was, perhaps, built by these people alone. I want to know whether the Government have conducted any survey in this regard? If so, what arrangement has been made for their housing?

The cost of material is steeply rising. The prices of cement, bricks and lime are going up. Do you get the cost of material reviewed as it does not suit them now? How will you construct houses on the fixed cost? In our rural areas, the people construct *Kuchcha* houses. Will you make some arrangement under which the people who cannot afford a higher cost could get their houses built under this technique?

MR. SPEAKER : Bairwa ji, the difficulty is that your point has not been understood because you are doing two things simultaneously and hence everything has been mixed up. You are really great, you are chewing *paan* and at the same time you are putting the question as well and it is due to this that your point has not been understood. You do only one thing at a time.

SHRI BANWARI LAL BAIRWA : Hon. Speaker, Sir, you keep a close watch on everybody and my thanks to you for that. I wanted to know the number of labourers working in this industry permanently and temporarily separately?

Secondly, those who work in the in-

dustry temporarily either sleep on the roadsides or in the open. Do you have any scheme to provide them with temporary housing facility and meals? If so, the nature thereof and if not, whether Government propose to formulate a scheme in this regard?

SHRI ABDUL GHAFUOR : No such survey has been conducted. The houses which are under construction are being constructed by different builders. Some houses are constructed by Government Agencies, some are built by the private builders and some people get their houses constructed themselves by employing some labourers. It is very difficult to tell who is constructing the houses, how many labourers are engaged in the construction activity location-wise and where are they living. In my view, this is not an easy job.

If you want, I can get and give you the figures relating to the number of labourers working with the Government Agencies, but I do not have figures and names of the places in the country where houses, hotels and courtyards are being constructed or all such activities are being carried out.

SHRI BANWARI LAL BAIRWA : It is very necessary to get a survey conducted.

SHRI ABDUL GHAFUOR : We have written to the Finance Minister to declare the construction work an Industry and then all these things would be covered under that, but it has not been declared an industry as yet.

[English]

DR. V. VENKATESH : The hon. Minister in his reply has stated that the National Buildings Organisation has got certain designs with it—one hundred and sixty-six for urban areas and 81 different designs of low cost houses for rural areas.

I want to ask the hon. Minister, whether anything is being done by this Government for the rural people, because when we go to the rural areas—I come from a rural area and I know it also—we find that there

are twenty to thirty families which live under the trees. There are thousands of them like that, I would, therefore, like to know if anything is being done by this Government to solve particularly the housing problem of rural areas. In each and every village we find many people without proper housing. It is a basic necessity. I therefore, want to know if there is any attempt on the part of the Government to do something about the rural people.

SHRI ABDUL GHAFUOR : Already, a reply has been given. But if the hon. Member wants to know, whether in the whole country all of a sudden something has been done by the Government, to solve the housing problem, or if the housing problem is going to be solved, that is next to impossible. Some provision has been made in the Plan. We are trying to implement the plans.

For example, we have been saying...

MR. SPEAKER : Cut your coat according to your cloth.

SHRI ABDUL GHAFUOR : There are two-three types of assistance that are given by the Government. One is under the 20-Point Programme. You know that housing is a State subject. The Centre cannot build houses for all those persons who are living in this country, from Delhi. It is the responsibility of the State Governments. They are given some assistance by the Centre and they are moving accordingly. Some of the States have marched ahead like Andhra Pradesh, Kerala. But some of the States are lagging behind. They do not allocate money for house-sites. We give loan assistance for 20 to 25 years at 5 per cent rate of interest. But some of the State Governments are not utilising this money. Some of the States are utilising it very well. So, the Centre can only give advice. It does not mean that the Centre should build houses throughout the country.

Selection of Films for Film Festival

*418. **SHRI SURESH KURUP :** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether he is aware that the quality of the films screened in the Hyderabad Film Festival was low;

(b) whether there is any selection committee to select films for film festivals; and

(c) if so, the names of the members of the Committee and mode of their selection ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) The quality of the films shown at Filmotsav '86 Hyderabad was not low.

(b) and (c) The films for the Main Section of Filmotsav '86 were selected by a Selection Panel consisting of Shri U. Visweswara Rao (Chairman, Andhra Pradesh Film Chamber of Commerce), Shri D.K. Samarsimha Reddy (Director, National Film Development Corporation), Shri R.K. Pal (Representative of Federation of Film Societies of India), Shri P.K. Nair (Director, National Film Archive of India), Shri B.B. Iyer (Director, Ministry of External Affairs) and Shri A. Viren Luther (Executive Director, Directorate of Film Festivals).

The criteria adopted by the Selection Panel while selecting the films were that the film should have won an award or screened in an International Film Festival or should have been made by a renowned director or should be of artistic merit in terms of thematic content and use of cinematic technique.

SHRI SURESH KURUP : The Minister has evaded answer to my question. The point is that the selection panel can only select the film that is screened before them. And many of the films that were screened for selection were mediocre films and were produced three to five years back. There is a Directorate of Film Festival. They could see to it that the foreign films produced just a year before, come to this country. But you screen films that were produced three to five years before. It is an international film festival.

For that the Directorate should do some loaning also. What they are doing is that they are requesting the embassies of foreign countries and these embassies dump whatever films they like on us. I would like to know: how many foreign films were screened in Hyderabad Film Festival? Of these, how many films were produced in 1985? What measures the Minister would like to initiate that in future festivals new and uptodate films are screened.

SHRI V. N. GADGIL : One thing we must remember first is that this was the non-competitive film festival. Naturally in a competitive film festival, there is a greater response and more entries. With regard to lobbying it is not correct that the Film Festival Directorate just write to the foreign embassies. The representatives of NFDC and Film Festival Directorate go abroad, meet various people and try to get films. You may say that this effort should increase. But it is not correct to say that no effort has been made. As for the content of the Festival, there were 82 films in the Main Section, 22 in foreign retrospective, 21 in Indian panorama and 28 in Indian retrospective.

Out of 81 foreign films, as many as 34 were those which were award winning and, therefore, it cannot be said that the quality of the films was low.

As far as getting the latest films is concerned, this is a difficulty of all film festivals because there are certain other interests and naturally the producer looks from that point of view. Therefore, although we make an effort to get the latest films, it is not always possible to get the latest ones. But we try to get.

SHRI SURESH KURUP : Sir, this is not my second supplementary. My question was how many films were screened in 1985 which were produced in 1985. That is not answered... *(Interruption)*

MR. SPEAKER : Does not matter. A quality film is never old...

(Interruption)

PROF. MADHU DANAVATE : There is no age for the film.

MR. SPEAKER : A thing of beauty is a joy for ever.

SHRI SURESH KURUP : What is this, Sir? I want to get an answer for my question. My question was... ..
(Interruption)

PROF. MADHU DANAVATE : There is no retirement age for beauty.

SHRI SURESH KURUP : You should protect me, Sir. My question is not answered *(Interruption)*.

SHRI V. N. GADGIL : I have already answered.

SHRI SURESH KURUP : My question was how many films were there which were produced in 1985 and which came out in 1985.

SHRI V. N. GADGIL : I cannot say specifically how many were of 1985 but I can say that there were many films produced during the last five years.

MR. SPEAKER : Film is a feminine gender and you cannot ask for its age.

AN HON. MEMBER : Just like a lady.

SHRI SURESH KURUP : If you are satisfied, then I am also satisfied. My second supplementary is that the Government spends about Rs. 30 lakhs to Rs. 35 lakhs on this sort of a festival. Therefore, it is necessary that there should be a proper Director who is given a reasonable tenure in the Film Festival Directorate. Now there is no Director for this Festival Directorate. There is a so-called Assistant Director who has been sent to the Hawaii Film School in order to get herself qualified for the post of Director at the cost of the exchequer. She has been given Rs. one lakh for fellowship. I would like to know what is the criteria for appointing this sort of an Assistant Director. What is the qualification of the present Assistant Director who has been sent abroad to the Hawaii Film School on a fellowship of Rs. one lakh?

SHRI V. N. GADGIL : Sir, as far as the post of Director, Film Festival is concerned, it is quite a high-ranking post and, therefore, it is advertised and circulated and in that we consult the Bureau of Public Enterprises also. Therefore, it is not as if we send somebody for some training with a view to appoint him. It is a post for which consultation with the Bureau is necessary. Then it is considered by the Ministry since it is a very high-ranking post.

SHRI SURESH KURUP : What about Hawaii, Sir? My question was what is the qualification of the Assistant Director who has been sent to the Hawaii Film School for further study. What is the criterion regarding appointment of such a Director with regard to cinema?

SHRI V. N. GADGIL : I have already said. I do not know which case he is referring to, but nobody is sent abroad with a view to later on appoint him as Director. As I said, a certain procedure is adopted for appointment as Director.

SHRI SURESH KURUP : Sir, my specific question was why... (*Interruption*)

MR. SPEAKER : There is no question now. You can send another notice saying with which one you are concerned, and then he will give the answer.

SHRI SURESH KURUP : My question was, Sir, what is the present...
(*Interruption*)

MR. SPEAKER : It is all right now. I cannot have a running commentary on this.

SHRI SURESH KURUP : Sir, the present Assistant Director of the Film Festival Directorate has been sent to the Hawaii Film School for further study.

SHRI V. N. GADGIL : This person who has gone is a Joint Director. He has gone on fellowship. The Government is not spending any money for him.

SHRI SURESH KURUP : It is he or she, Sir?

MR. SPEAKER : Are you concerned with the Joint Director or with he or she?

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : He or she, they are equal now.

MR. SPEAKER : Nowadays they are equal.

AN HON. MEMBER : But they are not the same.

Fishing harbour projects in Maharashtra

*419 **SHRI S.G. GHOLAP :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Mirkarwada Fishing Harbour in Ratnagiri district of Maharashtra was approved long back, and if so, what is the progress of the project; and

(b) whether Maharashtra Government have also submitted several other proposals for fishing harbours like Satapati, Dahanu for the sanction of Union Government, and if so, the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) :
(a) Yes, Sir. The fishing harbour at Mirkarwada was sanctioned in April, 1977 and 80% of the work has been completed.

(b) No, Sir. These proposals were prepared by the Central Institute of Coastal Engineering for Fishery, Bangalore (CICEF). They were sent to the State Government for scrutiny and acceptance of the proposals and sharing of cost as per approved pattern. Because of financial constraints, it is not possible to take up the implementation of these projects for the present.

SHRI S.G. GHOLAP : It is said that the Central Institute of Coastal Engineering for Fishery has prepared the list of some projects and those projects are sent to the States for their approval. What about the States? May I know whether

they have accepted the proposals? What are the proposals?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : 127 projects have been sanctioned: 5 major, 26 minor and 96 small landing centres. Out of this 4 major, 9 minor, and 73 small landing centres have been so far commissioned. 1 major, 17 minor and 23 landing centres are under construction. If the hon. Member is interested to know at what stage they are lying, I can tell him about the position. I have got the Statewise list.

MR. SPEAKER : You can lay it on the Table of the House.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : Yes, Sir. I will lay it on the Table of the House.

SHRI S.G. GHOLAP : Which are the major projects which have been accepted and recommended for construction?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : That I am going to put on the Table of the House. That is what I said.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : You are putting everything on the Table.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : It is a long list. If you are interested I will read it.

MR. SPEAKER : Not everything. I will not allow it.

SHRI S.G. GHOLAP : 2 major projects are under construction. Out of that, Mirkarwada has been accepted in 1977. Still it is incomplete. What about its progress? When it will be completed? Next is Sasoon dock harbour which is in Bombay itself. It is also held up. What action has been taken by the Government to complete it?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : So far as Sadoon dock harbour is concerned it was in the high court because the people living in Colaba objected to it and now there is a dispute between the contractor and the Government and therefore

it is pending. So far as Mirkarwada is concerned, it is also pending because there was some dispute and now it will be finished as early as possible.

SHRI K.S. RAO : Machilipatnam port in Andhra Pradesh is one which has got more than thousand years' history. Machilipatnam sea coast is not tapped so far as fishing is concerned. There is a proposal to have a fishing harbour there. I understand that proposal has been sent to the Minister. May I know from the Minister at what stage it is and whether the Government will expedite the sanction of the fishing harbour?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : I said this earlier also. There is a constraint of funds. Therefore at present we are not considering many of the projects. But so far as the projects which are sanctioned is concerned, we are taking them up as early as possible.

MR. SPEAKER : Panigrahi—Q 420.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : You can understand the plight of Orissa, Sir. My question is No. 420.

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER : Panigrahi, as is the number, so is the question.

[*English*]

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Though it is Q No. 420, I must express my thanks to the Minister, that he has agreed to answer it.

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER : He is really taking it as 420.

[*English*]

New T.V. Centres in Orissa

*420. **SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI :** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided

to set up new TV transmission centres in Orissa during the Seventh Plan; and

(b) the total amount to be spent in setting up of these TV transmission centres ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Establishment of one high power (10 KW) and eight low power (100 W) TV relay transmitters in Orissa, at an estimated Capital expenditure of about Rs. 4.30 crores, has been included in the VII Plan of Doordarshan. The VII Plan also includes a scheme for setting up a full-fledged colour TV Studio Centre with satellite uplink facility at Bhubaneswar, at an estimated Capital cost of Rs. 16.09 crores.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Sir, I am thankful to the hon. Minister for, at least after long years of our efforts, the establishment of one high power and eight low power TV relay transmission centres in Orissa has been included in the Seventh Plan and also in Bhubaneswar itself a full-fledged TV Studio has also been included in the Seventh Plan I would like to know from the hon. Minister which are these eight low power TV relay transmission centres and one high power transmission centre which have been selected to be included in the Seventh Plan and how many proposals have come from the State Government for this purpose.

SHRI V.N. GADGIL : Sir, the TV studio with uplinking satellite facilities will be at Bhubaneswar, a high power station will be at Bhavanipatna and the eight low power stations will be at Baripada, Sundergarh, Bakshwar, Keonjhar, Bolangir, Phulbani, Jeypore and Chattarpur. These are included in the Seventh Plan.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: May I know from the hon. Minister that so far as radio coverage and doordarshan coverage of population in India is concerned, whether the Minister would be able to tell us that in Orissa it is the lowest ? Will he give a comparative

statement of information in respect of all the different States so far as Orissa is concerned ? Is it not the lowest ?

SHRI V.N. GADGIL : Sir, about radio off-hand I cannot say. With regard to Doordarshan, at the end of the Sixth Plan period the coverage in Orissa population wise will be 52.5 per cent and when all the schemes that I have already mentioned—one high power and eight low power transmission centres—are completed, the coverage will go up to 81.58 per cent of the population.

(Interruptions)

Scientific cultivation of betel leaf

*426. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the steps Government have taken for promotion of research on betel leaves for its scientific cultivation;

(b) the details thereof; and

(c) the achievements made so far for the scientific cultivation of betel leaves ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) to (c) : A statement is given below.

Statement

(a) The Indian Council of Agricultural Research is operating an *ad hoc* Coordinated Research Project on Betelvine diseases since 1981. The Project is operating at 9 centres located in different agro-climatic regions of the country. Apart from this, the National Botanical Research Institute (NBRI) Lucknow of Council of Scientific & Industrial Research is also conducting research on this crop.

(b) The ICAR Project is aimed to develop suitable control measures for major diseases of betelvine and tissue culture for multiplying improved types, NBRI is concentrating on collection and preservation of germplasm besides studies on nutritional and water requirements, post-harvest technology of pan leaves and control of diseases.

- (c) (i) About 80 types of pan leaves as germplasm resource have been collected so far out of which promising varieties for different betelvine growing areas have been identified.
- (ii) Varieties resistant/tolerant to major fungal, bacterial, nematode diseases have also been identified for large scale adoption.
- (iii) Intergrated control measures through use of disease-free planting material and other practices have been developed for control of major diseases of this crop.
- (iv) Useful recommendations have been made on fertilizer and water requirements of the plants and tackling of post-harvest technology problems.

SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA : Sir, the point is that West Bengal produces three-fourths of the betel leaves of the country. I would like to know whether the Government will take positive steps to set up one full-fledged betel leaf research project in West Bengal.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : Sir, there are coordinating research projects which are taking care of this.

SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA : My second Supplementary is that the Government has given some assistance to some agricultural universities for the scientific research of betel leaves. I want to know from the hon. Minister whether there is any coordination among the centres and which is the monitoring authority of these scientific research centres in different agricultural universities.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : Sir, there is coordination between these centres and the ICAR is the nodal agency to monitor all this.

PROF. N.G. RANGA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am glad the Government have

sanctioned a research project for Andhra in regard to betel leaf through ICAR. May I know whether the Government has been checking up the achievements of this research centre there in Ponnur, and whether they have sanctioned adequate funds in order to improve its capability, so that the worm that has begun to affect the betel leave can be destroyed and the problem is overcome.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : May I know what you have said? What did you ask? Is it about the coordination by ICAR? (*Interruptions*). I have already said that there is coordination. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : They are not able to hear each other!

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : It is not a domestic affair! They should communicate through you.

Opening of ESI hospitals in the Capital

*427. SHRI SUBASH YADAV :

+
SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA
GAVIT :

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to open new hospitals under ESI scheme in the Capital;

(b) if so, the number of such hospitals likely to be opened; and

(c) the site selected for the same and funds allocated for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 4 (four).

(c) A 200 beds hospital at Jhilmil, Shahdara is in an advanced stage of construction. The estimated cost of construction of this hospital is Rs. 4.37 crores.

The estimates for construction of a 200 beds hospital in Okhla and plans for construction of a 250 beds hospital in Rohini Scheme are under preparation. The fourth hospital with 150 beds (TB) is proposed to be constructed in West Delhi, for which suitable plot of land is yet to be acquired.

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER : Will you ask any supplementary, Mr. Yadav, or is that enough? Yes, Mr. Samant, you want to ask a supplementary. You may ask.

[*English*]

DR. DATTA SAMANT : Sir, in this ESI Scheme, the Government is making a huge business. After increasing the limit, in one year only, an additional amount of Rs. 44 crores is collected. There are two questions, here. That is why, I want to ask the Minister, through you.

What is the total amount the Government is collecting every year? What is the total amount available for construction of hospitals? Why is there so much delay in the number of proposals all over the country, especially in Maharashtra—Aurangabad and all these places—where the proposals are lying for approval for 15 years? What is the additional amount available every year under this scheme, after extending the limit of salary and why are these hospital schemes in the various States and towns pending?

SHRI P. A. SANGMA : I do not agree with the hon. Member that we are making a huge business out of these hospitals.

DR. DATTA SAMANT : I have said, you are making huge business under this ESI Scheme now by increasing the limit upto Rs. 1600 level. You are collecting more than Rs. 100 per worker and now you are planning to still increase the limit further.

SHRI P. A. SANGMA : That would enable us to cover more workers. That is the intention.

DR. DATTA SAMANT : You are

collecting more than Rs. 150 per worker. But you are not giving the benefit. Schemes for hundreds of hospitals are pending. That is my grievance.

SHRI P. A. SANGMA : Sir this is a question specifically for Delhi. I would not be able to say about other places.

MR. SPEAKER : Prof. Nirmala Kumari Shaktawat—not present.

MR. SPEAKER : The question list is over.

I will again call the members who were absent earlier.

Shri Tariq Anwar

Shri Sarfaraz Ahmad

Shri Anand Singh

Shri Hussain Dalwai

Dr. (Mrs.) T. Kalpana Devi

Shri N. Dennis

Shri Yashwantrao Gadakh Patil

Shri Manik Reddy

Dr. D. N. Reddy

Shri Gurudas Kamat

Shri I. Rama Rai

Shri Lakshman Mallick

Shri Murlidhar Mane

Prof. Nirmala Kumari Shaktawat
They are all absent.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[*Translation*]

Working of D.D A

*409. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR :

SHRI SAIFARAZ AHMAD :

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken or contemplate any steps to tone up the working of the Delhi Development Autho-

rity so as to eliminate the possibilities of malpractices and delays; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOR):

(a) A number of steps have been taken to guard against malpractices and improve efficiently in D.D.A.

(b) Steps taken are as under :

- (i) Regular spot inspections at various sites in Delhi.
- (ii) Sample testing of materials taken from worksites to ensure the quality of materials used.
- (iii) Deterrent action against those responsible for supply and of use of sub-standard quality of material and work.
- (iv) Time-bound enquiry against those found derelict in their duties.
- (v) Insistence on effective supervision and monitoring in each department, redressal of public grievances and toning up of vigilance and ensuring quality of construction.

[English]

Safety of workers from industrial accidents

*410. SHRI ANAND SINGH : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether a recent International Labour Organisation Report has pointed out that while the labour force in developing countries has increased during the last two decades at the rate of 2 to 3 per cent per year, the industrial accidents have increased by 5.3 per cent;

(b) whether according to a recent Report of the Central Labour Institute, Bombay, India is recognised to have one of the highest rate of industrial accidents as is evident from the fact that over the

last 30 years about 36,000 workers were killed and over 6.4 million were injured in such accidents; and

(c) if so, what specific measures are being taken to effectively tackle the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : (a)

The World Labour Report 2, released by the International Labour Organisation, in the year 1985, contained an observation to the effect that while the labour force grew at annual rate between 2 and 3 per cent during the 1970s in the various regions, the average annual growth rate of non-fatally injured persons during 1976-80 was 5.3 per cent for the 21 developing countries, which reported data to the ILO. This is a general analysis based on limited data covering various sectors of employment including agriculture, mines, plantations, banking, transport, etc, in addition to factories, but as pointed out in the report itself the statistics on occupational accidents in developing countries are rarely available and the few that are, have to be used with circumspection. Generally the statistics supplied are minimum figures and a number of accidents escape reporting. Therefore, the statistics cannot be relied upon for establishing comparisons.

According to the statistics of accidents compiled by the Labour Bureau, it is seen that the accidents frequency for the year 1982 (figures for subsequent years are not available) had come down to 69.10 per thousand workers as compared to 76.73 per thousand for 1981. However, year to year the trend is uneven, but over a longer perspective from 1971 to 1982, it is seen that there is a perceptible decline in the accident frequency rate. In respect of the employment in mines, the serious injury rate per thousand workers employed was 3.35 in the year 1983 as compared to 3.37 in 1982. Since 1961 there has been a steady declining trend.

(b) There is no such report published by the Central Labour Institute, Bombay.

(c) The Factories Act, 1948 lays down

a number of provisions of safety in manufacturing processes. This Act is enforced by the State Governments and Administrations of Union Territories. Central Government have from time to time advised the Government of States and Union Territories for strengthening the Factory Inspectorates, streamlining the procedures and for stricter enforcement of the provisions of the law, so as to ensure that factories are inspected more often and they maintain better safety standards and lower accident rates. Similarly, under the Mines Act, 1952, the Government has taken steps to strengthen the Mines Safety Directorate, to improve the conditions of services of Inspectors of Mines Safety and the facilities to be provided to them for carrying out effective inspection of mines. In addition, under the amendments made in the Act in the year 1983, which came into force with effect from 31st May, 1984, provision has been made for Workmens Inspectors and Pit Safety Committees for overseeing all aspects of safety in mines.

Development of horticulture

*411. SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the areas proposed to be earmarked for development of horticulture in the country;

(b) which of the areas are earmarked for development of mango grafting; and

(c) the areas which are suitable for Walnut plantation besides Jammu and Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (S. BUTA SINGH) : (a) No specific areas as such have been earmarked for development of horticulture. Horticulture crops are developed according to agro-climatic suitability of individual crop. Both Central and State Governments are taking appropriate steps for development of horticulture crops.

(b) Mango grafts are being supplied in all the mango growing States such as Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal, Orissa,

Punjab, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Haryana, Kerala, etc.

(c) Uttar Pradesh hills and other similar areas with temperate climate are also suitable for walnut cultivation other than the areas in Jammu and Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh.

Fishery Science course in Andhra Pradesh

*412. DR. T. KALPANA DEVI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is no diploma or degree course in Fishery Science in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government propose to open a degree course in Fishery Science in Andhra Pradesh in view of its vast sea coast area ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (S. BUTA SINGH) : (a) There is no diploma or degree course in Fishery Science in Andhra Pradesh.

(b) and (c) The responsibility of higher education in agricultural and allied sciences including fisheries sciences in Andhra Pradesh rests with the Andhra Pradesh Agricultural University. As such the question of establishment of a College of Fisheries Science falls under the purview of Andhra Pradesh Agricultural University/Andhra Pradesh State Government.

Ban on child labour

*413. SHRI N. DENNIS : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to bring forward legislation to amend the Employment of Children Act, 1938 with a view to ban child labour at least for children upto the age of 15 years; and

(b) if so, when such a Bill is likely to be introduced in Parliament ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) and (b) The Employment of Children Act, 1938 already bans the employment of children below 15 years in certain specified occupations. The Act was last amended in 1985 to make the penalties for violation of its provisions more stringent. There is no proposal to further amend the Employment of Children Act, 1938 to ban the employment of children below the age of 15 years in all occupations. However, the question of having a comprehensive legislation on child labour to regulate and gradually eliminate child labour is under the consideration of the Government.

Opening of more ESI hospitals

*416. SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether Employees' State Insurance Corporation have formulated any plan to open more hospitals in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The ESI Corporation has so far constructed 90 hospitals and 42 annexes with 18,583 beds. In addition, 28 hospitals and one annexe with 2,951 beds are at various stages of construction. The ESI Corporation has also agreed, in principle, to the construction of another 41 hospitals with 2,930 beds. Action is being taken to acquire suitable plots of land for the construction of these hospitals.

ICAR's Lab to Land Link

*421. SHRI MANIK REDDY :
SHRI D.N. REDDY :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) what efforts are made to bring the

farmers closer to the Indian Council of Agricultural Research laboratories so that the benefits of the research are fully utilised by the farmers, and

(b) whether Government are considering to encourage farmers' own agencies for this purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (S. BUTA SINGH) : (a) Efforts are being made to bring farmers closer to Indian Council of Agricultural Research Laboratories through Council's transfer to technology projects namely (i) National Demonstrations Project (ii) Operational Research Projects, (iii) Krishi Vigyan Kendras and (iv) Lab to Land Programme. These projects are being operated through Indian Council of Agricultural Research, Research Institute, State Agricultural Universities, State Departments of Agriculture and selected voluntary agencies.

(b) Some of Council's transfer of technology projects like Krishi Vigyan Kendras and Lab to Land programmes are being operated through selected voluntary agencies. Farmers' own agencies can participate in these programmes.

Functioning of NFAI, Pune

*422. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the allegations regarding malfunctioning and mismanagement in the National Film Archives of India, Pune;

(b) if so, whether these allegations have been enquired into; and

(c) the outcome of such enquiry and the action being taken or contemplated by Government in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) Certain allegations appearing in the Local Marathi Press of

Pune in October-November, 1985 have come to the notice of the Government.

(b) and (c) The allegations are being enquired into.

Fishing harbours in Western Coast

*423. SHRI I. RAMA RAI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of fishing harbours on the Western Coast near river mouths and the facilities available therein;

(b) whether many of the fishing harbours at river mouths are not being used for parking and repairing of the boats;

(c) if so, the proposals envisaged to help the fishermen to provide safe place for the above purpose by bringing them to the side shore; and

(d) the steps being taken to deepen the river mouths for the entry of the fishing boats inside the river ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (S. BUTA SINGH) : (a) There are 9 fishing harbours sanctioned on the Western Coast inside river mouths. Five of these harbours are complete and the rest are in different stages of construction. The facilities are in the nature of landing and berthing quays and jetties, auction hall, ice plant and cold storage and other items like water supply, electricity etc.

(b) & (c) Out of the five completed fishing harbours on the Western Coast, near river mouths the construction of the repairing facilities (slip way) in Cochin harbour has just been completed. The repairing facilities (slip way) at Hannavar Fishing Harbour are also complete. Information regarding the utilization of the repairing facilities at Cochin and Hannavar harbours will have to be obtained from the Cochin Port Trust and the Government of Karnataka respectively. There are no repairing facilities in the other three harbours which have been completed. However, parking (berthing) facilities are available in all the completed fishing harbours and are mostly used.

(d) Deepening of river mouths for entry of fishing boats only by dredging is not possible and it is also expensive because the dredged channels get silted up soon, requiring continuous maintenance dredging. Wherever sufficient tidal influx is available, the river mouths are being trained to improve depths viz; Neendakara in Kerala and Malpe in Karnataka.

Setting up coal based fertilizer plants

*424. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether some experiment have been made on coal-based fertilizer plants;

(b) if so, the extent to which success has been achieved in this regard;

(c) the details regarding the programme of setting up of coal-based fertilizer plants during the Seventh Five Year Plan; and

(d) the amount sanctioned for development of coal-based fertilizer plants during the Plan period ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (S. BUTA SINGH) : (a) Two Coal-based fertilizer plants, one at Ramagundam in Andhra Pradesh and the other at Talcher in Orissa, have been in operation since the 1st November, 1980.

(b) The coal gasification technology for production of fertilizers has been proved, but due to equipment problems, other imbalances and power shortages, the two plants have not been able to produce at the rated capacity.

(c) and (d) There is no proposal to set up more fertilizer plants, with coal as feedstock, during the 7th Five Year Plan. However, Rs. 57 crores have been earmarked for the rehabilitation of the existing coal-based fertilizer plants during the 7th Five Year Plan.

Preservation of films by National Film Archives of India, Pune

*425. SHRI MURLIDHAR MANE : Will the Minister of INFORMATION

AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether specification approved by the Federation of International Film Archives in regard to preservation of films are being followed by the National Film Archives of India;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that hundreds of films procured by the National Film Archives of India, Pune have been lying in an open shed;

(c) if so, the reasons for violation of approved specifications; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken for proper preservation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V. N. GADGIL) : (a) and (b) There are no specifications approved by the International Federation of Film Archives (FIAF) but certain fundamental principles have been laid down by FIAF Committee on film preservation. However, FIAF have left it to the countries concerned to devise their own preservation methods depending on their resources and archival importance of the films. These principles are being followed by the National Film Archive of India to the extent possible.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

[Translation]

Deposits of uranium in gold mine area of Kolar

*428. PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a possibility of finding huge deposits of uranium in the gold mine area of Kolar near Bangalore;

(b) whether Indian and Soviet Scientists have jointly conducted a survey in this regard;

(c) if so, whether lead particles have been found during the survey which are

extraordinarily rich with uranium; and

(d) the quantum of uranium which will be available as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K.C. PANT) : (a), (c) and (d) It was reported in a section of the Press in November, 1985 that studies by an Indo-Soviet team indicated the presence of an enriched uranium source in the vicinity of the Champion Reef Mine at the Kolar Gold Fields. The authenticity of this claim has been checked with the Department of Atomic Energy (Atomic Minerals Division) who have stated as follows :

“The Atomic Minerals Division of the Department of Atomic Energy has in the past analysed samples of KGF from time to time but no radioactivity has been detected so far. Scientists were deputed to check the various sections of drives and cross cuts of KGF mines for uranium. In March, 1984, scientists were deputed to check scheelite tailings in the recovery plant of KGF and also part of the mine. Sample drawn from these areas have been analysed and shown less than 10 PPM (parts per million) of uranium and some samples indicated even less than 1 PPM. It is, therefore, concluded that there is no economic concentration of uranium so far detected in KGF Mines.”

(b) No, Sir. No such survey was conducted under the auspices of Department of Mines.

Allotment of land by D.D.A. to Indian Railway construction company

3883. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Delhi Development Authority has not yet allotted land to Indian Railway Construction Company for the construction of MIG flats;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to instruct the D.D.A. to allot the land; and

(c) if so, by what time and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) to (c) The Indian Railway Construction Company is one of the tenderers for construction of 12000 prefabricated MIG houses based on large panel industrialised building technique. The question of allotment of land to successful tenderers will arise only on finalisation of tenders.

[English]

Contingency plan for gas-based fertiliser plants

3884. DR. B. L. SHAIKESH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether none of the six gas-based fertilizer plants that are to come up on the route of the HBJ pipeline have made any contingency plans that would take care of the expected delay of almost a year in the construction of the pipeline;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to meet the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH) : (a) The Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas have indicated that the feedstock requirements of the six gas-based fertilizer plants coming up to the route of the H-B-J gas pipeline are expected to be met in accordance with their time schedule.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

Averting natural calamities in Sikkim

3885. SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDRI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the State of Sikkim has very young mountains which make the State very much prone to intense and recurring natural calamities such as landslides; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to avert these natural calamities ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b) The Ministry of Agriculture constituted a Committee of Experts on Landslides in Sikkim to enquire the causes of landslides in the State and to make suitable recommendations to control and check landslides. The report of the Committee is likely to be finalised, shortly. The final recommendations of the Committee will be circulated to all concerned for taking necessary action thereon.

Implementation of rural development programmes

3886. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Kerala has achieved the targets set under the IRDP, NREP and RLEGP during 1985; and

(b) the funds allotted by Centre and the amount utilised for each of the above programmes ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (S. BUTA SINGH) : (a) and (b) A statement showing targets and achievements as also funds allotted and utilised under IRDP, NREP and RLEGP in Kerala during 1985-86 is given below.

Statement

Targets and achievements as also funds allotted and utilised under IRDP, NREP and RLEGP in Kerala during 1985-86 (upto Feb. 1986)

	IRDP	NREP	RLEGP
Target	86,000 families	78.55 lakh man-days employment	61.00 lakh mandays employment
Achievement	21,206 families	84.98 lakh man-days employment	54.81 lakh man-days employment
Central allocation of funds (Rs. in lakhs)*	670.66	1060.00	2283.00
Utilisation of funds (Rs. in lakhs)	288.42 (up to Dec., 1985)	1432.65	1333.05

- *(1) An equal amount is to be provided by the State Government under IRDP and NREP. RLEGP is fully funded by the Central Government.
- (2) Under NREP an amount of Rs.117.38 lakhs was also available as unspent balance from previous year. Besides, quantity of 23,150 MTs of wheat equivalent to Rs. 347.25 lakhs as resource has also been released as additionality for NREP during 1985-86, thus, bringing the total availability of resources to Rs. 2584.63 lakhs under NREP inclusive of State share.
- (3) Under RLEGP an amount of Rs.634.28 lakhs was also available as unspent balance from previous year. Besides, quantity of 23150 MTs of wheat equivalent to Rs. 347.25 lakhs as resource has also been released as additionality for NREP during 1985-86, thus, bringing the total availability of resources to Rs. 3264.53 lakhs under RLEGP.

Obsolete methods of agriculture and agricultural production

3887. SHRI JAGANNATH PATTNAIK : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that use of obsolete equipments and methods in agriculture and agricultural production are still in practice in some States;

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

(c) the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) to (c) Use of traditional equipments and methods in agriculture and agricultural production are, in vogue, in varying degrees in different parts of various States in the country. The State and Central Governments through the various programmes have assisted the farmers in improving the agricultural production through the use of

improved implements and methods of agricultural production. The Government have further taken steps and programmes for increasing agricultural production and increased use of improved agricultural implements and machinery.

[*Translation*]

**T.V. coverage of villages in
Uttar Pradesh**

3888. SHRI JAGANNATH PRASAD: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of villages in Uttar Pradesh which are covered by Door-darshan transmission facility at present and the number of the villages which are without this facility; and

(b) the steps being taken by Government to provide such facility to the rest of the villages and the time by which this facility is likely to be made available ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) No specific survey has been conducted by Doordarshan to determine the exact number of villages in Uttar Pradesh which are covered by TV service. It is, however, estimated that TV service is available, at present, to about 83% of the rural population of the State.

(b) Establishment of one high power (10 KW) TV transmitter, 8 low power (100W) TV transmitters and 7 very low power (2 × 10 W) TV transmitters in Uttar Pradesh have been included in the VII Plan of Doordarshan. Implementation of these schemes would depend on the actual yearwise allocation of resources. With the implementation of these schemes, TV service is expected to be available to about 91% of the rural population of the State. Further expansion of TV service can be carried out only in phases, depending on the availability of resources for this purpose during future.

**Opening of more research
centres on betel**

3889, SHRI VIJAY KUMAR

YADAV : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Nalanda, Nawada, Aurangabad and Vaishali districts in Bihar are main centres of betel production;

(b) whether heavy damage is being caused to betel cultivation by insects and other diseases and there is no arrangement to check the same;

(c) if so, whether Government propose to set up betel Research Centre at Khudaganj (Nalanda), Nardiganj (Nawada), Devetaki (Aurangabad) and Hazipur (Vaishali) which are main centres of betel production; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Vaishali district is the major betelvine growing area while Nalanda, Nawada and Aurangabad districts grow it on a smaller scale.

(b) The damage to betelvine in Bihar is caused mainly due to fungal, bacterial and nematode diseases and not due to insects. During rainy season the damage due to these diseases can be heavy. Based on the research work done by Indian Council of Agricultural Research on Betelvine diseases, major diseases have been identified and concrete steps for their management suggested.

(c) and (d) In the VII Five Year Plan the Indian Council of Agricultural Research has proposed a full fledged coordinating centre on Betelvine Research at the Rajendra Agriculture University, Pusa in Bihar to cater to the research needs of the state.

[*English*]

**Publication of "Yojana" in modern
Indian languages**

3890. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of

INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the monthly magazine 'YOJANA' is published in a number of modern Indian languages as on date;

(b) if so, the names of the languages in which it is being published at present and the print order in respect of the magazine for each language edition;

(c) whether the magazine is proposed to be published in all the modern Indian languages recognised in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution;

(d) if so, the likely date by which it would be done; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. 'Yojana' is published in twelve languages including English and Hindi. A statement is given below.

(c) to (e) There is no such proposal at present.

Statement

Yojana in modern Indian languages

S. No.	Language	Periodicity	Current Print Order
1.	English	Fortnightly	15,550
2.	Hindi	"	6,800
3.	Assamese	"	2,000
4.	Bengali	"	1,600
5.	Gujarati	"	2,000
6.	Marathi	"	2,000
7.	Malayalam	"	2,000
8.	Tamil	"	13,150
9.	Telugu	"	2,000
10.	Urdu	"	600
11.	Kannada	Monthly	2,500
12.	Punjabi	"	500

Coconut production in North Eastern States

3891. **SHRI ANANTA PRASAD SETHI :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that poor progress of production of coconut is due to lack of proper nursery and seedling

facilities to meet the needs of the increased coverage of new areas in the North-Eastern States;

(b) whether the Coconut Development Board has taken interest to encourage the growers of North-Eastern States to keep up the production rate of coconut; and

(c) if so, the steps Government propose to take in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Production of coconut in Assam and Tripura has gone up. However, with greater availability of quality planting material coconut production can be further stepped up.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) State Centres have been set up in Assam, Manipur and Tripura under the Coconut Development Board. Four programmes for development of coconut have been taken up with Central assistance. These are (i) Expansion of area under coconut; (ii) Production of quality coconut seedlings; (iii) Establishment of hybrid seed farm; and (iv) Setting up of coconut plantation on Khas lands in Tripura.

Restructuring of SAIL

3892. Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether a proposal is under consideration to restructure the Steel Authority of India Limited; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K.C. PANT) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Advertisement allotted by DAVP to newspapers from Patna, Ranchi and Muzaffarpur

3893. DR. SUDHIR ROY : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the names of Hindi and English newspapers published from Patna, Ranchi and Muzaffarpur (Bihar);

(b) the advertisements allotted by DAVP to these newspapers since 1983;

(c) whether Government have received complaints regarding increasing trend of discrimination against the Hindi news-

papers in the allotment of advertisements; and

(d) whether Government propose to enquire into the case of discrimination ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) and (b) The names of the English and Hindi newspapers published from Patna, Ranchi and Muzaffarpur (Bihar) which were issued government advertisements through the Directorate of Advertising & Visual Publicity during the years 1983-84, 1984-85 and 1985-86 (upto 31st December, 1985) are given in the statement given below. The quantum of advertisements released to these newspapers during the above period is given below, yearwise :-

S. No.	Year	Amount (In Rs.)
1.	1983-84	10,21,989
2.	1984-85	11,39,457
3.	1985-86 (upto Dec., 1985)	8,44,066

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Statement

The names of Newspapers/Journals published from Patna, Muzaffarpur and Ranchi which were released Government advertisements during the year 1983-84, 1984-85 and 1985-86 (upto December, 1985). (English and Hindi only)

[English]

(a) Dailies

1. Indian Nation, Patna
2. Searchlight, Patna

(b) Weeklies

1. National Lifeline, Patna
2. Bomsel, Patna
3. Splinter, Patna

4. Bihar Herald, Patna
5. New Republic, Ranchi

(a) *Dailies***Hindi**

1. Aryavarta, Patna
2. Aj, Patna
3. Janshakti, Patna
4. Pradeep, Patna
5. Atmakatha, Patna
6. Bharat Mail, Patna
7. Vishwabandhu, Patna
8. Magadh Mail, Patna
9. Satta Ki Khoj, Patna
10. Indian Punch, Patna
11. Berozgar, Patna
11. Samarbodh, Patna
13. Pataliputra Times, Patna
14. Mrigesh Sandesh, Patna
15. Mithla Mihir, Patna
16. Punch, Patna
17. Bihar Jan, Patna
18. Vanita Parisar, Patna
19. Pratah Vayu, Muzaffarpur
20. Pratah Kamal, Muzaffarpur
21. Bihar Ki Chunauti, Muzaffarpur
22. Bihar Shakha, Muzaffarpur
23. Muzaffarpur Gaurav, Muzaffarpur
24. Vimal Vani, Muzaffarpur
25. Samachar Surabhi, Muzaffarpur
26. Mona Times, Muzaffarpur
27. Ranchi Express, Ranchi
28. Prabhat Khabar, Ranchi

Weeklies

1. Nav Rashtra, Patna
2. Vaishali, Patna

3. Hoonkar, Patna
4. Uttar Bihar, Patna
5. Himalya Sandesh, Patna
6. Jansamvad, Patna
7. Apki Pasand, Patna
8. Basant Vihar, Patna
9. Yuva Kanth, Patna
10. Bihar Kiran, Patna
11. Rashtra Gaurav, Patna
12. Danapur Samachar, Patna
13. Anugamini, Patna
14. Mithila Gaurav, Patna
15. Bihar Darpan, Patna
16. Jaya Dharti, Patna
17. Manu, Patna
18. Rashtra Bhavana, Patna
19. Elabrit, Patna
20. Pratiroop, Patna
21. Harpaksh, Patna
22. Rajdhani Gaurav, Patna
23. Samar Yatra, Patna
24. Dakshin Bihar, Patna
25. Yogi, Patna
26. Pratyek Shukarvar, Patna
27. Chanakya, Patna
28. Bihar Ki Pukar, Patna
29. Vichar Bodh, Patna
30. Ajay Ashok, Patna
31. Samay aur Samaj, Patna
32. Engineer Institute, Patna
33. Akunal Katha, Patna
34. Bihar Dhara, Patna
35. Aj Ka Bihar, Patna
36. Lok Astha, Patna
37. Viplavi Bihar, Patna
38. Samarkshetra, Patna

39. Atoot, Patna
40. Nav Bihar, Patna
41. Ganadesh, Patna
42. Yashpatra, Patna
43. Pun Pun Sandesh, Patna
44. Kalwar, Patna
45. Freedom Fighter, Patna
46. Shakti Sanchay, Patna
47. Pataliputra Sandesh, Patna
48. Sprinter, Patna
49. Hamara Bihar, Patna
50. Ashok Stambh, Muzaffarpur
51. Vimal Vani, Muzaffarpur
52. Samhak, Muzaffarpur
53. Do Took, Muzaffarpur
54. Hajipur Times, Muzaffarpur
55. Bhagmati rag, Muzaffarpur
56. Jaa re Saati, Muzaffarpur
57. Kalam Ka Kamal, Muzaffarpur
58. Dharbanga Samvad, Muzaffarpur
59. Kagaz Ka Kamal, Muzaffarpur
60. Bihar Ki Haqikat, Muzaffarpur
61. Tirhit Express, Muzaffarpur
62. Dainik Tar, Muzaffarpur
63. Manav Samvad, Muzaffarpur
64. Vimal Dhwani, Muzaffarpur
65. Kisan Stambh, Muzaffarpur
66. Tirhut Samvad, Muzaffarpur
67. Mehta Times, Muzaffarpur
68. Plitz, Muzaffarpur
69. Hind Tere Naam, Muzaffarpur
70. Bihar Mail, Muzaffarpur
71. Muzaffarpur Ki Chingari, Muzaffarpur
72. Hamara Praman, Muzaffarpur

73. Dharam Megh, Muzaffarpur
74. Gramvasi, Muzaffarpur
75. Ranchi Samvad, Ranchi,
76. Chota Nagpur Sandesh, Ranchi
77. Mithila Gaurav, Ranchi.

Fortnightlies

1. Nanakvani, Patna
2. Shikshetar Samaj, Patna
3. Samajvadi Salahkar, Muzaffarpur
4. New Message, Ranchi

Monthlies & others

1. Sukhi grihast, Patna
2. Teesri Ankh, Patna
3. Panlok, Patna
4. Pahunch, Patna
5. Panchayat Seva Sandesh, Patna
6. Shiksha Digest, Patna
7. Balak, Patna
8. Anand, Patna
9. Jyotsana, Patna
10. Prachya Prabha, Patna
11. Pavan Prasad, Patna
12. Nari Jagat, Patna
12. Yoganjali, Patna
14. Sameeksha, Patna
15. Darshan Manthan, Muzaffarpur
16. Naya Alochak, Muzaffarpur.

Expenditure on telecast of cricket match held in Australia

3894. SHRI SIMON TIGGA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of money spent in telecasting the Benson & Hedges cricket match in Australia and the amount paid as royalty, satellite costs etc;

(b) the earnings of Doordarshan from the advertisements during the test match and the rate of advertisement charged per minute; and

(c) the details of net profit or loss ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL)

(a) Doordarshan had arranged for live telecast of 12 matches of the World Cricket series concluded in February, 1986 in Australia. The total expenditure involved on the live telecast of 12 matches comes to Rs. 34,18,080.00 (approximately) as per the following breakup :—

- (i) T.V. right fee : USD 85,800 (Rs. 10,29,600/- Rs. 12/- USD 1). (Amount already paid in advance to T.V. Right owner M/s. P.B.L. Marketing Pvt. Ltd, Sydney, Australia).
- (ii) ACCESS FEE : USD 55,440 (Rs. 6,65,280/- approximately) to be paid on actuals on receipt of invoice (@ USD 660 per hour of play).
- (iii) SATELLITE COST : Rs. 17,23,200/- (Approximately) to be paid to OCS in Indian currency on receipt of actual bill (@ Rs. 24,800 for first hour of each match and Rs. 19,800/- for subsequent hour of match).

(b) The gross revenue from commercial advertisements and sponsorships of telecast of the World Cup Cricket matches is Rs. 1,60,20,000/-. The rate of advertisement on the national network with Super 'A' Special programmes like World Cup Cricket series for 10 seconds is Rs. 45,000/- and that for sponsorship of 30-minutes programme chunks of this category is Rs. 1,50,000/-.

(c) Gross earning through commercial advertisements and sponsorship = Rs. 1,60,20,000/-. Estimated expenditure to be incurred (approximately) = Rs. 34,18,080/-. It is not practicable to quantify net profit from any single event as various types of expenses on telecasting

cannot be apportioned amongst individual events telecast.

Ship Breaking unit at Azhikkal in Cannanore

3895. SHRI T. BASHEER : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the State Government of Kerala has taken a decision to start a ship breaking unit at Azhikkal in Cannanore District and obtained necessary letter of intent and no objection certificate from Customs Department etc.;

(b) whether necessary registration from Mineral State Trading Corporation has not been granted so far for this unit; and

(c) if so, the reasons for the delay and the steps Government have taken to grant registration to this unit ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K C. PANT) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) M/s. Steel Industrial Kerala Limited have been granted registration by Metal Scrap Trade Corporation for ship-breaking activity at the port of Azhikkal in Cannanore District, Kerala.

Re-orientation of co-operative training programme

3896. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have chalked out any time-bound programme to re-orient the co-operative training programmes to meet the country's present and future needs, particularly in the rural and tribal areas;

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof and how it will be carried out in States; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) to (c) The basic objective of cooperative training and education is to foster enlightened membership and promote professional management for better and economic service to members. A training system consisting of a National Institute of Cooperative Management for senior personnel, 17 cooperative colleges for intermediate personnel and 87 training centres for junior personnel and also a national centre for training of trainers for member-education, has been evolved. The various programmes for cooperative training and education are continuously being re-aligned and special programme introduced to meet the emerging needs of cooperatives including those in rural and tribal areas. In the integrated cooperative development projects, training is an integral part of the project. In the Seventh Plan greater emphasis is being laid on the strengthening of the cooperative training and education programmes to help cooperatives achieve their objectives.

[Translation]

Outstanding amounts against ex-Ministers and ex-M.Ps.

3897. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state the amount of arrears of house-rent, water and electricity charges outstanding against each of the ex-Union Ministers and ex-M.Ps. ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : Three separate Statements (*Statement-I*) showing details of the dues on account of water and electricity charges in respect of Civic bodies; *Statement-II* showing details of dues on account of house rent, against each Ex-M.P. and *Statement-III* indicating separately the dues on account of house-rent and water & electricity charges in respect of each Ex-Minister) are attached.

Statement-I

Statement showing amount of arrears of water and electricity charges against each of the ex-M.Ps. in respect of civil bodies (Position as on 25.10.85).

Sl. No.	Name	Residence	Dues on account of Electricity & Water Charges (Rs.)
1	2	3	4
NDMC			
1.	Sh. K.B. Deb Burman	12-Teen Murti Lane, New Delhi.	4402.26
2.	Sh. K. Manoharan	10-Bishamber Dass Marg	1062.80
3.	Late Sh. Sanjay Gandhi	12-Willingdon Crescent	2818.49
4.	Sh. H.C. Kachwai	19-Windsor Place	306.64
5.	Sh. R.S. Pandey	14-Talkatora Road	434.74
6.	Sh. Syed Ahmed Aga	CI/12, Pandara Road	105.19
7.	Sh. Vinayak Prasad Yadav	7-Windsor Place	673.50
8.	Smt. Jahanara Jai Pal Singh	6-Ashoka Road	1215.76

1	2	3	4
9.	Sh. Drig Pal Singh	28-Janpath	217.42
10.	Sh. Ram Dev Singh	30A, Atul Grove Road	379.75
11.	Sh. Tul-Mohan Ram	19 (34) Gurdwara Road	1500.37
12.	Sh. S.S. Gupta	33-Canning Lane	434.49
13.	Sh. V. P. Dutt	17-Balwant Rai Mehta Lane	506.50
14.	Sh. Solanki Pravinsinh	17-Canning Lane	173.50
15.	Sh. Krishan Singh	21-Canning Lane	444.49
16.	Sh. Kameshwar Singh	12-Talkatora Road	5656.14
17.	Sh. Ramji Lal Yadav	C-I/7, Humayun Road	172.44
18.	Sh. Nathuni Ram	22- Gurdwara Road	1010.39
19.	Shri Yosoj W/o late Shri Prakas Vir Shastri	1-Canning Lane	739.57
20.	Smt. Rano M. Shaiza	2-Teen Murti Lane	183.45
21.	Sh. Z.A. Ahmad	23-Canning Lane	133.61
22.	Sh. Bharat Singh Chauhan	30-Janpath, N. Delhi	538.01
23.	Sh. Jagdambi Pd. Yadav	5-Janpath, N. Delhi	503.02
24.	Sh. Farooq Abdullah	CI/90 Shahjahan Road	3464.31
25.	Sh. Bhagwan Din	11-Canning Lane	4332.64
26.	Lata Sh. Piloo Mody	2-Lodhi Estate	2071.06
27.	Sh. B.P. Mandal	21-Janpath	192.80
28.	Smt. Ganga Devi	7-Canning Lane	140.60
29.	S.S. Lal	15-Curzon Lane	939.55
30.	Th. Girija Nandan Singh	6-Dr. Bishamber Dass Marg	1896.11
31.	Sh. M. Kamalanathan	CI/19, Humayun Road	392.46
32.	„ Nawal Kishore Sinha	18-Dr. Rajinder Prasad Road	142.37
33.	„ Rama Nand Tiwari	24-Gurdwara Road	165.69
34.	„ D. P. Shah	28-Canning Lane	2871.46
35.	„ M. Delveskan	9(26) Gurdwara Road	190.32

1	2	3	4
36.	Shri Mallik Arjun	19-Canning Lane	788.03
37.	„ Ram Vilas Paswan	12-Dr. Rajinder Prasad Road	12978.53
38.	„ Mubarak Shah	C-I/7-Humayun Road	430.17
39.	„ Devi Lal	11-Teen Murti Lane	1227.47
40.	„ M.R. Krishna	4-Kushak Road	6818.79 358.93
41.	Sh. K.A. Rajan	4-Windsor Place	1770.57
42.	„ Ram Jeth-Malani	7-B, Japath	4449.93
43.	„ R.R. Bhole	17-Janpath	960.60
44.	„ Ram Gopal Tiwari	29-Canning Lane	713.83
45.	„ B.N. Singh	3-Canning „	506.92
46.	„ Ravindra Verma	AB-3, Mathura Koad	1814.56
47.	„ P.N. Tandon	18-Janpath	6901.86
48.	„ Ram Kinker	10-Hasting Lane	1126.10
49.	„ Sajjan Kumar	16-Janpath	1229.48
50.	„ Abdul Rehman Sheikh	14AB-Purana Quila Road	15814.37
51.	„ Dhanik Lal Mandal	6-B, Janpath	6495.30
52.	„ A.A. Rahim	7-Tuglak Lane	3190.90
53.	„ C.P. Shailani	22-Dr. R.P. Road	11931.05
54.	„ A.R. Mallu	24 -do-	7708.40
55.	„ Rattan Singh Razda	19-Janpath	5359.23
56.	„ G.C. Bhattacharya	C-II/92 Shahjahan Road	5971.25
57.	„ Subhash Yadav	C-II/59 Bapa Nagar	591.59
58.	„ Chander Shekhar Singh	18-Dr. R.P. Road	8465.24
59.	„ M.H. Khan	20-Windsor Place	1445.76 37.20
60.	„ Mohd. Yunus Saleem	7-Tuglak Lane	1117.35 226.65
61.	„ M.M.M, Ahmed Khan	31-Canning Lane S/Qr.	2021.80 43.73 32.42

1	2	3	4
62.	„ S.M. Krishna	C-II/95, Shahjahan Road	1040.14 390.16 258.94
63.	„ Bal Krishna Wasnik	22-Janpath	1761.81
64.	Sh. Mohite Yashwant Rao	5-Canning Lane	1173.38
65.	„ N. Gouzagin	7- -do-	11803.18
66.	„ B.N. Singh	3-Canning Lane	507.12
67.	„ C.D.P. Verma	33. -do-	736.58
68.	„ P.L. Kureel	18-Windsor Place	4196.12
69.	Tayyab Hussain	1-Curzon Lane	16913.42
70.	„ R.R. Morarka	7-Dupleix Road	701.34
71.	„ Chanderjit Yadav	21-Humayun Road	1195.82 66.19
72.	„ D.N. Dwivedi	13-Canning Lane	725.24
73.	„ Achint Ram	2-A, Telegraph Lane	223.30
74.	„ R.P. Tripathi	36-South Avenue	101.69
75.	„ M.N. Sardar	178-South Avenue	230.78
76.	„ R.S. Gill	135- -do-	171.69
77.	„ K.B. Chettri	121- -do-	442.07
78.	„ Chandan Singh	167- -do-	1672.75
79.	„ S.R. Reddy	159-South Avenue	226.23
80.	„ Verkey George	10- -do-	231.31
81.	„ Ram Naresh Yadav	36- -do-	121.28
82.	„ C.D. Natrajan	168- -do-	442.97
83.	„ Rudre Sen Chaudhary	73 & Sr/Qr. 75 -do-	154.78
84.	„ D.S. Pradhan	112 & S/Qr. 115 -do-	680.88
85.	„ N.R. Vekaria	169-South Avenue	1832.59
86.	„ M.R. Palodkar	150 & S/Qr. 115 -do-	356.19

1	2	3	4
87.	Sh. P. Rajashekharan	12 & S/Qr. 142, South Avenue	7381.59
88.	„ A.R.B. Narayan	161-South Avenue	298.76
89.	„ Sangliana	1-Meena Bagh	429.35
90.	„ Lamodar Baliyar	111 & S/Qr. 127-South Avenue	19.64
91.	„ Maulana Ishaqe Sambhali	160 & S/Qr. 37 -do-	520.01
92.	„ T. Gogai	93-South Avenue	340.48
93.	„ C.K. Chandrappan	87- -do-	183.00
94.	„ Popat Lal Mo. Joshi	26 & S/Qr. 2 -do-	238.84
95.	„ R.N. Kushwaha	95-South Avenue	405.92
96.	„ Sri Batcha Digal	67 & S/Qr. 4 -do-	89.97
97.	„ R.L. Suman	139-South Avenue	31.58
98.	„ R.D. Jagtap Avernoankar	25- -do-	39.98
99.	„ Onkar Lal Barwa	190 & Garrage 105 -do-	171.46
100.	„ S.C. Anuja	154-South Avenue	232.32
101.	„ Abdul Shafee	107 & S/Qr. 144 -do-	266.86
102.	„ Prakash Mehrotra	98 -do-	46.68
103.	„ Sidrameshwar Swamy	76- -do-	21.03
104.	„ Awadesh Chander Singh	120 & S/Qr. 103 -do- Garrage 140 -do-	726.68
105.	„ Balbir Singh Chaudhary	112, South Avenue	491.91
106.	„ G.R. Mhaisekar	41. -do-	233.67
107.	„ M.S. Malik	64-South Avenue	616.38
108.	„ G.D. Richharia	139- -do-	480.65
109.	„ Yuv Raj	143-145 -do-	78.65
110.	„ Lalu Oraon	184- -do-	343.93
111.	„ S.S. Sisodia	78- -do-	858.94
112.	„ M.S. Narayan Rao,	52- -do-	124.66

1	2	3	4
113.	Shri U.R. Krishnan	74- -do-	4055.86
114.	„ L. Mahapatra	9- -do-	392.46
115.	Smt. Gayatri Devi	1-3 -do-	1122.26
116.	„ Indra Kumari	6- -do-	5336.04
117.	Sh. K. Bhusan	13- -do-	1582.77
118.	„ Shankar Rao Patil	16-18 -do-	794.15
119.	„ A.S. Rathwa	14- -do-	668.80
120.	„ Nihal Singh	22- -do-	714.75
121.	„ Gurudev Gupta	24- -do-	208.69
122.	„ Vilas Muttamwar	23- -do-	280.25
123.	„ K. Mallana	43-45 -do-	4272.71
124.	„ Phool Chand Verma	48-50 -do-	2060.21 292.39
125.	„ Kalyan Roy	63- -do-	952.79
126.	„ Amrit Patel	64- -do-	7205.14
127.	„ Swami Indervesh	69- -do-	818.83
128.	„ Kalpnath Sonkar	76- -do-	5935.20
129.	„ Shantu Bhai Patel	77- -do-	2189.40
130.	„ Oscar Fernandes	82- -do-	757.10
131.	„ Mangal Ram Premi	86- -do-	9845.56
132.	Dr. Pratap Wagh	108- -do-	592.96
133.	„ Ajit Kumar Mehta	124- -do-	686.70
134.	„ Suraj Bhan	125- -do-	951.16
135.	„ Pitamber Singh	136- -do-	684.27
136.	Sh. K.A. Swamy	137-South Avenue	651.50
137.	„ Quzi Saleem	139- -do-	733.30
138.	„ Ranjit Singh	143-145 -do-	8746.36
139.	„ K.B. Chaudhary	158 -do-	3861.15
140.	„ Ram Singh Shakya	160- -do-	8317.37

1	2	3	4
141.	Shri K. Obul Reddy	189- -do-	1547.45
142.	„ Satya Narain Rao	2-South Ave. Lane & S/Gr.	897.45
143.	„ Mani Ram Bagri	6-Teen Murti Lane	2027.82
144.	„ Dharambir Sinha	12-Teen Murti Lane	7926.03
145.	„ Y. B. Chavan	1-Race Course Road	2761.91
146.	„ J. K. P. N. Singh	5-Safdarjung Lane	1714.52
147.	„ Biju Patnaik	9- -do-	1770.32
148.	„ Bhishama Narain Singh	1-Teen Murti Marg	2540.90
149.	„ Magan Bhai Barot	9-Tyag Raj Marg	14776.15
150.	„ Oscar Fernandes	S/Qrs. 11-South Avenue	333.90
151.	„ Mangal Ram Premi	-do-16- -do-	479.95
152.	„ Shiv Chandra Jha	-do-27 -do-	741.78
153.	„ R. P. Singh	-do-52 -do-	786.47
154.	„ Amrit Patel	-do-59 -do-	528.74
155.	„ Qazi Saleem	-do-75 -do-	470.02
156.	„ Ranjit Singh	-do-119 -do-	404.00
157.	Dr. Pratap Wagh	-do-83 -do-	492.54
158.	Sh. Ram Singh Shakya	-do-S-6 -do-	722.50
159.	„ P. Kannan	23-Ferozeshah Road	267.58
160.	„ Sriman Prafulla Goswami	14-A -do-	52.77
161.	„ Munsji Priya Ranjan Das.	9- -do-	124.95
162.	„ P. N. Bist	16-C -do-	288.01
163.	„ Mani Ram Godara	12-D -do-	231.48
164.	„ S. N. Saxena	18- -do-	120.60
165.	„ Raja Visweswar Rao	60-Ashoka Road	766.50
166.	„ A. Sayeed	23- -do-	948.18
167.	„ Guna Nand Thakur	13-B, Ferozeshah Road	811.64
168.	„ Ram Prakash	14B, -do-	833.54

1	2	3	4
169.	Shri Lalu Parshad	84D- -do-	1018.93
170.	„ Anand Narain Mulla	29 -do-	449.72
171.	„ Quasim Ali	21 -do-	2284.50
172.	„ Vyalar Ravi	19 -do-	154.20
173.	„ (Prof.) Sibban Lal Saxena	14E -do-	424.57
174.	„ Shankar Dayal Singh	18 -do-	288.75
175.	„ Jagdish Joshi	7-Rakab Ganj Road	610.46
176.	„ Yagya Datt Sharma	3 -do-	498.88
177.	„ Dhanna Singh Gulshan	4 -do-	735.66
178.	„ Raj Narain	9-Race Course Road	3461.83 2195.73
179.	„ P. Kunjachen	12-B-Feroeshah Road	2195.73
180.	„ S.N. Gowda	12D- -do-	278.86
181.	„ P. Chatterjee	S/Qr. 16B- -do-	81.70
182.	„ K. Raghuramaiah	14-Ashoka Road	2581.99
183.	„ Khem Chand Bhai Chaveda	2-Feroeshah Road	767.02
184.	„ Gian Chand Totu	8- -do-	7465.27
185.	„ O.P. Tyagi	1- -do-	559.12
186.	„ R.V. Swaminathan	13- -do-	689.09
187.	„ Kishori Lal	25-Ashoka Road	681.69
188.	„ S.B. Chavan	40- -do-	1074.76
189.	Sh. A.R. Jaiswal	2-Rakab Ganj Road	733.68
190.	Sh. Jagdish Joshi	7 -do-	607.49
191.	Sh. Mahi Lal	16 -do-	459.05
192.	Sh. Ansar Harwani	16D-Ferozeshah Road	211.35
193.	Sh. Johinder Singh	1-Electric Lane	290.75
194.	Dr. Govind Dass	S/Qr. 19-Ferozeshah Road	132.08
195.	Sh. Quasim Ali	21-Ferozeshah Road	244.50
196.	Sh. Prem Manohar	16C- -do-	341.20
197.	Sh. Seth Prithvi Nath	16B- -do-	1907.88

1	2	3	4
198.	Smt. Jahanpara Jaipal Singh	6-Ashok Road	1215.76
199.	Sh. Chhutan Lal	16A, Ferozeshah Road	160.52
200.	Smt. Lalitha Raj Gopalan	11 -do-	166.91
201.	Sh. A. Beg	11 -do-	176.16
202.	Sh. Gurmukh Singh	21 -do-& S/Qr.	85.36
203.	Sh. Vir Bhadra Singh	23 -do-& S/Qr.	277.72
204.	Sh. K.B.S. Mani	12-A-Ferozeshah Road	267.05
205.	Sh. Maqsood Ali Khan	16E -do-	1712.67
206.	Sh. Maqsood Ali Khan	S/Qr. 28 -do-	766.30
207.	Sh. S. Kumaran	13D-F. Shah Road	71.41
208.	Late Sh. Bhagwati Charan Verma	29 -do-	6330.72
209.	-do-	S/Qr. 44, behind 25 Ferozeshah Road	250.82
210.	Sh. H.N. Mukherjee	21 Rakab Ganj Road	196.13
211.	Sh. Surender Mohanty	13B, Ferozeshah Road & S/Qr.	2616.04
212.	Sh. C.B. Mani Tiwari	14D-9 -do-	5178.82
213.	Sh. Rameshwar Singh	19 Gurdwara Road	11610.89
214.	Sh. F.H. Moshin	13 Ashoka Road	7076.01
215.	Sh. A.K.A. Abdul Samad	9-Ferozeshah Road & S/Qr.	10396.50
216.	Sh. M.S.K. Sathiyendram	14-B. -do-	216.48
217.	Sh. M. Ram Gopal Reddy	7 Ashoka Road	6335.59
	-do-	17-Gurdwara Road	4505.75
218.	Sh. Dharam Dass Shastri	S/Qr. 18, Ashok Road	981.92
219.	Sh. Chander Pal Singh	9-Electric Lane	10792.82
220.	Sh. Tayyab Hussain	S/Qr. 3 behind 12A Ferozeshah Road	394.89
221.	Sh. Krishna Chander Pandey	1-Electric Lane	7933.74
222.	Late Sh. K. Raja Mallu	8-Rakab Ganj Road	505.58
223.	Sh. Nageshwar Pd.	19 -do-	557.89

1	2	3	4
224.	Late Sh. V.N. Tiwari	29 Ferozeshah Road	293.19
225.	(Smt) Dr. Sathiwani Muthu	10 Rakab Ganj Road & S/Qr.	4143.19
226.	Sh. M. Ankineedu	7 Ferozeshah Road	9183.41
227.	Sh. M. Ankineedu	S/Qr. 9-Electric Lane	222.45
228.	Sh. Samar Mukherjee	4-Ashoka Road & S/Qr.	453.33
229.	Sh. Bindeshwari Dubey	16-Rakab Ganj Road & S/Qr.	3022.27
230.	Sh. Baleshwar Ram	9-Ashoka Road	17403.44
231.	Sh. Gurudev Gupta	12E-Ferozeshah Road	264.77
232.	Sh. Bhupesh Gupta	5 -do-	357.76
233.	Sh. Prabhu Singh	13C -do-	569.34
234.	Sh. Gurudev Gupta	S/Qr. attached to 12E-Ferozeshah Road	44.94
235.	Sh. J.K. Rao	S/Qr. N-23 North Ave.	200.98
236.	Sh. Babu Lal Solanki	N-27, S/Qr. North Ave.	127.93
237.	Sh. Kalraj Mishra	S/Qr. N. 8 North Avenue	200.15
238.	Sh. G.Y. Krishnan	-do- N. 15 -do-	434.79
239.	Sh. Bhagwan Din	-do- N-3 -do-	639.59
240.	Sh. Nageshwar Rao	-do- N-24 -do-	596.25
241.	Sh. Satish Pd. Singh	10.Akbar Road	13076.59
242.	Late Sh. R.V. Swaminathan	14-Akbar Road	10725.41
243.	Sh. H. Bhadur	23-Meena Bagh	446.91
244.	Sh. D.M. Putte Gowda	30 -do-	13.60
245.	Sh. Era Abbarasu	7 -do-	1158.63
246.	Sh. Anantha Ramulu Mallu	28 -do-	1395.05
247.	-do-	27 -do-	3423.59
248.	Late Sh. K.T. Kosal Ram	11 -do-	1328.19
249.	Sh. Ram Parshad Ahirwar	38 -do-	2385.33
250.	Sh. V. Satya Narayan	37 -do-	378.49
251.	Sh. Satchida Nand	42 -do-	418.17

1	2	3	4
252.	Sh. Dalpat Singh	S/Qr. N 21 North Ave.	159.47
253.	Sh. Beda Brata Barua	7-Tyag Raja Marg	540.45
254.	Sh. A.C. George	34, Prithvi Raj Road	1326.51
255.	Sh. M.P. Sinha	10-Akbar Road	1788.12
256.	Sh. D.N. Dwivedi	18-Meena Bagh	374.03
257.	Sh. V. Kishore Chandra Deo	19-Meena Bagh	403.35
258.	Sh. Kusuma Krishna Murthy	S/Qr. 11 North Ave.	13.38
259.	Sh. N. Kudanthai Ramalingam	S/Qr. 14 -do-	50.12
260.	(Sh) Dr. M.M. Mehta	-do- 23 -do-	70.10
261.	Sh. Surya Narain Singh	-do- 22 -do-	31.25
262.	Sh. Uttam Bhai H. Patel	-do- 3 -do-	352.60
2 3.	Sh. Mani Lal	-do- 115 -do-	18.38
264.	Sh. T. Damodar Reddy	-do- 13 -do-	116.32
265.	Sh. D. Pattuswamy	-do- 119 -do-	70.00
266.	Sh. T. Nagarathnam	-do- 106 -do-	151.37
267.	Sh. Raj Nath Sonkar Shastri	-do- 158 -do-	429.06
268.	Sh. K.S. Narayan	-do- 147 -do-	459.29
269.	Sh. Vidya Chenupati	-do- 67 -do-	61.84
270.	Sh. K.C. Sharma	-do- 17 -do-	269.56
271.	Sh. Suraj Bhan	-do- 117 -do-	13.98
272.	Sh. D. Kamakshaiah	-do- 8 -do-	115.35
273.	Sh. A. Neela Lohithadasan Nadar	-do- 107 -do-	184.04
274.	Sh. Chhottey Singh Yadav	-do- 43 -do-	158.45
275.	Sh. C. Chinna Swami	-do- 25 -do-	115.35
276.	Sh. Balsam Dass	-do- 62 -do-	74.30
277.	Sh. B.K. Nair	-do- 126 -do-	16.29
278.	Sh. N. Salvaraju	-do- 14 -do-	232.51
279.	Sh. Ram Nath Dubey	-do- 29 -do-	387.33

1	2	3	4
280.	Sh. M. Muzaffar Hussain	-do- 104	-do- 600.16
281.	Sh. Lal Sawia	-do- 114	-do- 123.96
282.	Sh. Vijender Pal Singh	-do- 136	-do- 99.96
283.	Sh. M. Kandaswami	144 S/Qr. North Ave.	436.65
284.	Sh. Doonger Singh	149	-do- 102.64
285.	Sh. Citturi Subbarao Chowdary	159	-do- 333.60
286.	Sh. K. Arjunan	162	-do- 241.55
287.	Sh. Robin Kakoti	49	-do- 24.11
288.	Sh. P. Anbalagon	134	-do- 64.08
289.	Sh. S.L. Dhurva	49-S/Qr North Avenu	56.80
290.	Sh. Raja Shekhar Kolar	53	-do- 146.25
291.	Sh. Jamna Lal Barwa	27	-do- 261.92
292.	Sh. R.K. Khrima	129	-do- 176.51
293.	Sh. Raguvinder Singh Choudary	136	-do- 60.40
294.	Sh. Har Govind Verma	12	-do- 55.50
295.	Sh. Krishan Veeriah	29	-do- 44.24
296.	Sh. Mukand Mandal	40	-do- 66.05
297.	Smt. Ganga Devi	48	-do- 62.18
298.	Sh. Bhanwar B.	56	-do- 98.80
299.	Sh. Nana Sahib Bonde	67	-do- 105.70
300.	Sh. R.L. Kureel	68	-do- 83.70
301.	Sh. S.S. Lal	113	-do- 52.81
302.	Sh. S.B. Patel	43	-do- 87.13
303.	Sh. Rabinder Pratap Singh	115	-do- 19.75
304.	Sh. D. Ahat	118	-do- 49.50
305.	Sh. S. Rama Swamy	119	-do- 41.90
306.	Sh. S.S. Kakade	120	-do- 56.60
307.	Sh. Sukhandra Singh	123	-do- 213.20

1	2	3	4
308.	Sh. Parmai Lal	142 -do-	95.81
309.	Sh. Hari Ram Godra	143 -do-	206.60
310.	Sh. T. Lakshamikantama	152 -do-	289.42
311.	Sh. B.B. Tiwari	162 -do-	301.75
312.	Sh. B.C. Kamble	166 -do-	188.52
313.	Sh. B.D. Rathore	167 -do-	165.92
314.	Sh. R.N. Kushwaha	S/Qr. 59-South Ave.	65.10
315.	Sh. G.R. Reddy	-do- 132 -do-	87.20
316.	Sh. G.R. Miri	-do- 135 -do-	213.11
317.	Sh. Mohinder Narain Sardar	-do- 138 -do-	88.73
318.	Sh. R.R. Patel	-do- 133 -do-	194.00
319.	Sh. Ram Prakash Tripathi	-do- 18 -do-	38.60
320.	Sh. Raj Nath Sonkar Shastri	39 North Avenue	6610.96
321.	Sh. Vidhya Dhar Vajpayee	1 -do-	1843.77
322.	Sh. S.D. Prasad	4 Akbar Road	1151.85
323.	Sh. K.N. Dhulap	117-North Ave.	145.06
324.	Sh. Bhagwan Din	33 -do- 11 Canning Lane	4040.37
325.	Sh. Ram Kripal Sinha	10-Dr. Rajinder Prasad Road	1215.78
326.	Sh. Shyam Lal Dhurva	149-North Avenue	1452.71
327.	Sh. Jamna Lal Barva	34 -do-	884.74
328.	Sh. S.K. Ghoshal	85 -do-	526.86
329.	Sh. Ram Sagar	188 -do-	30.68
330.	Smt. T. Lakshmikanthamma	82 -do-	76.19
331.	Sh. Hari Singh	S/Qr. 108 -do-	46.46
332.	Sh. Raj Deo Singh	124-126 -do-	84.86
333.	Sh. Venkata Rao	4-Talkatora Road	8037.56
	Sh. K.V.R.S. Bala Suba Rao *		

1	2	3	4
334.	Sh. V.B. Singh	224-North Avenue	154.49
335.	Sh. N.R. Chaudhary	223 -do-	65.87
336.	Sh. Chiranjib Jha	199 -do-	159.84
337.	Sh. Ramji Ram	24-26 -do-	394.84
338.	Sh. K.K. Sundaram	112 -do-	235.45
339.	Sh. B.C. Kamble	183 -do-	159.88
340.	Sh. G. Lakshmanan	173 -do-	1437.97
341.	Sh. Sambu Nath	143 North Avenue	90.80
342.	Sh. Kaiho	166 -do-	123.24
343.	Sh. V.S. Elanchezhian	46 -do-	823.47
344.	Sh. Nageshwar Dewedi	72 -do-	99.48
345.	Late Sh. C.M.L. Chaoudhary	75 -do- & S/Qr. 8 -do-	4058.59
346.	Sh. Dhandayuthapani V	40-North Avenue	883.23
347.	Sh. Brahm Deo Ram Shastri	222 -do-	234.30
348.	Late Sh. Har Govind Verma	31-North Avenue	138.74
349.	Sh. H.L. Doda	52-54 -do-	498.44
350.	Sh. Misayar Khan	31 -do-	1935.95
351.	Sh. Nathu Singh	198 -do-	126.21
352.	Sh. M.B. Dev	207 -do-	123.05
353.	Sh. B.D. Rathore	150-North Ave.	717.86
354.	Sh. P.V. Periaswamy	80-82 -do-	2388.79
355.	Sh. Ravinder Pratap Singh	116 -do-	548.50
356.	Sh. Brij Bhusan Tiwari	96 -do-	313.38
357.	Sh. S.B. Patel	84 -do-	434.55
358.	Sh. P.S. Ramalingam	102 -do-	111.52
359.	Sh. N.P. Chowdhary	136-38 -do-	607.10
360.	Smt. Sahodrabai Rai	123-25 -do-	1436.78
361.	Sh. Khyomo Lotha	133 -do-	646.15

1	2	3	4
362.	Sh. D. Amat	208 -do-	247.06
363.	Sh. A.S. Thakur	49 -do-	89.26
364.	Sh. Ram Charan	221 -do-	100.00
365.	Sh. V.V. Swaminathan	212 -do-	381.61
366.	Sh. Kishan Lal	216 -do-	1542.35
367.	Sh. M.M. Kashim	S. Qr N-20 -do-	377.61
368.	Sh. N.P. Sahi	211-North Avenuc	126.03
369.	Sh. Hari Ram Makkasar Godra	213 -do-	88.28
370.	Sh. Nathi Singh	228 & Sr. Qr. N-2-North Ave.	534.76
371.	Sh. Natwar Lal B. Parmar	174 North Ave.	385.01
372.	Sh. D.N. Singh	12-Dr. Rajinder Prasad Road	549.60
373.	Sh. Ram Awadesh Singh	18 -do-	831.36
374.	Sh. T. Bala Krishnaiah	11-North Avenue	156.64
375.	Sh. B. Bhanwar	214 -do-	951.86
376.	Sh. K.C. Pandey	7-9 -do-	943.65
377.	Sh. J.M. Gowder	119 -do-	771.82
378.	Sh. S.M. Banerjee	133 -do-	227.70
379.	Sh. Ram Lal Kureel	54 -do-	989.48
380.	Sh. Bal Ram Dass	120 -do-	210.00
381.	Sh. Dalpat Singh Parasate	218 -do-	253.12
382.	Parmai Lal	139 -do-	2410.16
383.	Sh. S. Jaganathan	67 -do-	2135.06
384.	Sh. A. Murgesan	72 -do-	368.57
385.	Sh. S. Ramaswamy	65 -do-	4.54
386.	Sh. Era Anbarasu	13 -do-	171.28
387.	Sh. Abdul Rahman Sheikh	14A-B-Pandara Road	6494.83
388.	Sh. Era Mohan	116 North Ave.	50.55
389.	Sh. Alluri Subhash Chander Bose	119 -do-	624.51

1	2	3	4
390.	Smt. Chenupati Vidya	72 -do-	236.39
391.	Sh. Jaipal Singh Kashyap	199 -do-	6720.80
392.	Sh. Ramaina Rai	7-Pt. Pant Marg	15179.61
393.	Sh. K. Maya Thever	26 Gurdwara Road	393.92
394.	Late Sh. Mohd. Yusuf	14-Talkatora Road	12244.77
395.	Sh. Chand Ram	12 Talkatora Road	212.20
396.	Sh. D. Pulliah	28-Gurdwara Road	7306.68
397.	Sh. Kumba Ram Arya	11A-Pt. Pant Marg	366.15
398.	Sh. P. Parthasarthy	1-Jantar Mantar Road	774.90
399.	Sh. Jambuwant Dhote	4 -do-	8724.30
400.	Prof. Satya Deo Sinha	7-Raisina Road	1217.62
401.	Sh. Lakkappa K.	1-Dr. Bishamber Dass Marg	7394.08
402.	Sh. C.T. Dhandapani	12 -do-	1542.56
403.	Sh. Kamal Nath Jha	22-Gurdwara Road	2801.97
404.	Sh. Bheekha Bhai	9-Dr. B.D. Marg	9098.55
405.	Sh. Mani Lal	111-North Avenue	4868.50
406.	Sh. Chakra Dhari Singh	139 -do-	5923.36
407.	Sh. K. Arjunan	140 -do-	946.66
408.	Sh. K.S. Narayana	148 -do-	741.96
409.	Sh. Maulana Sayeed Muzzaffar Hussain	155-157 -do-	6917.10
410.	Sh. T. Nagarathnam	160 -do-	1520.25
411.	Sh. Chhotey Lal Vike	161 -do-	4546.52
412.	Sh. V.N. Swaminathan	183 -do-	4459.65
413.	Sh. Chhotey Singh Yadav	204 -do-	3430.87
414.	Sh. Lal Sawia	217 -do-	2287.92
415.	Sh. N.K. Ramalingam	225 -do-	1262.61
416.	Sh. Doonger Singh	227 -do-	1105.51

1	2	3	4
417.	Sh. D.N. Basu Sh. Bijender Pal Singh	7-9 -do-	11656.90
418.	Sh. T. Damodar Reddy	21 -do-	963.50
419.	Sh. P.N. Reddy P. Raj Gopal Naidu	35-37 -do-	1389.40
420.	Sh. N. Selvaraju	44 -do-	1265.45
421.	Sh. Rajesh Kumar Singh	46 -do-	2852.31
422.	Sh. Jagpal Singh	56-58 -do-	9017.81
423.	Sh. C. Palaniappan	67 -do-	6620.48
424.	Sh. Vidya Chenupati	72 North Avenue	761.39
425.	Sh. S.N. Prasana Kumar	86 -do-	8603.70
426.	Sh. Shaminuddin	88 -do-	1394.68
427.	Sh. Sajjan Kumar	48-B Havelok Square	56.19
428.	Sh. G.M. Sheikh	63-North Avenue	610.72
429.	Sh. G.M. Khan	177 -do-	468.92
430.	Smt. B. Radha Bai Ananda Rai	80-82 -do-	1067.18
431.	Sh. A. Warjri	191 -do-	1160.88
432.	Sh. A.K. Kotrashetti	179 -do-	4794.48
433.	Sh. Man Mohan Tudu D.M.C.	14-Mahadeva Road	9027.80
434.	Sh. Bhiku Ram Jain	49 Rajpur Road	2671.90

Statement-II

Statement showing amount of arrears of house rent against each of the ex-M. Ps.
(Position as on 26.2.86)

S/No	Name	Residence	Due on account of House Rent (Rs.)
1	2	3	4
1.	Sh. N. K. Shejwalkar	6, Ferozeshah Road	2633.60
2.	Sh. M. Anki Needu	7, Ferozeshah Road	9819.40
3.	Sh. A.K.A. Abdul Samad	9, Ferozeshah Road	3003.05

1	2	3	4
4.	Sh. K.B.S. Mani	12-A, Ferozeshah Road	3908.80
5.	Sh. S.P.A.S. Appala Naidu	13-E, Ferozeshah Road	277.80
6.	Sh. M.S.K. Sathiyendram	14-B, Ferozeshah Road	1025.70
7.	Sh. C.B.M. Tewari	14-D, Ferozeshah Road	7054.50
8.	Sh. Gulsher Ahmed	7, Lodi Estate	5862.90
9.	Sh. P. Venkata Reddy	12-A, Lodi Garden	3861.40
10.	Sh. R.H. Moshin	13, Ashoka Road	1395.10
11.	Sh. Ghyoor Ali Khan	34, Ashoka Road	5599.75
12.	Sh. Chander Pal Singh	9, Electric Lane	4518.35
13.	Sh. Chanderjit Yadav	CI/21, Humayan Road	5181.65
14.	Sh. Gulam Rasool Kochak	CI/51, Shahjahan Road	851.90
15.	Sh. Farooq Abdulla	90, Shahjahan Road	65514.25
16.	Sh. B. Rajgopala Rao	CI/19, Pandara Park	5838.30
17.	Sh. Ravinder Verma	AB-3, Purana Quila Road	5976.10
18.	Sh. Subramanian Swamy	AB-5, Purana Quila Road	11142.25
19.	Sh. P. Parthasarathy	1-Jantar Mantar Road	3862.35
20.	Sh. K.A. Rajan	4, Windsor Place	2975.69
21.	Sh. Trilok Chand	17, Windsor Place	991.15
22.	Sh. Ram Jethmalani	7-B, Janpath	8255.00
23.	Sh. Rajda Ratan Singh	10, Janpath	7045.55
24.	Sh. Balkrishna wasnik	22, Janpath	6857.50
25.	Sh. Ram Vilas Paswan	12, Dr. R.P. Road	6553.15
26.	Sh. Bijoy Modak	20, Dr. R.P. Road	871.15
27.	Sh. Chander Pal Shailani	22, Dr. R.P. Road	1934.45
28.	Sh. Basant Narain Singh	3, Canning Lane	2298.35
29.	Sh. N. Gouzagin	7, Canning Lane	2993.15
30.	Sh. V. K. Pandit	17, Canning Lane	6167.60
31.	Sh. Ram Gopal Tewari	29, Canning Lane	5938.90
32.	Sh. Malk M.M.A. Khan	31, Canning Lane	4688.90

1	2	3	4
33.	Sh. Tayyab Hussain	1, Balwant Rai Mehta Lane	17750.30
34.	Sh. R.R. Bhole	17, Janpath	448.10
35.	Sh. D.S.A. Siva Prakasam	1, Meena Bagh	560.70
36.	Sh. Ashfaq Hussain	9, Meena Bagh	4605.00
37.	Sh. P.V.G. Raju	3, Tughlak Road	852.10
38.	Sh. Kamaludddin Ahmed	19, Meena Bagh	1196.05
39.	Sh. Harikesh Bahadur	23, Meena Bagh	53871.05
40.	Sh. S.T. Quadri	24, Meena Bagh	5493.10
41.	Sh. R.P. Ahirwar	38, Meena Bagh	393.35
42.	Sh. N.E. Horo	2, Mahadev Road	2500.35
43.	Sh. T.M. Karunanidhi	DI/35, Rabindera Nagar	2316.35
44.	Sh. R. Rothuama	11, Mahadev Road	650.00
45.	Sh. Man Mohan Tudu	14, Mahadev Road	6587.40
46.	Sh. Jai Ram Verma	18, Mahadev Road	2718.40
47.	Sh. Dharambir Sinha	12, Teen Murti Lane	3337.75
48.	Sh. George Fernandes	26, Tughlak Crescent	11142.20
49.	Late Shri Y.B. Chavan	1, Race Course Road	5398.60
50.	Smt. Shalini V. Patil	34, Willingdon Crescent 172, South Avenue	12867.55
51.	Sh. Bhogendra Jha	34, Gurdwara Rakab Ganj Road	19891.75
52.	Sh. K. Lakkappa	10, Dr. B. D. Marg	13296.70
53.	Sh. Bheekha Bhai	9, Dr. B.D. Marg	2528.00
54.	Sh. C.T. Dhandapani	12, Dr. B. Marg	2988.05
55.	Sh. Digamber Singh Chaudhary	2, Gurdwhra Rakab Ganj Road	1567.17
56.	Sh. K. Mayathevar	26, Gurdwara Rakab Ganj Road 524, Vithalbhai Patel House	3729.40
57.	Sh. D. Pullaiah	28, Gurdwara Rakab Ganj Road	4509.05
58.	Sh. Ramayan Rai	7, Pt. Pant Marg	4073.65
59.	Sh. Kumbha Ram Arya	11-A, Pt. Pant Marg	721.65

1	2	3	4
60.	Sh. T.S Negi	8, Talkatora Road	6097.40
61.	Sh. Bhiku Ram Jain	9, Talkatora Road	5598.40
62.	Sh. Mohd. Yusful	14, Talkatora Road	30444.20
63.	Sh. M. Satyanarayana Rao	2, South Avenue	4023.20
64.	Sh. Mani Ram Bagri	6, Teen Murti Lane	13050.90
65.	Smt. Gayatri Devi	1-3, South Avenue	1898.35
66.	Smt. Indra Kumari	6, South Avenue	3380.00
67.	Sh. Skariah Thomas	10, South Avenue	3823.75
68.	Sh. Mauohar Singh Rthor	13, South Avenue	1235.35
69.	Sh. Nihal Singh	22, South Avenue	991.85
70.	Sh. H.K. Ganagwar	36, South Avenue	62.05
71.	Sh. K. Malanna	43-45, South Avenue	4526.10
72.	Sh. Ram Lal Rahi	47-49, South Avenue	4486.50
73.	Sh. Phoolchand Verma	48-50, South Avenue	4426.95
74.	Sh. Amrit Patel	64, South Avenue	1625.15
75.	Sh. R.P. Sarangi	65, South Avenue	1517.00
76.	Sh. Swami Indervash	69, South Avenue	2449.45
77.	Sh. K.N. Sonkar	76, South Avenue	2017.60
78.	Sh. S.B. Patel	77, South Avenue	2729.80
79.	Sh. Narayan Sahu	80, South Avenue	3318.05
80.	Sh. M.R. Premi	86, South Avenue	3516.00
81.	Sh. G.P. Anuragi	92, South Avenue	3528.55
82.	Sh. Amarender Singh	96, South Avenue	8909.80
83.	Sh. Ram Awadh	105, South Avenue	4002.75
84.	Sh. Pratap Wagh	108, South Avenue	3125.75
85.	Sh. Sobeng Tayeng	109, South Avenue	2771.60
86.	Sh. B. R. Kharlukhi	114, South Avenue	4562.35
87.	Sh. S.N. Jatiya	115-117, South Avenue	2713.40
88.	Sh. Ghufraan Azam	116-118, South Avenue	7070.95

1	2	3	4
89.	Sh. V.N. Sharma	122, South Avenue	4790.85
90.	Sh. A. K. Mehta	124, South Avenue	3035.00
91.	Sh. Shibu Soren	127-129, South Avenue	1826.40
92.	Sh. Changur Ram	133, South Avenue	2616.20
93.	Sh. Pitamber Singh	136, South Avenue	873.25
94.	Sh. K.A. Swamy	137, South Avenue	2451.00
95.	Sh. Ranjit Singh	143-145, South Avenue	6779.40
96.	Sh. Choudhri Multan Singh	147-149, South Avenue	5329.55
97.	Sh. R.L.P. Verma	148-150, South Avenue	4850.30
98.	Sh. K. Brahamananda Reddy	S/Qr. No. 47, Vithalbhai Patel House	379.55
99.	Sh. K.B. Choudhari	158, South Avenue	8210.75
100.	Sh. R.S. Shakya	160, -do-	3201.40
101.	Sh. R.N. Tripathi	161, -do-	1316.10
102.	Sh. Manohar Lal	163, -do-	2530.80
103.	Sh. A.U. Azmi	167, -do-	1687.45
104.	Sh. V.R. Phulwariya	170, -do-	2845.70
105.	Sh. Girdhari Lal	171, -do-	400.60
106.	Sh. Anwar Ahmed	178, -do-	3795.35
107.	Sh. R.B. Mawani	185, -do-	161.95
108.	Sh. A.M. Velu	187, -do-	2723.70
109.	Sh. K. Obul Reddy	189, -do-	2065.75
110.	Sh. J.C. Barve	157, -do-	546.25
111.	Sh. Karan Singh	345, North Avenue	808.35
112.	Sh. B.P. Singh	7-9 -do-	6667.30
113.	Late Sh. Jamilur Rehman	3-5 -do-	5376.15
114.	Sh. Jharkhande Rai	8-10, -do-	4368.95
115.	Sh. T.M. Swant	11, -do-	1505.00
116.	Sh. K.M. Madhukar	16, -do-	3594.20
117.	Sh. Kali Charan Sharma	20, -do-	5401.15

1	2	3	4
118.	Sh. T.D. Reddy	21, North Avenue	385.80
119.	Sh. R.P. Yadav	24-26, -do-	351.95
120.	Sh. P. Rajgopal Naidu	35-37, -do-	3177.60
121.	Sh. Rajnath Sonkar Shastry	39, -do-	3186.95
122.	Sh. N. Selvaraju	44, -do-	1698.55
123.	Sh. R.K. Singh	46, -do-	1188.55
124.	Sh. A.N. Nadar	50, -do-	
		32, Western Court Hostel	12398.30
125.	Sh. M.M. Mehta	51-53, North Avenue	3863.85
126.	Sh. Jagpal Singh	56-58, -do-	6942.40
127.	Sh. Bishnu Prasad	61, -do-	1613.45
128.	Sh. Chaturbhuj	64, -do-	2394.30
129.	Sh. C. Palaniappan	67, -do-	4246.15
130.	Sh. M. Nageshwar Rao	69, -do-	1395.05
131.	Smt. Ch. Vidya	72, -do-	3135.65
132.	Sh. C. China Swamy	83, -do-	3225.50
133.	Sh. Tarun Gogoi	76, -do-	3915.30
134.	Sh. S.N. Prasanna Kumar	86, -do-	4575.10
135.	Sh. Saminudding	88, -do-	3487.90
136.	Sh. Nandi Yelliah	94, -do-	2860.00
137.	Sh. A.K. Balan	107-109, -do-	4495.35
138.	Sh. G.Y. Krishnan	108-110, -do-	3937.25
139.	Sh. Mani Lal	111, -do-	2382.25
140.	Sh. Hakam Singh	115, -do-	4034.70
141.	Sh. Chakradhari Singh	139, -do-	517.70
142.	Sh. Chitta Basu	128, -do-	3627.40
143.	Sh. K. Arjunan	140, -do-	2119.20

1	2	3	4
144.	Sh. K.S. Narayana	148, Notth Avenue	2658.90
145.	Sh. R.S. Verma	152-154, -do-	1976.55
146.	Sh. M.M. Hussain	155-157, -do-	8564.95
147.	Sh. T. Nagarathanam	160, -do-	4120.10
148.	Sh. C.L. Vike	161, North Avenue	1675.65
149.	Sh. Fateh Bhanu Singh	164, -do-	545.25
150.	Sh. P. Bayappa Reddy	167-169, -do-	1602.25
151.	Sh. V. Kulandaivelu	172, -do-	15996.60
152.	Sh. G.M. Khan	177, -do-	1194.00
153.	Sh. Suraj Bhan	178, -do-	4305.50
154.	Sh. V.N. Swaminathan	183, -do-	1485.20
155.	Sh. R.N. Rakesh	197, -do-	2899.90
156.	Sh. Jaipal Singh Kashyap	199, -do-	7949.20
157.	Sh. C.S. Yadav	204, -do-	1111.95
158.	Sh. G.N. Reddy	207, -do-	394.50
159.	Sh. S.S. Verma	208, -do-	2083.10
160.	Sh. K.B. Murthy	210, -do-	12024.55
161.	Sh. N.K. Ramalingam	225, -do-	96.50
162.	Sh. Doonger Singh	227, -do-	2389.20
163.	Shiv Kumar Singh	215, -do-	18257.65
164.	Sh. Babu Lal So'anki	218, -do-	5696.20
165.	Sh. D. Kamakshaiah	S/Qr. 8 & Garage 23, N. Ave.	568.95
166.	Sh. Nurul Islam	40, North Avenue	1772.50
167.	Sh. S.D. Singh	7, Raisina Road	18500.45
168.	Sh. S.P. Singh	10, Akbar Road	10925.95
169.	Sh. R.Y. Ghorpade	14, Tughlak Road	21255.30
170.	Sh. Somnath Chatterjee	6, Ashoka Road	5788.50

1	2	3	4
171.	Sh. Samar Mukherjee	4, Ashoka Road	10385.15
172.	Sh. Ram Kinker	10, Krishna Menon Marg	4288.60
173.	Sh. M. Ram Gopal Reddy	17, Gurdwara Rakab Ganj Road	2157.90
174.	Sh. Magan Bhai Barot	9, Thyagaraja Marg	14498.10
175.	Sh. K.C. Pandey	1, Electric Lane E-810, C.R. Hostel	14869.49
176.	Sh. A.R. Mallu	24, Dr. R.P. Road	5611.30
177.	Sh. K.P. Tiwari	4, Telegraph Lane	4908.40
178.	Sh. Rasheed Masood	5, Dr. B.D. Marg	30653.75
179.	Sh. Charanjit Singh	1/2 of 18, Ashoka Road	15590.95
180.	Sh. D.D. Shastri	1/2 of 18, Ashoka Road & 54, W.C. Hostel	17863.10
181.	Sh. J.B. Dhote	4, Jantar Mantar Road & Ser./Quarter	25205.85
182.	Late Sh. B.R. Nahata	CI/14, Lodi Garden 1/2, 12 Willingdon Crescent	94179.07
183.	Sh. (Late) C.M. Stephen	9, Krishna Menon Marg	10166.60
184.	Sh. H. Khan	20, Windsor Place	16992.10
185.	Sh. V. Swaminathan	14, Akbar Road 54-55, W.C. Hostel	11653.45
186.	Sh. Sajan Kumar	16, Janpath	1521.60
187.	Sh. Saradish Roy	4, Ashoka Road 13 & 422, Vithalbhai Patel House	1016.80
188.	Sh. V.C. Mahajan	Suite No. 10517 Vithalbhai Patel House	5043.05
189.	Sh. Nirmal Sinha	220, 510 V.P. House	2547.60
190.	Smt. Pramila Dandvate	323, V.P. House	557.80
191.	Prof. Rup Chand Paul	405 & 407 V.P. House	400.75
192.	Sh. S.M. Nayak	403, 516, 303, & 522 V.P. House	9194.05

1	2	3	4
193.	Sh. A.K. Roy	512, V.P. House	393.90
194.	Sh. Daya Ram Shakya	Garage No. 20, V.P. House	254.55
195.	Sh. P.K. Kodiyan	312, 313, V.P. House	4391.05
196.	Sh. Cristopher Ekka	416, 417, ..	1659.70
197.	Sh. Davinder Singh Garcha	15, Ferozeshah Road	8380.40
198.	Smt. Gurbinder Kaur Brar	64, Lodi Estate	4109.15
199.	Sh. Gurcharan Singh Nihalwala	7, Electric Lane	7110.65
200.	Sh. L.S. Tur	13, Windsor Place	7329.05
201.	Sh. R. Muthu Kumaran	5,6,19, W.C. Hostel	2772.40
202.	Sh. D.K. Barooah	23, Tughlak Road	20636.35
203.	Sh. Khwaja Mubarak Shah	CI/7, Humayun Road	7880.46
204.	Sh. D.N. Basu	7B-9A, North Avenue	2752.57
205.	Sh. Sharad Yadav	28C, ..	1620.36
206.	Sh. C.N. Viswanathan	29-A, ..	4945.70
207.	Sh. Hargovind Verma	31-A, Nor. Av. & 504 V.P. House	2279.40
208.	Sh. Nanaji Deshmukh	43, North Avenue	329.74
209.	Sh. K.H. Jain	45, ..	3072.84
210.	Sh. V.S. Elenchezian	46, ..	886.40
211.	Sh. R.L. Kureel	52-A, 54-C, North Avenue	8675.80
212.	Sh. N.M. Hashim	73, ..	2393.14
213.	Sh. S. Jaganathan	67, ..	1238.46
214.	Late Sh. Chander Mani Lal Chaoudhary	75, ..	3972.80
215.	Sh. A. Murugesan	72, ..	2819.61
216.	Sh. Dr. P.V. Periaswamy	80-82, ..	3805.15
217.	Sh. S.B. Pati	84, ..	695.60
218.	Sh. S.K. Ghoshal	85, ..	1247.07
219.	S. Brij Bhusan Tiwari	96, Nor. Ave & 504 V.P. House	5420.25

1	2	3	4
220.	Sh. P.S. Ramalingam	102, North Avenue	1830.93
221.	Sh. Ravindra Pratap Singh	116, „	2829.55
222.	Sh. Shakti Kumar Sarkar	123-125 „	160.00
223.	Sh. Shyam Lal Dhurve	149, „	1411.05
224.	Sh. Bhagwan Dass Rathor	150, „	567.45
225.	Sh. C.R. Angal	161, „	1692.98
226.	Sh. P. Thiagrajan	180-182, „	5165.89
227.	Sh. B.C. Kamble	183, „	1066.27
228.	Sh. Ram Sagar	188, „	2256.73
229.	Sh. Bhagirath Bhanwar	214, „	3245.19
230.	Sh. D.S. Paraste	218, „	978.52
231.	Sh. Ramacharan	221, „	251.45
232.	Sh. Chander Shekhar Singh	226, „	1862.55
233.	Sh. Shiv Narain Sarsonia	18, Ferozeshah Road	1497.53
234.	Sh. R.P. Deshmukh	25, „	260.00
235.	Sh. Late M.V. Krishnappa	15, Windsor Place	369.57
236.	Sh. Onkar Singh	14-B, Ferozeshah Road	4084.41
237.	Sh. Lalu Prasad	14-D, „	3549.26
238.	Sh. Sibani Lal Saxena	14-E, „	2684.66
239.	Sh. Hukam Chand Kachwai	19, Windsor Place	3323.77
240.	Sh. B.P. Mandal	21, Janpath	7067.61
241.	Sh. Ram Dev Singh	30-A, Atul Grove Road	2284.94
242.	Sh. Shrikrishan Singh	21, Canning Lane & 517 V.P. House	6428.26
243.	Sh. Shyam Sunder Gupta	33, Canning Lane	7318.55
244.	Sh. D.N. Singh	12, Dr. R.P. Road	2734.26
245.	Sh. Prabhu Singh	13C, Ferozeshah Road	335.65
246.	Sh. Ram Awadesh Singh	18, Dr. R.P. Road	11550.27
247.	Sh. Ram Dhari Shastri	9, Electric Lane	2126.58

1	2	3	4
248.	Sh. Shyam Sunder Lal	15, B.R. Mehta Lane	5368.89
249.	Sh. Late Thakur G.N. Singh	6, Dr. B.D. Marg	8489.20
250.	Sh. Bairagi Jeena	1, Meena Bagh	596.50
251.	Late Sh. Misaryarkhan	31, North Avenue	5476.91
252.	Smt. Parvati Devi	27, Meena Bagh	1046.57
253.	Sh. M.A. Hanaan Albaj	25, ..	2576.30
254.	Sh. P.N. Sinha	33, ..	49361.20
255.	Late Sh. Shañqulla Ansari	8, DIZ Area	3214.52
256.	Sh. G.N. Pradhan	7, South Avenue	495.05
257.	Sh. L.K. Doley	7, 115, V.P. House	6514.95
258.	Sh. S.L. Singha	506, 508, ..	8463.63
259.	Sh. G.P. Yadav	201, 302, 402, V.P. House	6191.96
260.	Sh. R.K. Dawn	315, 322 V.P. House	552.42
261.	Sh. Bateshwar Hembram	407, V.P. House	5772.28
262.	Sh. Amrit Kasar	519, 520 ..	1886.46
2 3.	Sh. C. Venkat Kap	4, Talkatora Road	1884.69
264.	Sh. S.S. Somani	201, 208 V.P. House	5977.16
265.	Sh. Nathu Singh	198, North Avenue	2049.36
266.	Sh. Lalji Bhai	28-30, South Avenue	849.74
267.	Sh. Surendra J. Suman	31, ..	332.13
268.	Sh. P.K. Bal	38, ..	3378.28
269.	Sh. J.P. Kureel	40, ..	622.65
270.	Sh. L.R. Mankar	42, ..	365.75
271.	Sh. S. Digal	67, ..	2548.61
272.	Sh. C.B. Chettri	83, ..	872.24
273.	Sh. N.P. Rai	85, ..	2176.63
274.	Sh. Bawai Daulat Gunaji	86, ..	410.19
275.	Sh. Mahadeepak Singh	160, ..	842.87
276.	Sh. S.C. Ahuja	154, ..	1892.59

1	2	3	4
277.	Sh. R.S. Hazari	169, South Avenue	1843.02
278.	Sh. N.P. Kesharwani	171, „	1447.10
279.	Sh. Mahandra Naryan Sarkar	178, „	1601.01
280.	Sh. L. Oraon	184, „	732.81
281.	Sh. Manohar Lal	185, „	665.23
282.	Sh. C.B. Shukla	162, North Avenue	674.13
283.	Sh. Kaina	166, „	961.51
284.	Smt. Rano Shaiza	2, Teen Murti Lane	4530.67
285.	Sh. Thakur Ramapati Singh	14, Windsor Place	1526.35
286.	Sh. Ramanand Tewari	24, Gurdwara Rakab Ganj Road	5294.51
287.	Sh. Devi Lal	11, Teen Murti Lane	7272.38
288.	Sh. D.P. Shah	28, Janpath	4172.78
289.	Sh. A.P. Jaiswal	2, Gurdwara Rakab Ganj Road	2919.84
290.	Sh. Mahi Lal	16, Gurdwara Rakab Ganj Road	746.86
291.	Smt. Chandrawati	11-A, Pt. Pant Marg	892.25
292.	Sh. Namunj Ram	22, Gurdwara Rakab Ganj Road	4251.39
293.	Sh. K.B. Deo Burman	12, Teen Murti Lane	14582.83
294.	Sh. Raj Narain	195, South Avenue 8, Race Course Road	13052.57
295.	Sh. Shiv Sampati Ram	10, Pt. Pant Marg	5298.25
296.	Smt. Renuka Devi Barkataki	AB-19, Mathura Road	805.25
297.	Sh. B.P. Barua	AB-18, Mathura Road	8320.55
298.	Sh. R.L. Suman	139, South Avenue	3537.36
299.	Sh. B.S. Chauhan	30, Janpath	2970.47
300.	Sh. B.K. Dass Chaudhary	46, South Avenue	1790.20

1	2	3	4
301.	Sh. T.H. Gavit	33, South Avenue	1224.37
302.	Sh. Shambhu Nath	143, North Avenue	1887.42
303.	Sh. S.K. Rai	7, Meena Bagh	1182.42
304.	Late Sh. Aziz Imam	20 Windsor Place	4172.17
305.	Sh. S.C. Besra	6, Dr. B.D. Marg	2600.00
306.	Sh. Rajdeo Singh	124, 126, North Avenue	2485.98
307.	Sh. Swaran Singh Sokhi	6, Meena Bagh	4000.00
308.	Sh. Arvind Kumar Mohan Lal Patel	188, South Avenue	249.77
309.	Sh. Ram Hadaeo	204, North Avenue	530.37
310.	„ N.R. Ahirwar	192, „	2127.59
311.	Sh. V.D. Vajpayee	1, „	800.00
312.	Late Sh. Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh	152-154, „	2064.68
313.	Late Sh. Chiti Babu	28, North Avenue	274.65
314.	Mrs. M. Godfrey	60-61, Western Court Hostel	5956.00
315.	Sh. N.P. Yadav	6, Windsor Place	4570.63
316.	Sh. G.S. Badal	24, Meena Bagh	2227.96
317.	Sh. R. Balakrishnan Pillai	95, Shahjahan Road	1184.75
318.	Sh. Mani Ram Godra	12-D, Ferozeshah Road	2771.47
319.	Sh. T.A. Patil	128, South Avenue	2515.42
320.	Sh. T.S. Lakshmanan	49, North Avenue	3118.30
321.	Sh. Abdul Shafee	107, South Avenue	1157.33
322.	Sh. R.S. Pandey	14, Talkatora Road	492.59
323.	Sh. Rasik Lal Parikh	3, Ferozeshah Road	3833.11
324.	Sh. P.M. Joshi	26, South Avenue	577.17
325.	Sh. Ulangambi	85, North Avenue	1,473.14
326.	Sh. Bhola Manjhi	43, „	951.84
327.	Sh. B.V. Naik	42, Western Court	1158.40
328.	Sh. S. Radhakrishnan	93, North Avenue	716.48
329.	Sh. Babu Nath Singh	23-25 „	2282.11

1	2	3	4
330.	Sh. Lambodur Baliyar	111, South Avenue	917.71
331.	Late Sh. Mohd. Khuda Bakash	25, Meena Bagh	2600.00
332.	Sh. G. Vishwanathan	9, Allenby Road	4536.15
333.	Sh. Tulmohan Ram	34, Gurdwara Rakak Ganj Road	6970.01
334.	Sh. Raghuvir Singh Macchand	332, V.P. House	2657.85
335.	Sh. P.A. Swaminathan	44, North Avenue	962.92
336.	Sh. M.A. Rahman	136, South Avenue	2806.92
337.	Sh. Maj. Ranjit Singh	160, „	1225.62
338.	Sh. K. Jaggaih	38, „	1047.34
339.	Sh. Ram Sewak Yadav	179, „	1357.20
340.	Sh. Rajender Singh	94, „	4295.21
341.	Smt. Girija Kumari	16-18, „	2399.28
342.	Sh. N. Anbuhezien	91, North Avenue	566.72
343.	Sh. Late U.M. Thever	45, „	1602.34
344.	Sh. Nardeo Sahatak	157, „	1357.16
345.	Sh. O.L. Bohra	156, „	415.69
346.	Sh. R.C. Veerappa	172, „	509.52
347.	Sh. G. Kuchelar	27, „	637.98
348.	Sh. Bahadur Singh	84, „	364.57
349.	Sh. Shashi Ranjan	13, Ferozeshah Road	4061.71
350.	Sh. Abdul Ghani Dar	12-D, „	300.00
351.	Sh. J.M. Imam	11, Windsor Place	405.67
352.	Sh. S.K. Samabandhan	14-E, Ferozeshah Road	569.94
353.	Sh. Late Mali Mariayappa	2, „	446.68
354.	Sh. Syed Nazir Hussain	9, Talkatora Road	854.32
355.	Sh. A.C. Joshi	16, Windsor Place	459.55
356.	Sh. Sankar Deo	13, „	2300.00
357.	Sh. Dr. Satya Narain Sinha	2, Canning Lane	716.67
358.	Sh. J.H. Patil	CI/35, Pandara Road	2414.74

1	2	3	4
359.	Smt. Nirlep Kaur	9, Teen Murti Marg	1653.43
360.	Sh. Suresh Chandra	11, Windsor Place	268.79
361.	Sh. A.P. Chakravarty	216, North Avenue and 45, Western Court Hostel	688.15
362.	Sh. Late Lalit Maken	AB-15, Tilak Marg	398.55
363.	Sh. Bindeshwari Dube	16, Gurdwara Rakab Ganj Road	5389.30
364.	Sh. Rattan Lal Jain	186, North Avenue	922.26
365.	Late Sh. A.M. Tariq	19, Gurdwara Rakab Ganj Road & 5, Lodhi Estate	18105.73
366.	Sh. V.V. Sarvate	22, Dr. R.P. Road	818.13
367.	Sh. G.N. Reddy	13, Canning Lane	6049.19
368.	Sh. Prithvi Nath	16-B, Ferozeshah Road	3095.68
369.	Sh. (Late) S.K.D. Paliwal	8, Windsor Place	530.17
370.	Sh. Anand Chand	1, Pt. Pant Marg	24542.45
371.	Sh. N P. Chaudhary	122, North Avenue 136, 138, ,,	5265.23
372.	Sh. J.L. Berwa	34, ,,	5811.03
373.	Sh. A.K. Pafayee	4, Western Court Hostel	3592.35
374.	Sh. M. Anandam	23, Canning Lane	3747.87
375.	Sh. Kasim Ali Abid	14-C, Ferozeshah Road	12201.65
376.	Sh. Himmat Singh	102, South Avenue	2057.40
377.	Sh. V. Satyanarayanna	37, Meena Bagh	987.42
378.	Sh. B.R. Shastri	222, North Avenue	5912.98
379.	Sh. Shiv Nandan Singh	140, South Avenue 22, V.P. House	4373.62
380.	Sh. (Late) Bhagwati Charan Verma	29, Ferozeshah Road	6669.35
381.	Sh. D.N. Dwiwedi	13, Canning Lane	5826.46
382.	Sh. R.L.P. Gupta	13, Meena Bagh	178.55
383.	Sh. P. Raj Shekharan	142, South Avenue	711.90
384.	Smt. Hamida Habibullah	79-81, North Avenue	13715.48
385.	Sh. Bhagwan Din	11, Canning Lane	17361.10
386.	Sh. Rafiq Zakaria	12, Dr. B.D. Marg	3518.10

1	2	4	
387.	Sh. U.R. Krishnan	74, South Avenue	8401.15
388.	Sh. Pattpaban Pradhan	21, Meena Bagh	9149.05
389.	Sh. R.M. Desai	192, South Avenue	401.50
390.	Sh. Surendra Mohanti	13-B, Frozeshah Road	1462.03
391.	Sh. Shivlal Balmiki	58, South Avenue	1425.00
392.	Sh. P. Ramamurthi	15, Talkatora Road	369.20
393.	Sh. Ratan Lama	135, South Avenue	390.85
394.	Sh. Chandan K. Bagchi	168, „	2012.10
395.	Sh. Satchida Nanda	190, „	883.90
396.	Sh. Balram Dass	S/Qr. No. 62, and Garage No. 2, North Avenue	811.40
397.	Sh. Sujan Singh	12, Talkatora Road	928.30
398.	Sh. P. Jadav	204, V.P. House	126.70
399.	Sh. V. Vanka	187, North Avenue	1269.83
400.	Sh. G.M. Sheikh	63, „	2400.15
401.	Sh. Syed Abdul Malik	183, „	4179.80
402.	Lakshman Mahapatrao	9, South Avenue	438.54
403.	Sh. P. Anbalagan	141, North Avenue	785.68
404.	Sh. Gurudev Gupta	15, Janpath	1838.80
405.	Sh. K.V.R.S. Balasubha Rao	4, Talkatora Road	2570.95
406.	Sh. (Late) K. Raja Mallu	8, Gurdwara Rakab Ganj Road	4847.80
407.	Sh. C. Master	12-B, Ferozeshah Road	967.20
408.	Sh. Maqsood Ali khan	S/Qr. attached to 16-E, Ferozeshah Road	1485.15
409.	Sh. Manubhai Patel	S/Qr No. 57/35 Ferozeshah Road and Garage No. 2, Telegraph lane	3662.15
410.	Sh. G.C. Bhattacharya	92, Shahjahan Road	35301.85
411.	Sh. Abdul Rahman Sheikh	AB-14, Pandara Road	34545.85
412.	Sh. Mohinder Kaur	AB-11, Tilak Marg	16718.26
413.	Sh. Piare Lal Kureel	18, Windsor Place	8847.60
414.	Sh. B. C. Pattanayak	1, Canning Lane	110.70

1	2	3	4
415.	Sh. Dr. Mahabir Prasad	40, Meena Bagh	1715.85
416.	Sh. M.M.S. Siddu	7, Talkatora Road	2563.95
417.	Sh. Rameshwar Singh	19, G.R.G. Road	33590.90
418.	Sh. Chand Ram	12, Talkatora Road	12747.65
419.	Sh. Mama Baleshwar Dayal	3, Dr. B. D. Marg	11973.00
420.	Sh. Bhai Mahabir	12, Pt. Pant Marg	5641.10
421.	Smt. Fatima Ismail	35, South Avenue	2518.60
422.	Sh. Ajit Kumar Sharma	53, South Avenue	18727.70
423.	Sh. Ladli Mohan Nigam	7, Western Court Hostel	477.00
424.	Sh. K. C. Sabastian	62, South Avenue	732.65
425.	Sh. Kalyan Roy	63, South Avenue	973.60
426.	Sh. Sharief-ud-din Shariq	81, South Avenue	1880.00
427.	Sh. Syed Sibte Razi	110, South Avenue	4618.50
428.	Sh. Shiv Chandra Jha	134, South Avenue	20067.45
429.	Sh. H.S.B. Mahida	138, South Avenue	3125.15
430.	Sh. Narendra Singh	141, South Avenue 12, Safdarjang Road	12361.70
431.	Sh. Lal Swaia	217, North Avenue	29672.70
432.	Sh N.G. Compak Singh	181, South Avenue	1210.25
433.	Sh. Raghvendra Rao	97, South Avenue	378.90
434.	Sh. A. Rathi	199, South Avenue	484.85
435.	Sh. S. Tambi	19, South Avenue	809.39
436.	Sh. Dharam Parkash	114, South Avenue	850.00
437.	Sh. (Late) Suraj Mal Shah	121, South Avenue	461.74
438.	Smt. Jahnara Jaipal Singh	6, Ashoka Road	44394.90
439.	Sh. S.S. Bhandan	11, Ashoka Road	31016.29
440.	Sh. Mohd. Yunus Salim	7, Tughlak Lane	15988.30
441.	Sh. V P. Dutt	2 Servant Quarter attached to 17, Curzon Road	293.50

1	2	3	4
442.	Sh. Surendra Mohan	15, Teen Murti Lane	1698.90
443.	Sh. J.A.P.N. Singh	5, Safdarjang Lane	35759.50
444.	Sh. N.P.C. Naidu	1, Teen Murti Lane	80.25
445.	Sh. (Late) B.D. Khobragade	59, Lodhi Estate	4792.98
446.	Sh. H.K. Mallic	25, Ashoka Road	26421.00
447.	Sh. D.N. Sahay	3, Kushak Road	20807.55
448.	Sh. B.A. Maurya	5, Duplex Road	65488.50
449.	Sh. Om Mehta	30, Prithiviraj Road	17459.80
450.	Sh. M.R. Krishna	4, Kushak Road	2000.00
451.	Sh. K.J. Asthana	7, Teen Murti Marg	2773.63
452.	Sh. Kaneshwar Singh	12, Talkatora Road	44180.89
453.	Sh. M. Srinivas Reddy	141, North Avenue	482.72

Statement

Statement showing the amount of arrears of house rent, water and electricity charges outstanding against each of the ex-Union Ministers. (Position as on 28.2.66)

S. No.	Name	Residence	Dues on House Rent Rs.	Account of Electricity & Water Charges
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Sh. Baleshwar Ram	9, Ashoka Road	28431.67	6231.48
2.	Sh. Jagannath Pahadia	9, Krishna Menon Marg	56483.27	2732.01
3.	Late Sh. Kedar Pandey	5, Safdarjung Road	7534.15	—
4.	Sh. R. Mallikarjun	3, Circular Road	5822.60	—
5.	Sh. P. Venkatasubbiah	12, Safdarjung Road	4080.00	—
6.	Late Sh. Kartik Oraon	5, Tuglak Road	10627.90	—
7.	Prof. Sher Singh	3, Krishna Menon Marg	3600.00	—
8.	Miss Kumudben Joshi	9, Teen Murti Lane	830.70	—

1	2	3	4	5
9.	Sh. Brahm Prakash	8, Tuglak Lane	2459.35	—
10.	Sh. Janeshwar Misra	15, Ashoka Road and 223, Vitalbhai Patel House	7470.68	—
11.	Sh. K.N. Singh	16, Ashoka Road	11593.26	—
12.	Sh. A.A. Rahim	7, Tuglak Lane	11635.00	491.55
13.	Late Sh. Dharam Vir	AB-2, Pandara Road	5580.67	1789.60
14.	Sh. S.S.P.P. Ram Rao	5, Balwant Rai Mehta Lane	1047.55	—
15.	Sh. S.M. Krishna	95, Sahajahan Road	5049.85	—
16.	Sh. S.S. Sisodia	11, Talkatora Road	8637.30	—
17.	Sh. R.C. Rath	8, Teen Murti Marg and 54, Western Court Hostel	32393.75	—
18.	Sh. Bhisma Narain Singh	F-412 and F-115, Curzon Road Hostel	11078.50	—
19.	Sh. Mohanty	F-416 Curzon Road Hostel	9549.50	—
20.	Sh. V. Bhadra Singh	F-411 Curzon Road Hostel	7003.50	—

[English]

Fishing harbours in the country

3898. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL :
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be
pleased to state :

(a) the number of fishing harbours in
the country and their location;

(b) whether there is any proposal to
develop more fishing harbours in the
country; and

(c) if so, the names of the suitable sites
for locating fishing harbours in the country
particularly on Gujarat Coast?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGEN-
DRA MAKWANA) : (a) 36 fishing har-
bours have been sanctioned by the Govern-
ment of India of which some are completed
and the rest are in different stages of
construction. Their locations statewise
are as follows ;

- Gujarat** : 1. Porbander
2. Mangrol
3. Veraval
4. Jaffrabad
- Maharashtra** : 5. Sassoon Dock
6. Mirkarwada
- Karnataka** : 7. Karwar
8. Tadri
9. Honnavar
10. Malpe
11. Mangalore
- Kerala** : 12. Baliapatnam
13. Canannore
14. Beypore
15. Ponnani
16. Cochin
17. Neendakara
18. Vizhinjam
- Tamil Nadu** : 19. Chinnamuttom
20. Tuticorin
21. Valinokkam
22. Palk Bay (Mandapam)
23. Nagapatnam
24. Pazhayar
25. Cuddalore
26. Madras
- Andhra Pradesh** : 27. Nizampatnam
28. Kakinada
29. Visakhapatnam
30. Bhavanapadu
- Orissa** : 31. Astrarang
32. Dhamra
- West Bengal** : 33. Digha
34. Roychowk
- Union Territories
of Pondicherry** : 35. Pondicherry
- Andaman and
Nicobar Islands** : 36. Phoenix Bay

(b) Yes Sir, but this is subject to availability of fund.

(c) Suitability or otherwise of sites for locating fishing harbours in the country depends on various factors such as (i) Fishery resource potential, (ii) Programme of introducing mechanised fishing boats (iii) Techno-economic survey of sites, (iv) Availability of funds both at the centre and State Governments.

Fish-seed farms in the country

3899. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :
SHRI AMARSINH RA-
THAWA :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of fish-seed farms in the country and their number, State-wise;

(b) whether any foreign aid has been provided to establish these fish-seed farms, if so, the details thereof;

(c) the quantum of fish-seed produced in these farms annually; and

(d) whether there is any proposal to establish more such fishseed farms in the country to develop fisheries, and if so, the number of fish-seed farms likely to be established during the Seventh Five Year Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Forty-two number of commercial fish-seed farms/hatcheries are planned in the country under the National programme for Fish Seed Development and under the Inland Fisheries Project with World Bank assistance.

The State-wise number of commercial fish-seed farms/hatcheries are : Andhra Pradesh 2, Assam 3, Bihar 3, Gujarat 2, Haryana 2, Himachal Pradesh 1, Jammu & Kashmir 1, Karnataka 1, Kerala 3, Madhya Pradesh 2, Maharashtra 2, Orissa 4, Punjab 2, Rajasthan 2, Tamil Nadu 2, Tripura 2, Uttar Pradesh 5 and West Bengal 3.

(b) Under the Inland Fisheries Project, World Bank assistance is being availed so far for the construction of fourteen

number of commercial fish seed farms, hatcheries.

The State-wise details of these commercial fish-seed farms/hatcheries are : Bihar 2, Madhya Pradesh 2, Orissa 4, Uttar Pradesh 3 and West Bengal 3.

(c) During 1985-86 partially operational seven commercial fish-seed farms produced 89.41 million fish seed.

(d) The programme to establish more such fish-seed farms in the country during the Seventh Five Year Plan period is under consideration.

Upgradation of TV Centre, Nizamabad

3900. SHRI T. BALA GOUD : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the T.V. Transmission centre set up at Nizamabad is covering only an area of about 15 kilometers;

(b) whether there is any proposal under consideration for expansion of this centre; and

(c) if so, the time by which the expansion programme will be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL)

(a) Low power (100 W) TV transmitters, including that at Nizamabad, have a service range of about 25 Kms. The signal strength towards the outer boundary of the coverage area, is however, expected to be comparatively weaker.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Over spending by NSC

3901. SYED SHAHABUDDIN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the over-spending by National Seeds Corporation on the shipment of paddy seeds to Kampuchia in 1981;

(b) whether Government have enquired into the matter; and

(c) whether responsibility for the financial losses has been fixed and consequential action taken ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) (a) to (c) : Government are aware of certain allegation made against the National Seeds Corporation regarding overspending on the shipment of paddy seeds to Kampuchia in 1981. The N.S.C. intends to enquire into the matter as soon as the relevant records are available to it, which are now with the Government auditors, who are looking into the same, at present. The question of any enquiry into this matter by the Government at this stage does not arise.

National Horticulture Board

3902. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of agencies and growers' societies set up so far by the National Horticulture Board, State-wise and financial allocations made so far;

(b) whether marketing of vegetables with an assured price to farmers would also form the objective of National Horticulture Board for proper growth of horticulture industry; and

(c) whether the Board proposes to undertake cultivation of vegetables for optimum growth and environment protection in respect of Orissa ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The National Horticulture Board is to provide assistance for the establishment and maintenance of growers' societies and similar organisations. On the basis of the decision taken by the Board, the State Governments have been requested to set up Primary Level Horticultural Cooperative Societies.

(b) The National Horticulture Board is to take all appropriate measures for assisting farmers and growers to get remunerative prices.

(c) There is no proposal to take up cultivation of vegetables by the Board itself. However, the Board has sanctioned a Pilot Project for Intensification of Vegetable Cultivation through distribution of Minikits in different States and Union Territories. For Orissa an amount of Rs. 3.05 lakh has been released in 1985-86 under the Pilot Project.

*[Translation]***Basic amenities in unauthorised colonies**

3903. SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number and names of the unauthorised colonies constructed in Delhi and New Delhi after 30 June, 1977;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Delhi Development Authority has turned down the repeated demands of the inhabitants of these colonies for regularising them and for providing public amenities like electricity, water, drainage, roads etc. as per policy of Government;

(c) if so, whether Government propose to revise their policy and take concrete steps to improve the living standard of the citizens residing in these unauthorised colonies;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) whether all the aforesaid colonies

will be demolished and if so, by what time ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b) In accordance with the policy of the Government, unauthorised colonies in Delhi covering residential and commercial structures constructed therein upto 30.6.77 and 16.2.77 respectively are to be regularised. The DDA and MCD had carried out surveys during 1977-78 in respect of unauthorised colonies which had come up by these cut off dates prescribed by the Government. No surveys have been carried out in respect of unauthorised colonies that may have come up after these cut off dates. These colonies also do not qualify for regularisation.

(c) and (d) There is no proposal to revise the policy for regularisation of unauthorised colonies and to extend the cut off dates for regularisation already prescribed by the Government primarily because any such extension would encourage unauthorised constructions.

(e) The unauthorised constructions which do not qualify for regularisation in accordance with the policy of the Government are liable to action, including demolition action, in accordance with the provisions of law in due course.

[English]

Cooperative sugar mill at Badamba, Orissa

3904. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have a proposal to set up a co-operative sugar mill at Badamba in Orissa;

(b) if so, the amount sanctioned therefor by Centre to set up sugar mill at the above mentioned place; and

(c) the steps taken to expedite the implementation of the proposal ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Under a Centrally sponsored scheme, the National Cooperative Development Corporation has already released a loan assistance of Rs. 69.07 lakhs to the Government of Orissa for participation in the share capital of the cooperative sugar factory at Badamba. The cooperative has to collect requisite share capital from the members before the Industrial Finance Corporation of India which is to provide long term loans, could appraise the project for sanction of the term loan.

Crop Insurance Scheme for Tobacco

3905. SHRI C. SAMBU : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state whether there is any proposal to bring tobacco under crop insurance scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : At present there is no proposal to include tobacco under the Comprehensive Crop Insurance Scheme.

[Translation]

Long term price policy for crops

3906. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to formulate a long-term price policy in regard to important crops in consultation with agricultural experts and scientists;

(b) if so, the progress made in this regard so far; and

(c) the time by which the said long-term price policy is likely to be placed before the House ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) & (c) The long-term agricultural price policy is under preparation.

(English)

Development of ESI Hospitals in Andhra Pradesh

3907. SHRI S. PALAKONDRAYUDU : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have under consideration any proposal for the development of ESI hospitals in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Two hospitals (one at Rajahmundry with 50 beds and the other at Pattencheru with 68 beds) are already under construction. The ESI Corporation has also decided to construct one more ESI Hospital with 200 beds at Hyderabad. The State Government has approached for acquisition of land for construction of this hospital.

Vacation of Government Accommodation after superannuation

3908. DR. G. S. RAJHANS : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether a large number of Central Government employees do not vacate the Central Government accommodation for years together after superannuation by providing either medical certificates or stay order from the court;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to formulate any new policy to get the Government accommodation vacated within six months after superannuation; and

(c) if so, details thereof and other steps contemplated by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Import of bill and foreign exchange component of fertiliser

3909. SHRI P. R. KUMARAMANGALAM : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether import bill and foreign exchange component of fertilizers has been on the increase; and

(b) if so, whether Government are considering any indigenous alternative such as organic manures which offer many advantages over chemical fertilisers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir. Both the quantum as well as value of the imports in terms of foreign exchange has been going up.

(b) In order to reduce dependence on imports, a number of new fertiliser plants are being set up in the country; use of organic measures and bio-fertilisers is also being encouraged. Import of chemical fertilisers, however, will still be necessary.

(Translation)

Finance assistance by HUDCO to Group Housing Societies

3910. SHRI JAGDISH AWASTHI : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :-

(a) whether HUDCO has made arrangements for providing financial assistance to Group Housing Societies in Delhi and other metropolitan cities;

(b) if so, the conditions on which this financial assistance is given;

(c) whether HUDCO has prepared outline of any scheme under which it will itself undertake the construction work of its houses yet to be started and complete the construction of houses already started by Group Housing Societies and allot these houses among the members of the society, if any society desires such assistance; and

(d) if so, the likely outcome thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : Yes, Sir.

(b) The details of the present financing pattern of HUDCO are given in the statement.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Question does not arise.

Statement

Revised norms of HUDCO financing for the various Housing Schemes

Category	Ceiling Cost		Extent of financing		Net interest rate		Repayment period	
	Existing	Recommended.	Existing	Recommended.	Existing	Recommended.	Existing	Recommended.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
I. Economically weaker sections								
(EWS) with a household income of less than Rs. 700/ p.m. (existing upto Rs. 350/ p.m.)								
(a) EWS-I (Sites & Services)								
(i) Sites & Services (excluding raw land)	5000	6000	5000	6000	4%	5%	20 years	22 years
(ii) Housing Schemes in areas affected by natural calamities (new scheme)	—	6000	—	Full	—	5%	—	22 years
(b) EWS-II (Urban)								
Built housing unit	12000	15000	Graded Scale	90%	7%	7%	20 years	22 years
(c) Slum Upgradation								
Environmental Improvement	2000	2000	1000	1000	5%	6%	10 years	20 years
Loan for upgradation of slums as well as Housing in inner city area.	—	3000	—	Full	—	6%	—	20 years

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
II. Low Income Group (LIG) with a household income between Rs. 701/- to Rs. 1500/ p.m.									
LIG-I	—	20000	20000	—	85%	—	8.5%	—	15 years
LIG-II	20000	30000	30000	Graded Scale	85%	8%	9%	15 years	15 years
III. Middle Income Group (MIG) with a household income between Rs. 1501/ to Rs. 2500/p.m.									
MIG-I	30000	60000	60000	—do—	75%	10.5%	11%	12 years	15 years
MIG-II	50000	100000	100000	—do—	75%	11.5%	12-1/2%	12 years	15 years
IV. Higher Income Group (HIG) with a household income above Rs. 2500 p.m. HIG House/ Flat.									
	125000	250000	250000	Graded scale of Rs. 60000 per unit whichever is less.	60%	12.5%	13-1/2%	10 years	15 years
V. Basic sanitation (Sanitary dwellings) individual or community all categories									
	—	—	—	50%	50%	EWS/LIG 5% others 10%	6%	12 years	12 years
IV. Rural Housing									
(a) for Landless Labourers	6000	6000	6000	50%	50%	5%	6%	10 years	11 years
EWS I (R)	6000	6000	10000	50%	50%	5%	7%	10 years	11 years
EWS II (R)	6000	6000	10000	50%	50%	5%	7%	10 years	11 years

(b) Other categories same as for urban housing for different income group

--- As per urban Housing---

VII. Utility and Social Infrastructure utility, Infrastructure viz. water supply, drainage sewerage septic latrines etc. road, street lighting and area development etc.

12 years

12 years

10%

10%

50%

50%

VIII. Other programmes
(a) Rental Housing

Other programmes

1.25 lacs 2.50 lacs

10 years

7 years

15%

13.5%

70%

(70% or Rs. 60000/- per unit whichever is less.

(b) Commercial Schemes

10 years

8 years

15%

15%

Full

(Upto 100%)

(c) Land Acquisition.

HUDCO may provide finance to the extent of 50% at 12% interest (net) payable in 6 years. 15% if the amount exceeds 50%.

(d) Construction Loan Construction loan may be given through a housing agency, cooperative society, employer as per norms applicable to each income group.

(e) Repairs and Renewal scheme

As per norms applicable to each income group.

(f) Building Materials HUDCO will assist entrepreneurs to get land and provide finance and technical expertise to set up units for manufacturing of low cost approved building materials and factory made building components. The rate of interest of loans advanced by HUDCO will be 13-1/2%.

N. B. (i) The cost ceiling indicated above will not include the cost of raw land for schemes to be undertaken in hilly areas.

(ii) No re-categorisation will be done (a) in respect of schemes sanctioned prior to the date of effect of the categorisation given above in case the actual cost is within the revised ceiling cost, (b) in cases where the actual cost is within a margin of 10% above the ceiling cost and the schemes are yet to be sanctioned under the revised pattern.

(iii) In case there is a market rise in the cost of building materials the Board of Directors of HUDCO may effect interim increase in the ceiling cost not exceeding 10% after every two years under intimation to the Ministry of Urban Development.

**Unauthorised construction in Mandavli
Fazalpur and Vinod Nagar Colonies**

3911. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :-

(a) the names of these Trans-Yamuna colonies which have not yet been regularised by the Administration;

(b) whether Vinod Nagar and Mandavali Fazalpur where new houses are coming up every day have been approved by Government;

(c) if so, when these colonies were approved;

(d) if not, the names of those blocks which have not been regularised by Delhi Development Authority but where houses are being built every day without being noticed by Delhi Development Authority officers; and

(e) whether Delhi Development Authority officials do not check such constructions before hand but harass the inhabitants afterwards when the houses are already built ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) The following unauthorised colonies in Trans-Yamuna Area in Delhi have not been regularised from out of the lists of unauthorised colonies compiled by DDA and MCD :

(a) Under the jurisdiction of DDA

- (i) Chajjupur Sakdarpur
- (ii) Kabir Nagar
- (iii) Shakarpur Vir Savarker Block and
- (iv) Arya Nagar.

(b) Under the jurisdiction of MCD

- (i) Chand Bagh
- (ii) Karawal Nagar
- (iii) Gokulpur and
- (iv) Tukhmir Pur Extension,

(b) to (d) Mandavli Fazalpur Extension and Vinod Nagar (Kumaon Square), which had come up before June, 1977, have been approved by the DDA vide Resolution No. 125 dated 30.7.83 and Resolution No. 195 dated 29.10.84 respectively.

(e) The DDA has reported that notices under the Delhi Development Act, 1957 have already been issued to the builders owners in respect of unauthorised constructions which have been raised recently in Vinod Nagar and Mandavali Fazalpur and after providing due opportunity, demolition orders were also passed and served on the persons concerned. In some cases prosecutions have also been launched. The DDA also undertook demolition operations against unauthorised constructions in these colonies between 1981 and 1984 as follows :

Year	Unauthorised constructions demolished.
1. 1981	83 rooms and 36 boundary walls.
2. 1982	30 rooms, one kitchen and 15 boundary walls.
3. 1983	131 rooms
4. 1984	130 rooms.

[English]

**Implementation of minimum wages in
agriculture in Bihar**

3912. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether he has received any report about implementation of minimum wages in agriculture in Bihar;

(b) if so, what are their findings;

(c) if not, whether he is aware that minimum wages are not implemented in many areas of the state;

(d) whether he has also found out the reasons for non-implementation;

(e) whether income from farms are

sufficient to pay decent wages to the farm workers; and

(f) if so, the reasons why minimum wages are not implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) to (f) The Labour Bureau, Simla had conducted a survey on the implementation of minimum wages in agriculture sector in the state of Bihar. According to the survey the prevalent wages were generally around the statutory minimum wages of Rs. 4/- to Rs. 5/- fixed in 1975 and were as such much below the minimum wages of Rs. 8.50 per day fixed in 1982. The earnings of the labourers were considerably higher during the harvesting operations. As per the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, the respective State Governments are the appropriate Governments for fixation/revision and implementation of Minimum Wages in agriculture except in the case of central farms/military farms for which the Central Government is the appropriate government. The rise of minimum wages from Rs. 4 to 5 per day in 1975 to 8.50 per day in 1982, fixation of uniform minimum wages all over the State irrespective of the level of development of agriculture in different regions of the State, over all shortage of enforcement staff, lack of transport facilities and security of the enforcement staff in the rural areas were some of the reasons reported for non-implementation of the minimum wages in the State.

Use of pesticides

3913. DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO :
SHRI KAMLA PRASAD
SINGH :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that improper and uncontrolled use of pesticides, including spurious ones, and those used for grain storage have caused deaths of farmers in the country and if so, how many such deaths took place during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) whether it is a fact that about

10,000 persons die due to pesticide poisoning every year in the third world and if so, what is the position of India in this list; and

(c) the steps taken to prevent the danger, specially by way of training of farmers under Laboratory to Land and other transfer of technology retention and National Farm Demonstration Programmes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The Government is not aware of any deaths of farmers in the country during the last 3 years due to improper use of the pesticides. However, during 1982-83, there were 35 deaths due to suicidal poisoning by Aluminium Phosphide, a pesticide used for grain storage in and around Udaipur of Rajasthan.

(b) Government is not aware of any such fact.

(c) In India, only those pesticides are allowed to be imported/manufactured and used which are registered by the Registration Committee, constituted under the Insecticides Act, 1968, after satisfying itself regarding the efficacy of the pesticide and its safety to human beings and animals.

The following precautionary and educational steps have been taken by the Government to prevent danger :

(i) Under the provisions of Insecticides Rules, 1971, it is mandatory on the part of manufacturers of pesticides to provide labels and leaflets containing the prescribed safety precautions, symptoms of poisoning, instructions for first aid and emergency treatment etc. These are printed in Hindi, English and also in one of the regional languages to help the farmers to follow the instructions. The leaflets contain the recommended doses and methods of application to avoid

any possible health hazard due to wrong usage of pesticides.

- (ii) It is also provided under the said Rules that the persons handling pesticides during their manufacture, formulation, transport, distribution or application shall be adequately protected with appropriate protective clothing with respiratory devices, etc.
- (iii) Apart from the above, the labels also display a prominent code triangle in different colours viz., red, yellow, blue and green indicating the degree of toxicity. It helps even the uneducated farmers understand the potential hazards of a particular pesticide and the safety requirements to be followed by him.
- (iv) The Central Plant Protection Training Institute at Hyderabad is imparting training to the functionaries from States/Union Territories in the field of plant protection. These trainees in turn, disseminate the information to the farmers. Training courses lay adequate emphasis on safe use of pesticides.
- (v) Special training programmes are also organised for the agricultural aviation pilots to educate them in the safe handling of pesticides, their hazards to the human beings, cattle and environment etc.
- (vi) The Central Directorate of Extension, through its various programmes, educates the farmers about the safe handling of pesticides.
- (vii) The State Departments of Agriculture organise 'Krishi-Melas' and 'Shivirs' before each principal cropping season. The safe use of pesticides forms an essential feature. Besides, some States also organise regular

training programmes for the farmers.

- (viii) For popularising the concept of Integrated Pest Management, the Central Surveillance Stations of the Directorate of Plant Protection, Quarantine and Storage have adopted a number of villages in various parts of the country. Under this programme, the farmers are specifically apprised about the safe and effective use of pesticides.
- (ix) Moreover, other institutions like the National Institute of Occupational Health etc. are also imparting training on safe use of pesticides to the farmers as well as to the manufacturers.

Stoppage of supplies of tin coils

3914. SHRI B.V. DESAI : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether about 3,000 small scale and 150 medium and large scale metal container manufacturing units were facing grim prospect of closure following the virtual stoppage of supplies of tin coils by the country's three producing units;

(b) if so, the main reasons therefor; and

(c) whether any help and assistance is being considered by Government to these small scale units ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K.C. PANT) : (a) to (c) Indigenous production of tin plate is largely dependent on duty-exempted, imported tin-mill-black-plates. There was a disruption in production due to some delay in extension of duty exemption. However, presently all the three producers are having sizeable stocks and can meet the requirement of the customers.

Proposals for changes in Factories Act

3915. SHRI AKHTAR HASAN : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are proposals to bring about changes in the Factories Act etc., in order to protect the poor workers from health hazards and the population living in the dark, small and ill ventilated sheds/factories, from pollution; and

(b) if so, the nature of the amendments sought to be made to the laws and when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): (a) and (b) The proposed amendments to the Factories Act, 1948 would cover, inter alia, aspects of safety and health of workers as well as protection of working and general environments. These proposals are yet to be finalised.

Lab to land programme for dry land farming

3916. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are running laboratory to land scheme for increasing the productivity of land and to inject the new technology in the farming;

(b) to what extent this scheme is successful in dry land farming;

(c) the total expenditure incurred on the scheme; and

(d) the new technologies transferred from research labs to land?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) Yes, Sir. The Laboratory to land scheme is being implemented for increasing the productivity of land and to inject the new technology on the holdings of small and marginal farmers particularly belonging to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other backward classes.

(b) The scheme has successfully demonstrated the production potentials of improved dryland farming technology.

(c) The total expenditure of Rs. 13,80,93,852 (Rupees thirteen crores eighty lakhs ninety-three thousand eight hundred fifty two only) has been incurred.

(d) The new technologies include appropriate cropping systems, plantation and horticultural crops, animal husbandry, poultry fishery, sheep, goat and rabbit rearing, bee-keeping, sericulture etc.

Flood damages in Orissa

3917. SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the damages in Orissa on account of devastating floods in Mahanadi, Brahmani and Baitarani during the years 1982, 1983, 1984 and 1985;

(b) the amount of funds provided by Central Government to the State Government on account of relief operations during these years;

(c) whether the expenditure incurred by the State Government out of the funds provided by Government of India, has been checked up; and

(d) whether any irregularities were brought to the notice of Government and, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) The extent of damages on account of floods/cyclone in Orissa during the year 1982 to 1985 are given in Statement-I, below. River wise damages in this regard are not available.

(b) and (c) The details of ceilings of Central assistance sanctioned and released to Government of Orissa during the years 1982-83 to 1985-86 for cyclone/floods relief are given in Statement-II below.

(d) The Government of Orissa have intimated that parts of funds sanctioned as Central assistance towards subsidy on transportation of liming material for soil affected by cyclone in the year 1982-83 has

been misappropriated. The matter is under investigation by State Vigilance Organisation and the exact amount misappropriated can be known after the investigation is complete.

Statement-I

The extent of damage caused due to floods/cyclone in Orissa during the years 1982 to 1985.

ITEM	1982	1983	1984	1985
1. Area affected (lakh ha.)	115.00	2.20	6.95	10.47
2. Population affected (in lakhs)	127.18	10.85	39.12	114.77
3. Damage to crops (Area in lakh ha.)	12.84	0.88	4.19	8.43
4. Damage to houses	1619000	5581	23499	122834
5. Cattle lost (nos.)	51160	438	465	6354
6. Human Lives lost (nos.)	376	16	28	69
7. Damage Public Utilities in Rs. lakh.	40049.60	798.00	12883.00	14976.27
8. Total Demage to crops, houses & Public utilities Rs. in lakh.	40049.60	1147.00	16159.24	14984.70

Statement-II

ceilings of Central Assistance sanctioned and released to Orissa for floods/cyclone relief during the year 1982-83 to 1985-86.

(Rs. in crores)

Year	Central assistance sanctioned	Central assistance released
1	2	3
1982-83	170.52	129.20
	22.98 *	14.85
1983-84	*	—
1984-85	23.43	11.11
1985-86	32.62	13.12

* Spillover for 1983-84.

Loans to small cultivators

3918. SHRI R.M. BHOYE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Maharashtra have approached Union Government to make available short-term, medium-term and long-term loans to small cultivators at the reduced rates of interest; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) Yes, Sir. In January, 1985 the State Government of Maharashtra had approached the Government of India with a proposal to introduce a scheme in that State for subsidising the rate of interest to the small cultivators in the State upto 6 per cent.

(b) The interest rates structure is finalised by the Reserve Bank of India in consultation with the Government after taking into consideration all important and relevant factors. Under various development programmes of Government, subsidy component is provided for small and

marginal farmers. In the interest rates structure also, comparatively lower rates of interest have already been laid down for small and marginal farmers. Moreover, any revision of interest rate structure was to be considered on an all-India basis with due regard to all the factors involved and it was not considered desirable to make any deviation in the interest rate structure in respect of the State of Maharashtra alone. Also, the interest rates structure applicable is common to Commercial Banks, Regional Rural Banks and the Cooperative Banks in order to ensure uniformity of treatment. Taking all these into consideration, the proposal of the State Government was not considered favourably by the Reserve Bank of India/ Government of India.

Seminar on multiplicity of authorities in Delhi

3919. SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADKHI PATIL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :—

(a) whether a seminar on "Multiplicity of Authorities in Delhi and its impact on citizens life and planned Development" was organised recently by Delhi Administration;

(b) if so, the main conclusions and recommendations thereof; and

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir. A seminar on "Multiplicity of Authorities in Delhi and its impact on citizens life and planned development" was organised by the Delhi Administration on 17th and 18th February, 1986.

(b) A list of main points made during the seminar, as conveyed by the Delhi Admn., is given in the statement below.

(c) The Delhi Administration have not yet taken any decision on the recommendations.

Statement

List of main recommendations made in the "Seminar on multiplicity of authorities in Delhi—its impact on citizens life and planned development," organised by Delhi Admn., on 17th—18th Feb., 1986.

(1) There are bound to be multiplicity of agencies in Delhi. There is need of restructuring the administrative set-up so as to define within the clearly demarcated lines the functions of the various agencies and to avoid overlaps. All the agencies like DDA, DTC, DMS, Super Bazar etc. providing necessary services to the citizens of Delhi should be under one authority that is, Delhi Administration.

(2) Central Government should delegate more financial and administrative powers to Delhi Administration so that it may act as a unified authority effectively. The Central Ministries which have control over various agencies should leave to Delhi Administration all functions which are performed by State Government.

(3) At operational level, there is need for re-organisation of Delhi into more districts. The Union territory of Delhi should be divided into five districts. Each district having a separate Deputy Commissioner. The other Departments/Organisations should make their divisions co-terminus with these five districts. The Deputy Commissioner should be the main co-ordinator among various functionaries

and should be the king-pin for the district administration.

(4) The district should be further sub-divided at zonal level under the charge of an S.D.M, who should similarly act as a co-ordinator among various functionaries in a sub-division.

(5) The function of the Municipal Corporation of Delhi should be decentralised by creating a large number of local bodies catering to their respective areas. At this level there should be full local representation.

(6) A Metropolitan Transport Authority under Delhi administration should be set up which should have representatives of DDA, DTC, Railways, MCD and other concerned agencies. This Authority should devise a workable transport planning which should be linked with NCR Transport System.

(7) There is need of providing uniform health care in Delhi. A uniform Delhi Hospital Authority should be set up under the Lt. Governor. The system of regionalisation of health care with proper referral system of hospitals should be devised.

(8) Director, Industries should act as a nodal authority for allotment of land for industrial use. The process of issuing licences in the Industries Department should be simplified by locating in one building or place all functional authorities whose permission are needed before an industrial licence is issued. There should be a separate department for trade and commerce to cater to the commercial establishments in Delhi.

(9) Due to the present industrial policy, we are encouraging low technology industries as a result of which Delhi is attracting un-skilled labour from outside and high technology industries are being shifted to places like NOIDA. The industrial policy should be re-framed so as to make it attuned to a modern city so that employment opportunities for Delhi is educated and skilled unemployed are generated. Delhi should have a Corporation for the Development of high technology industry.

(10) There is need to set up a unified afforestation agency which should take up the tree plantation work which at present is being undertaken by various agencies like DDA, PWD and Development Department.

(11) a "single window system" should be devised in public dealing offices so that people have not to run from one department to another. In order to facilitate payment of taxes by the people, nationalised banks or branches of one bank or the Post Office may be allowed to accept payment of various taxes.

(12) De-congestion of Delhi is necessary for reducing pressure of population on the city. This could be possible by shifting public sector organisations from Delhi development of ring towns.

(13) DDA was set up under the Delhi Development Act to prepare a Master Plan for Delhi to act as a model agency to oversee the implementation of plan development by other agencies. Over the years DDA has taken upon itself a number of functions for which it is ill-equipped. The construction of houses should be taken away from DDA and entrusted to a separate agency like Housing Board for Delhi. DDA should act as a apex body and a land development agency only.

(14) At present there is confusion with regard to jurisdiction over, say, roads between various agencies, namely DDA, say, roads between various agencies, namely, DDA, PWD, MCD. These organisations should be decided among themselves as to what is to be shed by one and taken over by the other so that confusion on account of overlapping jurisdictions is removed.

(15) Some of the speakers stressed the need for one authority in Delhi which should be responsive to the needs and demands of people and which should be representative of the people. In that context an assembly for Delhi was recommended. A high powered board under the Lt. Governor or the Chief Executive Councillor for coordinated planning and over-seeing the implementation of plan under the Lt. Governor

or the Chief Executive Councillor was also recommended.

(16) The need for reducing contact points for people requiring a licence or sanction of building plans etc. was stressed. In that context many speakers advocated the concept of "one window service".

Allocation of amount under RLEGP to Madhya Pradesh

3920. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount earmarked under the RLEGP in 1986-87;

(b) the amount proposed to be allocated to Madhya Pradesh to implement the above programme in the year 1986-87; and

(c) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (S. BUTA SINGH) : (a) to (c) The provision under Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP), as indicated in the budget document, during 1986-87 is Rs. 633.65 crores. The allocation of funds to the States during 1986-87 will be on the basis of 50% weightage given to the number of agricultural labourers, marginal workers and marginal farmers in the States/UTs and 50% weightage to the incidence of rural poverty in each State/UT. The allocations to the States are being finalised. The share of Madhya Pradesh in the total provision is expected to be 8.33%.

[Translation]

Demand by All India Foodgrain Dealers Association to raise support price of gram

3921. SHRI VISHNU MODI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether All India Foodgrain Dealers Association had made any request to Government to raise the support price of gram from Rs. 260 per quintal as announced by the Government of February 18, 1986;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to fix the support price of gram at Rs. 330 per quintal at least in order to boost up the production of gram; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The President of Federation of All India Foodgrains Dealers' Association sent a letter to the Minister of Agriculture on 22.2.1986 urging the Government to revise the support price of gram from Rs. 260 to Rs. 330 per quintal for 1986-87 marketing season.

(b) and (c) The Government have fixed the minimum support price of gram at Rs. 260 per quintal after taking into consideration the recommendations of the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices and the views of the State Governments and the concerned Central Ministries. The Government do not envisage any revision in the support price already announced. The farmers are free to sell their produce at open market prices which are ruling much above the minimum support price fixed for the 1986-87 marketing season.

[English]

Contracts for houses by DDA

3922. SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA:
SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJ :

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether a large number of contracts for construction of houses have been allotted by Delhi Development Authority during the year 1985 without call of tenders;

(b) if so, the number and total value of such contracts;

(c) whether almost all these contracts have been awarded at rates higher than the justified rates; and

(d) if so, the total amount of the rates in excess over the justified rates for such contracts and action Government propose to take in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) & (b) : Details of (only five) works awarded without call of tenders during the financial year 1985-86 are given in the statement below. These works were awarded at the predetermined rates approved by the Works Advisory Board within the permissible limit of 5% laid down by CPWD manual.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The Question does not arise.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of work	Estimated cost.	Justification	Rate of which work awarded.	% above justified	Permissible & %age	Tendered amount
1.	704, EWS/Janta houses at Mathura Road, near Badarpur.	62,79,416/-	59.11%	62.80%	2.30%	5%	Rs. 10,02,22,890/-
2.	C/o EWS houses on M.B. Road near village Lado Sarai SH : 176 EWS houses Group-I	14,01,158/-	59.30%	"	2.19%	5%	Rs. 22,81,085/-
3.	C/o 624 EWS houses at village Khirki SH : 240 EWS houses at village Khirki.	21,52,290/-	"	"	"	"	Rs. 35,03,928/-
4.	C/o 856 EWS houses at Sarita Vihar Sector-I, Pkt. M&N including Internal development of land SH : C/o 232 EWS	20,80,547/-	"	"	"	"	Rs. 33,87,130/-
5.	C/o 270DU's under SFS (90 DU's Cat. II) 180 DU's Cat. III & 180 Car Garrages at Kalkaji SH : 120 DU's (40) Cat. II & 80 Cat. III SH : 24 (Cat. II & 16 Cat III houses west of Community centre Mandakini Enclave Pkt. 'A'.	23,19,800/-	63.67%	61.69%	Below.	"	Rs. 37,50,885/-

Purchase of fishing trawlers by Lakshadweep

3923. SHRI P.M. SAYEED : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Fisheries Department of Union Territory of Lakshadweep propose to purchase fishing trawlers;

(b) if so, the approximate cost of a trawler and the number of trawlers to be purchased;

(c) the time by which the purchase and the operation of the trawlers will be made effective; and

(d) whether any other scheme is being considered by Government to improve efficiency and augment the existing fisheries in Lakshadweep ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) to (c) : Under the Scheme 'Introduction of Mother Fishing Vessel Operation' during the Seventh Plan period the Lakshadweep Administration has proposed to procure one Mother Fishing Vessel. The approximate cost and date of purchase of the vessel could be known only after the proposal of the Lakshadweep Administration is approved by the Government.

(d) In addition to a good number of fisheries development schemes such as supply of mechanised boats on subsidy & inboard engines on hire purchase, provision of workshop facilities for vessel maintenance etc. at a total cost of Rs. 520 lakhs during the Seventh Plan being implemented by the Lakshadweep Administration, the Central Government are implementing the following schemes in the Union Territory of Lakshadweep :

1. Group Accident Insurance for active fishermen;
2. National Welfare Fund for Fishermen Society; and

3. Landing and berthing facilities for fishing craft at Minicoy and Agatti.

Report of Central Standing Committee on unorganised labour

3924. SHRI BADUDEB ACHARIA : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Standing Committee on urbanised labour prepared a draft Bill on agricultural workers and submitted it to the Union Government; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) and (b) The Central Standing Committee on Rural Unorganised Labour at its meeting held in January, 1979, recommended setting up of three Sub-Committees, one of which was for drafting a legislation for Agricultural Workers. The Sub-Committee submitted a tentative draft of a legislation for agricultural workers on the lines of Kerala Agricultural Workers' Act, 1974. The tentative draft was circulated to States/Union Territories. The matter was, thereafter, discussed at the Labour Ministers' Conference held in August, 1981, but no conclusions could be reached on account of various difficulties expressed in the implementation of a uniform legislation owing to diversity of conditions obtaining from State to State and even within a State. The conference recommended appointment of a Working Group for indepth study of the proposal. The Working Group comprising of State Labour/Agriculture Secretaries could not reach any consensus on the need for a Central Legislation for Agricultural Workers, as it was felt that in view of diversity of conditions, a Central Legislation even if enacted cannot be adopted uniformly by States, far less being implemented.

In view of this, States were advised to enact suitable legislation for agricultural workers, keeping in view the tentative draft Bill prepared by the Sub-Committee.

Survey of Chromium deposits in Karnataka

3925. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether any survey has been made about the rich availability of chromium deposits in Karnataka;

(b) whether entire quantity of the mined ore is exported since there are no chromium based industrial units in Karnataka; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to set up chromium based industrial units in Karnataka ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF MINES (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) Yes, Sir. Geological Survey of India and other agencies have done survey for the assessment of Chromite deposits in Karnataka. As a result of these surveys, the total reserve of 2.897 million tonnes of Chromite including 0.982 million tonnes of mostly refractory grade has been estimated from Hassan and Mysore districts of Karnataka.

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

Non-implementation of Supreme Court decision regarding bonded and migrant labour at Faridabad stone quarries.

3926. PROF. MADHU DANDAVTE : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Supreme Court judgement regarding the bonded and migrant labour in the stone quarries of Faridabad has still remained un-implemented due to serious lapses on the part of the State Government of Haryana; and

(b) if so, what steps are being taken to ensure the implementation of Supreme Court's concerned judgment ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A.

SANGMA) : (a) and (b). Compliance reports regarding implementation of the Supreme Court's directives contained in its judgment under reference have been filed in the Court by the Central Government and the Government of Haryana. The progress of implementation of these directives is being monitored and reviewed from time to time by convening tripartite meetings involving the Central Government, Government of Haryana and representatives of employers and workers and the concerned authorities are instructed to rectify the shortcomings, if any. The Government of Haryana has also been advised to set up a co-ordination Committee at the district level consisting of the concerned officers of the State Government, Central Government, representatives of the employers and workers to monitor the compliance with the directives.

Earning through advertisements by Doordarshan

3927. SHRI K.S. RAO : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the total annual advertising revenue earned by Doordarshan during the last three years;

(b) who are ten biggest customers of advertising time on Doordarshan and the amount spent by each of them during 1983-84 and 1984-85;

(c) whether some advertisers of detergent soaps and fabrics have monopolized most of the prime time available for advertising on Doordarshan; and

(d) the total advertising time in terms of number of hours during 1984-85 and names of five top agencies buying this time including main products advertised by them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) The total gross revenue earned by Doordarshan commercial service during the last three financial years is as under :—

1982-83	— Rs. 15,88,74,060/-
1983-84	— Rs. 19,70,99,238/-
1984-85	— Rs. 31,43,45,326/-

(b) Ten biggest customers of advertising time on Doordarshan and the amount spent by each of them during 1983-84 and 1984-85 is as under :—

1983-84

Names of the Customers	Figures in Rs. (lakhs)
1. Hindustan Lever Ltd.	169.4
2. Colgate	87.2
3. Richardson	47.5
4. Hindustan Cocoa (P) Ltd.	45.2
5. Nirma	35.0
6. Johnson and Johnson (P) Ltd.	31.1
7. Glaxo	28.3
8. S. Kumar	25.4
9. Vicco	25.3
10. Parle	20.4

1984-85

Name of the Customers	Figures in Rs. (lakhs)
1. Hindustan Lever Ltd.	133.3
2. Colgate	90.7
3. Hindustan Cocoa (P) Ltd.	63.3
4. Hindustan Machine Tools	54.8
5. Nirma	53.7
6. Pure Drinks	51.2
7. Johnson & Johnson	47.1
8. S. Kumar	42.9
9. Food Specialities Ltd.	42.7
10. Glaxo	42.1

(c) No, Sir. The advertisers of detergent soap and fabrics had booked only 1/5 of the advertisement time available on Doordarshan.

(d) The total advertising time in terms of hours during 1984 and 1985 booked on the Network and names of five top agencies buying this time together with their main products is as under :—

Total Commercial Time Booked in 1984.....13 Hrs.
Total Commercial Time Booked in 1985.....54 Hrs.

1984 (January-December)		1985 (January-December)	
Agency	Main Products	Agency	Main Products
H.T.A.	Boost, Horlicks, FSL Products, Bombay Dyeing.	OBM	Cadbury Products, Johnson & Johnson Products.
LINTAS	Hindustan Lever Products, Johnson & Johnson Products.	HTA	Boost, Horlicks, FSL Products.
OBM	Cadbury Products, Johnson & Johnson Products	LINTAS	Hindustan Lever Products, Johnson & Johnson Products.
CLARION	RHL Products, Geoffery Manners Products, Tata Oil Products, Glaxo Products.	CLARION	RHL Products, Geoffery Manners Products, Tata Oil Products, Glaxo Products.
CHAITRA	Pure Drinks, Godrej Products	REDIFFUSION	Colgate, BSA Cycle, Gardan Silk.

Space technology for agriculture

3928. SHRI K.V. SHANKARA GOWDA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether experts have expressed the view that because of the space technology having been developed, India has been able to survey the entire area identifying the problems relating to agriculture and take remedial steps;

(b) to what extent the survey of the space technology has identified the problem, the details of the problem and what remedial steps have been put into practice;

(c) whether the space programme has helped in the farm growth; and

(d) if so, to what extent?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b) Remote

sensing is one of the important obligations of space technology which can address all problems relating to the agricultural systems including land use, land cover maps, maps delineating saline and alkaline soils, ravine classes, etc. Similarly maps on land irrigatability, water logges areas can also be generated and surveys on crop identification and acreage estimation can be organised. Many of these applications would lead to important information which help in identifying the problems and taking remedial steps in agricultural planning. However, satellite based remote sensing techniques are yet to be made fully operational and experimental and research studies are being strengthened for establishing the methodologies.

(c) and (d) Farm growth is not directly helped by space technology. However, a speedy timely and reliable information from satellite based remote sensing technology is expected to accelerate the processing of solving various problems pertaining to agricultural planning and farm growth,

**Supply of billets to re-rolling mills
in Punjab and Haryana**

3929. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the re-rolling mills in Punjab and Haryana are facing serious problems in getting their full requirement of billets from SAIL and IISCO; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to meet their demand?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K.C. PANT) : (a) and (b) Only a portion of the requirement of re-rollables of rerollers is met from SAIL and IISCO. This year, production of billets by SAIL and IISCO has been lower than last year because of a large production of bars and rods. This, together with the conversion scheme of main producers, has reduced availability of billets to re-rollers in general including Punjab and Haryana. Re-rollers can however, procure billets from mini steel plants and other re-rollable material from ship-breakers and re-rollable scrap arisings.

**Charges paid by sponsors to
Doordarshan**

3930. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state the Doordarshan's total commercial revenue from various classes of sponsored programmes since the year 1981-82 upto now?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : Doordarshan's total commercial revenue from various classes of sponsored programmes from 1981-82 to 1985-86 (upto 28.2.1986) is as under :

Year	Amount
	(In Rupees)
1981-82	8,40,000.00
1982-83	2,16,000.00

1983-84	15,05,000.00
1984-85	70,33,000.00
1985-86 (Upto 28.2.86)	15,08.15,000.00

**Recommendations re : producers
price of milk**

3931. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices has made recommendations regarding the producers price of milk and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it has not been possible to implement major changes under Operation Flood II aimed at increasing milk production; and

(c) If so, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices has been requested to examine and suggest the guidelines for the determination of milk prices. The matter is presently under their consideration.

(b) and (c) The Operation Flood II which is an integrated dairy development project, provides for technical inputs aimed at increasing milk production in the milk shed areas of the project. With the implementation of several schemes including Operation Flood II, milk production in the country has increased.

**Talents for participation in T.V.
programmes at Doordarshan
Kendra, Srinagar**

3932. PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether talent for participation in T.V. programmes at Doordarshan Kendra,

Srinagar, Kashmir, is drawn from all sections of society;

(b) whether the Kendra also, possesses a comprehensive list of prominent people having made contributions in various fields of creative activity; and

(c) if so, the persons who participated in various programmes at the Kendra during the four months period concluding on January 31, 1986 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF
THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION

Statement

The Names of persons who participated in various programmes of Doordarshan Kendra, Srinagar w.e.f. 1.10.1985 to 31.1.1986.

1

2

POETS	:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Shri Mirza Ghulam Hassan Beg Arif 2. Shri Iftikhar Imam Siddiq 3. Shri Alqama Sheble 4. Smt. Sultana Akhtar 5. Shri Balraj Komal 6. Smt. Shakeela Tanha
PLAY-WRIGHTS	:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Shri H.K. Bharti 2. Shri H.K. Koul 3. Shri Mohd. Subhan Bhagat 4. Shri Gyan Dev Agnihotri
MUSIC	:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Shri Kalish Mehra 2. Shri Ghulam Mohammed Qalimbait
PAINTERS	:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Shri Bansi Parimoo
LITERARY	:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Shri M.Y. Teng
PERSONALITIES	:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Prof. Rehman Rehi 3. Shri Mohd. Zaman Zurda 4. Shri Ali Mohd. Lone 5. Dr. Ayub Premi 6. Shri Mir Ghulam Rasool Nazki 7. Prof. Ali Ahmed Saroor 8. Dr. Hamidi Kashmiri 9. Dr. Margoob Banihaji

AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) Yes, Sir. The requirements for a particular programme are, however, taken into consideration.

(b) No, Sir. However, a list of experts on various subjects who have contributed in various fields of creative activity for possible use on Doordarshan medium is maintained.

(c) The information is given in the statement given below.

1

2

10. Dr. Kashi Nath Pandit

11. Shri Quaisar Qalandar

12. Dr. R. Arjuman Durrani

13. Dr. Aga Ashraf Ali

14. Sh. Reyaz Punjabi

15. Sh. Lateef Ahmed Qureshi

16. Shri Ghulam Nabi Khal

17. Shri Badruddin Tayyabji

**Subsidy for fertilizer supply in
Kerala**

3933. SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the subsidy given for the fertilizer supply in Kerala during the year 1985-86 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH) : Subsidy is provided to fertilizer manufacturers, based on their production and despatches, and not allocated State-wise. FACT, the only fertilizer producing unit located in Kerala, received about Rs. 121.7 crores as subsidy during the period 1st April, 1985 to 28th February, 1986.

**Time given for educational programmes
on Doordarshan**

3934. SHRI R.P. DAS : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) in view of the fact that TV is an important instrument in a class room, whether Government have used it to the extent practicable in the present scheme of things; and

(b) if so, the actual time devoted to the educational programmes on Doordarshan in a week for the last one year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Educational TV (ETV) programmes in regional languages for primary school children are telecast via INSAT for 45 minutes per day for 6 days in a week, by all transmitters in the 6 INSAT States Andhra Pradesh, Orissa, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Bihar and Uttar Pradesh. ETV programmes in Hindi are also relayed, via INSAT, by the transmitters in the States of Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Haryana & Himachal Pradesh. Programmes on higher education currently being prepared by Jamia Millia University under the aegis of the University Grants Commission are also telecast on all college working days between 12.45 PM to 1.45 PM and repeated again from 4 PM to 5 PM. In addition, curriculum-based school TV programmes produced by Doordarshan are also telecast from Delhi, Bombay, Madras and Srinagar on school working days for a total weekly duration of 13 hours and 20 minutes.

[Translation]

**Coverage of population by Doordarshan
in Uttar Pradesh**

3935. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the percentage of population in different districts of Uttar Pradesh likely to be covered by Doordarshan relay service by the end of the current plan period; and

(b) the steps proposed to be taken by the Ministry to cover the remaining

population in the districts having lesser coverage at present ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) With the implementation of VII Plan schemes for expansion of TV service in Uttar Pradesh, all the 56 districts in the State are expected to be covered by TV service either wholly or partially. While TV service is then expected to be available to about 92% of the total population of the State, it is not possible at this stage to indicate the exact percentage of the population likely to be covered in each district of the State.

(b) Establishment of one high power (10 KW) TV transmitter, 8 low power (100W) TV transmitters and 7 very low power (2×10 W) TV transmitters at various places in Uttar Pradesh is included in the VII Plan of Doordarshan. These transmitters are expected to provide increased TV service to those districts where the coverage is less at present. Further expansion of TV service can be carried out only in phases, depending on the availability of resources.

[English]

Recognised union in Salem Steel Plant

3936. SHRI PURNA CHANDRA MALIK : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any recognised union in the Salem Steel Plant;

(b) if so, whether the recognition of the union has been challenged; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to assess the strength of the Union to determine its representative character ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K.C. PANT) : Yes, Sir. The Salem Steel National Employees' Union (INTUC) is the recognised Union in the Salem Steel Plant.

(b) The Steel Plant Employees' Union (CITU) has claimed majority membership

among the workmen of Salem Steel Plant and has demanded recognition from the management.

(c) The criteria for giving recognition to trade unions is laid down in the Code of Discipline in Industry framed by the Indian Labour Conference in its 16th session held in May 1958. The recognition of any trade union is done through verification of membership by the Labour Department of the appropriate Government. In the case of Salem Steel Plant the appropriate Government is the Government of Tamil Nadu.

[Translation]

Programmes telecast from Delhi Doordarshan

3937. SHRI NARESH CHANDRA CHATURVEDI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the average time given to telecast of English language programmes and programmes telecast in Hindi and other Indian languages; and

(b) if the time for telecasting programme in English is more than the time given for Hindi and other Indian languages, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) The average time of telecast of English language programmes and programmes telecast in Hindi and other Indian languages is given as under :—

January-December, 1985

Language	Percentage
English	34
Hindi	51
Urdu	2
Other Indian languages	3
Dance & Instrumental Music	6
Miscellaneous	4
Total	100

(b) Does not arise.

[English]

Steel Consumer Council

**3938. SHRI V. TULSIRAM :
SHRIMATI JAYANTI
PATNAIK :**

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal under consideration of Government to constitute a steel consumers council in the country;

(b) if so, the proposed functions of the council together with the representation thereon;

(c) the extent to which this council will have a control over the rising prices of steel and its proper distribution; and

(d) whether some offices of this council will be located in Andhra Pradesh, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K.C. PANT) : (a) and (b) A Steel Consumers Council has been constituted under the Chairmanship of the Minister of Steel and Mines and consisting of representatives of the Government, producers and consumers of iron and steel, and related industries. The Council is to assist and advise the Central Government on matters relating to supply, availability, quality and the market trends of iron and steel.

(c) It is not its function to exercise any control over prices or distribution of steel.

(d) No, Sir. No offices of the Steel Consumers Council are proposed to be set up anywhere.

Export and consumption of fishes

3939. PROF. K.V. THOMAS : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of fish caught in our country every year;

(b) the quantum of fish and other sea foods exported from India;

(c) the internal consumption of fish and other sea foods;

(d) the steps taken or contemplated for promotion of fish cultivation; and

(e) what are the modern methods adopted for fishing in the outer sea ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b) The total Fish Production in the country and export of marine products from India during the last five years are :—

Year	Fish Production (In lakh tonnes)	Export of Marine Products (In tonnes)
1980	24.42	74542
1981	24.44	75375
1982	23.67	75136
1983	25.06	86169
1984	28.59 (Provisional)	89912

(c) The remaining fish and sea food produce are mainly utilised for human consumption. A marginal quantity is converted into fish meal.

(d) Some of the major steps being taken for promotion of fish cultivation are :—

(i) Prawn farming in coastal waters.

(ii) Development of brackish water fish farms and hatcheries for fish and prawn culture.

(iii) Introduction of Scientific fish culture in tanks, ponds etc. by

arranging fish seed, fertilisers and technical help through Fish Farmers Development Agencies.

- (iv) Setting up of Commercial fish seed hatcheries for production and distribution of quality fish seed.
- (v) Research support for development of new technologies in fresh water aquaculture and mariculture.

(e) The most important among the modern methods of fishing in the off-shore and oceanic areas are : Bottom and mid-water trawling, purse-seining, squid jigging, long lining and pole and line fishing.

Air pollution caused by Thal Fertilizer Project

3940. SHRI D.B. PATIL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether ONGC has stopped supply of gas as fuel to Thal Fertilizer Project of Rashtriya Chemical and Fertilizer Ltd. in Raigad District;

(b) whether coal is being used as fuel at Thal since the stoppage of supply of gas;

(c) if so, whether at the time of unloading coal as well at the time of burning it as fuel, very small invisible particles of coal are discharged in the air, thereby causing air pollution;

(d) whether there is no independent agency to detect and examine the hazardous effect of such discharge on human beings living in the vicinity of the factory as well at Alibag, and also on trees, crops and vegetables grown in the roundabout area; and

(e) if so, the steps Government propose to take in this matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Coal is also being used depending upon availability.

(c) Adequate precautions are taken by plant authorities while unloading coal to minimise pollution in the coal handling area. Further, the boilers are equipped with electrostatic precipitators to arrest particulate matter going in the air and keeping it within the permissible limits.

(d) Maharashtra Pollution Control Board is the concerned agency. RCF has a monitoring station located in Thal factory area which regularly monitors the concentration of particulate matter in the air on round-the-clock basis.

(e) Does not arise.

Finance for construction of Fishing harbour in Andhra Pradesh

3941. SHRI H.A. DORA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount earmarked for the construction of fishing harbour at Bhavanapadu in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) the revised estimate for the project;

(c) whether it will be completed in time; and

(d) the reasons for delay in completing the project; if any ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The Fishing Harbour at Bhavanapadu in Andhra Pradesh was sanctioned by the Government of India for Rs. 131.84 lakhs on 17.10.1978. The Government of India's share on this project is 50% of the above amount.

(b) No revised estimate for the project has been received.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The reasons for delay in completing the project are (i) State Government

issued their sanction after a lapse of nearly two years from the date of issue of sanction by the Government of India in October 1978 (ii) time taken by the State Government to finalise the alignment and design of Training walls in consultation with the Central Water and Power Research Station, Pune (iii) Delay in dredging of channel.

Conversion of LPTs into HPTs

3942. SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) how many low power TV transmitters will be converted into high power transmitters in 1986;

(b) whether there is any proposal to convert the low power transmitter at Palghat into a high power one during this year; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) The existing low power (100 W) TV transmitters at Agartala, Visakhapatnam, Dibrugarh, Kohima and Imphal are expected to be replaced by high power (10 KW) transmitters during 1986-87.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Shortfall in production of fertilizers

3943. PROF. P.J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the shortfall in production of fertilizers during the Sixth Five Year Plan;

(b) how much amount was spent on imports during the Plan period;

(c) the shortage anticipated during the Seventh Five Year Plan; and

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to become self-reliant in fertilizers during the Seventh Five Year Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH) : (a) The Sixth Five Year Plan had envisaged a production level of 42 lakh tonnes of Nitrogen and 14 lakh tonnes of P_2O_5 by the end of the Plan i.e. 1984-85. The actual production of fertilizers during the year 1984-85 was 39.17 lakh tonnes of Nitrogen and 12.64 lakh tonnes of P_2O_5 .

(b) The total c & f value of fertilizers imported during the Sixth Five Year Plan period (1980-81 to 1984-85) is approximately Rs 3780/- crores.

(c) The indigenous production of fertilizers is expected to fall short of the demand during the Seventh Plan period. It is, however, difficult to quantify the exact gap between demand and production of fertilizers by the end of the Seventh Plan.

(d) A major programme has been undertaken to increase the production of fertilizers in the country during the Seventh Plan period. As a part of this programme, eleven new major fertilizer plants have been taken on hand to add substantially to the fertilizer capacity already under operation. These measures would help augment the indigenous production of fertilizers considerably. However, the Plan recognises that there would still be a gap between demand and production of fertilizers which would have to be met through imports, as in the past.

Government Manpower Corporation

3944. SHRIMATI USHA CHOUDHARI : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to constitute a federation of Manpower Corporations set up by the State Governments and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Amount spent by Karnataka for Rural Development Programmes

3945. SHRI SRIKANTA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount spent by Karnataka State Government for Rural Development Programme put of allocation made by the Centre during the year 1985-86;

(b) the number of poor families in Karnataka brought under the IRDP during the above year; and

(c) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (S. BUTA SINGH) : (a) to (c) Under the IRDP the Central allocation for Karnataka in 1985-86 is Rs. 863.274 lakhs. The total expenditure reported so far is Rs. 1440.281 lakhs including State share. The number of families assisted so far under the programme in 1985-86 is 103063. Of these, 24495 families belong to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

[*Translation*]

Grants to weaker section for construction of houses

3946. SHRIMATI VIDYAVATI CHATURVEDI : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the cost of the houses built for persons belonging to weaker sections exceeds the cost fixed by Union Government;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to formulate any scheme to give grants to the persons belonging to the weaker sections for construction of houses; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) to (c) Housing is a State subject and the Social Housing Schemes are implemented by State Govts./U.T. Adms. as per their requirements and plan priorities. According to the guidelines issued by the Union Govt.

(i) Sites and Services are provided to families belonging to Economically Weaker Sections of Society (EWS) in urban areas at cost price along with a loan of Rs. 5000 at concessional rate of interest for raising structure; and

(ii) Under Rural Housesites-cum-construction Assistance Scheme for Landless Workers the house-sites are allotted free of cost and an amount of Rs. 2000 given per family towards construction assistance.

The element of subsidy is, therefore, inherent in both the schemes.

[*English*]

Construction of hostels for officers in Delhi

3947. SHRI C.K. KUPPUSWAMY : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the problems faced by Government servants in Delhi regarding accommodation, particularly of those who have come from far-away States;

(b) whether Government propose to construct hostels for all permanent Government officers in various grades, who neither have their own accommodation nor Government accommodation in Delhi on the basis of 'Officers Hostel' already provided to officers belonging to All India Services; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a)

There is acute shortage of 'general pool' accommodation for allotment to Government employees in Delhi.

(b) and (c) There are proposals for construction of hostels in Delhi. One transit hostel in Pushp Vihar is under construction. Two more hostels have been sanctioned for construction at Pataudi House and R.K. Puram, New Delhi. However no hostel has been specially earmarked or constructed for allotment to officers of All India Services but only reservation has been made according to the allotment rules. There is a tenure pool for allotment of accommodation to officers belonging to All India Services.

Pepper cultivation in Kerala

3948. SHRI P.A. ANTONY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to start pepper cultivation in the adivasi areas of Kerala under the Agro-Forestry Scheme; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b) An area of about 400 hectares under pepper has already been established under the Agro-Forestry Programme in Kerala. This area is being maintained in the Seventh Plan.

Construction of office buildings in Trans-Yamuna area

3949. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL : SHRI SOMNATH RATH :

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Urban Arts Commission has suggested that no more office buildings should be constructed in South Delhi and instead attention should be better paid to trans-yamuna areas for this purpose;

(b) if so, whether Government have accepted the recommendation; and

(c) whether any areas in Trans-Yamuna area have been earmarked for this purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise

ICAR's work on marine eco-system

3950. SHRI D.N. REDDY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Indian Council of Agricultural Research's various laboratories in the country have been working on various aspects of marine eco-systems;

(b) whether the Achievement Audit Committee's Five Yearly Report of Indian Council of Agricultural Research have highlighted the inadequacy of knowledge and information on marine eco-systems; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take in the light of recommendations made in the report ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute is working on various aspects of marine eco-systems.

(b) The Achievement Audit Committee of the Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute had indicated that sampling coverage to obtain more accurate estimates for stock assessment of the various resources comprising the multispecies fishery should be increased.

(c) I.C.A.R. is strengthening the marine eco-systems research through inter-organizational programmes involving the facilities

of the Department of Agriculture and the Department of Ocean Development which have sea going facilities for research/fishing vessels and strengthening its own resource of research vessels.

Remote sensing as a tool in fishery and oceanographic studies are also being utilised for resource monitoring.

Horticulture schemes for tribal areas of Orissa

3951. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that a large percentage of tribal population subsists on shifting cultivation in the State of Orissa;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to step up the provision under Centrally sponsored schemes and Central sector plan schemes under 'Horticulture' which has immense potential in the tribal sub-plan area of the State; and

(c) if so, the nature of Centrally-sponsored schemes under Horticulture, which will be financed during 1986-87 in Orissa for the benefit of the tribal population ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) As per the report of Task Force on Shifting Cultivation in India, about 1.41 lakh families, mostly tribals, are practising shifting cultivation in an area of 5.3 lakh hectares in Orissa,

(b) and (c) Under Centrally Sponsored/Central Sector Schemes on Horticulture, there is no separate programme for horticulture development in the areas of shifting cultivation.

Import policy for steel strips

3952. SHRI SARFARAZ AHMAD : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the present import policy for actual

users for import of hot rolled high carbon steel strips, cold rolled high carbon steel strips, and hardened tempered high carbon steel strips; and

(b) the total number of manufacturers in the country, separately, for each of the above products ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K.C. PANT) : (a) Actual users Import Policy for 1985-88, as is now in force, provides for import of high carbon (carbon above 0.6%) steel strips through the Canalising Agency, MMTC, with exclusions as below :

(i) Cold rolled high carbon steel strips unhardened and untempered is in the list of limited permissible items and can be imported after obtaining specific import licence under the Supplementary Licensing procedure.

(ii) High carbon hardened and/or tempered steel strips for saw blades/cutting tools is also in the list of limited permissible items importable against supplementary licence. For other end users it is importable under Open General Licence by the actual users (industrial) only subject to actual-user conditions.

(b) Under the general diversification scheme units holding industrial licence for manufacture of Hot Rolled steel strips and cold rolled steel strips are free to diversify their production to any grade of steel including high carbon steel. It is therefore not possible to give the break up product-wise of the number of manufacturers in the country.

Development of inland fisheries in brackish water in Kerala

3953. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the State which produces the largest quantity of fish from inland fishery;

(b) whether brackish water areas exist in the State of Kerala;

(c) whether any body has been constituted to aid the development of inland fisheries in brackish water and if so, the details thereof;

(d) the number of units of such body/agencies functioning in Kerala; and

(e) whether Government propose to increase the number of such units/agencies in Kerala in view of its vast/high potential in inland fisheries ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) West Bengal.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) and (e) Does not arise.

Developmeat of fisheries

3954. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :
SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the programme of Government to develop fisheries in the country;

(b) the number of fisheries training centres functioning in the country and their location; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to establish a full-fledged Central University of fisheries in the country and if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The Central Government are implementing a number of schemes in the inland and marine fisheries sectors to develop fisheries in the country. In inland

sector the important schemes include intensive fish farming in village tanks and ponds through Fish Farmers Development Agencies, construction of fish seed hatcheries, development of reservoir fisheries, brackish water fish farming etc. In the marine sector the important schemes are provision of landing and berthing facilities for fishing boats by constructing fishing harbours, and landing centres, motorisation of traditional fishing craft, introduction of mechanised boats including Beach Landing Craft and deep sea fishing vessels, fishermen welfare schemes such as Group Accident Insurance Scheme and National Welfare Fund for Fishermen Society, research and development on various aspects of fisheries through fisheries institutes under ICAR, and under the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation.

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

Land acquired for Salem Steel Plant

3955. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY :
Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether huge tracts of land were acquired for Salem Steel Plant out of which the present plant occupies a small area;

(b) whether unused cultivable land is neither being given to farmers to grow crops thereon nor being used by the plant authorities;

(c) whether there is any proposal to expand the present plant by putting one more Sendzimir rolling mill or integrated steel plant in the Seventh Five Year Plan; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not the reasons for not expanding the plant or making proper use of the good cultivable land ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K.C. PANT) : (a) No, Sir. The Salem Steel Plant acquired 1603.68 hectares of private and government

land out of which 1037.64 hectares of land (65%) is in use.

(b) It is not intended to release for cultivation any of the land acquired for the project.

(c) and (d) The Project envisages installation of a second Sendzimir Mill and associated facilities at a cost of Rs. 56 crores in order to increase production of cold rolled stainless steel coils and sheets from 32,000 to 65,000 tonnes per year and to process 5,000 tonnes of Hot Rolled annealed and pickled finished stainless steel from purchased Hot Rolled Coils. However, in view of the tight resources position and *inter se* priorities within the plan allocation, no provision has so far been made for setting up the second Sendzimir Mill in the Seventh Plan.

There is no proposal under Government's consideration for setting up an integrated steel plant at Salem.

In view of the above, the land acquired for the SSP Project has not been utilised fully at present.

Introduction of regular pay-scales of Staff Artists of Air and Doordarshan

3956. SHRI ANAND SINGH : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that while Government have already introduced regular pay-scales and elaborate conditions of service for staff-artists of All India Radio and Doordarshan, including pensionary and other retirement benefits, those staff artists who retired earlier than a specified date are still devoid of pensionary and other retirement benefits;

(b) if so, which category of artists are still deprived of such benefits, and the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government propose to grant such benefits to these staff artists also especially those who retire after putting in more than 20 years of service; if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) to (c) Staff Artists of All India Radio and Doordarshan are contract employees. Such employees are not entitled to pension. However, as per the terms of their contract, they are also on a fee scale with incremental benefits and grades and are entitled to retirement benefits like Contributory Provident Fund, Gratuity etc.

2. In 1982, Government decided that all those Staff Artists who have not attained the age of superannuation i.e., 58 years on 28.2.1982 may be granted pension on the basis of their option and screening. Therefore, the scheme of pension is not applicable to those Staff Artists who have retired prior to 28.2.1982. They have, however, been granted retirement benefits like Contributory Provident Fund and Gratuity, etc.

Sharing of expertise in communication and media

3957. SHRI SOMNATH RATH: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to share expertise in the field of communication and media with other countries;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the progress made in this direction ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) The Ministry of Information and Broadcasting share expertise in the field of communication and median with other countries, particularly the Developing Countries through the India Institute of Mass Communication, Press Information Bureau, All India Radio and Doordarshan.

(b) and (c) The details are contained in the Statement given below.

Statement

(a) Indian Institute of mass communication

- (i) The Institute conducts the following two diploma courses for foreign journalists sponsored under various scholarship schemes like Indian Technical and Economic Cooperation Programme (TEC), Colombo Plan, Special Commonwealth African Assistance Plan (SCAAP) etc.

(a) Post-graduate Diploma Course in Journalism for Developing Countries;

The nine months course in Journalism was started during 1969-70. It begins in September and ends in April. The seventeenth course is now in progress. So far, 198 foreign journalists from 36 countries have been trained or are under training in this programme.

(b) Diploma Course in News Agency Journalism for Non-aligned Countries.

News Agency Journalism Course was started in 1978-79 as India's commitment to Non-Aligned Movement. The Institute (India) was the first of the five non-aligned centres to start such a course in 1978. It lasts eight months from September to April each year. So far, 139 foreign news agency journalists from 44 countries and 21 Indian News Agency Journalists have been trained in this course.

- (ii) The Institute also conducted last year a six-week course in News Agency Journalism for news agency journalists

from developing countries. The course was conducted at the request of International Programme for Development of Communication, UNESCO. 14 participants including one from India undertook the course. The second such course for six-weeks will be held in July-August 1986.

- (iii) A three-week sub-Regional Workshop on News and Current Affairs (Radio) was held at the Institute from 16.11.85 to 6.12.85. It was a collaborative effort between All India Radio, IIMC and Asia Pacific Institute for Broadcasting Development (AIBD), Malaysia. The workshop had 14 participants. This included 3 from Vietnam, 2 from Bangladesh, 2 from Pakistan, one each from Nepal and Sri Lanka and 5 from India.

(a) Press information bureau

The P.I.B. is responsible for exchange of delegations of journalists with other countries under Cultural Exchange Programmes and Protocols. Such exchanges enable journalists in one country to learn about developments in the other country and share their expertises. Provisions for exchange of delegations of journalists exist at present in the Cultural Exchange Programmes and Protocols with 29 countries.

(b) All India Radio Hardware

- (i) Information Referral System**

For Technical Cooperation

among Developing Countries (TCDC), United Nations has evolved on global level Information Referral System (INRES) for sharing on exchange of technical resources, skills and capabilities between two or more developing countries for their individual or mutual development. All India Radio has offered its expertise in the following fields :

- Education and Training Programme
- Research and Development
- Consultancy and Expert Services

(ii) **Sharing of expertise through ABU**

Asia Pacific Broadcasting Union (ABU) has entrusted the responsibilities to AIR to initiate field strength measurements in tropical countries for more accurate F.S. prediction curves in VHF/UHF range. These curves would subsequently be used for VHF/UHF planning purposes. AIR had sent its expert to Malaysia and Indonesia in 1984 for these measurements. AIR would also be providing similar expertise to Saudi Arabia in 1986 All India Radio had also offered to A.B.U. to provide its expertise to Papua New Guinea in the field of planning of High Frequency (HF) and Medium Frequency (MF) transmitting stations.

Software

Programme Exchange

All India Radio has Programmes Exchange

with 44 countries. Delegations and personnel are exchanged under these programmes with a view to exchange the expertise gained and to keep abreast with the developments taking place in the field of broadcasting medium. Any request received from these countries for training in the Staff Training Institute (Programme) and the Staff Training Institute (Technical) are accommodated generally.

(d) **Doordarshan**

Engineers and programme officers belonging to Doordarshan have been sent on foreign assignment to various developing and developed countries from time to time. India is a Member of A.B.U. and there is a sharing of expertise under the auspices of ABU/AIBD. From time to time, sharing of expertise is done under cultural exchange agreements with various countries to the benefit of both.

Opening of Gene Sanctuaries

3958. SHRI D.N. REDDY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether former Director General, Indian Council of Agricultural Research had suggested opening of Gene Sanctuaries and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether proposal for Gene Sanctuaries has been under examination of Indian Council of Agricultural Research for long;

(c) if so, the reasons for delay;

(d) whether any cases of leakages of information regarding research work done have come to notice of Government; and

(e) if so, the facts thereof and the action taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) to (c) The Governing Body of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research in its meeting held on 23rd Oct. 1978 at Shillong considered the establishment of a Citrus Gene Sanctuary in Meghalaya to be organised and managed by the Meghalaya Govt., with technical and financial support from the Indian Council of Agricultural Research. A Task force under the Chairmanship of the Chief Secretary, Govt. of Meghalaya, Shillong, was constituted in May, 1980 to work out the details of the proposal. The Task Force has not yet submitted its final report as the Meghalaya Govt., probably has not been able to earmark the area for this purpose due to some administrative difficulties as the land is under private ownership and under the management of the Distt. Council.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

Schemes under integrated watershed management in catchment areas in Orissa

3959. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Orissa Government have submitted to Central Government the inclusion of rivers Kolab, Indravati and Subarnarekha and catchments of Brahmani, Upper Kolab and Indravati under the flood prone scheme and integrated watershed management in the catchment of flood prone river Subarnarekha under centrally sponsored schemes titled "Soil conservation in the catchments of River Valley Projects" and "Integrated Watersheds Management in the catchments of Flood Prone rivers of Gangetic Basin", respectively;

(b) whether these schemes have since been cleared and if so, Central assistance allotted to each one of them; and

(c) if not, the stage at which the matter stand at present ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Expanding the coverage under the two Centrally sponsored schemes of 'Soil Conservation in the catchments of River Valley Projects' and 'Integrated Watershed Management in the catchments of Flood Prone Rivers of Gangetic Basin' by adding new catchments proposed by the State Government of Orissa was examined in consultation with the Planning Commission. However, the question of addition of new catchments as proposed by the State Government can be considered when the resource position improves. Government of Orissa have been intimated accordingly.

Manufacturing facilities of saleable products

3960. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to add the manufacturing facilities of easily saleable products like tubes, pipes, American Petroleum Industry (API) sheets etc. in public sector steel plants of Bhilai, Rourkela, Bokaro and Durgapur as are there with TISCO; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K.C. PANT) : (a) and (b) The Public Sector Steel Plants already have manufacturing facilities for these products viz pipes including API pipes at Rourkela and API Sheets at Rourkela and Bokaro. The plate Mill set up at Bhilai Steel Plant under the 4.0 MT Expansion Scheme will also produce API quality plates.

Delhi Lands (Restrictions on Transfer) Act 1972

3961. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI :

SHRI RAMASHARAY PRASAD SINGH ;

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is much lacunae in the Delhi Lands (Restrictions on Transfer) Act, 1972 resulting a huge loss of revenue on stamp duty in regard to the sale and transfer of property in Delhi; and

(b) if so, the measures Government propose to take, or have already taken in this connection?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b) No Sir. It has however been brought to the notice of the Govt. that some unscrupulous persons adopt a novel method of circumventing the provisions of Delhi Lands (Restrictions on Transfer) Act, 1972 by executing General Power of Attorney authorising the attorney to mortgage, look after and sell the land belonging to the principal. In order to regulate such transactions of the land acquired or in respect of which acquisition proceedings have been initiated, the Delhi Lands (Restrictions on Transfer) Act, 1972 will be suitably amended to provide for registration of such powers of attorney and permission in writing of the competent authority before execution.

Improvement in the conditions of farmers during Seventh Plan

3962. SHRI SOMNATH RATH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the steps Government have taken to improve the conditions of small and marginal farmers in the country; and

(b) the details in this regard and target fixed for the Seventh Plan period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) in order to improve the economic condition of small and marginal farmers the following special schemes were launched.

(i) Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Assistance to Small and Marginal

Farmers for Increasing Agricultural Production.

(ii) Integrated Rural Development Programme.

(iii) Centrally Sponsored Scheme for encouraging the use of sprinklers/drip system, solar pumps, wind mills, hydrams, water turbines, man and animal operated pumps for irrigation purpose.

(iv) Centrally Sponsored Scheme on establishment of Farmer's Agro-Service Centres for custom hiring and popularisation of improved agricultural implements and hand tools.

(v) Lab-to-Land Programme.

Besides, incentives are also being provided to the farmers including small and marginal farmers through various Central Sector and Centrally Sponsored Schemes.

(b) The details of the above schemes and target fixed for the 7th Plan Period is indicated in the Statement given below.

Statement

(i) Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Assistance to Small and Marginal Farmers for Increasing Agricultural Production :

This scheme was launched for implementation in all the blocks of the country in 1983-84. The scheme is being continued during the 7th Five Year Plan with an outlay of Rs. 500 crore as Central Share. The matching contribution is to be provided by the State Governments. In case of Union Territories the central assistance is 100%. An annual outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakh per block is fixed of which Rs. 3.50 lakh is for minor irrigation, Rs. 0.50 lakh for distribution of seed minikits of oilseeds, pulses and coarse-grains and Rs. 1.00 lakh for land development including cost of staff. Under this scheme the subsidy is admissible on IRD pattern. During the 7th Plan Period it is proposed to assist 10 million small and marginal farmers.

(H) Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP)

The programme of Integrated Rural Development was launched in 1978-79 and is being continued during the 7th Plan Period. Under this programme assistance is provided to all families below poverty line including small farmers, marginal farmers, agricultural labourers and rural artisans to acquire capital assets to improve their economic status. The rate of subsidy is 25% to small farmers, 33 1/3% to marginal farmers, agricultural labourers and rural artisans and 50% to tribal beneficiaries. The ceiling of subsidy is Rs. 3,000 in normal areas, Rs. 4,000 in Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP)/Desert Development Programme (DDP) areas and Rs. 5,000 for tribal beneficiaries. There is no subsidy ceiling on minor irrigation projects. During the 7th Plan it is proposed to assist 20 million families.

(iii) Centrally Sponsored Scheme for encouraging the use of sprinklers/drip system, solar pumps, wind mills, hydrams, water turbines, man and animal operated pumps for irrigation purpose :

The scheme was initiated in 1982-83 in the State of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Lakshadweep by the Ministry of Water Resources. The subsidy is to be provided to the small and marginal farmers on IRD pattern during the 7th Plan Period. For other farmers the subsidy rate is 20%. Cooperative Community Schemes of small and marginal farmers are eligible for subsidy at the rate of 50% of the cost of devices. The amount of subsidy is to be shared between the Central and State Governments on 50:50 basis. An outlay of Rs. 10 crore as Central Share has been envisaged for the scheme during the 7th Plan Period.

(iv) Centrally Sponsored Scheme on establishment of Farmer's Agro-Service Centres for custom hiring and popularisation of improved agricultural implements and hand tools

This scheme was launched in December,

1983 for the benefit of small and marginal farmers particularly for dry land areas in nine States namely Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Orissa, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh (Eastern Districts only). The scheme is being continued during the 7th Five Year Plan with an outlay of Rs. 10.94 crore to be equally shared by the Central and State Governments on 50 : 50 basis. Two more states namely Rajasthan and West Bengal have also been included under the scheme during the 7th Five Year Plan. The physical targets to be achieved under the scheme during the 7th Five Year Plan Period (1986-87 to 1989-90) are as under :—

(i) Strengthening of existing Farmer's Agro-Service Centres	1,200
(ii) Establishment of new Centres	1,000
(iii) Number of demonstrations to be organised	48,000
(iv) Distribution of implements, hand tools	3,85,000
(v) Lab-to-Land Programme	

This programme was started by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) in the year 1979 to improve the socio-economic condition of the small and marginal farmers and landless agricultural labourers through the adoption of improved low cost agricultural technologies. Under this programme a subsidy of Rs. 500 per family per year in the form of critical inputs is allowed. The programme is being continued during the current year.

Measures to cut steel production cost

3963. SHRI P.R. KUMARMANG-LAM : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state whether a multi-pronged strategy has been worked out to cut steel production costs by the public sector on the lines of similar savings by TISCO ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K.C. PANT) : Yes, Sir.

Cost of production is expected to be reduced through higher production and productivity, better utilisation of capacities better technological norms, saving in energy utilisation and containment of labour costs.

The following measures, some of which are of a continuing nature, have been taken by SAIL to control the costs of production :

- (i) There is regular monitoring of cost of production both at the corporate and plant level. Variances are brought to the notice of management and discussed for corrective action.
- (ii) The Corporate Management has laid greater emphasis on the need to reduce cost of production by stressing the necessity for optimal utilisation of available resources within the organisation.
- (iii) Costs like overtime, demurrage are being controlled through strict monetary limits.
- (iv) SAIL has drawn up programmes of energy conservation. These have been discussed at the Board level for implementation.

These efforts are aimed at creating all round cost consciousness among officers and workers at all levels.

[*Translation*]

Fertilizer plants function in public sector with foreign aid

3964. SHRI BANWARI LAL BAIRWA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of fertiliser plants functioning in the country in the public sector with foreign aid and names of gases being used therein;

(b) whether adequate safety arrangements have been made in these plants; and

(c) if so, the arrangement made to check such safety measures ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH) : (a) There are 16 fertilizer plants in operation in the public sector which have received financial assistance from foreign countries financial institutions. Of these, four plants i.e. one in Assam and three in Maharashtra use natural gas as feed stock.

(b) and (c) Each plant has a safety department manned by qualified personnel and possesses adequate safety equipment to ensure the safety of the plant, personnel and the population in the immediate vicinity. The safety personnel regularly check the efficacy of the existing arrangement and examine possibilities for improvement where ever necessary to prevent accidents etc.

Conversion of Rajasthan desert into greenery

3965. SHRI BANWARI LAL BAIRWA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether efforts have been made by Union Government to convert the deserts of Rajasthan into greenery through the Five Year Plans, if so, the plan-wise details thereof;

(b) the amount spent on the schemes for converting desert into greenery and the area converted into greenery; and

(c) the desert area proposed to be converted into greenery during the Seventh Five Year Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (S. BUTA SINGH) : (a) to (c) In order to restore the ecological balance and develop the land water and livestock resources in an integrated manner in the drought prone areas the Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP) was started in 1973. It became a Centrally sponsored scheme from 1974-75 and this was operative in 9 desert districts of Rajasthan also till 1981-82. On the recommendation of the National Commission on Agriculture, in order to give special emphasis on the development of desert areas, the Desert

Development Programme (DDP) was started in 1977-78 as a Central Sector Scheme and continued as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme from 1979-80. It is operative in 11 desert districts of Rajasthan and the overlapping DPAP was withdrawn from 1982-83. In order to give a greater thrust to the Desert Development Programme, this will be funded 100% by the Centre during the Seventh Plan.

Soil and moisture conservation, minor irrigation, ground water exploitation, afforestation, pasture and fodder development and dryland farming besides measures of arresting desertification such as sand dune stabilisation and shelter belt plantations are the essential elements of the programme and these are intended to improve the greenery in the deserts and give a vegetal cover. The plan-wise expenditure and physical achievements in the desert areas of Rajasthan under major sectors are given the statement given below. The same measures will be continued in the Seventh Plan also in 11 desert districts of Rajasthan with significantly higher outlays.

Another major scheme started in the Thar desert is the Indira Gandhi Nahar Pariyojna. The integrated command area

development of this project was started in 1974 and work of Stage-I covering an area of 2.44 lakh hectares in Phase-I was completed in June, 1983, at estimated cost of Rs. 139 crores. The on-going command area development of stage-I, Phase-II commenced from 1980 to cover an area of 2.46 lakh hectares at estimated cost of Rs. 93 crores. So far 5.77 lakh hectares of irrigation potential has been created of which utilisation is 4.15 lakh hectares, 7000 RKM of canal and roadside plantations, about 60000 hectares of pastures and over 3000 hectares of fuelwood plantations have been raised. 908 kms. of canal lining and water courses lining over 2.9 lakh hectares have been done. 324 kms. of major district-roads and 431 kms. of village roads have been constructed.

According to the information received from the Govt. of Rajasthan, 644 ha have been covered under irrigated plantation and 1950 ha under pasture development upto March, 1985 on the left bank area of the main Indira Gandhi canal and it is proposed to develop about 50,000 ha of silvi-pastoral plantation of which about 15000 ha would be irrigated afforestation and 35000 ha as dry pasture with perennial grasses.

Statement

Plan-wise expenditure and Physical achievements in 11 desert districts of Rajasthan under the Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP) and Desert Development Programme (DDP)

(Rs. in lakhs)

Section	Vth Plan	Vlth Plan	DPAP + DDP DDP (Provisional)	VIIth Plan	Total (Provisional)
	1974-75 to 1979-80 DPAP × DDP	1980-81 1981-82 1982-83 to 1984-85		1985-86 DDP Feb., 1986	
1	2	3		4	5
Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)					
1. Agriculture	411.95	602.21		75.79	1089.95
2. Irrigation	875.78	1220.86		164.63	2261.27
3. Forestry & Pastures	679.84	2205.92		534.38	3420.14

4. Animal Husbandry	1357.38	1161.43	257.08	2775.89
5. Project Admn.	187.78	358.24	90.81	636.83
6. Others	1946.06	1583.03	27.10	3556.19
Total	5458.79	7131.69	1149.79	13740.27

Dec. 1985
(Provisional)

Physical Achievements

1. Area treated under soil conservation (ha)	31,808	28,920	1,124	61,852
2. Irrigation potential created (ha)	19,769	13,003	870	33,642
3. Forestry plantations and pastures (ha)	17,722	32,491	16,444	66,657
4. Sand dune stabilisation (ha)	6,961	6,516	N.A.	13,477
5. Shelter belt Plantation (Kms.)	1,000	9,239	N.A.	10,239

Reclamation of deserts in Rajasthan

3966. SHRI BANWARI LAL BAI-RWA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the suggestions made so far by the United Nations Committee on Environment Programme relating to deserts to reclaim deserts in Rajasthan; and

(b) the action taken for implementing these suggestions ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (S. BUTA SINGH) : (a) The various suggestions made by the United Nations Environment Programme to combat desertification are in general terms applicable to all desert areas including Rajasthan. Some of the important suggestions made are :

(i) Government should formulate and endorse national policies for

desertification control in which (I) priority is accorded to sustaining the productivity of dry lands and to the well-being of the human populations in these areas and their life support systems; (II) full public participation and support is ensured. Priority should be assigned to the establishment of programmes to counter the increasing marginalisation of rural populations and livelihood systems in the dry lands and to measures for establishing sustainable and productive land use systems in the areas affected.

(ii) Governments should consider favourably giving priority to the establishment of national programmes to focus resources to combat desertification, also consider establishing appropriate national machinery for coordinating

Government inputs for that purpose, and give particular emphasis to designing such programmes in harmony with existing social, cultural and ecological system of the peoples involved. Government should ensure that programmes of action to combat desertification are integral components of their national plans of economic and social development.

- (iii) Government should examine their on-going and planned development projects to ensure maximum effectiveness in combating desertification, complete the national assessment of desertification and establish mechanism to monitor the status and trends. Government should review and revise accordingly policies and practices which serve as impediments or disincentives to successful desertification control measures.

(b) Increasing emphasis and priority is being accorded to dry land agriculture farming. Different agencies are monitoring desertification, undertaking studies and taking action for combating desertification. A National programme called Desert Development Programme was started in 1977-78 with the objective of controlling desertification and restoration of ecological balance in the desert areas covered under the programme and creation of conditions for raising the production, income and employment of the people of these areas. In order to give a greater thrust to this, the Desert Development Programme has been made a 100% Centrally funded scheme in the Seventh Five Year Plan with a provision of Rs. 235 crores. The action plans under this programme are prepared by the District Rural Development Agencies which include people's representatives. Physical achievements under this programme are regularly monitored for removing any difficulties in implementation.

Assistance to SCs under NREP and IRDP

3967. SHRI BANWARI LAL BAI-RWA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Scheduled Caste families given financial and other assistance during the year 1985 for dairy and poultry farming and for sheep and goat rearing under National Rural Employment Programme and Integrated Rural Development Programme; and

(b) whether Government propose to take expeditious steps to bring about improvement in the living standard of the poor people by giving a boost to these programmes and if so, the salient features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (S. BUTA SINGH) : (a) Under Integrated Rural Development Programme, during 1985-86, upto the end of February, 1986, 6.6 lakh Scheduled Caste families (provisional) have been assisted. The number assisted with dairy, poultry, sheep and goat units is not available.

The basic objectives of the National Rural Employment Programme are to generate additional employment opportunities, create durable community assets and improve the overall quality of life in rural areas.

(b) Under National Rural Employment Programme 10% of the funds are earmarked for works exclusively benefiting SC/STs. Schemes like construction of houses, development of land, minor irrigation works, drinking water wells, construction of link roads, construction of Harijan Chaupals, sanitation and social forestry works are permitted to be taken up. During the Sixth Plan an amount of Rs. 155.78 crores was earmarked and against this Rs. 231.23 crore is reported to have been utilised. For the VIIth Plan period an outlay of Rs. 2487.47 crores (Rs. 1250.81 crores as Central outlay and Rs. 1236.66 crores as States share) has been envisaged. Out of this Rs. 248.75 crores will be available for works directly benefiting SCs/STs.

As far as IRDP is concerned, the target in the Seventh Plan is to assist 20 million families including those families assisted in the Sixth Plan but who could not cross the poverty line for no fault of their own. Under IRDP guidelines, at

the marco level, at least 30% of families assisted should belong to SC/ST and 30% of the investment in terms of subsidy and credit should also go to the SC/ST. The outlay in the Seventh Plan for IRDP including Central and State share is Rs. 2,358.81 crores.

[English]

Loss and spoilage of fish due to lack of storage and transportation facilities

3968. SHRI P. R. KUMARMAN-GALAM : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether lack of proper and adequate storage and transportation facilities has resulted in losses and spoilage of fish in Tamil Nadu and Kerala, thus leading to escalation of price, loss of nutrition and poor returns to fishermen & if so, corrective steps taken/proposed; and

(b) whether Government propose to promote fisheries through supply of fingerlings and other inputs to farmers and cooperatives in order to improve returns to farmers tried as out in Punjab & Arunachal Pradesh ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

(b) Yes Sir. Eleven and three Fish Farmers Development Agencies have been set up in Tamil Nadu and Kerala respectively to supply fingerlings, other inputs and to give technical support to improve per hectare production of fish.

Assistance to Orissa government for flood and cyclone relief work

3969. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether State Government of Orissa which had been that target of successive floods and cyclonic storms during August-October, 1985 had submitted to Central Government a memorandum re-

questing for the grant of Rs. 191 crores as assistance to meet the extensive damage caused thereby;

(b) whether a central team visited the affected areas in the State in November, 1985; and if so, the findings thereof; and

(c) the action Government propose to take for early release of the assistance so as to enable State Government to undertake the various relief and restoration works urgently ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b) A memorandum on cyclone/floods seeking Central assistance amounting to Rs. 105.19 crores was received on 25th October, 1985 from the Government of Orissa. However, the State Government gave a supplementary memorandum seeking enhanced Central assistance amounting to Rs. 191.00 crores to the Members of the Central Team which visited the State from 2nd to 5th November, 1985.

On the basis of the report of the Central Team and recommendations of the High Level Committee on Relief thereon a Central ceiling of Rs. 3262.40 lakhs has been sanctioned to the Government of Orissa for meeting the expenditure on cyclone/flood relief to the Government of Orissa.

(c) Releases are made to the State Governments on the basis of the expenditure figures supplied by the State Governments.

Proposal of Orissa to place a Land Re form Act in ninth schedule

3970. SHRI K. PARDHANI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Orissa submitted a proposal for placing Regulation 2 of 1956 in the Ninth Schedule of the Constitution of India with a view to checking and regulating illegal alienation of lands of persons belonging to Scheduled Tribes ; and

(b) if so, the stage at which the matter stands at present ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (S. BUTA SINGH) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Proposal received from Orissa Government is under scrutiny.

Return of Indians from Saudi Arabia

3971. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item published in the "Punjab Kesri" (Hindi) dated January 11, 1986 wherein it has been stated that 1,50,0000 Indians working in Saudi Arabia will have to return to India on completion of their current service contract ;

(b) the reaction of Government of India thereto ; and

(c) whether Government have approached the Government of Saudi Arabia in this regard and if so, the outcome there.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) (a) to (c) : Yes, Sir. Precise figure of number of persons who would return on completion of their contracts is not available. The Saudi Government have recently announced a ban on the transfer of sponsorship for all categories of expatriate workers with the exception of professional like, Doctors, Engineers, Pharmacists etc. They would have to leave Saudi Arabia on termination of their employment contract. This applies to all expatriate workers and therefore, it has not been considered necessary to take up the matter with the Saudi Government.

Rapid transport system for Delhi

3972. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether a rapid transport system for Delhi has been designed ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) if not, the other alternative transportation planned for the National Capital Region ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise in view of (a) above.

(c) The transportation system for the National Capital Region will not be an alternative to a rapid transport system or any other transport system for Delhi. The transport system for National Capital Region will form part of regional plan to be prepared by the National Capital Region Planning Board.

Modernisation old Nangal Unit of National Fertilizers Limited

3973. SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) Whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government, to modernise the 25 year old Nangal Unit of National Fertilizers Limited and so if, the details thereof ;

(b) the extent to which it will increase the production and the financial implication thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH) : (a) and (b) Government have approved Nangal Modernisation Scheme (Replacement of existing electrolysis plant with naptha based reformation plant) at a capital cost of Rs.28.65 crores. The Scheme is scheduled to be completed within 30 months and would sustain the present level of production, with considerably reduced consumption of power.

Green belts in urban areas

3974. (SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state ;

(a) which authority monitors the preservation of green belts in the Urban areas ;

(b) whether Government have any plan to make it obligatory on all city corporations to maintain green belts intact ; and

(c) the measures Government propose to maintain ecological balance of crowded cities ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) The monitoring and preservation of green belts in urban areas is the responsibility of the concerned States and Union Territories.

(b) A model Regional and Town Planning and Development law has been prepared by the Town & Country Planning Organisation and circulated to all the States and Union Territories for guidance.

(c) Government is taking all steps to ensure balanced development of cities emphasising maintenance of ecological balance.

[Translation]

Publications on topics of national importance

3975. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) Whether publication, sale and distribution of popular pamphlets, books and magazines on topics of national importance are undertaken by his Ministry for publicity within the country and abroad;

(b) if so, the year-wise expenditure incurred on these items during the last three years, the year-wise details of the proceeds from the sale thereof during the same period and the value of rest of the pamphlets, books and magazines which were not used at all; and

(c) the details of the books, magazines and pamphlets published during 1985-86 and the expenditure incurred on each of them alongwith the language in which they were published ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) The Publication Division of Ministry of the I&B brings out magazines as well as books on the topics of national importance for sale. The Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity of I&B Ministry brings out popular pamphlets for free distribution within the country.

(b) (i) The total expenditure and proceeds from sales of books, magazines including Employment News published and sold by the Publications Division during the year 1982-83, 1983-84 and 1984-85 is as follows :

	(Rs. in lakhs)		
	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
1. Cost of Production	198.15	238.07	237.45
2. Sale Proceeds	226.51	259.03	264.00

All the titles in stock remained on sale and are still on sale.

(ii) During the last three years, the total year-wise expenditure incurred by DAVP printed publicity material is as under :

1982-83 :	Rs. 102.35 lakhs
1983-84 :	Rs. 58.03 lakhs
1984-85 :	Rs. 93.15 lakhs

- (c) (i) The total expenditure involved in bringing out books and magazines by the Publications Division during the current financial year is approximately Rs. 297.00 lakhs. Details in this regard are given in the statement below.
- (ii) The total expenditure incurred by the Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity in bringing out 126 pamphlets during the period from 1.4.85 to 28.2.86 is Rs. 28.81 lakhs. Out of these 126 pamphlets were in English and Hindi and 20 pamphlets were in regional languages.

Statement

(A) Books

English	Total Expenditure
1	2
1. Folk Tales of Rajasthan	30538.00
2. India-A Reference Annual-1984	303720.00
3. Challenge of the Cities	5431.00
4. N.S. Hardiker	27341.00
5. Mass Media in India-1984	21679.00
6. Forts of India	51000.00
7. One Upon a Time-Folk Tales of Punjab	23805.00
8. India Since Independence	25074.00
9. Our Forests	32973.00
10. Communication Media-Yesterday, Today & Tomorrow.	22088.00
11. Vijaya Nagara Paintings	201226.00
12. Indian Space Flights	51403.00
13. Selected Speeches & Writings of Smt. Indira Gandhi Vol. IV	152209.00
14. Folk Tales of Tamil Nadu	21755.00
15. Environment-Nursery of Life	33914.00
16. Story of INA	45038.00
17. Indian Cuisine (Revised)	10106.00
18. Public Sector Banking in India	17960.00
19. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai (BMI)	34846.00
20. Annual Report of Ministry of I&B-1984-85	32889.00

1

2

21. Performance Budget of M/O I&B 1985-86	14512.00
22. C.W.M.G. Vol. III (Rep.)	45189.00
23. C.W.M.G. Vol. X (Rep.)	47232.00
24. C.W.M.G. Vol. I (Rep.)	35452.00
Hindi	
25. M. Visvesweriya—BMI	10500.00
26. An Indian Personality for Television Vol. I	55314.00
27. An Indian Personality for Television Vol. II	
28. Rasleela	29078.00
29. Bharat-1984	89528.00
30. Sampurna Gandhi Vangmaya-Vol. V (Rep.)	24697.00
31. Bal Mahabharat-Lakshagrah	26048.00
32. Adhunik Punjabi Kahanian	16267.00
33. Bharat Chore Andolan	28073.00
34. Upanishad Prachin Kathain (Rep.)	39240.00
35. Vigyan Main Mahanta Ki Ore (Rep.)	56880.00
36. Gandhi Story (Rep.)	275310.00
37. Ganesh Shankar Vidyarthi (Rep.)	194370.00
38. Amar Muskan (Rep.)	63360.00
39. Aat Pat Nagar Ki Kahanian	23970.00
40. Bharat Ki Veeranganian	16054.00
41. Sadbhavna-Kavita Sangrah Pt. I	19161.00
42. Kaun Jeeta Kaun Hara (Rep.)	148770.00
43. Bharat Ke Gaurav Pt. I (Rep.)	82950.00
44. Bharat Ke Gaurav Pt. II (Rep.)	100170.00
45. Bharat Ke Gaurav Pt. VII (Rep.)	103110.00
46. Bharat Ke Gaurav Pt. IX (Rep.)	141960.00
47. Anjaney Main Hue Avishkar (Rep.)	30720.00

1	2
48. Annual Report M/O I&B 1984-85	10954.00
49. Performance Budget 85-86 M/O I&B	9700.00
50. C.W.M.G. Vol. IV (Rep.)	35000.00
51. Yeh Gatha Veer Jawahar Ki (Rep.)	190380.00
52. Bharat Ke Gaurav Pt. VI (Rep.)	130620.00
53. Bharat Ke Gaurav Pt. V (Rep.)	123060.00
54. Naye Dashak Ki Mahilaon Ka Sthan	3988.00
55. Adarsh Vidyarthi Bapu (Rep.)	54150.00
56. Bharat Ke Gaurav Pt. IV (Rep.)	126630.00
57. Bharat Ke Gaurav Pt. VIII (Rep.)	99750.00
58. Khel Khilari (Rep.)	38400.00
59. Ram Ganga Ka Sher (Rep.)	30240.00
60. Namak Andolan (Rep.)	102030.00
61. Bihar Ke Lok Kathain (Rep.)	134520.00
62. Bharat Ke Gaurav Pt. III (Rep.)	91980.00
63. Hamara Rashtra Chinh (Rep.)	34200.00
64. Acharya Hazari Prashad Dwivedi	7543.90
65. Pauranik Bal Kathain (Rep.)	148200.00
66. Acharya Ramchander Shukul	13008.00
67. Gramin Jeevan Mein Vigyan (Rep.)	51720.00
68. Desh Bhakti Ki Kavitaen	20579.00
69. Jawaharlal Nehru Sachitra Jeevni	30278.00
70. Bhartiya Bhashian	7665.00
71. Rashtriya Ekta Aur Dhram	6041.00
72. Sachchi Jasoosi Kahanian Pt. III	23869.00
73. Soor Chitravali	53102.00
74. Shri Aurobindo-BMI	36070.00
75. Bal Mahabharat Pt. IV-Maharathi Karn	11361.00

1	2
76. Kranti Jyoti Savitri Bai Fule	8442.00
77. Kasturi Ranga Iyengar-BMI	24185.00
78. Tej Bahadur Sapru-BMI	20864.00
Regional Languages	
79. Pauranik Bal Kathain—Assamese	5710.00
80. Children's Mahabharat—Bengali	12811.00
81. Romain Rolland & Gandhi Correspondence—Bengali	34534.00
82. Til Kanya—Gujarati	12909.00
83. Pauranik Kathain—Kannada	21388.00
84. Lo Gubbare—Malayalam	6787.00
85. Abul Kalam Azad-BMI—Malayalam	16025.00
86. Jalianwala Bagh—Malayalam	5787.00
87. C. Subramaniam Bharati—Malayalam	8599.00
88. Bikhre Moti -do-	10967.00
89. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar-BMI—Marathi	19409.00
90. Vishwa Ki Shrestha Lok Kathain—Punjabi	18454.00
91. Karnataka Ke Mahan Sant Kanakdas—Kannada	12498.00
92. Pauranik Bal Kathain -do-	13742.00
93. Jatak Kathain-Pt. I—Punjabi	35302.00
94. Sarisarip Ki Kahani—Punjabi	10912.00
95. Sadbhavana—Punjabi	8750.00
96. Fairs & Festivals of Punjab —Punjabi	19726.00
97. Life & Works of Prem Chand—Tamil	26755.00
98. Jatak Kathain—Tamil	47753.00
99. R.N. Tagore-BMI—Telugu	29097.00
100. Vishwa Ki Shrestha Lok Kathain—Telugu	9985.00

1	2
101. 'Gandhi Story—Urdu	10000.00
102. 'Dharm Kshetra—Urdu	11164.00
Grant Total	4957239.00

(B) Journals

List of journals brought out by the Publication Division during the year 1985-86 i.e. 1.4.1985 to 14.3.1986.

Name of the journal	Periodicity	Approximate Expenditure 85-86 (Figure in lakhs)
1. Aikal-Hindi	Monthly	Rs. 3.60
2. Aikal-Urdu	..	Rs. 4.25
3. Bal Bharti-Hindi	..	Rs. 14.30
4. I&FR-English	Fortnightly	Rs. 36.00
5. Kurukshetra-Hindi	Monthly	Rs. 3.00
6. .. English	..	Rs. 4.70
7. Yojana-English	-Fortnightly	Rs. 9.00
8. .. Hindi	..	Rs. 8.50
9. .. Assamese	..	Rs. 0.72
10. .. Bengali	..	Rs. 1.00
11. .. Gujrati	..	Rs. 1.00
12. .. Marathi	..	Rs. 1.20
13. .. Malyalam	..	Rs. 0.80
14. .. Tamil	..	Rs. 3.00
15. .. Telugu	..	Rs. 0.90
16. .. Urdu	..	Rs. 0.90
17. .. Punjabi	Monthly	Rs. 0.48
18. .. Kannada	..	Rs. 0.65
19-21. Employment News English, Hindi & Urdu	Weekly	Rs. 135.75
		Rs. 247.75

[English]

Use of Fertilisers

3976. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether some States have shown unhappiness over the imbalance in the use of fertilisers amongst States inter se;

(b) if so the quantity of fertiliser used per hectare in each State; and

(c) the reasons for vast difference in the use of fertilisers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b) No State has shown unhappiness over the imbalance in the use of fertilisers amongst States. There is, however, disparity in the use of fertilisers from State to State. The quantity of fertiliser used per hectare in each State is given in the statement below.

(c) The reasons for inter-State differences in fertiliser use are variations in the soil types, extent of irrigated area, coverage under High Yielding Varieties Programme, quantum/pattern of rainfall and different cropping patterns.

Statement

Name of State	Consumption of nutrients (N+P ₂ O ₅ +K ₂ O) in kg/ha (1984-85)
1	2
1. Andhra Pradesh	75.14
2. Kerala	43.94
3. Karnataka	52.61
4. Tamilnadu	99.94
5. Gujarat	46.28
6. Madhya Pradesh	17.13
7. Maharashtra	28.51
8. Rajasthan	11.11
9. Haryana	57.78
10. Punjab	151.19
11. Uttar Pradesh	65.11
12. Himachal Pradesh	22.92
13. J&K	29.72
14. Assam	4.01
15. Bihar	35.90
16. West Bengal	54.81
17. Manipur	15.66
18. Meghalaya	14.30
19. Nagaland	1.76

1	2
20. Tripura	8.15
21. Orissa	13.04
22. Sikkim	13.00
All India Average	46.38

Study group on Tribal Land System for ownership

3977. SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the study group on Tribal Land System for ownership in the country has since submitted its recommendations to Government;

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof;

(c) whether Government have since considered the same; and

(d) if so, the decision taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (S. BUTA SINGH) : (a) Ministry of Agriculture have not constituted any study group on Tribal Land System for ownership in the country. However the Planning Commission has constituted a Study Group on Land Holding Systems in Tribal areas in November, 1985. This Study Group has not submitted its report so far.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Setting up of HPT in Gangtok

3978. SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal before Government to set up a powerful television relay centre in Gangtok;

(b) the present coverage of the tele-

vision relay centre in Gangtok and whether it covers the whole of Sikkim and the surrounding areas;

(c) whether Government propose to set up a television production centre in Sikkim during the Seventh Plan; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) :

(a) Yes, Sir. It is envisaged to replace the existing low power (100 W) TV transmitter at Gangtok by a high power (1KW) transmitter during the VII plan period. Besides, establishment of very low power 2×10 W) TV transmitters at three other places in Sikkim has also been included in the VII Plan of Doordarshan.

(b) The existing TV transmitter at Gangtok provides TV coverage to the town of Gangtok and some adjoining areas.

(c) Yes, Sir. Provision of limited programme production facilities at Gangtok has been included in the VII Plan of Doordarshan.

(d) Does not arise.

Scheme for development of fisheries in Lakshadweep Island

3979. SHRI P.M. SAYEED : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Central Government have any scheme under consideration to improve fisheries in Lakshadweep Islands as this is one of the main occupation of the inhabitants of the Island;

- (b) if so, the details of the scheme;
- (c) whether there is also a proposal to set up a corporation in the Island with view to bringing improvement in fisheries; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b) The Central Government have taken up the following schemes in the Union Territory of Lakshadweep :—

1. Survey of Fishery Resources around the Islands.
2. Group Accident Insurance for active fishermen.
3. National Welfare Fund for Fishermen.
4. Landing and berthing facilities for fishing craft at Minicoy and Agatti.

In addition the Lakshadweep Administration is implementing a number of schemes with a total outlay of Rs. 520.0 lakhs during the Seventh Plan for the development of fisheries.

(c) and (d) The proposal of the Lakshadweep Administration for setting up of a Fisheries Development Corporation in the Island was shelved in view of the proposal to establish a Rashtriya Matsya Nigam.

[Translation]

Introduction of Teletext service

3980: PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether teletext service which has been introduced in Delhi is also proposed to be introduced in other parts of the country, if so, the expenditure incurred on introducing this service in Delhi and the expenditure likely to be incurred on intro-

ducing this service in other parts of the country;

(b) whether T.V. sets and decoders used for this purpose are indigenous or imported ones; and

(c) whether this teletext service will be available 24 hours or it will be available only during the T.V. transmission time ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GAḌGIL) :

(a) There is no approved scheme at present to introduce teletext service at any centre other than Delhi. The estimated cost of introducing teletext service at Delhi is Rs. 1.60 lakhs.

(b) Teletext service can be received on TV sets available indigenously. The decoders available at present were imported to start the service. The industry has taken steps for indigenous manufacture of decoders.

(c) Teletext service is available in Delhi from 9.00 AM to 2.45 PM and again from 4.00 PM to 11.00 PM. There is no proposal at present to increase the duration of the service.

[English]

Legislation to punish managements for delay in settling workers dues

3981. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to bring forward a suitable legislation to punish managements who are not prompt in settling workers' dues etc.,

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

(c) when such a legislation will be brought forward and implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) to (c) There are

already suitable provisions in the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 and the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972 for punishing the employees who default in payment of workers dues relating to provident fund/gratuity. The Government is, however, considering certain proposals for further tightening the existing penal provisions under the EPF Act, as also to provide for compulsory insurance of employers' liability/setting up of a Trust Fund under the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972, to ensure prompt payment of the workers' dues.

Setting up of HPT at Nagpur

3982. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal under consideration of Government to set up a high power T.V. transmitter at Nagpur in Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the said high power T.V. transmitter is likely to be set up ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) (a) to (c) The high power (10 KW) TV transmitter at Nagpur was commissioned on reduced power of 1 KW in August, 1982, pending construction of the 110 metre RCC tower. The power output of the transmitter was augmented to 10 KW in October, 1985 on completion of the tower.

INDO-USSR Protocol on Dairy Cooperation

3983. SHRI K.V. SHANKARA GOWDA ;
SHRI N. DENNIS :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether India and USSR have earmarked co-production in dairy in their economic and technical collaboration plans for the coming years;

(b) whether a high level delegation from Moscow visited India in this regard;

(c) if so, whether any agreements were reached; and

(d) the details of the same ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) to (d) There is no system of "earmarked co-production in dairy in the economic and technical cooperation plans of India and the USSR.

However, in November, 1979 a team of Indian Cooperators engaged in dairy industry and research visited the USSR in response to the invitation of the USSR Government. A Soviet delegation led by the Soviet Minister for Meat and Dairy Industry visited India at the invitation of the then Minister of Agriculture Rural Reconstruction, Irrigation and Civil Supplies and held discussions in New Delhi on 16th May and 21st May, 1981 to identify possible areas for future cooperation between the two countries in the field of meat and dairy industry and research. Following these discussions a Protocol for Cooperation between India and the Soviet Union in the field of Meat and Dairy Industry and Research was signed in New Delhi on the 21st May, 1981. The Protocol envisaged that new items of collaboration in the field of research and training would be identified and implemented after a detailed work plan has been formulated between the technical experts of the two sides. It was agreed that such cooperation would be by means of exchanges of scientists, exchange of details about meat and milk technology, exchange of scientific and technical literature, import/export of scientific equipment and creation of training facilities for scientists. Collaboration in these fields has not materialised.

[*Translation*]

**Setting up of AIR stations during
Seventh Plan**

3984. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER
JAIN :
SHRI MURLIDHAR MANE :

Will the Minister of INFORMATION
AND BROADCASTING be pleased to
state :

(a) the names of places in the coun-
try where radio stations are proposed to
be set up during the Seventh Five Year
Plan by the Union Government;

(b) whether Jaisalmer, a border dis-
trict in the country will also be included
for the purpose in the Seventh Five Year
Plan as radio programmes are not received
properly there; and

(c) if so, the time by which a radio
station is likely to be set up there ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE
MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND
BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N.
GADGIL) : (a) Details are given in the
statement below.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The station is expected to be com-
missioned by the end of the 7th Plan
period.

Statement

List of new Radio Stations proposed in the Seventh Plan (1985-90) for Rs. 700 Crores

S. No.	State/Union Territory	Places
1.	Andhra Pradesh	(1) Kottagudam (2) Tirupathi (3) Warangal (4) Kurnool (5) Nizamabad (6) Markapuram (7) Anantpur.
2.	Assam	(8) Tezpur (9) Kokrajhar (10) Jorhat (11) Nowgong (12) Haflong (13) Dhubri.
3.	Bihar	(14) Daltonganj (15) Hazaribagh (16) Purnea (17) Singbhum (18) Sasaram.
4.	Gujarat	(19) Ahwa (20) Surat (21) Godhra.
5.	Haryana	(22) Kurushetra (23) Hissar.
6.	Himachal Pradesh	(24) Kinnaur (25) Lahul Spiti (26) Dharamshala (27) Kulu (28) Hamirpur.
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	(29) Kargil (30) Bhadarwah (Doda) (31) Poonch (32) Kathua.
8.	Karnataka	(33) Mercara (34) Hassan (35) Karwar (36) Hospet (37) Bijapur (38) Chitradurg (39) Raichur.
9.	Kerala	(40) Cannanore (41) Idduki (42) Cochin.
10.	Madhya Pradesh	(43) Shahdol (44) Shivpuri (45) Chindwara (46) Sagar (47) Guna (48) Bilaspur (49) Balghat (50) Raigarh (51) Khandwa (52) Betul.

S. No.	State/Union Territory	Places
11.	Maharashtra	(53) Kolhapur (54) Nasik (55) Ahmednagar (56) Bir (56) Dhule (58) Chandarpur (59) Nanded (60) Akola (61) Osmanabad (62) Satara (63) Yavatmal.
12.	Manipur	(64) Chura-Chandpur.
13.	Meghalaya	(65) Jowai
14.	Nagaland	(66) Mokok-chung.
15.	Orissa	(67) Bhavani-Patna (68) Rourkela (69) Baripada (70) Behrampur (71) Bolangir.
16.	Punjab	(72) Bhatinda (73) Patiala.
17.	Rajasthan	(74) Barmer (75) Jaisalmer (76) Churu (77) Mount Abu (78) Banswara (79) Alwar (80) Jhalawar (81) Chittorgarh. (82) Sawai Madhopur (83) Nagaur.
18.	Sikkim	— — — — —
19.	Tamil Nadu	(84) Tuticorin (85) Ootacamund (86) Kodaikanal.
20.	Tripura	(87) Kailashahar (88) Belonia (Sub-Divisions).
21.	Uttar Pradesh	(89) Chamoli (90) Pithoragarh (91) Uttarkashi (92) Pauri/ Srinagar (93) Obra (94) Jhansi (95) Bareilly (96) Aligarh (97) Faizabad.
22.	West Bengal	(98) Asansol (99) Murshidabad.

S. No.	Union Territory	Places
1.	Andhaman & Nicobar Islands	(100) Car Nicobar.
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	(101) Ziro.
3.	Chandigarh	—
4.	Dadra, Nagar and Haveli	—
5.	Delhi	—
6.	Goa, Daman and Diu	(102) Daman.
7.	Lakshadweep and Minicoy	(103) Kavarati.
8.	Mizoram	(104) Lungleh.
9.	Pondicherry	(105) Karaikal.

NOTE: Two FM Transmitters have also been proposed at Kasauli and Mussoorie for VB/Commercial services.

(English)

**Survey of underground mineral wealth
in Mohendergarh Haryana**

3985. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether survey has been conducted to assess the extent of mineral wealth in Mohendergarh district of Haryana; and

(b) if so, the result thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF MINES (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) and (b) Survey of minerals is a continuous process and has been carried out by Geological Survey of India and Directorate of Industries, Haryana in Mohendergarh district, Haryana also. As a result of these surveys, the following minerals have been discovered :—

Mineral	Quantity in million tonnes and area
Copper ore	28 million tonnes of low grade ore at Khodana, Teejanwali hill, Golwa-Gangutana areas.
Slate	8.78 million tonnes of good quality slate at Kund.
Iron ore	4 million tonnes of iron ore of 50 to 63% Fe content at Dhanota-Dancholi and Antri-Beharipur areas.
Limestone & Marble	10.45 million tonnes of limestone and 20.75 million tonnes of marble at Antri-Beharipur, around Narnaul, Dochana, Musnota, Dhanota, Gangutana, Sada-ki-dhani, etc.

Minor incidence of asbestos, beryl, calcite, felspar, friable sandstone, garnet, kyanite, muscovite, etc. are also reported from Mahendergarh district but these are of little economic significance.

(c) if so, details thereof; and

(d) the help Centre will provide to these States in this regard ?

**Infrastructure facilities to boost
agricultural production**

3986. SHRI B.V. DESAI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the States of Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Orissa and West Bengal had been asked by the Centre to make the best possible use of existing financial institutions and to prepare a task force immediately for improvement in infrastructure facilities needed for giving boost to agricultural productivity;

(b) if so, whether these States have prepared the same and forwarded them to the Union Government;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) In order to strengthen the long-term cooperative credit structure in the States of Bihar, Orissa, West Bengal and Uttar Pradesh, the following suggestions have been made to the State Governments to draw up an action plan :—

(i) Amalgamation or liquidation of the primary land development banks branches which are not considered viable and are not likely to attain viability in the next five years;

(ii) Imparting of necessary training

to the bank personnel, for formulation of schemes;

- (iii) Drawing up of a programme for other units;
- (iv) Streamlining of the existing loading policies and procedures;
- (v) Strengthening of organisation and management of banks;
- (vi) Strengthening of the resources of the banks;
- (vii) Provision of adequate financial support for the units under rehabilitation;
- (viii) Setting up of a Rehabilitation Cell at the State Co-operative Land Development Bank Level;
- (ix) Constitution of Rehabilitation Review Committee at district level for overseeing the implementation of rehabilitation programme periodically; and
- (v) Constitution of State Level Rehabilitation Review Committee for reviewing the progress of rehabilitation plan of the primary land development banks/branches.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) has offered to consider giving financial assistance to meet the cost of certain items of rehabilitation plan.

Export of iron ore concentrate of Japan from Kudremukh Iron Ore Company

3987. SHRI B.V. DESAI : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Kudremukh Iron Ore Company has bagged an export order from Japan for supply of 2.5 million tonnes of iron ore concentrate for 1986-87;

(b) whether the Japanese authorities have also stated that they would be buying Kudremukh concentrate on regular basis;

(c) if so, whether this order will help the mines to work to nearly 60 per cent of their rated capacity of 7 million tonnes; and

(d) the extent to which Kudremukh concentrates will overcome the losses due to these orders ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K.C. PANT) : (a) Yes, Sir. Kudremukh Iron Ore Company Limited has obtained an order for export of 2.5 million tonnes of iron ore concentrate to Japan during 1986-87.

(b) The Japanese Steel Mills have agreed to consider buying Kudremukh concentrate on a long term basis under certain conditions.

(c) Exports to Japan of this order are likely to improve the capacity utilisation of the Kudremukh Project considerably.

(d) With this order, the losses of Kudremukh Iron Ore Company Limited during 1986-87 are expected to come down by around Rs. 6 crores as compared to the losses during 1985-86.

Consolidated Industrial Relations Bill

3988 SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry have any plan to introduce a Bill consolidating all the vital Central industrial legislations.

(b) if so, the details thereof, and

(c) if not, whether his Ministry would consider such as step ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The existing separate laws cover important areas of industrial disputes, trade unions, safety and health, conditions of work, wages, social security and welfare, etc. Changes, as may be found necessary from time to time, are considered for making necessary amendments to these laws, including the Industrial Disputes Act and the Trade Unions Act.

Reservation of industries for women labour

3989. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is some proposal under consideration of Government for reserving certain industries exclusively for women labour;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) It is not considered necessary to reserve certain industries exclusively for women labour.

Development of fisheries

3990. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount allocated to different State in 1985-86 for the development of fisheries;

(b) the amount earmarked in 1986-87 for the development of fisheries in the country;

(c) the amount allocated to Orissa and other States for the development of fisheries in the year 1986-87; and

(d) the major steps proposed to be taken for the development of fisheries in Orissa in 1986-87 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) to (c) : A statement is given below.

(d) Major steps proposed to be taken for the development of Fisheries in Orissa during 1986-87 are as follows :—

(1) Infrastructure development viz :

- (i) construction of fishing harbour at Astrang and Gopalpur;
- (ii) development of traditional fisheries at Kasafal;
- (iii) approach road to fishing villages;
- (iv) completion of approach road to fish seed hatcheries;
- (v) renovation of seed farms;
- (vi) development of reservoir fisheries;
- (vii) development of inland fisheries through Fish Farmers' Development Agencies; and
- (viii) development of Brackish water through Brackish Water Development Agencies.

(2) Mechanisation programme and welfare programmes.

(3) Production and employment programmes which include assistance under Fish Farmers' Development Agencies and Brackish Water Development Agencies.

(4) Fishermen Welfare Programmes which include (i) Insurance Coverage of Fishermen (ii) drinking water facilities in fishermen villages (iii) old age pension for fishermen, besides implementation of Orissa Marine Fishing Regulation Act, 1982 to protect the interest of small fishermen.

Statement

Amount allocated in 1985-86 and 1986-87 for the Development of Fisheries

(Rs. in lakhs)

I. States/U.Ts.	1985-86 Outlay	1986-87 Outlay
1	2	3
1. Andhra Pradesh	442	651
2. Assam	217	296
3. Bihar	185	230
4. Gujarat	475	500
5. Haryana	168	168
6. Himachal Pradesh	59	55
7. Jammu & Kashmir	85	100
8. Karnataka	359	280
9. Kerala	534	600
10. Madhya Pradesh	157	184
11. Maharashtra	300	450
12. Manipur	77	100
13. Meghalaya	40	41
14. Nagaland	35	51
15. Orissa	290	500
16. Punjab	80	90
17. Rajasthan	31	45
18. Sikkim	20	20
19. Tamil Nadu	290	430
20. Tripura	126	200
21. Uttar Pradesh	185	278
22. West Bengal	1000	810
23. Andamans	60	50

	1	2	3
24. Arunachal Pradesh		39.20	42.75
25. Chandigarh		4.54	4.94
26. Delhi		18	14.20
27. Goa		100	100
28. Lakshadweep		110	81.00
29. Mizoram		27	29.75
30. Pondicherry		110	163.00
31. Dadra & Nagar Haveli		0.75	1.25
TOTAL : (States/U.Ts.)		5534.49	6565.89
II. Central Sector outlay including outlay for Centrally Sponsored Scheme.		3100.00	3100.00
GRANT TOTAL :		8634.39	9665.89

[Translation]

Export of betel

3991. SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether betel is produced in various parts of the country;

(b) whether export of betel will help in improving the condition of betel growers;

(c) if so, whether Government propose to export betel; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Both betel leaves and betel nuts are produced in various parts of the country.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d) Both betel leaves and betel nuts are being exported in small quantities.

[English]

Films screened on Doordarshan Kendra, Srinagar during 1985

3992. PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the films that were screened during the year 1985 on Doordarshan Kendra, Srinagar, Kashmir (National Programme);

(b) the amount of money paid to the respective producers; and

(c) whether payments made were on the higher side or just adequate ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Cases Under Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act, 1976

3993. SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY : Will the Minister of

URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) how many cases under the Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act, 1976 are awaiting disposal;

(b) in how many urban centres the said Act has been brought into operation and what has been the result;

(c) whether any study has been made about the effect of the said Act to prevent the concentration of ownership of urban land in few individuals and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether any proposal for amendment of the Act to make it more effective is under consideration of Government, if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) 2,16,725 cases.

(b) The Act is in operation in 64 Urban Agglomerations. So far 7964.20 acres of vacant land has come under the possession of various State Governments and Union territories. Further, as of now, State Governments have approved 2028 schemes under Section 21 of the Act envisaging construction of 2,80,322 dwelling units for weaker sections of Society on 8510 acres of land.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Certain proposals for amending the Act are under consideration to make its implementation more purposeful. However, it is not in the public interest to disclose detail a thereof at this stage.

Telecast of Oriya songs in Chitramala

3994. SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the Oriya film songs telecast in Chitramala programme on Television during the last one year;

(b) the language-wise list of film song telecast in the above programme;

(c) whether the film songs of the language not enumerated in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution are also being telecast; and

(d) whether the songs of Manipuri, Nepali and tribal languages were telecast on Television to promote the regional culture ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) 5 Oriya songs were telecast in Chitramala Programme during 1985-86 as per the following details :—

Name of films	Date of telecast
Kaa	20.5.85
Nue Bau	18.3.85
Stree	17.6.85
Ram Rahim	27.1.86
Ghar Sansar	10.2.86

(b) Information is furnished in the Statement given below :—

(c) Songs from Bhojpuri (3) and Haryanvi (2) the two dialects, have appeared during the year.

(d) Doordarshan does telecast songs in Manipuri language. Only two songs were telecast during the period February-1985 to February-1986. No Nepali song was, however, included in the Chitramala Programme.

Statement

Details of songs telecast in Chitramala during February-1985 to February-1986.

S. No.	Language	No. of Songs
1.	Tamil	14
2.	Telugu	15

3. Malayalam	9
4. Kannada	10
5. Marathi	8
6. Gujarati	10
7. Manipuri	2
8. Bengali	14
9. Assamese	9
10. Punjabi	7
11. Bhojpuri (Dialect)	3
12. Hindi	4
13. Haryanvi (Dialects)	2
14. Oriya	5

Manpower export contract between the Overseas Development and Employment Promotion Consultants, Kerala and Libya

3995. SHRI T. BASHEER : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Overseas Development and Employment Promotion Consultant, Kerala a public sector firm, has signed a contract with Libya to send manpower to that country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the terms and conditions of the agreement ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

Fishing harbours in Kerala

3996. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any fishing harbours are being constructed along Kerala Coast with the assistance of Central Government;

(b) if so, the details of their location

and the time by which each of them is expected to be completed; and

(c) whether any fresh proposals for setting up further fishing harbours are pending for clearance/sanction of Central Government, and if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Fishing Harbours under construction are at (i) Ncendakara which is expected to be completed in 1986 and (ii) Vizhinjam (2nd and 3rd) is expected to be ready in 1989.

(c) The proposals for setting up further fishing harbours received for clearance are (i) Munambam estimated to cost Rs. 460 lakhs and (ii) Puthiappa estimated to cost Rs. 507 lakhs. These proposals cannot be considered favourably because of financial constraint.

[Translation]

K.V.K. in Pithoragarh and Almora (U.P.)

3997. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Pantnagar Agriculture University and Vivekanand Anusandhan-shala (Research Centre) have made a proposal for the setting up of Agricultural Science Centre (Krishi Vigyan Kendra) in Pithoragarh and Almora districts of Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, whether sites have been selected for the purpose; and

(c) if so, the details of the assistance being provided by Indian Council of Agricultural Research for the purpose and the time by which these centres are likely to be set up there :

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir. The selection of a site will be considered by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research on the recommendation of a visiting Committee constituted for the purpose of examining the Krishi Vigyan Kendra proposal.

(c) The question of assistance does not arise at this stage. Any time limit for setting up of these centres cannot also be specified due to non availability of funds for setting up new Krishi Vigyan Kendras.

Funds for R&D Centre on temperate fruits

3998. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether necessary funds have been provided in 1986-87 for setting up of research and development centres for temperate fruit ;

(b) if so, the amount thereof;

(c) whether location for Central Institute for Temperate Horticulture has been selected; and

(d) if not, whether Government propose to set up this institute at Ranikhet in Uttar Pradesh and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) No new research and development centres for temperate fruits are proposed to be set up during 1986-87. However, a Central Institute for Temperate Horticulture has been proposed during the current plan.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The selection of site for the Institute will be done on the recommendations of the task force to be constituted soon for the purpose.

[English]

Production of sugarcane, wheat, maize and rice

3999. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHEPATIL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the total production of sugarcane, maize, wheat and rice, State-wise during the last two years;

(b) the production per hectare in quintals;

(c) whether some States are lagging behind in production per hectare; if so, the details thereof;

(d) the steps taken to ensure the maximum uniform production per hectare; and

(e) which States are lagging behind the national level ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) to (c) A Statement giving total production and yield per hectare of sugarcane, maize, wheat and rice for principal States during the agricultural years 1983-84 and 1984-85 is given below. It may be observed that in case of sugarcane, the yields in respect of major producing States of U.P., Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Haryana are lower than the All India average. Similarly the productivity per hectare in respect of maize is lower in the States of Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Orissa, Gujarat and Bihar. As for wheat, the yield per hectare is lower in case of Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh and Bihar. The productivity of rice is generally lower in the States of Madhya Pradesh, U.P. Orissa, Assam, Bihar and Maharashtra.

(d) With natural endowments and agro-climatic conditions varying widely in different parts of the country, it is but natural to expect some heterogeneity in productivity per hectare from State to State. Nevertheless, the Government have been taking adequate steps to ensure maximisation of productivity in all the regions of

the country. For achieving this objective, the following strategy has been adopted :—

- (i) Maximisation of productivity in irrigated areas;
- (ii) Timely, easy and adequate supply of agricultural inputs like technology, seeds, fertilisers, implements, plant protection chemicals, credit, etc.;
- (iii) Increasing the area under High Yielding Varieties Programme;
- (iv) Greater attention to dryland farming through watershed management, use of seed-cum-fertiliser drill, increased use of fertiliser drill, increased use of fertiliser and seeds of short duration varieties and cultivation of coarse grains, oilseeds and pulses;
- (v) Production of sufficient seeds of different classes, namely, breeder seed, foundation seed and certified seed, so as to cover targeted

area under High Yielding Varieties Programme;

- (vi) Adoption of area approach in potential districts for increasing the production of various crops;
 - (vii) Adoption of plant protection measures;
 - (viii) Increasing cropping intensity through double, multiple cropping and adoption of inter-cropping;
 - (ix) Assuring remunerative prices for various crops to the farmers; and
 - (x) Intensification of research efforts so as to extend the benefits of new technology to more farmers, cropping systems and regions.
- (e) This part has already been covered in (c) above.

Statement

Production and Productivity of Rice, Wheat maize and Sugarcane—Statewise 1983-84 and 1984-85

P-Production in lakh tonnes
 -Yield in quintals per ha.

State	1983-84					1984-85				
	Rice	Wheat	Maize	Sugarcane		Rice	Wheat	Maize	Sugarcane	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Andhra	P	87.9	0.1	5.2	97.4	69.8	0.1	4.4	96.2	
Pradesh	Y	21.1	7.1	15.3	688.5	20.0	6.6	14.7	698.1	
Assam	P	25.1	1.3	0.1	21.6	24.2	1.3	0.1	21.6	
	Y	10.9	12.9	6.0	438.8	10.4	12.9	6.1	438.8	
Bihar	P	49.7	29.4	8.8	38.8	53.2	31.0	8.3	37.8	
	Y	10.1	15.5	11.3	304.4	10.3	16.2	12.1	338.0	
Gujarat	P	7.5	16.3	4.8	77.5	8.4	13.3	3.8	74.3	
	Y	14.0	22.0	14.9	755.0	14.8	20.9	12.4	735.6	
Haryana	P	13.3	44.6	0.7	59.3	13.6	44.2	0.8	51.9	
	Y	24.2	25.0	11.9	442.5	24.5	25.9	13.0	418.5	

	1	2	3	4	5	5	6	7	8	9
Himachal	P	1.1	2.9	5.9	0.6	1.2	2.3	5.7	0.4	
Pradesh	Y	12.0	8.1	19.9	156.2	12.4	6.9	19.0	117.3	
Jammu &	P	5.9	1.8	2.9	0.2	5.7	1.8	4.6	0.2	
Kashmir	Y	21.5	8.4	10.3	325.7	20.7	8.4	16.2	344.3	
Karnataka	P	22.9	2.0	4.5	128.2	23.7	1.9	4.1	143.9	
	Y	19.2	6.2	27.2	742.3	20.5	5.8	25.0	767.9	
Kerala	P	12.1	—	—	8.7	12.3	—	—	8.6	
	Y	16.3	—	—	1074.8	16.8	—	—	1071.6	
Madhya	P	48.0	43.7	11.6	14.8	36.7	37.3	11.1	17.4	
Pradesh	Y	9.7	11.6	13.9	331.1	7.6	10.5	13.7	324.8	
Maharashtra	P	24.6	11.4	1.5	265.5	19.4	8.6	1.2	263.7	
	Y	16.2	9.6	15.0	903.0	12.7	8.7	13.7	901.1	
Orissa	P	51.2	1.5	2.0	28.6	45.3	1.5	2.0	37.0	
	Y	11.8	19.1	10.2	676.6	10.4	19.5	10.3	649.1	
Punjab	P	45.4	94.2	5.4	55.3	50.6	101.8	5.8	49.8	
	Y	30.6	30.2	18.3	658.3	30.7	32.9	19.0	622.5	

Rajasthan	P	2.2	34.4	32.3	14.9	2.1	27.9	11.2	13.7
	Y	13.6	15.9	13.8	442.1	12.5	16.3	12.3	444.5
Tamil Nadu	P	44.7	—	0.6	132.6	53.9	—	0.5	199.8
	Y	19.0	—	23.3	874.0	21.4	—	22.3	1042.8
Uttar Pradesh	P	67.8	161.2	11.1	782.4	71.8	159.7	17.7	706.4
	Y	12.7	18.9	10.0	463.5	13.0	18.7	15.0	459.8
West Bengal	P	79.4	8.5	0.8	10.2	80.9	8.1	0.9	7.7
	Y	14.8	26.0	13.2	503.7	15.6	24.2	16.4	574.6
All India	P	601.0	454.8	79.2	1740.8	586.4	442.3	83.6	1735.07
	Y	14.6	18.4	13.5	560.0	14.3	18.7	14.4	580.1

Creation of pool for cooperative sector to supply S.M.P.

4000. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian Dairy Corporation has created a pool for co-operative sector to supply skimmed milk powder and white butter; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to open the pool to private sector also enable them to participate in the pool ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The Indian Dairy Corporation operates a pool of conserved dairy commodities as envisaged under the Operation Flood Project. The pool consists of commodities received as gift under the project and commodities manufactured by the Cooperative Dairies participating under the Operation Flood Project.

(b) There is no such proposal for the private sector at this stage.

Setting up of air station at Khandwa in Madhya Pradesh

4001. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of the Government to set up a radio station at Khandwa in the State of Madhya Pradesh;

(b) the time by which it will start functioning; and

(c) the funds allocated for the purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) to (c) In its 7th Five Year Plan (1985-90), AIR has included a scheme to set up a radio station at Khandwa with 2X3 KW FM transmitter, Multipurpose studio, staff quarters etc. at an estimated cost of Rs. 175,00 lakhs. The station is expected to be commissioned during the current Five Year Plan period.

[Translation]

Research and development oilseeds and pulses in U.P.

4002. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether agricultural universities in Uttar Pradesh and other parts of the country are engaged on development of newer varieties of oil seeds and pulses and if so, the names of universities where research work is already being conducted or where it is proposed to be started; and

(b) the high yielding varieties of oil-seeds and pulses released during the last 3 years by these universities institutes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Yes, Sir. List of the centres and Universities engaged in development of new varieties of pulses and oil-seeds is given in Statements-I and II given below.

(b) The list of high yielding varieties of pulses and oil seeds released during the last 3 years is given in Statements-III and IV given below.

Statement-I

List of Agricultural Universities engaged in Coordinated Pulses Research

1. Pantnagar University of Agriculture and Technology,
Pantnagar (U.P.)
2. Chandra Sekhar Azad University of Agriculture & Technology,
Kanpur (U.P.).

3. Banaras Hindu University,
Varanasi (U.P.)
4. Andhra Pradesh Agricultural University,
Hyderabad (A.P.).
5. Jawahar Lal Nehru Krishi Vishwa Vidyalaya,
Jabalpur (M.P.).
6. Punjabrao Krishi Vidyapeeth,
Akola (Maharashtra).
7. Haryana Agricultural University,
Hissar.
8. Punjab Agricultural University,
Ludhiana.
9. Marathwada Krishi Vishwa Vidyalaya,
Parbhani (Maharashtra).
10. University of Agricultural Sciences,
Bangalore (Karnataka).
11. Orissa University of Agril. Sciences & Technology,
Bhubaneswar (Orissa).
12. Rajendra Agricultural University,
Patna (Bihar).
13. Himachal Pradesh University,
Simla (H.P.)
14. Gujarat Agricultural University,
Ahmedabad (Gujarat).
15. Sukhadia University,
Udaipur (Rajasthan).
16. Kerala Agricultural University,
Tirupati (Kerala).
17. Tamil Nadu Agricultural University,
Coimbatore (Tamil Nadu).
18. Assam Agricultural University,
Jorhat (Assam).
19. Mahatma Phule Krishi Vishwa Vidyalaya,
Rahuri (Maharashtra).
20. Sher-E-Kashmir University of Agril. Science & Technology,
Srinagar (Kashmir).

21. Directorate of Pulses Research,
Kanpur (U.P.).
-

Statement-II

List of Oil seeds Research Centres with Locations

A. Location of the Project Directorate and Coordinating Units with Address

1. Directorate of Oilseeds Research,
Rajendranagar, Hyderabad-500 030 (Andhra Pradesh).
2. Project Coordinator (Groundnut),
Punjabrao Krishi Vidyapeeth,
Akola (Maharashtra).
3. Project Coordinator (Rapeseed-Mustard),
Haryana Agricultural University,
Hissar (Haryana).
4. Project Coordinator (Sesamum & Niger),
Jawaharla Nehru Krishi Vishwa Vidyalaya,
Jabalpur (Madhya Pradesh).
5. Project Coordinator (Safflower),
University of Agricultural Sciences,
Bangalore (Karnataka).
6. Project Coordinator (Safflower),
Mahatama Phule Krishi Vidya Vidyapeeth,
Solapur (Maharashtra).
7. Project Coordinator (Linseed),
Chandera Shekhar Azad University of Agriculture & Technology,
Kanpur (Uttar Pradesh).
8. Project Coordinator (Castor),
Directorate of Oilseeds Research,
Rajendranagar, Hyderabad (Andhra Pradesh).

B. Location of the Centres

I. Groundnut

1. Kadiri (Andhra Pradesh)
2. Jagtial (Andhra Pradesh)
3. Rajendranagar (Andhra Pradesh)
4. Ludhiana (Punjab)
5. Mainpur (Uttar Pradesh)
6. Khargaon (Madhya Pradesh)

7. Junagadh (Gujarat)
8. Jalgaon (Maharashtra)
9. Latur (Maharashtra)
10. Chiplima (Orissa)
11. Dharwad (Karnataka)
12. Raichur (Karnataka)
13. Chintamani (Karnataka)
14. Coimbatore (Tamil Nadu)
15. Aliyarnagar (Tamil Nadu)
16. Vriddhachalam (Tamil Nadu)
17. Navgaon (Rajasthan)

II. Sesamum

1. Jagtial (Andhra Pradesh)
2. Yelamanchali (Andhra Pradesh)
3. Mandore (Rajasthan)
4. Amreli (Gujarat)
5. Jalgaon (Maharashtra)
6. Tikamgarh (Madhya Pradesh)
7. Bhubaneswar (Orissa)
8. Vriddhachalam (Tamil Nadu)
9. Jhansi (Uttar Pradesh)

III. Rapeseed and Mustard

1. Shillongani (Assam)
2. Pantnagar (Uttar Pradesh)
3. Dholi (Bihar)
4. Hissar (Haryana)
5. Bawal (Haryana)
6. Gwalior (Madhya Pradesh)
7. Faizabad (Uttar Pradesh)

8. Palampur (Himachal Pradesh)
9. Kudwani (Jammu & Kashmir)
10. Navgaon (Rajasthan)
11. Kanpur (Uttar Pradesh)
12. Berhampore (West Bengal) (State Department of Agriculture).

IV. Sunflower

1. Akola (Mahashratra)
2. Bangalore (Karnataka)
3. Coimbatore (Tamil Nadu)

V. Safflower

1. Rajendranagar (Andhra Pradesh)
2. Varanasi (Uttar Pradesh)
3. Jalgaon (Maharashtra)
4. Annigiri (Karnataka)
5. Kovilpatti (Tamil Nadu)
6. Phaltan (Maharashtra)
7. Solapur (Maharashtra)

VI. Niger

1. Ranchi (Bihar)
2. Chhindwara (Madhya Pradesh)
3. Dhule (Maharashtra)
4. Semiliguda (Orissa)
5. Raichur (Karnataka)

VII. Linseed

1. Kanpur (Uttar Pradesh)
2. Mauranipur (Uttar Pradesh)
3. Raipur (Madhya Pradesh)
4. Kanko (Bihar)
5. Faizabad (Uttar Pradesh)
6. Akola (Maharashtra)
7. Navgaon (Rajasthan)

VIII. Castor

1. Palem (Andhra Pradesh)
2. Dantiwada (Gujarat)
3. Raichur (Karnataka)
4. Kanpur (Uttar Pradesh)
5. Dholi (Bihar)
6. Tindivanam (Salem) (Tamil Nadu)
7. Biological Control of Castor.
Hyderabad (Andhra Pradesh)

IX. Minor Oilseed Crops

1. Jabalpur (Madhya Pradesh)
2. Bhubaneswar (Orissa)

X. Other Units

1. Coimbatore (Tamil Nadu)—Physiology and Virus.
2. Off-season Nursery, Aliyarnagar (Tamil Nadu)
3. Off-season Nursery, Spiti (Himachal Pradesh)

XI. Germplasm Units

1. Solapur (Maharashtra)—Safflower
2. Bangalore (Karnataka)—Sunflower
3. Jabalpur (Madhya Pradesh)—Sesamum & Niger
4. Kanpur (Uttar Pradesh)—Linseed
5. Hissar (Haryana)—Rapeseed-Mustard.

List of Research Centres of other Projects**I. Centres of Sunflower Research & Seed Production Project**

1. Bangalore (Karnataka)
2. Akola (Maharashtra)
3. Bhavanisagar (Tamil Nadu)
4. Rajendranagar (Andhra Pradesh)
5. Kanpur (Uttar Pradesh)

II. Centres of IDRC Assisted Oilseeds Project

1. Hissar (Haryana)—Mustard

2. Pantnagar (Uttar Pradesh)—Rapeseed
3. Indore (Madhya Pradesh)—Safflower
4. Viridhachalam (Tamil Nadu)—Sesamum

III. Centres of DST Supported Rapeseed-Mustard Project

1. Ludhiana (Punjab)
2. Jobner (Rajasthan)
3. Kanpur (Uttar Pradesh)
4. Kalyani (West Bengal)
5. Shillongani (Assam)

Research Centres of ICAR All India Coordinated Research Project on Soybean

COORDINATING UNIT : G. B. Pant University of Agriculture and Technology,
Pantnagar.

Research Centres

1. New Delhi
2. Parbhani (Maharashtra)
3. Bangalore (Karnataka)
4. Pantnagar (Uttar Pradesh)
5. Jabalpur (Madhya Pradesh)
6. Balampur (Himachal Pradesh)
7. Ranchi (Bihar)
8. Kalyani (West Bengal)
9. Dharwar (Karnataka)
10. Koraput (Orissa)
11. Jorhat (Assam)
12. Ludhiana (Punjab)
13. Junagadh (Punjab)
14. Amravati (Maharashtra)
15. Poona (Maharashtra)
16. Majhera (Uttar Pradesh)
17. Coimbatore (Tamil Nadu)
18. Srinagar (Jammu & Keshmir)

Statement-III

New varieties of Pulses released during the last three years

GRAM	: GG 558, Gaurav, GNG 146, BGM 408, RSG 2, BG 261, ICPL 32, BG 240, BGM 413, Phule G 5, BG 256, BGM 417, JG 315, RSG 44, ICC 32,
ARHAR	: Manik, Sagar, TT 5, IGPL 151, Pusa 33, ML 131.
MUNG BEAN	: Pusa 105, ML 267, ML 337, Pant Mung 3, Pant Mung 2, PDM 11.
URD BEAN	: UG 218.
PEA	: Rachna, DMR 11, RP 3, Pant P 5.
LENTIL	: Lens 4076, PL 77-2, K 75, K 65, TT 6, ICPL 87.
MOTHBEAN	: Jawala
RAJMASH	: PDR 14, HUR 15.
COWPEA	: RC 19, V 240.

Statement-IV

Improved Varieties of Oilseeds Released

I. Groundnut

Sl. No.	Name of Variety	Region to which recommended
1.	Chitra	Uttar Pradesh
2.	U.F. 70-103	Maharashtra
3.	Kissan	} Orissa
4.	Jawan	
5.	GG-11	} Gujarat
6.	GG-2	
7.	Co. 2	Tamil Nadu
8.	BG-3	Bihar
9.	Kaushal	All groundnut growing States
10.	Kadiri-3	Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra
11.	ICGS-11	Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra
12.	MA 10	Northern Zone
13.	C. 335	North Peninsular Zone
14.	RS 138	North Zone

II. Rapeseed-Mustard

- | | | | |
|-----|---------------------------|---|-----------------|
| 1. | Raya RLM-619 | } | For all Zones. |
| 2. | Mustard Vardan (RK-1467) | | |
| 3. | Mustard Vaibhav (RK-1418) | | |
| 4. | Toria PT 303 | | |
| 5. | Kranti (Pant Rai 15) | | |
| 6. | Krishna (Pant Rai 18) | | |
| 7. | RW 351 | } | Eastern Zone |
| 8. | RW 30 | | |
| 9. | RH 781 | | |
| 10. | RH 785 | | |
| 11. | RW 85-59 | | |
| 12. | RLM 105 | | Central Zone |
| 13. | RH 7361 | | North West Zone |

III. Sesamum

- | | | | |
|----|---------------|---|------------|
| 1. | Sona (ACV-1) | } | Kerala |
| 2. | Surya (ACV-2) | | |
| 3. | Co 1 | | Tamil Nadu |

IV. Niger

- | | | | |
|----|------|---|--------|
| 1. | GA-1 | } | Orissa |
| 2. | GA-2 | | |

V. Sunflower

- | | | |
|----|----------------------|-------------|
| 1. | Co 1 (SUF-2) | Tamil Nadu |
| 2. | Surya (PKVSUF 72-37) | Maharashtra |

VI. Linseed

- | | | | |
|----|----------|---|---------------------------------|
| 1. | Himalini | } | For all linsed growing regions. |
| 2. | Pusa-2 | | |
| 3. | Pusa-3 | | |
| 4. | Jawhar | | |
| 5. | Garima | | |
| 6. | Sweta | | |
| 7. | Subhadra | | |

VII. Castor

- | | | |
|----|-------------------------|------------|
| 1. | Gujarat Castor Hybrid-2 | Gujarat |
| 2. | TMV 5 | Tamil Nadu |

VIII. Soybean

- | | | |
|----|--------------|-------------------|
| 1. | PK-416 | |
| 2. | BS 76-1-37-1 | North Plain Zone. |
| 3. | PK-472 | Central Zone. |
| 4. | KHSb-2 | Southern Zone. |

[English]

**Recommendations of Indian labour
conference and implementation
thereof**

4003. SHRI P.R. KUMARAMAN-
GALAM : Will the Minister of LABOUR
be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government would speedily spearhead the follow-up action on conclusions and recommendations of the tripartite meetings of the Indian Labour Conference (ILC) held recently at New Delhi and if so, the action plan worked out; and

(b) whether recommendations of Indian Labour Conference would be widely circulated and published in order to generate a meaningful public discussion, including use of AIR/TV ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : The consensus of the Indian Labour Conference has been forwarded to the Organisations of workers and employers, State/Union Territory governments and concerned Ministries/Departments of the Central Government. The follow up action is taken by the Central/State Governments and the organisations of the employers and workers. The Standing Labour Committee and the Tripartite Groups on mobilisation of internal resources from the public sector undertakings in the 7th Five Year Plan have been constituted and effective follow-up action has been initiated in respect of other items of the consensus.

(b) The Indian Labour Conference was open to mass media and wide publicity has

been given to the consensus arrived at the conference.

Subsidy on fertilizers

4004. SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether subsidy on fertilizers is expected to be to the tune of Rs. 1700 crores in 1986-87;

(b) if so, the subsidy propose to be given State-wise particularly to Andhra Pradesh; and

(c) whether consumption of fertilisers will increase during 1985-86 and 1986-87; if so, the State-wise breakup thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH) : (a) Subsidy on indigenous and imported fertilizers is expected to be Rs. 1950/- crores during 1986-87.

(b) Subsidy is given to fertilizer manufacturers and not allocated State-wise.

(c) During the year 1985-86, the total fertilizer consumption is likely to be 9.1 to 9.2 million tonnes of nutrients as compared to 8.2 million tonnes during 1984-85. The State-wise consumption figures for the year 1985-86 are available only for Kharif season. The State-wise figures of consumption of fertilizers for Kharif 1985 as compared to Kharif 1984 are given in the statement given below. During the year 1986-87, the total consumption of fertilizers in the country is likely to be around 10 million tonnes of fertilizer nutrients. The State-wise allocation has not yet been finalised.

Statement

Statement showing State-wise figures of fertiliser consumption during Kharif 1984 as compared to Kharif 1985.

(Figures in lakh tonnes
of nutrients)

S. No.	Name of State	N+P+K (Kharif, 84)	N+P+K (Kharif, 85) estimated
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5.68	5.11
2.	Kerala	0.74	0.82
3.	Karnataka	3.64	3.51
4.	Tamil Nadu	3.33	2.67
5.	Gujarat	2.49	2.24
6.	Madhya Pradesh	1.83	2.21
7.	Maharashtra	3.66	4.72
8.	Rajasthan	0.69	0.71
9.	Haryana	1.19	1.40
10.	Punjab	4.04	4.26
11.	Uttar Pradesh	5.53	7.73
12.	Himachal Pradesh	0.10	0.11
13.	Jammu & Kashmir	0.18	0.20
14.	Assam	0.06	0.11
15.	Bihar	1.53	2.12
16.	Orissa	0.59	0.72
17.	West Bengal	1.52	1.53
18.	Others	1.04	0.60
	Total	37.84	40.97

[Translation]

Outstanding amount for projects undertaken by NBCC in Libya

4005. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the cost of projects undertaken by the National Building Construction Corporation Ltd. in Libya and how much payment out of that has since been received by the Corporation and how much is still outstanding; and

(b) whether there was any provision in the terms and conditions of the contract to ensure timely required payment and if so, what are the reasons for the amount still remaining outstanding ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) The cost of projects undertaken by the National Buildings Construction Corporation Ltd. in Libya amounts to Rs. 418.96 crores. After recoveries as per contract stipulations the clients have released Rs. 249.93 crores leaving a balance of Rs. 38.48 crores as on 31st Jan. 1986 against the turnover achieved by the Corporation.

(b) Requisite provision exists but the delay in payments is due to financial stringencies faced by the clients.

[English]

Survey made in Rampur Block of Himachal Pradesh under IRDP

4006. DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a survey of Integrated Rural Development Programme in Rampur Block of Himachal Pradesh has revealed frauds and if so, the details thereof and action taken thereon;

(b) whether similar surveys made elsewhere have revealed similar frauds; and

(c) whether such surveys of the

expenditure under IRDP during the last 3 years are proposed to be made, including the afforestation programmes ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (S. BUTA SINGH) : (a) to (c) A survey of IRDP families has been undertaken in all blocks of Himachal Pradesh including Rampur. The results of the survey in Rampur Block have revealed that out of 1225 families covered in the survey, 318 families were found without assets. Of these, 228 families have been assisted in the animal husbandry sector and assets provided to them have died. More than 94% of the animal husbandry assets were insured and in most cases the insurance claims have been settled or are in the process of being settled. Thus, 90 families or 7.35% of the families surveyed were not in possession of assets. The State Government have issued strict instructions to field agencies for ensuring implementation of the programme in accordance with existing guidelines. As part of the Seventh Plan strategy, it is proposed to survey all families, assisted under IRDP, during the Sixth Plan period including those assisted in the forestry sector and provide repeat assistance to those who have not been able to cross the poverty line for no fault of theirs. This exercise is expected to be completed by the third year of the Seventh Plan.

Publication of book on cultural life of Sikkim

4007. SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Publications Division of Information and Broadcasting Ministry has brought out any book on cultural life of the people of Sikkim; and

(b) if not, whether Government propose to publish such a book so as to acquaint the people of the country about Sikkim ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SH. V.N. GADGIL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Publications

Division has published one book on Sikkim under the series "States of our Union".

Financial assistance to States for drinking water

4008. SHRI D.B. PATIL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of villages facing scarcity of drinking water in each State and Union Territory;

(b) the amount by way of assistance asked for by each State and Union Territory from the Centre to provide drinking water to such villages in 1985-86; and

(c) the details of assistance given to each State and Union Territory till January, 1986 ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (S. BUTA SINGH) : (a) For the country as a whole 2.31 lakh villages were identified as problem villages in the beginning of the Sixth Plan. Out of these, 1.92 lakh problem villages were covered during the Sixth Plan period and the remaining 0.39 lakh problem villages spilled over to the Seventh Plan. The States are also conducting fresh survey for identification of problem villages.

(b) and (c) Provision of drinking water is the responsibility of the States. The Central Govt. assists the States in their effort in providing safe drinking water in the rural areas through assistance under the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARP). The details of funds released to States/UTs under the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme upto January, 1986 is indicated in statement I given below.

In addition, Central assistance is provided to States affected by drought on the basis of requests received from them. Rs. 146.56 crores has been sanctioned to various States for drinking water programme in the drought affected areas upto January during 1985-86 as per details in Statement II given below.

Statement-I

Released under accelerated rural water supply programme during 1985-86 (Upto 31st January, 1986

(Rs. in lakhs)

1. Andhra Pradesh	765.00
2. Assam	757.00
3. Bihar	736.00
4. Gujarat	540.00
5. Haryana	455.00
6. Himachal Pradesh	440.00
7. Jammu & Kashmir	900.00
8. Karnataka	1079.33
9. Kerala	707.00
10. Madhya Pradesh	1414.00
11. Maharashtra	893.00
12. Manipur	216.00
13. Meghalaya	—
14. Nagaland	422.15
15. Orissa	630.00
16. Punjab	333.00
17. Rajasthan	2732.00
18. Sikkim	147.00
19. Tamil Nadu	939.00
20. Tripura	245.00
21. Uttar Pradesh	2757.00
22. West Bengal	461.00
23. A & N Islands	27.00
24. Arunachal Pradesh	—
25. Chandigarh	—
26. Delhi	—
27. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—
28. Goa, Daman & Diu	18.00
29. Lakshadweep	—

30. Mizoram	6.00
31. Pondicherry	9.00
TOTAL	17628.51

Statement-II

Celling of Central Assistance Sanctioned to various States for Drinking Water purpose upto January during 1985-86.

States	(Rs. in crores)
1. Andhra Pradesh	18.59
2. Haryana	2.70
3. Himachal Pradesh	2.15
4. Gujarat	17.88
5. Jammu & Kashmir	2.00
6. Karnataka	14.96
7. Maharashtra	27.37
8. Madhya Pradesh	14.45
9. Punjab	1.35
10. Rajasthan	36.23
11. Uttar Pradesh	8.88
TOTAL	146.56

Leakage of chloride gas from Bombay Mineral Corporation Plant

4009. PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that chloride gas leaked in Bombay Mineral Corporation Plant;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) the number of persons affected as a result thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) to (c) information is being collected.

Conference on South Asian Urban experience

4010. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV :
SHRI DHARM PAL SINGH MALIK :

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether first Regional Symposium on South Asian Urban Experience was organised in the Capital during the last week of February, 1986;

(b) if so, the names of the countries which participated;

(c) the nature of discussions held; and

(d) the decisions arrived at ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Symposium was held in the Capital from 20th to 22nd February, 1986.

(b) The countries which participated were Sri Lanka, Pakistan, Nepal, Canada, PDR Yamen, Australia and Saudi Arabia.

(c) The discussions related to evolving an urban strategy in the face of emerging trends of urbanisation, urban infrastructure, environment and urban land policy.

(d) The following decisions were taken :

(i) The Coordination Committee on South Asian Urbanisation was constituted with 2 members from the South Asian Association for regional cooperation with Professor R.C. Sharma of the JNU as its Coordinator to plan future studies, meetings and conferences pertaining to urbanisation.

(ii) It was resolved that the next meeting conference will be at Colombo (Sri Lanka) in March 1987.

- (iii) It was decided to have a national symposium in November, 1986 at New Delhi on Urban Land Policy and Finances.

Steps taken for quicker exploitation of small mineral deposits

4011. SHRI SRIKANTA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken for quicker exploitation of small mineral deposits;

(b) whether some guidelines have been sent to the State Governments in this direction; and

(c) the steps taken in this direction in Karnataka by the Centre and the State Governments ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF MINES (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) :

(a) The Government have constituted a Committee to report on the exploitation of small mineral deposits.

(b) and (c) The State Governments have been requested to give their views on certain issues connected with the exploitation of small deposits. In this regard, the views of the State Government of Karnataka have yet to be received.

Modernisation of the Fertilizer & Chemicals Travancore Limited Udyogamandal & Cochin Division

4012. PROF. K.V. THOMAS. Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) what are the proposals for the modernisation of Fertilizer and Chemicals Travancore Ltd., Udyogamandal and Cochin Division;

(b) whether the workers in F.A.C.T. Cochin Division will be given incentives on the basis of their high performance in production; and

(c) the time by which Caprolactam Plant in F.A.C.T. will be commissioned ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH) : (a) The

Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Ltd. (FACT) propose to undertake the modernisation/revamping schemes in their Udyogamandal and Cochin Divisions as listed in the statement given below.

(b) Production incentive scheme based on performance for employees in the Cochin Division of F.A.C.T. is already in force from 1-4-83.

(c) The Ammonium Sulphate-Caprolactam project is scheduled for commissioning by July, 1988. It is, however, expected to be completed by April-May, 1988.

Statement

Modernisation Revamping schemes Cochin Division

1. Replacement of Process Air Compressor.
2. Modernisation of Urea Plant.
3. Retrofitting Pipe Reactor System to the existing complex fertilizer plants.
4. Increasing the capacity of Sulphuric Acid Plant.

Udyogamandal Division

1. Revamping of Tonnox Plant.
2. Improvements to Water and Electrical Systems.

Implementation of DWCRA Scheme

4013. SHRI D.B. PATIL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any targets were fixed for each district under the Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas Scheme; and

(b) if so, whether the targets have been fulfilled in each district ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (S. BUTA SINGH) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. A statement showing the number of groups targeted to be formed and the number actually formed during 1985-86 (district-wise) is given below.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the State/ District.	No. of groups targeted to be formed during 1985-86.	No. of groups formed during 1985-86	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
1. Andhra Pradesh				
(i)	Adilabad	100	17	upto Dec., 85
(ii)	Srikakulam	125	330	upto Feb., 86
(iii)	Cuddapah	125	69	upto Dec., 85
2. Assam				
(i)	Karbi Anglong	100	42	upto Dec., 85
(ii)	Dhubri	80	25	-do-
3. Bihar				
(i)	Hazaribagh	100	87	upto Jan., 86
(ii)	Madhubani	100	91	upto Dec., 85
(iii)	Gapalgarj	100	117	upto Feb., 86
(iv)	Samastipur	100	100	upto Jan., 86
4. Gujarat				
(i)	Ahmedabad	100	25	upto Dec., 85
(ii)	Junagadh	100	37	-do-
5. Haryana				
(i)	Mahindergarh	100	70	upto Feb., 86
(ii)	Sirsa	100	15	upto Dec., 85
6. Himachal Pradesh				
(i)	Kangra	125	173	upto Jan., 86
7. Jamm & Kashmir				
(i)	Doda	75	65	upto Aug., 85
8. Karnataka				
(i)	Bijapur	125	92	upto Jan., 86
(ii)	Chickamagalur	125	72	-do-

1	2	3	4	5
9. Kerala				
(i)	Wynad	100	31	upto Jan., 86
(ii)	Palghat	100	30	upto Dec., 85
10. Madhya Pradesh				
(i)	Shahdol	100	75	upto Feb., 86
(ii)	Chhindwara	100	79	upto Dec., 85
(iii)	Guna	100	90	upto Feb., 86
(iv)	Raipur	160	50	upto Nov., 85
11. Maharashtra				
(i)	Osmanabad	80	60	upto Jan., 86
(ii)	Bhandara	100	225	upto Feb., 86
12. Manipur				
(i)	Central District	90	45	upto Dec., 85
13. Meghalaya				
(i)	West Khasi Hills	30	Not reported	-do-
(ii)	East Garo Hills	30	-do-	-do-
14. Nagaland				
(i)	Kohima	60	40	upto Feb., 86
15. Orissa				
(i)	Kalahandi	100	237	upto Dec., 85
(i)	Bolangir	100	11	upto Jan., 86
(iii)	Dhenkanal	100	201	upto Dec., 85
(iv)	Sambalpur	100	171	upto Jan., 86
16. Punjab				
(i)	Gurdaspur	100	22	upto Nov., 85
(ii)	Bhatinda	100	64	upto Jan., 86
17. Rajasthan				
(i)	Banswara	90	13	upto Jan., 86
(ii)	Pali	100	Not reported	-do-
(iii)	Bhilwara	100	24	upto Jan., 86
(iv)	Alwar	100	45	upto Feb., 86

1	2	3	4	5
18. Sikkim				
(i)	West District	70	9	upto Oct., 85
19. Tamil-Nadu				
(i)	Dharamapuri	100	230	upto Jan., 86
(ii)	Periyar	100	220	upto Feb., 86
20. Tripura				
(i)	West District	100	100	upto Sept., 86
21. Uttar Pradesh				
(i)	Basti	120	120	upto Feb., 86
(ii)	Banda	120	60	-do-
(iii)	Sultanpur	120	130	-do-
(iv)	Etawah	120	78	upto Jan., 86
(v)	Deoria	120	120	upto Feb., 86
22. West Bengal				
(i)	Purulia	100	98	upto Feb., 86
(ii)	Bankura	100	73	upto Sept., 85

NOTE :— The programme was extended to one district in each Union Territory in Dec., 1985. No specific targets were laid down for them.

Transfer of general pool accommodation to other pools

4014. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the General Pool (Residential) accommodation can be transferred to other Pools like Delhi Administration Pool, P&T Pool etc. on some special grounds;

(b) if so, the number of quarters (Type A to D) that have been transferred to Delhi Administration Pool, P&T Pool etc. category-wise and the basis on which this has been done during the last three years including the current year as on date ;

(c) out of these how many quarters (Type A to D) are due against Delhi Administration Pool, P & T Pool as on 1st Jan., 1986;

(d) the steps taken by Government to set back the General Pool accommodation from Delhi Administration and P & T; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (e) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of Lok Sabha.

Allotment of land to community centre in Janakpuri by DDA

4015. SYED SHAHABUDDIN : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is no Community Centre in Jankpuri, New Delhi;

(b) whether a piece of land originally earmarked for the community centre was converted into a shopping complex and allotted on commercial basis; and

(c) whether there is any alternative plan for construction of a community centre; if so, when the land will be allotted for the purpose by the D.D.A.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) No Sir. There are two Community Centres in Janakpuri, New Delhi.

(b) No Sir. Both the Community centres have, however, commercial component alongwith other community facilities.

(c) There is no plan for any other Community Centre.

Newsprint allocation policy

4016. SYED SHAHABUDDIN : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state

(a) the rise in import of newsprint year by year during the last three years; and

(b) whether the availability of indigenous newsprint has shown any rise during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V. N. GADGIL) : (a) The import of newsprint for the last three years is as under :-

1982-83	2.01 lakh MT
1983-84	2.04 lakh MT
1984-85	2.12 lakh MT (including 15000 MT) for servicing the backlog and 12,000 MT of election quota).

(b) Yes, Sir. The production of indigenous newsprint for the last three years is as under :-

1982-83	1.02 lakh MT
1983-84	1.70 lakh MT
1984-85	1.93 lakh MT

Classification of labour class for employment

4017. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS. Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether at present Government classify the labour class in the country as educated and uneducated for the purpose of creating/providing employment opportunities;

(b) if so, the criteria adopted for such classification; and

(c) whether Government have adopted or proposed to adopt any new approach in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI. P. A. SANGMA) : (a) and (b) Matriculates and above are classified as educated for employment and manpower purposes.

(c) No proposal for a new approach is under consideration at present.

[Translation]

Demand for ban on cow slaughter

4019. DR. A.K. PATEL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to prohibit slaughter of cows in the country which is included as one of the Directive Principles of State Policy in the Constitution of India;

(b) whether representations have been received by Government for banning cow slaughter; and

(c) if so, when necessary legislation for the purpose would be brought before Parliament?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) to (c) A number of representations have been received from various organisations suggesting for

total ban on cow slaughter. However, the subject of preservation of cattle is a matter on which the State Legislatures have exclusive powers to legislate. Accordingly, various State Governments have suitable laws relating to prevention of slaughter of cow and its progeny. All States and Union Territories excluding Meghalaya, Nagaland, Tripura, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Lakshadweep, Arunachal Pradesh and Mizoram have laws relating to prevention of slaughter of cow and its progeny. The Government would prefer stricter enforcement of existing State Laws rather than Constitutional amendment, as it is a State subject.

[English]

Industrial Training Institutes

4020. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK:
Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Industrial Training Institutes functioning in the country;

(b) the details thereof State-wise; and

(c) the number of candidates who undergone training annually in different trades during the last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : There are totally 1,447 Industrial Training Institutes/Centres, affiliated to the N.C.V.T., in the country.

(b) State-wise details are furnished in the statement given below.

(c) During the last three years the annual sanctioned seating capacity of the Industrial Training Institutes/Centres in the country was as under :

1985	—	2,64,341
1984	—	2,39,499
1983	—	2,26,578

Statement

The numbers of ITIs/Centres (as on 31.7.85) in various States/UTs

S. No.	Name of State/ UTs	Total number of ITIs/Centres permanently/provisionally affiliated to N.C.V.T.
1		2
1.	Andhra Pradesh	208
2.	Assam	9
3.	Bihar	36
4.	Gujarat	119
5.	Haryana	91
6.	Himachal Pradesh	33
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	19
8.	Karnataka	71
9.	Kerala	245
10.	Madhya Pradesh	37

	1	2
11.	Maharashtra	131
12.	Manipur	2
13.	Meghalaya	3
14.	Nagaland	1
15.	Orissa	18
16.	Punjab	113
17.	Rajasthan	31
18.	Sikkim	1
19.	Tamil Nadu	98
20.	Tripura	3
21.	Uttar Pradesh	91
22.	West Bengal	26
23.	Arunachal Pradesh	1
24.	Chandigarh	2
25.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1
26.	Delhi	34
27.	Goa, Daman & Diu	19
28.	Mizoram	1
29.	Pondicherry	3
	Total	1,447

Incentives and facilities under National Oils Project.

4021. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of incentives and facilities provided under National Oilseeds Development Project, State-wise; and

(b) the details of project financed/assisted by National Dairy Development Board's oilseeds project in Orissa ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The incentives

and facilities provided under National Oilseeds Development Project to State Governments including Orissa during 1985-86 for various components are : demonstrations of improved technology, distribution of seed and fertiliser minikits, and subsidy to the farmers on seed, fertiliser, rhizobium culture, plant protection, irrigation charges and farm equipments etc.

(b) Orissa is one of the States where National Dairy Development Board Assisted Project for restructuring edible oil and oilseeds production and marketing is also being implemented. Oilseed growers, cooperative federation has been organised at State level and oilseed growers, cooperative societies have been organised at village

level. These societies have been entrusted with the work of production enhancement and procurement of oilseeds. At the State level, arrangements have been made by the federation for marketing and processing of oilseeds.

Diversification of NDDB activities

4022. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether National Dairy Development Board purchases oil cakes of groundnut/mustard from the co-operatives financed/assisted by it in Orissa;

(b) whether it is proposed to diversify this arrangement and allocate more funds from the sale of gift oils to co-operatives; and

(c) the details of the oilseeds bank's training centres and testing institutions proposed to be opened in the State of Orissa ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) In the absence of purchase of groundnut/mustard oil cakes by National Dairy Development Board (NDDB), the question of diversifying this arrangement does not arise. However, the funds generated from sale of gift oil are being provided to Orissa state cooperative oilseed growers federation for the development of oilseeds in the project area.

(c) The oilseed growers cooperative federation was organised in May, 1982 for implementation of the programme in Orissa State. For the supply of good quality seed to the grower members, it is envisaged to establish one area agronomic centre and one district farm in the project area. To train the field staff and oilseed growers in modern production technology, one training centre would be established. A 30 tonnes per day capacity processing plant is already in operation. A Central processing plant with a crushing capacity of 200 tonnes per day, solvent extraction

capacity of 150 tonnes per day, and refining capacity of 50 tonnes per day is under execution.

Pension to agriculture workers below poverty line

4023. SHRI MANIK REDDY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have made any survey on the age groups of agricultural workers and their families with reference to their earnings;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of those below poverty-line;

(d) whether there is any possibility of considering a pension scheme for all those falling below poverty line; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (S. BUTA SINGH) : (a) and (b) In the census of 1981, in the category of main workers, the details of age-wise and sex-wise break up of agricultural labourers was collected and is given in Statement-I given below. Statement-II indicates the average daily earnings of agricultural labourers as per available data.

(c) The persons below poverty line are estimated periodically on the basis of National Sample Survey. According to the latest survey (of 1983-84) the percentage of persons below poverty line (including Agricultural labourers) has been estimated at 37.4%.

(d) and (e) At present there is no proposal/scheme in the Centre to provide grant-in-aid to State/UTs. The State Governments of Andhra Pradesh & Kerala have Agricultural Workers' Pension Scheme. In addition, almost all States/UTs have old age pension schemes through which pension ranging from Rs. 30 to Rs. 60 per month is paid to every eligible person, including agricultural workers.

Statement-I

Showing the details of Age-wise and sex-wise breakup of agricultural labourers.

Total Rural Urban	Age Group	Agricultural labourers	
		Males	Females
1	2	3	4
Total	Total	34,731,845	20,767,857
	0-14	2,783,209	1,990,821
	15-19	5,113,017	2,772,478
	20-24	4,646,936	2,667,928
	25-29	4,295,604	2,518,064
	30-34	3,606,221	2,292,611
	35-39	3,326,953	2,225,829
	40-49	5,439,526	3,476,524
	50-59	3,296,372	1,879,393
	60+	2,214,998	938,443
	A.N.S.	9,009	5,767
Rural	Total	32,834,941	19,878,280
	0-14	2,694,417	1,935,215
	15-19	4,877,901	2,670,733
	20-24	4,392,664	2,563,793
	25-29	4,055,247	2,415,361
	30-34	3,403,084	2,189,256
	35-39	3,128,155	2,118,873
	40-49	5,114,602	3,308,960
	50-59	3,086,827	1,784,209
	60+	2,073,401	886,508
	A.N.S.	8,443	5,371
Urban	Total	1,897,104	889,578
	0-14	88,793	65,606

1	2	3	4
	15-19	235,116	101,744
	20-24	254,272	104,135
	25-29	240,358	102,782
	30-34	203,137	103,354
	35-39	198,797	106,957
	40-49	324,923	167,565
	50-59	209,545	95,184
	60+	141,597	51,935
	A.N.S.	566	396

*Does not include the figure for Assam.

Statement-II

Showing Average daily Earnings of Agricultural Labour

Rs.

Operations	Agricultural Labour 1964-65	Households 1974-75
I. All Agricultural Operations :		
(i) Men	1.43	3.34
(ii) Women	0.95	2.27
(iii) Children	0.72	1.82
II. Non-Agricultural Operations :		
(i) Men	1.54	3.27
(ii) Women	0.92	2.12
(iii) Children	0.74	1.84

Source : Indian Labour Year Book-1983.

Authorities and Tribunals for fixing prices of milk

4024. SHRI D.N. REDDY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any plans to set up Milk Marketing and Pricing Authorities and Tribunals for fixing prices of milk throughout the year at regular intervals for protection of producers and consumers; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Random checks of Relief Plan

4025. SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to conduct random checks of relief plan;

(b) if so, the names of the blocks which have been chosen/proposed to be chosen to see that genuine beneficiaries get the reliefs from the existing programmes; and

(c) the number of such blocks selected from Andhra Pradesh, if so, details thereof and if not, reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) to (c) A Monitoring Cell to monitor the Central assistance sanctioned for natural calamities has been set up recently in this Ministry. The methodology of monitoring etc. is being worked out.

Setting up of separate Department of Pesticides

4026. DR. CHINTA MOHAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to set up a separate Department of Pesticides in view of the pollution Hazards created by Pesticides to help monitor and make mid.course correction; and

(b) whether any studies have been conducted and are in progress giving precise information on pesticide levels in milk, vegetables, fruits, poultry and animal meat etc. and if so, whether these are within international permissible limits and if not, corrective steps/strategy proposed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) There is no proposal to set up a separate Department of Pesticides. With the judicious use of pesticides and at low level, as they are used in India, no significant damage to environment can take place. Nevertheless, the Government is keeping a very close watch on the residues of pesticides in the environment.

(b) The studies to find out the extent of Pesticides residues in foods in India were conducted under a Food and Agriculture Organisation Project. According to the results of the studies, the pesticides residues detected in the food products were found to be well within the limits prescribed both under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act and the International Limits.

Licence fee of Government Accommodation

4027. SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of prescribed licence fee of Government accommodation (Type-I to Type IV) charged from an employee following two months of his superannuation;

(b) the amount of prescribed licence fee chargeable from superannuated employee for retaining Government accommodation (Type-I to IV) beyond two months upto eight months on permission granted by the competent authority; and

(c) the amount of market rent for unauthorised occupation of Government quarters (Type-I to IV) beyond eight months ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) The same rate of licence fee being paid before superannuation.

(b) Twice the standard Licence Fee under F.R. 45-A or twice the pooled standard licence fee under F.R. 45-A, which-

ever is more but not exceeding 30% of the emoluments (as defined under F.R. 45-C) or twice the Licence Fee, an officer was paying, whichever is higher.

(c) Double the Standard Licence Fee under F.R. 45-B plus single Departmental Charges in case of Type I residences. For Type II and IV residences, Pooled Market Licence Fee as calculated according to the pooled unit rate as fixed by Government from time to time, or Standard Licence Fee under F.R. 45-B with Departmental charges or twice the licence fee; and officer was paying, whichever is higher. However, the damages at three times the market rate of licence fee are payable after the expiry of 15 days from the date of service of Eviction orders issued under the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupant) Act, 1971.

Special grants for development of hilly and inaccessible areas

4028. SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether special grants are given to various States for the development of hilly and inaccessible areas;

(b) the quantum of such grants allocated to the Government of Maharashtra during the last five years;

(c) whether guidelines for spending such grants were given to the States;

(d) whether grants were not spent by the State Government; and

(e) if so, the action taken by Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (e) Do not arise.

Telecast of "News Line" programme

4029. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : Will the Minister of INFORMATION

AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether "News line" programme scheduled to be telecast on 1 January, 1986 was dropped at the eleventh hour; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) and (b) Telecast of the programme "News line" scheduled for 1st January, 1986 was postponed at the request of the producer since the programme was not ready. It was telecast on 8th January, 1986.

Use of media services for Government policies and programmes

4030. SHRI MANIK REDDY : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Department of Civil Supplies (Consumer Protection Unit) held a seminar in Delhi on 20-21 January, 1986 in respect of Industrial Pollution, ban on harmful drugs, hazards of transport and adulteration in food standards;

(b) if so, the suggestions made at the seminar; and

(c) whether Government propose to offer its mass media services including TV and AIR to make efforts of the seminar a success in keeping with Government's policies and programmes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) and (b) The Department of Civil Supplies (Consumer Protection Unit) held an All India Seminar on Consumer Protection on 20-21 January, 1986 in New Delhi, in which, the following items were discussed :

(i) Draft Model Law on Consumer Protection to be adopted by States/U. Ts.

- (ii) Amendments to Consumer Protection Laws, e.g. Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, Standards and Weights and Measures Act. etc.
- (iii) Giving limited powers to voluntary organisations.
- (iv) People's participation on Consumer Protection Movement, particularly in rural and semi-urban areas.
- (v) Unit Pricing System.
- (vi) Specific administrative, legal, scientific & technical arrangements for the development and monitoring of consumer movement in the country.
- (vii) Setting up of All India Confederation of Voluntary Consumer Organisations.

(c) As a matter of policy, the Government mass media like A.I.R. and T.V. puts out several programmes on consumers' interests. Specific suggestions received from any organisation in this regard would be duly considered.

Foreign fishing trawlers in our Territorial Waters

4031. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether foreign chartered fishing trawlers are fishing in our coastal area and violating the rules;

(b) if so, the details of foreign fishing trawlers apprehended during 1985; and

(c) what steps are being taken by Coastal Guards to safeguard the interest of our fishermen and keep the foreign fishing trawlers out of territorial waters ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Foreign chartered fishing trawlers are permitted

to fish beyond 24 nautical miles from the shore on the Western Coast as a general rule, with some further restrictions and 12 nautical miles from the shore of the Eastern coast as a general rule, with certain further restrictions. Trawlers violating terms and conditions of the charter are apprehended and penal action taken.

(b) No foreign chartered trawlers were apprehended during the year 1985.

(c) Areas of our National Maritime Zones known to be rich in fish resources are kept under surveillance by Coast Guard Ships, to guard against unauthorised poaching by foreign fishing vessels.

Migrant Labour from Bihar

4032. DR. G.S. RAJHANS : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether a large number of migrant labourers from Bihar are leading a pathetic life at the places where they are employed;

(b) if so, the measures taken for the welfare of these workers;

(c) whether Government have any machinery to ascertain the number of migrant labourers from each State who outside their States for seeking jobs and whether this machinery is undertaking any welfare programmes for these Migrant labourers, if so, the details thereof;

(d) how many contractors in Bihar have registered their names as per existing laws to send the migrant labour outside Bihar with details; and

(e) the action contemplated by Government against such persons for sending labour outside the State of Bihar without registering themselves as required under the law ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) whenever complaints are received about exploitation of workers, including migrant workers, the appropriate authorities are asked to take suitable action.

(b) The Inter-State Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service, Act, 1979 has been enacted specifically for the protection of Inter-State Migrant Labour. The protection of a number of other labour laws is also available to these workers.

(c) The Inter-State Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1979 covers labour which is recruited by or through a contractor in one State under an agreement or other arrangement for employment in an establishment in another State. The rules framed under the Act enjoin upon the contractors and principal employers to send periodical returns which contain information, inter alia, about the number of migrant workers employed.

The Inter-State Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1979 prescribes some welfare facilities for workmen. The Act is enforced by the Central and State Governments in their respective spheres defined in the Act.

(d) and (e) There is no provision for registration of contractors. However, there is a provision in the Inter-State Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1979 for licensing of contractors. Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

**Problems and Irregularities Faced by
the Film and Television
Institute of India**

4033. SHRI R.P. DAS: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the problems and irregularities being faced by the Film and Television Institute of India;

(b) whether the problems have been identified properly; and

(c) if so, the remedial measures taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL): (a) to (c) The problems being faced by the Film & Television Institute of India are mostly the absence of a regular Director, Registrar, Administrative Officer and certain other vacancies in the teaching faculty. Besides, there have been allegations of financial irregularities, which are being enquired into. Efforts are continuing for selecting a suitable candidate for the post of Director. Action to select an officer to fill up the vacancy of Administrative Officer is being taken. Selection of an officer for the post of Registrar has already been made and the concerned authorities have been requested to relieve the officer to join the post immediately. The Governing Council of the Institute is already seized of the vacancy position in the teaching faculty and has in its recent meeting resolved to ask the Institute to fill up the vacancies on regular and casual basis in accordance with the report of the Work Study Unit of the Ministry. The Chief Accounts Officer is in position and financial discipline will now be strictly enforced.

**Funds for Horticulture to Kerala for
1985-86**

4034. SHRI SURESH KURUP: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allotted to Kerala for Horticulture Development Programme in the year 1985-86, item-wise; and

(b) the actual amount spent by the State so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) As intimated by the State Government, during the year 1985-86, an amount of Rs. 379 386 lakh has been allotted in Kerala for Horticulture Development. This includes Rs. 375.350 lakh for plantation crops and Rs. 4.036 lakh for vegetables.

(b) An amount of Rs. 255.557 lakh has so far been spent by the State Government,

Film on Nehru

4035. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is proposal to make a feature film on Nehru;

(b) if so, the name of the film; and

(c) the time by which the film is going to be launched ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) The National Film Development Corporation, a public sector undertaking under the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting finances production of feature films. It has at present no proposal to finance a feature film on NEHRU.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

News Captioned 'FRG firm wants to run Visvesvaraya Steel Plant'

4036. SHRI MANIK REDDY : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state whether a West German firm is planning to take over the management of Visvesvaraya Iron and Steel Limited which has turned sick as reported in the 'Economic Times' dated 7 March, 1986 ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K.C. PANT) : Government is not aware of any such proposal of a West German firm.

Upgradation of AIR Station Cuddapah

4037. SHRI S. PALAKONDRAYUDU : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to upgrade the Cuddapah radio station; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) No, Sir. The Station already has a High Power Transmitter of 100 kw mw which was pressed into service in October, 1983.

(b) Does not arise,

Decline in production of Tobacco and Switch over to Social Forestry

4038. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA : DR. T. KALPANA DEVI :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the production of tobacco has declined;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether there has been diversion from tobacco to social forestry in view of slump in exports of tobacco;

(d) whether tobacco production and exports have suffered largely due to failure of R&D to keep abreast of the problems and needs of the industry and if so, corrective steps taken/proposed to be taken to energise our R&D Units; and

(e) the steps being taken to increase the production of tobacco to meet the indigenous demand and also to increase its export ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND CORPORATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) As compared to the annual average production of 510,000 tonnes during the last five years, the tobacco production in 1983-84 was 493,000 tonnes and in 1984-85, it was 473,000 tonnes, which was only 3.3% and 7.2% less respectively than the average production.

(b) The marginal reduction in production was mainly due to slight shrinkage in area.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) For increasing production of tobacco, emphasis is being laid on the spread of latest production technology through the extension agencies and distribution of pure seeds and seedlings of improved varieties.

Area under Cashew Crop Cultivation

4031. SHRI N. DENNIS : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the States receiving financial grants from the Union Government for the production of cashewnuts;

(b) how much area in each State has been utilised under cashew crop cultivation during Sixth Five Year Plan period;

(c) how much area is likely to be brought under cashew crop cultivation in each State during the Seventh Plan period; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken to increase production of cashew during the Seventh Plan period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) :

(a) Financial assistance is provided to States of Kerala, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Orissa, Maharashtra, West Bengal and Tripura under Centrally Sponsored Schemes on package programme for development of cashewnut.

(b) Cashewnut is not a forecast crop and therefore, State-wise area under cashewnut is not available. However, under the programme for establishing subsidised plantation of cashew, an area of 72521 hectare has been covered in the Sixth Plan period. The State-wise details are given below :—

Name of the State/UT	Area in ha.
1. Andhra Pradesh	19923
2. Goa	6036

3. Karnataka	11065
4. Kerala	8729
5. Orissa	26209
6. Tripura	280
7. West Bengal	279

(c) State-wise targets of area to be brought under cashew cultivation is not fixed at the national level.

(d) Centrally Sponsored Scheme on Package Programme for Development of Cashewnut is being continued during Seventh Plan period. Under this Scheme, subsidy is provided to growers at the rate of Rs. 900.00 per hectare and Rs. 500.00 per hectare to State Corporations for fresh planting and maintenance. Subsidy is also provided for laying out demonstration in ryots' holdings @ Rs. 400.00 per plot of 0.4 ha. size. An outlay of Rs. 5.0 crore has been provided for this Scheme, as Central share, for the Seventh Plan.

Input of Energy in Production of Steel

4040. SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether input of energy in production of steel in India is one of the highest and, if so, details thereof; and

(b) whether any steps are proposed to radically change this situation in order to reduce costs and conserve energy ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K.C. PANT) : (a) Yes, Sir. Broad indicative figures according to information available for the following countries are as follows :—

G. Cal/tonne of Crude Steel

France	5.7
FRG	5.2
Italy	4.0
Netherlands	4.6
USA	6.0
Japan	4.5
India	9.6

(The basis of calculations for different countries are not known and may differ from country to country).

(b) Several modernisation and technological upgradation steps are being planned, some of which are :

- modernisation of the existing sinter plants and installation of new sinter plants;
- intensification of blast furnaces;
- replacement of open hearth furnaces by oxygen steel making converters;
- large scale adoption of continuous casting;
- modernisation of rolling mills;
- introduction of computer control system in all the shops;
- introduction of waste energy recovery process like coke dry quenching, heat recovery systems in sinter plant, reheating furnaces, power generation using blast furnaces top gas pressure;
- stamp-charging of coal charge;
- partial briquetting of coal charge.

Effect of temperature, humidity etc. on output of Industrial workers

4041. SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether any studies have been conducted on the effect of temperature, humidity, day and night shifts-management-labour relations and work-environment on the output of industrial workers; and

(b) if so, salient points thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.N. SANGMA) : (a) and (b) The Central

Labour Institute at Bombay and the Regional Labour Institutes at Calcutta, Kanpur and Madras, as part of their consultancy and research activities, periodically conduct studies on temperature, humidity, work-environment and shift working, in individual industrial units. The salient points and recommendations thereof are conveyed to the managements of the units studied, for appropriate action.

Production and export of rice and wheat during 1985

4042. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the quantum of rice and wheat produced in the country during 1985;

(b) the names of the first five States producing maximum quantity of rice and wheat respectively and the respective quantities; and

(c) the names of the third world countries to which India has sent rice, wheat free of cost during 1985;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) to (b) : Final estimates of production of rice during the crop year 1985-86 (July to June) have not yet become available from all the States, whereas those for wheat have not even fallen due. A Statement giving production of rice and wheat during the crop year 1984-85 in the country as well as in the five major producing States is given below.

(c) During the year 1985, a quantity of 1 lakh tonnes of wheat was shipped by the Food Corporation of India to the drought affected African countries of Sudan, Somalia, Ethiopia, Kenya and Tanzania. A quantity of about 7000 tonnes of wheat flour was also shipped to Mauritius as gift. No rice was shipped as gift or donations.

Statement

Production of rice and wheat during 1984-85

(Million Tonnes)

Rice		Wheat	
State	Production	State	Production
West Bengal	8.1	Uttar Pradesh	16.0
Uttar Pradesh	7.2	Punjab	10.1
Andhra Pradesh	7.0	Haryana	4.4
Tamil Nadu	5.4	Madhya Pradesh	3.7
Bihar	5.3	Bihar	3.1
All India	58.6	All India	44.2

Minimum support price for cotton

(English)

4043. SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

12.00 hrs.

(a) whether Government are aware that the present formula of fixing minimum support prices for cotton is disadvantageous to the growers because the increase in cost of production in the recent years as well as risk element has not been fully taken into account; and

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : Sir, will the Defence Minister tell us about the IAF plane that is missing ?

MR. SPEAKER : He is not here. We can ask him to find out.

We will ask him to make a statement.

(b) if so, the steps taken to rectify this anomaly and fix remunerative minimum support prices for cotton ?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Is the Minister making a statement about the IAF plane that is missing ?

MR. SPEAKER : I will ask him.

(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) :

SHRI SURESH KURUP (Kottayam) : Sir, the Union Carbide...

(a) and (b) The minimum support prices of cotton are fixed by the Government taking in view all relevant factors. Due account is taken for the increases in the cost of production and a reasonable margin is provided in the minimum support price as an incentive for increased farm investment. Thus the prices so fixed are remunerative. To protect the interests of farmers adequate market support operations through designated public agency are undertaken to ensure that the farmers get the minimum support prices.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY (Mahbubnagar) : Sir, regarding the settlement with the Union Carbide...

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Jaipal Ji, you cannot contemplate a thing for an adjournment-motion. You can give me something in writing.

SHRI SURESH KURUP : I have given a notice.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Sir, the Government of India gave an assurance that it will not reach a settlement outside the court with the Union Carbide....

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER : I may tell you, if you have some patience. This is the only problem with you that you get excited very soon. I am just telling you to let me find out the facts.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER : How can I go without any basis? Let me find out and then we will take up with them for discussion also.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat) : It is a serious matter. Government of India has been by-passed.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : Sir,...

MR. SPEAKER : Please wait. I will come to you.

[*Translation*]

I shall not be able to hear you in this din.

[*English*]

We shall have to find out first and then we will see.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : The point is that the Government of India has been left out of the picture.

MR. SPEAKER : I do not know.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : The compromise is between the company and the American lawyers.

MR. SPEAKER : I do not know. We have to find out.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : It is a serious matter. These people insisted on going to the American courts.

MR. SPEAKER : I will find out.

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER : You are also doing the same thing. Let me find out first.

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER : Now I have allowed Mr. Swell.

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER : You are again doing the same. I have already stated that let me find out.

[*English*]

We will find out. How can I say something out of my head?

[*Translation*]

I can tell you after finding out, otherwise how can I know?

[*English*]

I will have to find out, Mr. Chowdhary. How can I say something out of my head? I will find out and then let you know.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : It is a very disturbing report.

MR. SPEAKER : Again the same thing.

[*Translation*]

I have repeatedly said that let me find out. There is no use of wasting time.

[*English*]

I will find out and let you know. No problem.

We are saner people. We can just take the things as they come.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : The Minister should make a statement.

MR. SPEAKER : I will ask the Minister to give me the facts.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : People have been killed, maimed....

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I cannot ask for anything. I can ask for information and facts and then I can decide.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : Again the same thing

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Don't waste time, Kurupji, now.

SHRI G.G. SWELL : We are worried....

MR. SPEAKER : I am sorry, Sir, you are worried. We will not allow that.

SHRI G.G. SWELL : That is why, I bring it to your attention and the attention of the House because we are deeply worried.

MR. SPEAKER : What is the problem ?

SHRI G.G. SWELL : We would like to know what is happening in Nagaland.

MR. SPEAKER : I am finding out.

SHRI G.G. SWELL : It is not a State subject.

MR. SPEAKER : I will find out later on. You can come to me. I cannot tell you over here.

SHRI G.G. SWELL : Unilateral decision....Kindly see.

(Interruptions)

Let me explain.

MR. SPEAKER : No question of explanation. You know perfectly well I cannot allow you an explanation. Not allowed. Over-ruled. No. I am firm on

that. Please take your seats, both of you Not allowed. I forbid you to do it.

*(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : Mr. Jaipal Reddy has indulged in distortion....

MR. SPEAKER : No. Not allowed. You raised it and he raised it. There is no question of distortion here.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : No. Not allowed.

[Translation]

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Why are you disturbing ?

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : What disturbance are we creating ?

MR. SPEAKER : I have already disallowed it, then why are you disturbing.

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : I have not allowed him. You raise certain things and I disallow them. When I do not know the facts, I cannot allow it.

[Translation]

Now you are raking it up.

[English]

I do not know why you should do it.

[Translation]

When I have already stated that. I will find out, then why should you raise this issue time and again ?

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : I have got no facts

*Not recorded.

and without facts I cannot do anything. I do not know anything.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I will ask for facts.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Why do you repeat it all the time ? What is the fun in it ?

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : I want a direction from you.

MR. SPEAKER : I cannot direct anybody. I can get and ask for facts.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : You could direct only me.

MR. SPEAKER : I can direct you to the point and to the relevant rule. That is all. No problem at all.

12.04 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[English]

Detailed Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Steel and Mines

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K.C. PANT) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Steel and Mines 1986-87.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2313/86]

Financial Estimates and Performance Budget of Employees' State Insurance Corporation for 1986-87

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Financial Estimates and Performance Budget (Hindi and English versions) of the Employees' State Insurance Corporation for the year 1986-87 under

section 36 of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1984.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2314/86]

Review on the working of and Annual Report of Paradeep Phosphates Ltd. Bhubaneswar for 1984-85

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 :—

- (1) Review by the Government on the working of the Paradeep phosphates Limited, Bhubaneswar, for the year 1984-85.
- (2) Annual Report of the Paradeep Phosphates Limited, Bhubaneswar, for the year 1984-85 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T.-2315/86]

SHRI P.K. THUNGMON : We want to know something....

MR. SPEAKER : No. Not allowed.

*(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER ; You have been a Minister. I want you to be more responsible.

Notifications under Companies Act, 1956 Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969 and Statement for delay in laying the Annual Reports and Audited Accounts of National Bicycle Corporation of India Ltd., Bombay for 1983-84 and 1984-85.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : I beg to lay on the Table —

- (1) A copy of Draft Notification No. 12/8/86-IGC (Hindi and English versions) regarding exemption to Government Companies from the

*Not recorded

applicability of sub-section (1) of section 108 of the Companies Act, 1956, under sub-section (2) of section 620 of the said Act.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-23168/6]

- (2) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 344 (E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 28th February, 1986 rescinding the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices (Classification of Goods) Amendment Rules, 1978 published in Notification No. S. O. 450 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 15th July, 1978, under sub-section (3) of section 67 of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969.

[Placed in Library See No. LT-2317/86]

- (3) A copy of Notification No. S.O. 86 (E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 11th March, 1986 making certain amendment to Notification No. S. O. 764 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 25th October, 1982 under sub-section (3) of section 22 A of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969.

[Placed in the Library. See No. LT-2318/86]

- (4) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining the reasons for not laying the Annual Reports and Audited Accounts of the National Bicycle Corporation of India Limited, Bombay, for the years 1983-84 and 1984-85 within the stipulated period of nine months after the close of the Accounting Year.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2319/86]

Notification under Essential Commodities Act, 1955. Reviews on the working of and Annual Reports of Oil Palm India Ltd., Kottayam, for 1984-85. Karnataka Dairy Development Corporation Ltd, Bangalore for 1982-83 etc.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : I beg to lay on the the Table.

- (1) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 474 (E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 3rd March, 1986 constituting the Central Fertiliser Committee, under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2320/86]

- (2) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 :—

(i) Review by the Government on the working of the Oil Palm India Limited, Kottayam, for the year 1984-85.

(ii) Annual Report of the Oil Palm India Limited, Kottayam, for the year 1984-85 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

- (3) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (2) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2321/86]

- (4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Dairy Development Board, Anand, for the year 1984-85 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A Statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the National Dairy Development Board, Anand, for the year 1984-85.

- (5) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (4) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2322/86]

- (6) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 :-

- (a) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Karnataka Dairy Development Corporation Limited, Bangalore for the year 1982-83.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Karnataka Dairy Development Corporation Limited, Bangalore, for the year 1982-83 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library See No. LT-2323/86]

- (b) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Haryana Agro Industries Corporation Limited, Chandigarh, for the year 1983-84.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Haryana Agro Industries Corporation Limited, Chandigarh, for the year 1983-84 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller

and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2324/86]

- (c) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Maharashtra Agro Industries Development Corporation Limited, Bombay, for the year 1984-85.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Maharashtra Agro Industries Development Corporation Limited, Bombay, for the year 1984-85 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

- (7) Three statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (6) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2325/86]

12.05 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PAPARS LAID ON THE TABLE

[English]

Sixth and Seventh Report

SHRI M. V. CHADRASHEKARA MURTHY (Kanakapura) : Sir, I beg to present the Sixth and Seventh Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Papers Laid on the Table.

COMMITTEE ON PAPERS LAID
ON THE TABLE

Minutes

[English]

SHRI JAGDISH AWASTHI (Bilhaur):
Sir, I beg to lay on the Table Minutes
(Hindi and English versions) of the sittings
of the Committee on Papers Laid on the
Table relating to their Sixth and Seventh
Reports.

RAILWAY CONVENTION
COMMITTEE

[English]

Second action taken report

SHRI SUBHASH YADAV (Khargone) :
I beg to present the Second Report (Hindi
and English versions) of the Railway Con-
vention Committee on Action Taken by
Government on the recommendations con-
tained in the Eleventh Report of the Rail-
way Convention Committee (1980) on Cost
of Operation of Railways (Cost of Mate-
rials).

12.66 hrs.

STATEMENT RE : CLARIFICATION
OF EARLIER STATEMENT ON DROU-
GHT AND NATURAL CALAMITIES
MADE ON 19th MARCH, 1986.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGEN-
DRA MAKWANA) : I wish to state as
under :

I replied on 10.3.86 to the discussion
on "Situation arising out of the drought
and natural calamities in various parts of
the country." During the reply, lot of
interruptions took place. I furnished the
information regarding central assistance to
Andhra Pradesh and narrated the incident
about my telephonic conversation with PA
to Chief Minister of the State. Unfortuna-
tely, due to slip of tongue, Tamil Nadu
was mentioned.

Subsequently, when on 19th March,
1986, I tried to clarify the position, my
intention was to impress on the House
how quickly action is taken at the Centre
at various levels. As for the Chief Minis-
ter of Andhra Pradesh, I talked to his PA
who could not put me on to the C.M. It was
never my intention to malign anybody.

In the above circumstances, there is no
question of my knowingly or deliberately
making any false or misleading statement
in the House. However, I regret any in-
convenience caused.

ELECTION TO COMMITTEES

[English]

(i) Committee on estimates

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI
(Bhubaneswar) : I beg to move :

"That the members of this House do
proceed to elect in the manner required
by sub-rule (1) of Rule 311 of the Rules
of Procedure and Conduct of Business
in Lok Sabha, thirty members from
among themselves to serve as members
of the Committee on Estimates for the
term beginning on the 1st May, 1986
and ending on the 30th April, 1987."
MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the members of this House
do proceed to elect in the manner
required by sub-rule (1) of Rule 311
of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct
of Business in Lok Sabha, thirty mem-
bers from among themselves to serve as
members of the Committee on Estimate
for the term beginning on the 1st May,
1986 and ending on the 30th April,
1987."

The motion was adopted.

(ii) Committee on public accounts

SHRI RAJMANGAL PANDE (Deoria);
I beg to move".

"That the members of this House do
proceed to elect in the manner requir-
ed by sub-rule (1) of Rule 309 of the
Rules of Procedure and Conduct of
Business in Lok Sabha, fifteen members
from among themselves to serve as

members of the Committee on Public Accounts for the term beginning on the 1st May, 1986 and ending on the 30th April, 1987”.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

“That the members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required by sub-rule (1) of Rule 309 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, fifteen members from among themselves to serve as members of the Committee on Public Accounts for the term beginning on the 1st May, 1986 and ending on the 30th April, 1987.”

The motion was adopted.

(iii) **Committee on public accounts**

SHRI RAJMANGAL PANDE (Deoria):
I beg to move :

“That this Houses do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do agree to nominate seven members from Rajya Sabha to associate with the Committee on Public Accounts of the House for the term beginning on the 1st May, 1986 and ending on the 30th April, 1987, and do communicate to this House the names of the members so nominated by Rajya Sabha.”

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

“That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do agree to nominate seven members from Rajya Sabha to associate with the Committee on Public Accounts of the House for the term beginning on the 1st May, 1986 and ending on the 30th April, 1987, and do communicate to this House the names of the members so nominated by Rajya Sabha.”

The motion was adopted.

(iv) **Committee on public undertakings**

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY (Krishnagiri) : I beg to move :

“That the members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required by sub-rule (1) of Rule 312B of

the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, fifteen members from among themselves to serve as members of the Committee on Public Undertakings for the term beginning on the 1st May, 1986 and ending on the 30th April, 1987.”

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

“That the members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required by sub-rule (1) of Rule 312B of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, fifteen members from among themselves to serve as members of the Committee on Public Undertakings for the term beginning on the 1st May, 1986 and ending on the 30th April, 1987.”

The motion was adopted

(v) **Committee on public undertakings**

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY (Krishnagiri) : I beg to move :

“That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do agree to nominate seven members from Rajya Sabha to associate with the Committee on Public Undertakings of the House for the term beginning on the 1st May, 1986 and ending on the 30th April, 1987, and do communicate to this House the names of the members so nominated by Rajya Sabha.”

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

“That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do agree to nominate Seven members from Rajya Sabha to associate with the Committee on Public Undertakings of the House for the term beginning on the 1st May, 1986 and ending on the 30th April, 1987, and do communicate to this House the names of the members so nominated by Rajya Sabha.”

The motion was adopted.

(vi) **Committee on the welfare of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes**

SHRI K. D. SULTANPURI (Simla) :
Sir, I beg to move :

"That the member of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required by subrule (1) of Rule 331B of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, twenty members from among themselves to serve as members of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the term beginning on the 1st May, 1986, and ending on the 30th April, 1987."

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required by subrule (1) of Rule 331B of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, twenty members from among themselves to serve as members of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the term beginning on the 1st May, 1986 and ending on the 30th April, 1987."

The motion was adopted.

(vii) Committee on the welfare of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes.

SHRI K. D. SULTANPURI (Simla) :
Sir, I beg to move :

"That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do agree to nominate ten members from Rajya Sabha to associate with the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes of the House for the term beginning on the 1st May, 1986 and ending on the 30th April, 1987, and do communicate to this House the names of the members so nominated by Rajya Sabha."

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do agree to nominate ten members from Rajya Sabha to associate with the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes of the House for the term beginning on the 1st May, 1986 and ending on the 30th April, 1987, and do communicate

to this House the names of the members so nominated by Rajya Sabha."

The motion was adopted

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

[English]

Twenty second Report.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS (SHRI GHULAM NABI
AZAD) : Sir, I beg to move :

"That this House do agree with the Twenty-second Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 21st March, 1986."

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That this House do agree with the Twenty-second Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 21st March, 1986."

The motion was adopted.

12.11. hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

[Translation]

(i) Need to direct National Mineral Development Corporation to set up a tin factory in Bastar district of Madhya Pradesh.

SHRI MANKURAM SODI (Bastar) :
Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to give the following information under the Rule 377. There are huge tin deposits in Bastar district of Madhya Pradesh. They are spread over in dense forest with a length of 35 to 36 miles and a breadth of 20 to 25 miles. Nobody knew about it before. But today some smugglers are exploiting these mines with the help of local people for their nefarious purposes and thus out of their greed, the local people are being encouraged to steal this national wealth by offering them better wages. The State Mineral Corporation is unable to control

them and the smugglers are still exploiting them. The simple life of the Adivasis should not be allowed to be exploited by the smugglers in this manner. Therefore, a factory should be set up in this area for making first stage tin ore by melting the ore so that it can be exported and the local people prevented from stealing and ensured proper wages for their labour. Moreover continuous stealing of tin by smugglers has made the functioning of the Forest Department and the Police Department suspect in the eyes of the people.

In the circumstances, the Central Government is requested to issue instructions to Central Mineral Corporation to set up a factory there as a joint venture with State Mineral Corporation, in order to take effective steps to stop the said stealing and to implement the policy of establishing a factory in the areas where raw material is available.

[English]

- (ii) Allocation of more funds for Telecommunication Department during Seventh Five Year Plan.

SHRI ANOOP CHAND SHAH (Bombay North): Sir, it seems that the allocation of funds for Communication Ministry in the Seventh Five-Year Plan is much less than required by the Department. When we are preparing to enter into the Twenty-first Century, how is it possible that without ample telephone and postal facilities in rural areas we can enter into the Twenty-first Century? There is a ban on recruitment for the last one year and it is likely to continue due to insufficient allocation of funds. The Telecommunication Department is not in a position to open more Post Offices as per present norms and there are little chances to construct more buildings for new Telephone Exchanges and Post Offices. This may have adverse effect, specially on rural people. I request the Ministry of Planning to reconsider allocating more funds for tele-communication facilities in the country.

[Translation]

- (iii) Demand to introduce Air Service to Sagar in Madhya Pradesh.

SHRI DAL CHANDER JAIN (Damoh): Mr. Speaker, Sir, under rule 377, I want to touch some points regarding my constituency.

Sagar is one of the prominent cities of Madhya Pradesh, where the oldest university of the State is situated. There is also a big centre of Defence Department. The Defence personnel usually go there by helicopters. A police training college is also there. Due to the non-availability of air-service, the distinguished persons whom we invite there are reluctant to visit the oldest college of the country. Sagar is also a big business centre. One air-strip provided by Madhya Pradesh Government is already there. Sagar lies between Bhopal and Jabalpur and Indian Airlines has a daily service to Bhopal and Jabalpur overflying Sagar. The people who intend to travel by air cover a distance of 200 kms. from Sagar and go to Bhopal and then board a plane from there, which is very inconvenient.

Therefore, Sagar should be linked with air-service at least 3 days a week.

[English]

- (iv) Measures needed to develop Paradeep Port by finalising South Korean package offer and to complete Jakhpura-Banspani Railway line.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI (Deogarh): Paradeep port which was once the deepest port in the country is in a very bad shape today. Deepening of this port and completion of Jakhpura-Banspani railway line among other measures are absolutely necessary in the interest of the port in particular and the State in general. It is, of course, heartening to note that M/s. Hyundai Corporation of South Korea has made a package offer for developing Paradeep port to accommodate vessels upto 2,000,00 DWT. This package offer, as I understand, having been cleared by an expert committee is

presently under consideration of the Government of India. Implementation of the proposal is very vital for Paradeep port as it will enhance its loading capacity as well as meet the requirement of international importers who prefer to import iron ore through large carriers to save freight. Increased iron ore export will also boost employment opportunity in mining areas mainly inhabited by tribal people.

In this context early finalisation of the South Korean package offer and completion of Jakhpura-Banspani railway line on priority within three years time, acquisition of a dredger for the port and clearance of wrecks of Dredger Konark and Dredger No. MOT-III by the Indian Navy are considered very essential.

[Translation]

- (v) Need to set up small and medium scale industries in Kolar district of Karnataka.

*DR. V. VENKATESH (Kolar) : Kolar is the most backward district in Karnataka State. Except Kolar Gold Fields there are no industries in any of the Taluks of this district. In spite of this, this district has not been declared as a 'no industry' district. There is not even a single river in this district. Farmers are completely depending upon rain for agriculture. No efforts have been made to increase the agricultural production in this area. On account of the unprecedented drought, the people are in distress. In the history of this district the present drought is the most severe one. Unemployment has increased. Therefore, it is very essential to establish small and medium industries in this district.

There is a proposal to set up a project to manufacture BEML engines. This has to be set up only in Kolar district and not in any other place. In addition to this, all the BEML ancillaries should be set up here. Therefore, I request the Central Government to start small and medium scale industries in different parts of this district and to save the people from starvation and death.

*The speech was originally delivered in Kannada.

- (vi) Installation of high power T.V. transmitter in Churu District of Rajasthan.

SHRI NARENDRA BUDANIA (Churu) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, Churu is an important district of Rajasthan, having a population of 15 lakhs. Eighty per cent of the total population consists of cultivators, Scheduled Castes, agricultural labourers and backward classes. The district has no television facility.

Today, when our country is preparing to enter 21st Century and a rapid development is going on, the people of Churu should not be deprived of the television facilities. Sometimes, when the weather is good, people get the television programmes from the near by stations, otherwise thousands of television sets are lying useless. The people of that area want the television department to conduct a survey of this area urgently. The establishment of a television centre at Churu is not only necessary according to the criteria fixed by the Central Government for establishing a television centre, but also essential for the development, entertainment and informal education of that area. Therefore, I shall invite the attention of Information and Broadcasting Minister to take a decision for establishing a high-power transmitter television centre at Churu this year, as the smaller places have already been provided with this facility.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY (Buxar) : Sir, I wish to draw the attention of the Government to the long standing boundary disputes.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Sir, for a change it is gratifying to note that Prof. Tewary has something to say during the non-Zero Hour.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : Those who act alike, understand each other better.

[English]

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : Sir, zeros of the House understand only what is spoken in the Zero Hour !

[English]

- (vii) Need to provide a lasting solution to the boundary dispute between Uttar Pradesh and Bihar.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY (Buxar) : Sir, I wish to draw the attention of the Government to the long standing boundary disputes between U.P. and Bihar. The concerned districts of the respective States involved in the dispute are Ballia and Bhojpur. Following strenuous efforts of the local representatives, the Central Government appointed a commission under an Act of Parliament and the Commission gave its award for a detailed demarcation of the boundaries and settlement of the tenancy due to constant shift in the course of the Ganges which forms the natural boundary between the two States. In the guidelines of the Commission adequate provisions have been made for adjustment of the rival claims of the farmers affected by the shift in the course of the river.

Unfortunately sincere efforts have not been made by the State authorities for the settlement of the rival tenancy claims resulting in interminable private litigations and more often than not use of untrained violence.

Farmers of Bhojpur in Bihar are the worst victims as their tenancy rights are not being recognised whereas their counterparts in U.P. have been duly accorded the tenancy rights.

As the harvesting of the Rabi crops is approaching, the entire area is tense and seething with discontent.

I once again urge the Central Government to intervene in the matter and provide a lasting solution to this vexed problem.

- (viii) Need to reconsider the decision to import C.A.B. Signal and automatic train protection system and the sophisticated Antenna system.

SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMAMURTY (Visakhapatnam) : Sir, in the recent past there seems to be a deliberate attempt on the part of the Central Government to give thrust to import thereby encouraging

multi-nationals with vested interests which hinder the development of indigenous technology and achieving self-reliance. I particularly refer to certain developments in the Electronics Corporation of India Ltd.

The CAB signal and Automatic Protection System was designed and developed exclusively for the Calcutta Metro Railway by the ECIL. After successful testing Calcutta Metro has suddenly announced its desire to import such a system with the result there is a greater cost for the country and four more years before the new system can be effectively put to use.

ECIL has supplied 30 numbers of Store and Forward Telegraph systems of Posts and Telegraphs meeting their specifications fully. Now a section of P&T is working towards importing them.

ECIL has manufactured and supplied sophisticated antenna systems to various users in the country and even exported their systems to Soviet Union yet the National Thermal Power Corporation after detailed and satisfactory discussions with the ECIL for supply of a 11 meter satellite earth station antenna, unexpectedly changed its stand and was given clearance by the Central Government to float a global tender.

I am given to understand that the total worth of the above projects by the end of the century would mean a production of over Rs. 2000 crores.

Under these circumstances I urge that the Government may re-examine and reconsider their stand on the above issues and entrust the above works to ECIL instead of going in for imported technology.

[Translation]

- (ix) Need to construct railway bridges at Khushki Bagh railway crossing and at the railway station in Banmankhi area of Purnea district of Bihar.

SHRIMATI MADHUREE SINGH (Purnea) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I submit to

the hon. Railway Minister that two railway bridges are needed in my constituency, Purnea.

One bridge is required at Khushki Bagh railway crossing. It is situated at National Highway No. 31, and as such the traffic is very heavy on this crossing due to which there is fear of a major accident occurring at any time, and in the past also some accidents have occurred. The same problem is there at the railway station in Purnea Banmankhi area, because from here the road branches into two directions. Besides, there is also a jute-mill, and people use bullock-carts, tractors, trolleys to reach there and due to this heavy but slow traffic, there is always fear of accident. After the construction of the bridge, the distance between jute-mill and the other side, will reduce by 4 to 5 kms. The farmers and other people of this area will be benefited by it.

Therefore, I request the Railway Minister to take immediate action, so that people of this area can be provided with the said facility, and the accidents avoided.

12.25 hrs.

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker in the Chair]

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (GENERAL) 1986-87 MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS—CONTD.

[English]

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU (Gobichettipalayam): Sir, the External Affairs Ministry is doing its best under the leadership of the hon. Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi. Sir, with regard to the friendly relations between the countries, to most of the countries, Shri Rajiv Gandhi when he became the Prime Minister of India, in January 1985, told that the friendly ties between all the countries are being kept well. In fact, actually our Prime Minister is following the foot-steps of his grand-father Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and also the foot-steps of his mother, late Shrimati Indira Gandhi.

the friendly countries was held under the leadership of late Shrimati Indira Gandhi, in New Delhi and it brought out some proposals. Accordingly three proposals were decided to be put up before the friendly countries. One was with regard to the crisis in the world economy. Actually, the developing and the developed countries are facing a very great crisis with regard to the world economy. With regard to the I.D.A. also, they prepared a proposal in 1983 itself. Now, what happened to those proposals? I do not know whether they are being implemented or not. I want a categorical answer from the External Affairs Minister with regard to the proposals which have already been mentioned in 1983 Convention. Even with regard to other countries, we do not know whether we are taking firm steps by intensifying our relationship between the other countries. That is to be reviewed again.

Presently, our Prime Minister is the Chairman of the NAM and he wants to maintain peaceful co-existence and friendly relations between all the countries. But other countries like Pakistan are not following the principles of our hon. Prime Minister, that is, peaceful co-existence and friendly relations. I want to know from the hon. Minister for External Affairs whether we are taking concrete steps with regard to Pakistan and what is actually Pakistan doing? A surreptitious role is being played by Pakistan now. In the case of Sri Lanka, they are playing the very same role. In Sri Lanka they are spending about Rs. 12 crores a day. For military purposes alone, they are spending about 116 million rupees every day. What does it mean? One day, Mr. Jayawardene had come forward and said "I want to find a political solution to the ethnic problem of Sri Lanka."

But the other day he said that it would not be a political solution, but only a military solution. I would like to know what concrete and firm steps the Government of India are contemplating to take with regard to the Sri Lanka problem. The recent intensification in the military activities in Sri Lanka clearly indicates that

Sir, in 1983, the Non-Aligned Meet of the Sri Lankan Government are strengthening

[Shri P. Kolandaivelu]

themselves with arms and ammunition. They are not for a political solution at all, but a military solution to this problem. When such is the case, what is the use of sending our Foreign Secretary, Shri Ramesh Bhandari who is going to retire by the end of this month, and perhaps there is a proposal to extend his tenure. I request the hon. Minister—I requested him the other day also during the Calling Attention—to take up this issue at his level and see that this problem is solved. By sending a Secretary, an official of the Government of India, would not serve the purpose. The officer would be an officer after all. He cannot have a political interest: it is only the Minister, who would be having the political interest in order to settle this issue.

There was a setback even in Tamil Nadu with regard to Panchayat elections. The Congress (I) and AIADMK have an alliance, but in the Panchayat elections, there was a set back for this alliance. Why? It was because of the ethnic problem in Sri Lanka which has been prevailing for such a long time and has not been settled so far. Even our late Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi tried her level best to settle the issue, but was not able to do it during her life time. Our hon. Prime Minister is a young, dynamic and energetic person and he has got the capacity to settle this issue. He has settled so many issues; he signed the Punjab accord, which is a Magna Carta; he found out an accord for Assam problem also. Why can't he do it for Sri Lanka problem? After all, it a matter than can be settled in twelve hours. We have to take firm and concrete steps to find out a solution to this problem.

Recently, Dew Gunasekara, a Politburo Member of the Communist Party of Sri Lanka attended the Congress of the Communist Party and he stated to the press that the situation in Sri Lanka was very serious, and there was every possibility of a civil war breaking out in Sri Lanka. Even the civil administration, which is there only in name, is not doing any work at all. When such is the situa-

tion, what are we going to do? Are we going to leave the matter like that and leave the Tamilians there to face the disaster as it comes? Is it our attitude? During the last one year more than 3000 people have been murdered? In fact, our Foreign Minister admitted in this august House that actually a genocide was going on in Sri Lanka. When our Foreign Minister said that, Jayawardene and Athulathmudali raised their voice and said that our Foreign Minister should not have said that. While every country and all the leaders are stating that genocide is going on in Sri Lanka, Jayawardene and Athulathmudali are not at all accepting the situation, and the ethnic problem which has been prevailing there for the last so many years. I request the hon. Foreign Minister to find a solution to this problem as early as possible.

Suppose you delaying the matters, so many lives will be lost, so many ladies will be killed and so many children will be maimed. So, that is the problem. They are waiting for a word from India. It is reported in the 'Hindu': "Delhi awaits a word from Colombo". But it is not the case. If we are delaying the matter, we are actually strengthening the enemy on the other side. So, I request the hon. Minister for External Affairs to take concrete steps immediately in order to save the lives of the poor Tamils living in Sri Lanka.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY (Buxar): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I stand to support the Demands of the Ministry of External Affairs and I take this opportunity to voice my concern about the developing situation in and around our region.

Sir, there is a tendency now to confuse regional problems with global ones. Problems which are haunting us at home and in our neighbourhood are basically global in nature. Involvement of super powers, specially the super power from across the Atlantic, which is basically an imperialist force, has created real dangerous problems for us. Subversion at home and pressure on our borders are growing apace. We are faced with a very palpable and real problem of destabilization, a threat

to our security and even a threat to our freedom and integrity. This, in sum total, is the situation at home and in our neighbourhood,

The picture of the world at large is no less disquieting. The new doctrine of domination, hegemonism and intervention has become the accepted more of international diplomacy. International institutions are sought to be subverted. The concept of weighted voting in the UN under the aegis of the United States of America is the threat not only to the institution that has been evolved by the world community for safeguarding the security of the world, of the international community, but it is also a threat to the freedom, sovereignty and independence of the nations. Sir, genocidal terror in Sri Lanka or South Africa, or the Zionist terror in Palestine are growing and they are growing with the support of the imperialist forces. This, in short, is the total scenario of the world today.

In this context and in this perspective, we have to look at our foreign policy, as to what extent we have been able to safeguard our own security and contribute to a stable and durable world order based on mutual understanding, peace, disarmament and development. In this context, today we are proud about our leadership. We had lost everything after the assassination of Madam Gandhi, when India's foreign policy, and in fact the very existence of India, was in doldrums. Out of those harrowing conditions, the people of India rose like one man and Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi took over the reins of power. And Sir, in pursuit of peace and in pursuit of disarmament and development, in conformity with our traditions in foreign policy and in conformity with our contributions to a stable world order, Shri Gandhi in one year's time, made perhaps the largest number of visits abroad, that any Prime Minister of India had ever made. It was a pursuit for peace and a pursuit for harmony.

Pursuit of harmony. But unfortunately, the growing threat to our security—growing threat to security at large—has not been reduced and we are faced with a very-very difficult situation. We have

therefore to analyse whether our initiatives in any way have lessened international tension or had increased danger to our security. Knowingly or unknowingly some gaps exist in the overall situation.

Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the Foreign Minister even at the risk of...

(Interruptions)

An hon. Member : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir.....

(Interruptions)

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : Mr. Deputy Speaker's attention, I have already drawn, I said. I will draw the attention of the Foreign Minister to the problems, I am raising in the House.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : He is telling you,...

(Interruptions)

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : All right, I stand corrected, through you. I will draw attention of the Foreign Minister to the real problems that we are facing and even at the cost of being repetitive, I do it. Our threat perception must be very clear. Let us not be totalogical. Let us not delude ourselves. Our initiative for peace in the neighbourhood. Many speakers have spoken about the situation, I am not going to repeat them and there is no use repeating them *ad nauseam*. I would make certain relevant references to what is happening in the neighbourhood. Our two threat perceptions are—one from Pakistan and the other from Sri Lanka. Are they basically regional? My contention is that they have ceased to be regional problems. They have been globalised and the global powers—the imperialist powers—we must understand the nature of imperialism and the neo-colonialism today. It has become a neo-fascist force under Reagan Administration. Subversion in Nicaragua; subversion in Angola; and support to South-African racist regime is growing by leaps and bounds. I have drawn his attention to the forces of destabilisation which are being exported from abroad, besides other things, i.e. war machinery is being

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supplied to our neighbours. I would like to remind him of my reference to American attempt to destabilise and this started not only yesterday or not only after Mr. Rajiv Gandhi took over, this is an old hat-old story. But it became very intense when India too a very aggressive posture and in order to maintain peace and international sanity, it adopted absolutely aggressive as the Chairman of the NAM. Madam Gandhi's assassination was the culmination of these forces ganging together to destabilise this country, to break the unity and morale of the Indian people.

I would like to know from the Foreign Minister Sir, through you, what has happened and what is happening?

Federal funds of American Government which are supplying weapons to Pakistan; funds which are being supplied to Contras in Nicaragua; funds which are being supplied to the subversives in Angola the support which is being extended to the rascists of South-Africa and the Zionists of Israel, was not the same fund made available for a comprehensive study on the likely scenario of India, in case Madam Gandhi was assassinated? It is a very pointed question. I would like to know, the House and the country wants to know why only this option, why only this alternative the American authorities could have thought of?

Another alternative, for example, could have been Madam Gandhi and Congress—I could have been defeated. That was an alternative—the political alternative was not studied. A study was commissioned and federal funds were made available and Hardgrave made a study at the behest of the State Department of America. This had never happened in any civilised country and in civilised international diplomacy, where the Head of the Government likely assassination study was commissioned and ultimately I would not go into the details of the bizarre picture that has been depicted by this man Hardgrave.

In spite of our insistence, that study has not been made available to us. I would draw my own conclusions, of course not

based on wild imagination or wild guesses, but on concrete facts. Indira Gandhi was a thorn in the flesh of imperialism. She was done away with.

Sir, we are not one of those *banana* republics. We the people of India have fought for our freedom. We have defeated the mightiest imperial Power on earth. How come, Mr. Foreign Minister, that now those same terrorists are being protected, being sheltered, being promoted in the United States of America, Britain and Canada? Is it not year duty, and of the Government of India to let the people of India know what is happening? What would have happened if the Head of the British Government, the Prime Minister of Britain or the President of America would have been shot dead, and a previous study of this nature had been conducted by Government of India, or any other Government in the world?

Sir, this is not the end of the story. This is not the end of the conspiracy. The conspiracy is still going on. Every day, conspiracies are being brought to light, being discovered on British soil, on American soil, that Rajiv Gandhi will be assassinated. Who are the people behind this conspiracy? Why is this being done?

(Interruptions)

I would like to know and understand the plea taken by the British Government, that the laws of Britain prevent the British authorities from taking stringent measures against these forces. I would like to know from the Foreign Minister what will happen if these elements hatched a conspiracy against Mrs. Thatcher? In the past, when Mrs. Thatcher became the target of terrorist attack, what actions were taken? Did these rules and laws prevent the British Government from taking the most severe steps against those terrorists? What happens in America when terrorists gang up and endanger the life of the Head of the State and of an important personality there? What laws are applied there, I would like to know. In spite of this palpable evidence, and in spite of undeclared war, I would say, against the security, stability and unity of our nation, what concrete

steps have been taken, what course has been charted out by your Government to tell them that Indira Gandhi's sacrifice was a tremendous sacrifice that the nation had made, to preserve its unity and integrity; and that any steps again to repeat that horrendous crime will be resisted by the united might of the people of India?

I would expect the Government to take more vigorous steps in order to expose the trickery, fraud, dissimulation and treachery of these Governments. I would also like to know from the Foreign Minister: if the British law prevents terrorists from being punished why as a measure of retaliation, you cannot extend moral and material support to the freedom fighters of IRA? The Irish Republican Army is fighting, fighting for a just cause, fighting for their freedom. Why can't Government of India, because the British authorities have been extending all facilities to the terrorists, murderers and offenders, why can't Government of India do the same? Why can't Government of India demand the liberation of Puerto Rico which is a colonial territory of American Government even now?

The Foreign Minister owes some explanation to this House. I now come nearer home. What is happening in Pakistan? Suddenly this problem has not cropped up. All your initiatives were admired and appreciated, but with what results? What has happened?

Don't you know that Pakistani atom bomb is almost ready? As the American authorities connive at the manufacture of atomic weapons, and stockpiling to arms, growing arsenal of Israeli Zionist governments, similarly, they are winking at this, and I would like to know why. don't you ask the American authorities about this? why the Symington amendment has been suspended in the case of Pakistan? The President of America has not given a certificate, which was required by the American Congress because they were going to vote much heavier amount in the form of aid and military package to Pakistani authorities. All these things are happening. Terrorists are being trained and now your report, has revealed, and I

am glad that you have accepted ultimately this and I am happy that you have accepted this, and you have brought this matter ultimately to the notice of the House, because we have always said, that there is a nexus between them, and this is a product of the hegemonic consensus between the imperialist powers on the one hand, and our neighbours; who are just trying to find a foothold. Sri Lanka and Pakistan—there is a nexus between the two now. The visit of *Enterprise* to Karachi harbour and then the visit of two ships of Pakistani Government to Sri Lanka—this should be a strong enough signal to you to open your eyes and to do something not only with regard to the growing threat from Pakistan, but, also to save the civilians innocent harmless civilians from** Shri Jayewardene.

Therefore, Sir, the entire scenario, the entire picture inside the country, this is the result of an externally inspired subversion; we are sought to be encircled by American forces and this is dangerous because now American hegemony and intervention is sought to be imposed on the sub-continent and in and around the sub-continent and their professed purpose is, number one, that they want to continue their stranglerhold on the economic resources of this region; and number two, they want to stop what could be the expansionist policies of the Soviet Union. Therefore, I think a more realistic attempt will be made to come to grips with the problems that we are facing as a country.

The initiatives taken by the Prime Minister have been admired all over world. His visits both to the Moscow and Washington and also to a number of other countries in Europe and in our neighbourhood have had the desirable impact, they have created the friendly atmosphere that the imperialists would not like all over the world.

I would also like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to certain things which are happening—which have been happening in the past—and perhaps we may lose sight of the perspectives with our

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

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neighbouring countries, when trouble starts brewing.

In Nepal elections are round the corner. Some forces which are hostile to our country, they are taking undue interest in what is happening in Nepal and some people who are more close to the establishment, or to certain powers in Nepal, and they are indulging in all kinds of anti-India propaganda and an atmosphere is gaining ground in Nepal against India.

I think the Government of India should take notice on before it is too late; and then a word about our Embassies. We have Ambassadors all round the world. The most important thing is the service conditions of our people working there. But there is something which I have noticed to my utter dismay. It is neither in the interests of the country, nor in the interests of the people working there. So many things are happening I may bring to your notice certain things about the persons in our embassies abroad, and our embassies are in an utterly poor shape. There is lack of dedication. There is lack of teamwork. In Washington, for example, where we were supposed to work and develop friendly relations, with the American authorities, I found the Embassy to be in a very bad shape. A person who was holding the rank of Deputy Ambassador—I will give it in writing, I am not naming the persons—he, a person who was posted as Deputy Ambassador in Washington, now he is in Delhi, he is,** I was told by some of the employees working in the Embassy that they work only part time in the Embassy and full time for the American agencies, and American companies and this is what is happening in Britain also.

These are matters which we can ignore only at our peril. Therefore, I demand improvement in the service conditions and facilities as are justified. But at the same time, we must keep an eye on the activities of people who are indulging in activities which are not very friendly, not very useful, not very much in our favour.

**Expunged as ordered by the chair.

With these words, I again support the Demands of the Ministry and expect the Foreign Minister to address himself to some of the questions I have raised.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : In your speech when you have mentioned about Sri Lanka you have used certain words about Shri Jayawardene. That will be expunged.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Nothing will go on record. Take your seat.

(Interruptions)**

DR. G.S. DHILLON (Ferozepur) : I am supporting this Demand, At the same time, I am talking about some points. In old times, I had a lot of experience here. I had seen times when discussion on External Affairs was a sort of an exercise on the then prevalent subjects like the *panch-sheel*, co-existence, non-interference all such sorts of pleasant words. But times have changed. They are just pious words. We are faced with situations which are completely at variance with these high sounding words. We do not have those principles as co-existence or non-interference any more, though we respect them. They used to be held as sacred at a time when Panditji was in power.

At least we can begin with co-existence with our neighbours. But I would say that the trouble we are facing not only from the power blocs but from our neighbours also. There is no co-existence in the real sense. We have problems with Pakistan; we have serious problems with Sri Lanka. Though we are on the way to normalise, we still have problems on border issue with China and even some other countries like Bangla Desh.

I come from Punjab. Recently there have been some negotiations, some mutual visits to each other's country by our Secretaries and other prominent people. We have been hearing that the process of normalisation is on. There is a demand for restoration of trade relations or opening of the borders or resumption of cultural

**Not recorded.

programmes and all that. We have to see—howsoever these efforts may sound well, have the old issues, in spite of Simla Agreement and so many visits, been solved?

They do not spare any international forum where they do not speak against us. So far as we neighbours are concerned, most of the misery and trouble that we are facing in Punjab today is from our neighbours. I can say that I see their hand in every day-to-day happening. They have training camps on our borders—some training camps are so near and some are in the interior. Our boys, our young people go there, get their training, come and do all sorts of mischiefs they can do. The problem is that on the one hand we are asking for developing trade; opening of border, etc., and on the other hand, we see them immediately with their hand in our problems. How to deal with it is a serious matter and I hope, a person of the stature of Mr. Bhagat will apply his mind and call some of us, call Mr. Ramoowalia and some of his friends for discussion. It is not my view, it is not the Congress Party's view, it is their point of view also. Only recently, Mr. Barnala came out with a statement that a part of the trouble may be from inside but most of that is from that country and we should take up this issue rather seriously.

13.00 hrs.

[SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI
In the Chair]

Take the case of Sri Lanka. They too are our neighbours. We too have been talking about peaceful relations, our old and historical background with this country but the position is going from bad to worse. I am happy, Prof. Swell raised this issue and said some good words about me and for my work in the U.N. Commission. But may I take the House into confidence that in spite of our best efforts, they did not move an inch. In a place like Geneva, President Jayawardene of Sri Lanka sent his own real brother to represent his case. What is the problem? After all, it is purely an ethnic problem. Many countries have these linguistic or ethnic or some other problems. They take it that the unitary

system of government in Sri Lanka is a sacred one and they do not recognise the problem that any other cultural group or ethnic group has the right to live there. We raised this question. We said, we have 1,35,000 people as Sri Lankan refugees in India and there are 45,000 people who are settled in some European countries like Switzerland, Germany and few others. I should tell the House as to what stand they took about our refugees and the refugees in Europe. They said that "We did not drive them out. The Tamil Nadu terrorists forced them to join hands with them and then they forced them to India, and most of the Tamil Nadu terrorists belong to that sort of thinking and they are being trained on our coasts". Worse than that is the stand that they have taken, and I must say, we feel ashamed of such neighbours who can go up to this devilish sort of thinking. They said, "No, we have not driven them out, they have gone for some drug business and they are quite indulging in narcotics business and all of them are doing the same thing for money making". In this way they are doing the double mischief about the refugees in India and the refugees in Europe, bringing them bad name and, at the same time, pushing them out.

I did not hear what the Deputy Speaker said about the word genocide. They protested against this word; their Ambassador or High Commissioner handed over a note to our Minister. He used the word genocide. I do not know how later on he modified; but in my opinion there is a pure genocide going on in Sri Lanka, undiluted genocide. May be, I may be indulging in reference which may not be very pleasant to hear. What is genocide? Killing another group or community or ethnic people, whatever it might be, indiscriminately. And they say, no, this war or fight is against militants. Civilians may have died during the cross-fire. What type of cross-fire? Cross-fire and bombing on Jaffna. Are there some civilians in between the helicopter and the house below? In discriminately they are killing them and that is pure genocide. The matter was reported by one of our very eminent reporters, the correspondent of the Times of India in London. It was reported that President

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Jayawardhane has said that he will go in for a military solution. They resented this. They spoke against that journalist. I have no hesitation in naming him. Kuldip Nayar. Then we asked, what did you say actually, if he is wrong, what did you say. President Jayawardhane said that we will deal with military matters with military and political matters with political part. What is the difference? You use the word military with military and political with political, Yet he did not rule out military solution. It is just a distortion of words. So, I would suggest that under such circumstances lot of time has been taken during the negotiations and goodwill shown. A time has come that we should have nothing to do with Sri Lanka at the negotiating table unless they come out with certain commitments—as I have seen today, certain commitments being asked by our Prime Minister. That is only solution. By agreeing to meet them on negotiating table last year by our arranging a meeting at Thimpu they gained time. They not only gained time for their military, for the supply of arms, but gained time for many other problems. I am sorry, we could not have so much homework done as they have done. This is all that I wanted to say about Sri Lanka. Our stand should be stiff; we should not be misled by empty promises. They are upto any mischief. Howsoever they say this is not genocide, we should take it as genocide. Thousands of people have been killed and finished already. Pakistan President has said this, I saw this only today, he was addressing the rally of army people, saying, 'It is not essential for us to talk peace. Similarly, these people have the same way of thinking. It is surprising that at a time when our country is facing hardships two goodwill ships of Pakistan visited Colombo. What type of goodwill? Definitely it is not based on the principles of peaceful co-existence.

Mr. Foreign Minister, the other day you told us about your meeting with the American Foreign Relations Committee that Moynihan said that we in India have not voted for USA on a number of things.

think that is the right reply which you

gave that they have not voted for us a number of times. On what should we vote for them? Should we vote on the question of Palestine? Should we vote for Israel? Should we vote for apartheid? Should we vote for Nicaragua or their policy? I can say about Philippines. I do not know what they expect from us. In Philippines we are happy that Madam Aquino has come and that tyrant has gone. I am all out for Madam Aquino, but something really which surprised me is the new trend of American diplomacy. Some tussle was going on, they held an election and the election results were there and the American Senate sits, the American statesmanship say that all election is wrong, that is rigged, forged and all sort of things. We know that that was wrong, that was rigged. We are with the people of Philippines who forced Marcos to run away. We are for Madam Aquino because she came and led the movement of the people who forced Marcos to run out of the country, and not because of what the Senate said about the elections. Tomorrow if some elections come in our way, who are they to give verdict on the merits of our elections or any other country's election? That is very wrong. Now they sit in the Senate over the the supply of hundreds and millions to countries. Still it is going on; that has not been agreed to as yet. But Reagan is doing his best to get it through in the American Senate. What for? For overt and covert action against Nicaragua and some Central American States. What is this 'overt' and 'covert' action? Who are they to sit in a regular legislative body, pass a resolution and then tell the world that 'these are the various governments we don't like, we are taking overt and covert actions'? We should strongly condemn such tendencies in their diplomacy. As an independent country, as leader of the non-aligned movement—we are very proud that we are the leader of the non-aligned movement—we should strongly come out with condemnation of such misuse of their resources and their wealth over all these smaller nations.

There are a number of points which are very difficult to be dealt with in a short time. One particular matter is about Namibia. Whereas they are flouting the

Un resolutions on South Africa and Namibia —I am talking of the Americans—they do it very shame-facedly. Part of Angola is occupied by South Africans, but recently, the leader of the UNITAB, Mr. Swambi, was invited, he went there, he talked to the top leaders and he has promised support to fight against the government there in Angola. The whole world, even the American people, have condemned this.

Who are they to judge about another country which is free and independent, and their merits to remain in power or not to remain in power? So, the people like Swambi must be condemned openly by all of us.

Since you have given ring twice, I would not say anything further. I thank you very much. I would like to rise to speak at some other time.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN (Idukki): Madam-Chairman, I rise to support the Demands for Grants relating to the Foreign Affairs Ministry.

During the last year, we have vigorously followed our policy of Non-alignment, peace and friendship with other nations. In fact, our foreign policy is only the projection of our internal policies and that its foundation was laid even during the time of freedom movement. During freedom movement, non-violence was the corner-stone of our political action. Likewise, non-alignment is the corner-stone of our foreign policy. For the last 38 years of independence, this policy has been consistently followed by us and we owe very much to Panditji and Indiraji for this.

Non-Alignment is not just not siding with power-bloc but it is something more than that. It is dynamic and vibrant as it should be. So, we raise our voice against —all kinds of oppression and colonial exploitation. We support the people of South Africa in their fight for freedom from the minority White Government. We support the Palestinians in their struggle for homeland. We support Nicaragua in their fight against U.S. imperialism. As has been said here, probably we were also

among the first to recognise the Aquino Government in Philippines.

Non-alignment also means peace and disarmament. I do not want to narrate the efforts that we are making in this direction. We are aware of the Delhi Declaration made by the Six-Nation Summit asking for one year moratorium of nuclear tests. We are aware of the fact that the Soviet Union have announced a six-month moratorium of all nuclear weapon tests and they have further extended it for three months. Mr. Gorbachev himself has said that they would not have any nuclear test until U.S. did it. Yesterday, we did read in the Press that United States has done underground nuclear tests thereby breaking perhaps the longest period of absence of nuclear tests. U.S. has done this utterly ignoring the world opinion. As the Chairman of the NAM, it is for us to exert maximum pressure on the United States to keep out of such tests and to bring super-powers again to the negotiating table.

Sir, yet I see a silver lining in the dark cloud. I mean, they have expressed their willingness to come together. We know President Reagan and the Soviet Leader Gorbachev met in Geneva and they agreed that a nuclear war cannot be won and should never be fought. I hope the spirit will continue and as Chairman of Non-Aligned Movement, we have a lot to do in this direction.

We are happy that our Prime Minister is taking the aspirations of the entire people of this country and the peace-loving people in the world and we all wish him success in his efforts.

Sir, if you see last year's performance of the Ministry I will say that the best achievement on our side was with regard to the formation of SAARC. In the field of South-Asian regional cooperation. The SAARC has given the framework for better cooperation between our neighbours. But I should say that the situation in our neighbourhood is full of tension, distrust and violence. In this context cannot but make a reference to Sri Lanka. It has been discussed many times in this House. It is

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unfortunate that Shri Jayewardene is trying for a military solution to the simple ethnic problem. In fact, technically, you can say it is their internal problem. But is it their internal problem? 6,000 and more Tamils have been killed, if the reports are correct and somebody was saying it is 3,000 and there were other reports too. But whatever may be, a good number of Tamils have been killed for the last 15 months and again nearly 1-1/2 lakhs of refugees are there in the Indian soil. Therefore, this ethnic problem has its direct impact and repercussion on us and it is nothing but genocide. Hon. Minister himself has said in this House this has an element of genocide which has caused much reaction in that country. The hon. Member Mr. Dhillon was just now saying that it is undiluted genocide. This being genocide, we cannot simply ignore it saying that it is their internal problem. But it has another dimension also that this ethnic problem in Sri Lanka has assumed a new dimension posing a threat to our own security. There were reports that Israeli Secret Intelligence Agency MUSA is working in close cooperation with Sri Lankan security forces. There were again reports that Pakistani involvement is there in the Sri Lankan military operation of killing the innocent people and Pakistani Assistance in arms and ammunition has been extended to Sri Lanka. It was reported that the American fleet was in Karachi and the Pakistani Naval ships visited Colombo. What does all this mean? All this means that some kind of conspiracy is going on against our country. Pakistan offered bases to American imperialism and you know that South Africa is also assisting Sri Lanka. Then Israel is assisting Sri Lanka. All this put together you can see a scenario which is quite disquieting for our country. Actually we are being encircled by hostile forces and, therefore, I am sure that this has new added a dimension to the ethnic problem in Sri Lanka.

I would request the hon. Minister to see it in this perspective and act very carefully and firmly and to safeguard the interests of our country. The Jayewardene is trying for military solution is evident from their own statement. Recently there

was interview by Lankan National Security Minister Shri Athulathmudali to the BBC in which he has spelt out the programme of military operation. He was saying that first he can finish Eastern parts and then move over to other areas of Tamil Majority and settle the Sinhalese there. Even Jayewardene himself has said that he prefers a military solution first. So it is very clear that they are going for a military solution. In this context, what should we do? Dr. Dhillon was just mentioning that we should step all kinds of negotiations with them. Whatever it is I want to say one thing. All types of diplomatic pressure should be exerted. All other avenues should be explored so that this ethnic problem is once and for all settled. We should tell Sri Lanka plainly that we have no stake in Sri Lanka. We are not interested in destabilising that country. We are interested in maintaining the integrity of that country. But we are equally interested that our Tamil brethren should live in that country with honour and dignity like any other citizen of that country. We are equally interested that the refugees who have come over to India should go back to their country with honour and dignity. This we should tell them plainly and I would say that we should see to that. Still Jayewardene will not understand. We should bring home to them the futility of attempting a military solution to the ethnic problem. We have the example of Pakistan. Pakistan tried to solve the internal problem through military means and it ultimately resulted in the division of Pakistan. There is saying in the Bible. It says in Malayalam: '*Valeduthavan Valat*—He who takes to sword shall perish by the sword. This is a saying from the Bible. So we should prevail upon President Jayewardene to see that it is in their interest to settle this ethnic problem through a political solution and it is in their interest that they do not go for a military solution and it is for us to see the dimension of this problem which, as I said, has a security aspect which we should not ignore and all efforts should be made to settle it. The entire country is with our Prime Minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi in his efforts to solve this problem and I hope our efforts by all means will be relentlessly continued and the country and all sections

of our people wish you all success in this effort.

While talking about our neighbours, I have to say something about Pakistan. As has been already said, there is Pakistani involvement and assistance in the military operations against the innocent Tamils which is going on in Sri Lanka. But we are trying to improve our relations with Pakistan. I agree there is much scope for normalisation of relations with Pakistan. Our Prime Minister himself took the initiative in this direction. He had a number of meetings with Gen. Zia on various occasions. Last December Gen Zia visited Delhi and met our Prime Minister. There was an agreement that both countries will not attack each other's nuclear installations. Recently our Prime Minister met Mr Junejo, the Prime Minister of Pakistan also. But in spite of all this, things are not moving as fast as we expected and perhaps not in the proper direction. Mr. Junejo recently stated the Kashmir issue be again referred to the United Nations. What does it mean? That means that they have gone back from the spirit of the Simla Agreement. They want to revive the old problem. It means that Zia is really playing a hide and seek game. He really does not want to settle the disputes with India. He does not want peace with our country. He wants to make it appear as though he wants peace with this country. But he really does not want it. Maybe with such an impression created, especially in the West, he can get more assistance from the west. Gen Zia may be using the issue of peace merely to bargain with the west. I would request the Government to be careful of this trick of Gen. Zia.

Then, Sir, we should be really concerned that Pakistan is going to be a nuclear power within a short time. We should be concerned with the fact that they are securing arms and sophisticated military equipment which cannot be used in the mountainous terrain, as they claim against Afghanistan. They can only be used against us and most of them are deployed on our border. Furthermore, how they are trying to destabilise our country has already been said in this

House by the hon. Members. A number of extremists trained there are coming to our country and they are creating serious problem in Punjab. So we should be very careful in our dealings with Pakistan. It is true and I read in some press that Gen Zia has said that they have no hand in the military training and that they are not training Sikhs. But everybody knows that it is not true. The fact is otherwise. But with regard to the nuclear capability, I know that we are committed to the peaceful uses of atomic energy. I agree and it should be so but, at the same time. I would suggest that we should keep our nuclear options open. We should not let ourselves be taken by surprise by any other country. We should continue our efforts to improve our relations with Pakistan. At the same time, we should understand the threat and the inherent dangers in the situation as it exists today.

I would like to say one word about China also. I welcome the efforts made by our Prime Minister to improve our relations with China. There should be continued and relentless efforts in this direction and we should see that our relation with China is put on an even keel. Of course, there is the boundary dispute. That is there. We should try to settle that boundary dispute.

Further, I would like to say a few words about our Missions abroad. I have to say that I am getting a lot of complaints from our people who are working in the Gulf countries about our Missions there. Most of these people of Indian origin, working in Gulf countries, are illiterates and skilled workers. They have a number of problems. The attitude of our Missions is said to be not helpful. They always adopt a bureaucratic approach to the problems. They do not go out and help the poor workers who have gone there only to earn their livelihood. For example, I tell you an instance. Three weeks ago, I gave a complaint to the Minister of State for External Affairs that one of my constituents' had been arrested in one of the Gulf countries and I asked him to send a telex to the Embassy there to get a report as to what had happened,

[Prof. P.J. Kurien]

just to find out what is the position and if there is any way to get him out. I understand, the Minister has sent two or three reminders. Still the Embassy people could not contact in spite of the fact that full address of the person arrested was given. They could not contact the person and give a proper reply to this. If this is the way the Embassy people are pursuing the matter for which the Minister has given directions, then we can imagine the plight of the poor people, who are Indians, who are approaching them there. Therefore, the Embassy should be properly staffed with officials of commitment.

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI B.R. BHAGAT): Please give us the details.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: I will give you the details. They should show sympathetic attitude to these poor people who are working there.

Finally, I would like to say a few words about our people working in Nigeria. Some of these Indians working there have lost their jobs.

(Interruptions)

But they cannot come back because they are not able to repatriate the money they have earned there. Our Embassy should intervene and assist them. Further, their children who are educated there, especially who have taken medical degree, cannot come back because of the fact that we are not accepting that medical degree. We should look into it and study whether that medical degree can be accepted. If that is not up to the standard, we should organise some refresher course or something like that so that those Indians are not punished. They are our brethren who went there to earn their livelihood; they gave us foreign exchange and I would request the hon. Minister that we should take serious note of this aspect and take action.

With these words, I support the demands.

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOO-WALIA (Sangrur): Mr. Chairman,

through you, I first congratulate the hon. Foreign Minister for pursuing the policy of non-alignment initiated by great leaders like Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the Policy which has earned a good name, good fame, respect and honour for our country throughout the globe. Due to the policy of non-alignment, our country got an opportunity and privilege to be the Chairman or Leader of the non-alignment movement in the world. This policy of non-alignment has added to the number of our friends and has reduced the number of people who are inimical or opposed to us. During my previous speech on the coming of the Seventh Fleet to the Pakistan Port, I had expressed my views about certain issues, Today I am taking up only the issues which are confronting the Indians living abroad.

We daily receive a number of letters from the Indians living abroad that they are asked to take a visa before returning to meet their next of kin or to visit their home to meet their family members. The situation is so painful that before the Indian Embassies in Canada, Britain and USA long queues of Indians are waiting for the visa. In some cases when there is an emergency, for example, some dearest member of the family dies here, either the man is not allowed to come to the country or his visa is delayed. This practice is creating bitterness adding to the dissatisfaction in the minds of the Indians, especially the Punjabs, living in these countries, namely, Britain, Canada and USA.

It is said that in U.K.—the Minister will please clear it in his reply—the Indian Embassy is collecting 2,000 pounds daily as income for issuing visa because, I think, the application fee for the issue of visa is 15 or 20 pounds. And when the visitors come to the Palam or Bombay Airport, they are badly searched, they are insulted. All these things are adding to the bitterness. We as serious and responsible persons here want to avoid the bitterness, at least decrease the bitterness, and add to their satisfaction, but everything is going the other way. I will urge upon the hon. Minister to withdraw immediately or scrap the order of the prerequisite of taking visa in respect of those who are coming to Punjab to visit their families.

In many countries, there is the practice of dual citizenship. Pakistan has given this facility, Bangladesh has given this facility, Indonesia has given this facility. I urge upon the hon. Minister that our Government also should think of giving dual citizenship to the Indians living abroad.

We Indians are very sweet by nature; the Indians are patriotic; we love our motherland; wherever we may go, we do not forget our culture; the Indians living in foreign countries have love and affection for their culture, for their motherland and for their families. They should be given the right to vote during elections in India. All non-resident Indians should be given the right to vote. I would request the hon. Minister to think over this also.

The Indians living abroad are earning money in those countries and they are sending remittances worth crores of rupees every year. I think, Prof. Tewari will support me at least in this matter...

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : In many matters you are changing your views.

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOO-WALIA : I am not changing. It is your goodself who is takings now in a cordial manner.

The remittances are made.

They are serving and helping the country. But here the plight is that they are being raided. enquiries are being made as to wherefrom they got this money, what is the number of the draft, what is the name of the bank where the money is deposited. This humiliation should be stopped and further facilities should be provided to all the Indians sending remittances back to India.

At the outset I told the House and requested the Government to take care that the countries who have given the opportunity of migration to Indians should be considered more particularly. For instance, I had the opportunity to meet Mr. Joe Clark, the Foreign Minister of Canada at a dinner hosted by the Hon. Foreign Minister. He was very kind to invite me also to that function, Mr. Joe Clark, the

Foreign Minister of Canada painfully told us that his Government is perturbed over the news items or publicity being carried out in this country that Canada is in connivance with certain extremist activities.

Madam, I am sure and I hope this House is with me, that the Government of Canada is very honest. The approach is very sincere. The Government has never given any impression or there is no information with us that the Government of Canada at any time acted to destabilise our country or against the integrity or sovereignty of our country.

Specifically the point which I want to urge upon the Government and the Minister is that our Government should be more cautious and should take steps to develop mutual relations, harmony and better understanding between India and Canada and with other countries where Indians are in large number as migrants. I am sure that Canada has a glorious history of high morale and the Muruni Government in Canada is observing the same morale, the morale not to disturb or destabilise other countries including India. I am emphasizing that more cultural, trade and other relations, other ties should be strengthened.

The Canadian Ambassador Mr. Warden recently visited Punjab and met the Minister of the Punjab Government, officers certain leading journalists and educationists. That visit has a very good impact in further strengthening the ties of friendship between India and Canada.

I have also got a letter that in Canada. Members of Parliament have formed an Indo-Canadian Members of Parliament Friendship Organisation. I will also request my colleagues that we should also take a step in this regard.

Madam, regarding Sri Lanka the policy of my party is very clear. My party does believe in the principle of co-existence and the democratic system of tolerating the opponents' views also. In Sri Lanka our Tamil brethren are being subjected to genocide.

[Shri Balwant Singh Ramoowalia]

The Hon. Chair expunged the remarks made by Mr. Tewary from the proceedings in this regard. But I take it on the basis of right to live and on the basis of humanitarian grounds that Sri Lanka is killing and using forces, indiscriminate forces, to kill the innocent people there.

So I again urge upon the hon. Minister that a team either from India should be sent or our Embassier in London, Washington and Ottawa should be asked to give immediate report about the visa system. The Embassies can also meet the Singh Sabhas, Gurudwara committees, leaders of the Indian communities and leaders of other social organisations consisting of Indian people there and this visa system should be immediately scrapped.

With these few words I thank the Chair very much.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : Check your facts about the involvement of the Candian government.

(Interruptions)

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA : I am speaking after checking up.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA (Ponani) : Sir, I rise on a point of order. To accuse a Member of Parliament of having taken a brief from the embassy is serious. I respect Prof. Tewary very much but this is rather too much and must not be allowed in this House. *(Interruptions)* How can you accuse an hon. Member of taking a brief from an Embassy? What is happening in this House?

MR. CHAIRMAN : I will go into the record.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : We have overwhelming evidence that Canadian Government has given millions of dollars to extremist organisations there in the name of ethnic welfare. Funds have been given to extremists.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : I will go into the record.

(Interruptions)

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : I am accusing him because the Member has to speak about facts. No Member has the right to become a spokesman of a foreign power.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : What is this happening in this House.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please resume your seats. I will go into the record.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : In this House nobody should become a spokesman of any country.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : Please ask him to withdraw his words.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : I will not withdraw it. Nobody should become a foreign country.

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA : It is irresponsible.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : I can prove what you are saying is wrong. What you are saying is not true.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I will go through the records.

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur) : Madam Chairman, I am glad that my hon. friend from Akali Dal has welcomed the non-alignment policy that has been pursued by our Government. One of our friends, an eloquent speaker, Shri Shahabuddin day before yesterday or on the last occasion accused the Government of following a policy from day to day, from year to year and not a consistent well thought out and long term policy. I wish to contest that statement.

This non-alignment policy has been adopted by the Government not in one year but over a long period of years as long ago as 1952 when this Government sent its delegation to Ottawa on behalf of India to the Common wealth Parliamentary Conference. On behalf of our Government we enunciated our stand of non-involvement in the then rising rivalry between

the two great post war powers, viz., USA and USSR. Afterwards we called it non-alignment policy. Therefore, over all these years we have been evolving this policy. It is in pursuance of this long-standing policy... We have been fortunate enough in seeing the friendship between the USSR and India to grow more from strength to strength, with the result that today it is very difficult for anyone to try and create a rift between these two great countries. But that does not mean that we have become communist. That does not mean that we have become satellite of the Soviet Russia. Although our friends communists, are here, in our own country, in charge of one of the States and also in the opposition benches here, we have not become communists.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY :
Two States.

PROF N. G. RANGA : Nevertheless we are friends with the communist country, the Soviet Russia and we are proud of the fact that we are very good friends of that country because that country has been playing fair with us so far as the international policies and programmes are concerned. But, unfortunately it has not been the case with America. At one time, I was a great friend of America because I thought and most of us at that time thought that being herself a democratic country, America would welcome the growth of friendship between America and ourselves. We were suddenly surprised over the disappointment that had arisen due to Pakistan. Contrary to the advice given by the then Home Minister, Sardar Vallabhai Patel, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, placing his faith on the ideals of the United Nations and believing that America also would be just jealous about those principles of Non-alignment non-interference, respect for each other's sovereignty and so on, even to the United Nations over Kashmir issue. How did that Kashmir issue arise? It was because with the backing of Pakistan Government, the tribal people invaded Kashmir. And what did we ask the United Nations to do? We asked them to hold Pakistan responsible for that aggression and persuade Pakistan to withdraw from the occupied area. And what did the United Nations do? They wanted us to

heed to the advice and indeed to succumb to the power and influence of the USA and the UK and their allies they get us bogged in their discussions and are keeping that dispute still alive. This was our bitter experience with the USA. From that time onwards, she seems to have taken upon herself the mantle of the Great Britain, France and other European empires. Just as in the middle of last century, Lord Palmerston gave an ultimatum to China with the result that there was a boxer revolution in China and the Chinese were subjected to the Western, and so on like that America today wants to boss over the whole of the world. Why? She says, in order to protect democracy. Whose democracy? Not our democracy but their democracy. We have no quarrel with the American democracy. I am all in favour of American democracy. I am all in favour of American people and their way of democratic life. But that does not mean that America should now go about all over the world simply ordering things about. This is what she is doing. She calls Nicaragua a cancer. But she encourages Sri Lanka. I do not wish to castigate Sri Lanka for the role she has been playing dishonourable role and disgusting role, inhuman role vis-a-vis the Indian settlers in Sri Lanka and who are the settlers? Not those people who have gone there as labour for the last 10 years or 50 years as temporary settlers but they are the settlers for hundred of years, & centuries ago lakhs of our people had gone over there and settled down and if those people cannot be treated as honourable citizens of Sri Lanka, how would it be possible for the great majority of people in most of the countries to be treated as citizen of their respective countries. And yet Sri Lanka has been behaving towards them in an dishonourable manner, as I told you, in an undemocratic manner and bordering on bestiality?

What is the role that America is playing? Has she got any kind of advice to be given to Sri Lanka at all? What about Great Britain and what about France or any of the so-called democratic countries of the West? Why is it that they do not assert themselves? On the other hand, they encourage and connive at Pakistan

[Prof N.G. Ranga.]

playing her role in Sri Lanka and Israel playing its role in Sri Lanka. And who is acting as provocators in Sri Lanka and as abettors of Sri Lankan Government? These are the Governments, these are the people. How is it possible for us to believe that these people are as sincere about democracy as we are. They may be democrats in their own countries, they certainly have no message at all to be given to other democrats in the rest of the world, because their fingers are soiled with the blood of our own Indians in Sri Lanka.

My hon. friends from Tamil Nadu are very much upset; we are all upset over the whole issue. Our hearts are bleeding over the manner in which Sri Lanka is butchering our people there in that country. For too long a time we have been patient and we will continue to be patient, too, yet, there is a limit for anything. That is why I welcome the suggestion made by one of our hon. friends the other day that we should send a Parliamentary delegation, a good delegation of democrats, to go round the whole of the world and plead with it to see that Sri Lanka would respect human rights, respect the charter of the United Nations and respect the minimum rights for citizenship of our people in Sri Lanka.

All of us would like to agree with those friends who have said that our prestige is very high and our position is very big. Indeed, the most powerful representative of the American External Affairs, the Secretary of State has said that India is now emerging as a great power. What sort of a power are we? Are we a great power when American Navy could go to the Persian Sea with impunity with nuclear arms? Are we a great power when we are incapable of seeing to it that the United Nations resolution in favour of keeping Indian Ocean as a zone of peace is respected by America? We could not do anything when Diego Garcia has come to be armed, turned to be a base, Persian Gulf is turned into a base. They say that they are doing it because Russia has gone to Afghanistan. It is true that it is a sore point as far as people like me are concerned. I wish Soviet Russia had not gone there at all. And when she had gone

there, what is the stand we have taken? It has been a principled stand. We have made it very clear to Soviet Russia as best as we could, in as friendly a manner as we could, to leave Afghanistan, go back again to her own realm and Soviet Russia has offered to go back provided there would be peace there in that country, provided there is some kind of an assurance that there would not be trouble from Pakistan to start with and from behind Pakistan from United States of America. Is that guarantee forthcoming? It is for America to assure the rest of the world that she would not interfere through Pakistan and through Afghanistan in Soviet Russia affairs. In what way are we the guardians of Soviet Russia integrity? We are not. We are her friends, who do not want her to be invaded, to be troubled and belittled and in any other way weakened. One friend has got to see to it that the other friend is not unnecessarily troubled? Is there anything wrong in it?

14.00 hrs.

And yet, Americans have not got that much of common sense to be able to recognise this simple axiom of human relationship and friendship between one person and another.

Pakistan is now armed to her teeth, we say, not only to protect the American interest as against Soviet Russia, but also (indeed, mainly), in order to attack us, and to weaken us. What are the feelings of Pakistanis towards us? Everybody knows it and they themselves talk about it. Some said that it is because of the dictatorship and that very soon there is going to be democracy there. What sort of democracy do they have in Sri Lanka? The Communist-allied party, as well as the so called democratic party and the conservative party, both are opposed to Indians. Similar is the position in Pakistan also. Was Bhutto so great a friend of India? Are those people so great friends of us? There is no chance of any political party in Pakistan trying to become genuinely friendly with India from a political point of view. Trade, we would have; travel, we would have and cultural contacts we would have, but not political friendship because Pakistan has been pursuing a policy of vengeance against India. I say that advisedly, not on behalf of the Government but as Prof. Ranga who has paid

special attention to the study of foreign affairs during all these years of our freedom. She has been very bitter towards us. Would that bitterness come down? We hoped that it would come down when we released 90,000 prisoners of war after having spent crores and crores of rupees on their maintenance, after having come away from Bangladesh and then after having signed the Simla Pact. I asked Indira before she went to Simla and after she had come back, "Are you quite sure that we would have some peace now?" She said that it was only an experiment, it was only a chance and at best it was only a hope. But we should always go on hoping and she was right also. I go on hoping for friendship with Pakistan. Today, she is situated, egged on by America with all her armaments not only with F-16s but also with nuclear armaments. And with such a capacity which has been built up by America that Pakistan is offering to supply arms to all those countries in the Gulf area and also in Africa. So, she becomes an additional supply-base, a store house and a manufacturing annexe of the United States of America for the most modern arms here next door to us. All this is in order to strengthen America on one side and to threaten us on the other.

Under these circumstances, how can I say to myself that India is a great country? We are being threatened from every side. And they say that they are going to protect us from Soviet Russia. They say that in between there is Afghanistan, she has swallowed Afghanistan and she would swallow Pakistan also. Let America come over here, take over Pakistan and gobble us, just as Great Britain has gobbled Faland. They say to us, "We are here, we are great democratic neighbours and you can trust us. Therefore there would be no fear at all, because Pakistan is only a colony of us. "It may suit Pakistani leaders, some of them but not all, because Pakistani citizens are just as Patriotic about their country as we are about our country. Therefore, I am sure, Pakistan would not, whatever may be their feelings towards us, succumb and fall so low as to become an open colony for America. Nevertheless, she is almost as bad as that under the control of America. Under

these circumstances, how can I feel safe in my own country, in spite of the excellent diplomatic efforts that have been made on our behalf by Indira, by our Rajiv Gandhi now and our External Affairs Minister and our other experts? All praise for them! They are doing very good work.

SHRI H.A. DORA (Srikakulam): You suggest a positive solution to it. We are not able to save this country in spite of the best diplomatic relations that we have established hitherto. Suggest a solution.

PROF. N.G. RANGA: Therefore, I am not feeling very happy about it. Through Ceylon at that end, Pakistan at this end. And through China, America is now trying to engulf us. That is one of the reasons why I have been pleading for the last several years and that India should try to develop friendship with China also. China also is a Communist country so is USSR. China and USSR were at one time bosom friends, now they are not such good friends. They were enemies earlier; now they are trying to become friends. Now why should we not try to develop our friendship with China? Some of the unhappy things in the recent history had better be forgotten. Will they have claims over their territories? They said that we have claims over our territories? But they are taking too long a time. Now, let us sort them out. It is in their interest also to gain us as a friend. It is in our interest also to gain, China as our friend, and if we have to gain China's friendship, then we need not depend so much on Soviet Russia. We need not be afraid of America at all. Then, America would not be able to ambush us. Through China, America is working on the Pakistan's claims against us. If we are able to—develop some friendship with China—by making some concession on this side in return for some other concessions from their side, it would be possible for us to see to it that these three great powers—China, USA and USSR—all of them will be looking at each other and we might have some peace here in our country for development.

SHRIMATI MEIRA KUMAR (Bijnor): Madam, last Friday and today, some misgivings have been expressed by some of

[Shrimati Meira Kumar]

the hon. Members, regarding the success of our foreign policy. I don't think our foreign policy can be judged by immediate success on return vis-a-vis every single international event or every single country. It has to be judged in view of the long term influence it exerts on larger and larger number of people and countries. And if viewed in this context, the basic precepts of our foreign policy have stood the test of time. Non-Alignment—the bedrock of our foreign policy has grown since 1961 and has assumed the character of a universal international movement covering a clear majority of the mankind and two-thirds of the membership of the United Nations. Most of these Non-aligned countries, which are erstwhile colonial countries, militarily weak, economically backward. They all have a common stake in promoting disarmament, global economic development and increasing the area of peace. The movement is opposed to neo-imperialism, imperialism, racism, exploitation—economic exploitation—of the developing countries by developed countries and hegemonism of the Big Powers.

As the founder-member and lately as Chairman of the non-aligned movement, India has ceaselessly made efforts to create world opinion against these practices and tendencies. True, we have not reached our goal, but what is significant is that we have not given up. We have not wavered. We have gone ahead, and we have gone ahead together with so many countries of the Third World.

Concerning our mission of disarmament, we have taken initiative in having a dialogue with the nuclear weapon States, wherein five more countries of the five continents, viz. Mexico, Sweden, Greece, Argentina and Tanzania have joined us to put a stop to arms race. We have continued to exert pressure through the Delhi Declaration and the Geneva Summit.

For ending racism and colonialism, we have made effective use of the forum of United Nations, NAM and also the Commonwealth, to draw attention to the situation in South Africa and Namibia.

With regard to our foreign economic policy, we have persistently tried, and we are trying to iron out the difficulties in the North-South dialogue, and we are forging ahead with South-South cooperation. SAARC has been a noteworthy development, and the role it would play in regional cooperation cannot be underestimated.

Of course, the situation in Sri Lanka, although it is their internal problem, has been a matter of grave concern to us. We are concerned, we are making efforts; but the need of the hour is restraint, which we have to exercise; and it should not be mistaken for a soft line. Moreover, there is no guarantee that a hard line would bring about the desired results. All the same, the situation in Sri Lanka is fast deteriorating, and through you Madam, I would urge upon the Foreign Minister to take timely action. As Prof. Ranga has earlier suggested we should send our delegations throughout the world, to create an atmosphere which would oppose what is happening in Sri Lanka, and which would exert pressure on the Sri Lankan Government to respect human rights.

As regards Pakistan, there are some longstanding and in-built hurdles in the way of our friendship with Pakistan. But we are trying to overcome these. We have the determination, we have the will, and I am sure we will succeed.

It is this determination and this political will to dedicatedly work for world peace and a just economic order in the world, while safeguarding the sovereignty of the country and our national interests, even in the most trying circumstances, it is this determination that is the quintessence of our foreign policy and so far as this determination is concerned, we have not failed.

I would like to say a few words, regarding the Ministry of External Affairs. I am speaking from personal experience as I have served in this Ministry for twelve and a half years. The Budget for the Ministry of External Affairs is Rs. 302 crores, which is only 0.7 per cent of the total budget of the Central Government, I would draw

your attention to this. The budget is only 0.7 per cent of the total budget of the Central Government. The burden on the exchequer is so little as to be negligible, And with this minuscule budget a country as large and as important as India projects its foreign policy in the world. With this minuscule budget we the founder and lately the Chairman of the Non-Aligned Movement, want to create the world opinion against neo-imperialism, racism, economic exploitation, hegemonies and all things bad; with this minuscule budget, we want to have highly dynamic and vibrant foreign policy and be active all over the world. Is it possible? With this budget we are running 135 missions abroad, we are maintaining our representational officers, our junior staff, we are sending out and receiving delegations. We have representational officers totalling about 600 and odd, which is one-fourth of the strength of the British Foreign Service. So, you can imagine, the burden that our Foreign Office officers have to carry with such little facilities as compared to their counterparts of other important countries. One might say that I am comparing a developing country with a developed country. But we cannot really overlook the pivotal role that India expected to play among the developing countries and also on behalf of them and on the world stage. Our activities are bound to increase manifold in the international arena and we have to manage all this with this small budget and with such a small service. It is to the credit of the Ministry of External Affairs that we have successfully managed and projected a foreign policy which has established the credibility of our country which has earned her respect and which even under the most difficult international situations, has remained admirably positive.

A glaring example is that of ITEC. It is a bilateral assistance scheme which is operated by the Ministry of External Affairs. ITEC gets a pittance of Rs. 9 crores to give assistance to 60 developing countries. I think, we should do something about it.

Of course, we realise that the Ministry of External Affairs Budget is a non-plan expenditure and does not contribute

directly to the development activities of nation building. Nonetheless, it does indirectly contribute to making the international atmosphere favourable in terms of foreign aid, trade, joint ventures, foreign collaborations, investment, grants, loans, transfer of technology, and so on. There are also tangible gains if we have less tensions and more peace. We cannot exist in isolation, and we cannot let slip opportunities to benefit from development activities going on in other countries.

There is an impression that the Foreign Service officers live in great luxury and style abroad. That is a myth. Of the total Budget of MEA, 65 per cent goes in the form of grant-in-aid to developing countries like Bhutan aid, Nepal aid. It is only 35 per cent which is spent on establishment costs. The Foreign Service officers get their basic pay which is at par with what their counterparts get here. The Foreign Service allowance component, which really gives rise to this myth, is based on the cost of living index of the countries in which these officers are posted, just as their counterparts in other services here get their DA and CCA on the basis of the cost of living index of various cities in India. Generally, due to non-availability of correct cost of living index, the foreign allowance paid to these officers is 15 to 20 per cent less than the actual cost of living. With the result, the ability to entertain, which is an important part of the representational duty of these officers, gets limited. And if these handicaps are combined, it has a telling effect on the effectiveness and sophistication of Indian diplomacy. We have to bear all these points in mind. I would again request the Foreign Minister, through you, Madam, to bring about increase in the Foreign Allowance and the Representational Grants if we have to conduct our diplomacy with sophistication and finesse,

The Representational Officers at least have some motivation, but the junior staff when posted abroad, do not even have that, except perhaps a few electronic gadgets. They work in very dangerous and hazardous conditions in most of the countries abroad. You must have heard of the case of security guards being gunned

[Shrimati Meira Kumar]

down in Kampala. There are so many other cases of security risk, of danger to them. They have accommodation problem. They have children's education problem. They are very poorly paid. There is very little motivation for them and, therefore, something has to be done very soon to improve their conditions.

So far as the Foreign Service officers are concerned, their promotional avenues are blocked. There is an incredible bottleneck at the top, with the result that the young, intelligent and enterprising people are getting attracted to other services in the private sector. There is a suggestion that posts should be made available in other Ministries at the Joint Secretary level. It would not only solve the cadre problem but it would also provide an additional expertise to the Foreign Service officers in the field of culture, science and technology, commerce, industry and so on. With the increasingly complex pattern of foreign policy, we would become irrelevant if we just confine ourselves, to the political work. We will have to branch out and additional expertise in various fields would be in the long-term interest of the Service.

With these words, I support the Demand for Grant of the Ministry of External Affairs and thank you.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat) :

Madam, after many years I am noticing—I do not wish to be misunderstood—that in this year's debate a note of anxiety, of misgivings I should say, to some extent, is being expressed by many Members from both sides of the House. And this is not anything surprising. While it is true, as the last speaker said...and I congratulate

her on her speech by the way—that the overall policy the country has been following, the overall policy of non-alignment, of standing for peace against war, for disarmament and so on, remains in tact and everybody support that, but, after all, we cannot go on simply repeating from year to year, the broad contours of this framework because within that framework the Government has to act on specific issues, it has to react to specific situations. And during the last year, I think, it is some feelings of some inconsistency. I should say, some vacillations, some illusions, that are creating this undercurrent of anxiety which is being rightly expressed here. I think the basic cause of this anxiety is the fact that a year ago or so, unreal atmosphere of euphoria was sought to be created about our relations with our neighbours.

Now it is appearing suddenly as though we have suddenly got a shock and come to earth that things are not turning out the way we thought they would. I think initiative in foreign policy does not consist entirely as Mr Tewary sought to make out of visit to different countries by our Prime Minister. That of course is of it no doubt. But to create some kind of illusion or euphoria about progress towards a good neighbourly policy in this regard is not correct. Because, we have missed out certain realities refused to recognise certain realities which of course many members are now here expressing. This good neighbourly policy towards our neighbour is very important from our own national interest and the point of view of our security. If you go through this book which has been given to us and if you read between the lines the policy is lying

in shambles, and everyone here has spoken about it. The plain fact of the situation is that the two immediate neighbours with whom we have tried very hard to improve matters, tan and Sri Lanka, are becoming more Pakis and more adamant in their hostilities. They are not relenting. They are not thawing under the charm of our Prime Minister or the personal relations that they may have with him. The reason for it should better be recognised once for all. Mr. Tewary hinted, I find myself in agreement with him surprisingly on many of these points. The problems presented by these two countries have acquired global dimension. That is the main point. With Pakistan it is so obvious of course one does not need to dilate on it. But in the case of Jayawardhane's Government too the fact of the matter is that they are being supported and encouraged from behind the scenes (Pakistan, not so much from behind the scenes either) by those very powers, those western powers.

PROF. N.G. RANGA : Western and Eastern also, China.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Well, to some extent, yes; you are right, from what evidence is there. They are being supported. They are not masters of their own situation. Many facts have been cited here by Members about how these powers are operating for their own interest using Pakistan and Sri Lanka for their own purposes. Some small facts I just wish to add to the collection that is already there. President Jayawardhane's son Ravi is currently in Israel now. He is incidentally the Security Adviser to the resident of Sri Lanka. He personally led the Security Forces in the eastern region against the Tamils. These things are on record they may not be available in our Press but if you study International Press and listen to BBC and so on you get lots of information. He is in Israel at the moment but he is on mission because he is apparently the main negotiator for arms purchases from South Africa, from Israel, from the UK, from China. Reference has been made to the fact that when the Seventh Fleet appeared off Karachi—we were accustomed to it appearing in the East—but this time it

appeared in the West off our shores. It is apparently for the innocent pastime of allowing several thousand and odd group to enjoy recreation and rest facilities in Karachi city. At what price to the citizens of Karachi, I do not know—that will be known later on. But at the same time Pakistani naval vessels and Chinese vessels were visiting Colombo. It is not I, but this book which talks about "growing military nexus" between Pakistan and Sri Lanka. It is stated explicitly that there is a growing military nexus. It is a very serious thing to say and should be explained to the Parliament of India in a little detail, on what evidence, on what facts the Government of India is making such a serious allegation in cold print, there is a growing military nexus—that is a very serious matter—between these two countries.

Madam, recently the Chinese President, Zao Ziang, visited Colombo, and he is reported to have told President Jayawardhane that he had come there to express Chinese solidarity with Sri Lanka against the designs of a sub-continental super power (*Interruptions*). That means, you, Mr. Ranga, I do not whether you consider yourself as a super power...

PROF. N.G. RANGA : Part of it.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : ...because you are one of the votaries of super power theory, which is doing us no good, I tell you.

PROF. MADHU DANAVATE : He is a 'super' power.

PROF. N.G. RANGA : Super power theory has started from you.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : The Security Minister of Sri Lanka, Mr. Atulitramudali, has told in an interview to the British Broadcasting Corporation that within six weeks the Tamil problem in the

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eastern region will be solved and after that they can deal with Jaffna. You have seen, no doubt, yesterday's report in the press that the Finance Minister Mr. Ronnie de Mel has announced the allocation of an extra 100 million for defence spending this year to help combat Tamil militants. So, it is quite obvious that we have been—I do not blame the Government for trying to bring about some negotiations to try to get peaceful settlement and all that, but for Heaven's sake do not spread illusions about all this. Sri Lanka is a small country compared with India. True, but behind it stand big powers who are trying to use Sri Lanka for their own purpose and the more this turmoil goes on within that unhappy Island now, the more killings and this genocide goes on, perhaps it will become easier for the external forces to secure a foothold in that Island obvious reasons. So, it is not only Mr. Jayewardene who may be a problem for us, but also other powers may become by proxy our neighbours, off our shores. It is better we talk out plainly about this, we are not doing it adequately, in my opinion. Even in the Human Rights Commission of the United Nations we are not able to get any response. Why is it so? Why are we isolated on this issue? Nobody speaks for us in the councils of the world on this question of the killing of Tamils in Sri Lanka. We are very proud of this non-aligned fraternity of which we have been the leader and all that, I think it is a big force in the world today, but where is our diplomacy and where is our skill which can at least get voices to speak on our behalf on this issue? It can only be done if they realise what is going on, what is the real game behind all this, because certainly the non-aligned countries of this region are not very happy at the fact that this creation of a zone of peace in the Indian Ocean is being indefinitely delayed. They want it as much as we do. But do they understand what is happening in Sri Lanka? They understood Diego Garcia well. But do they understand what is going on in Sri Lanka? Another Diego Garcia may appear tomorrow on the soil of Sri Lanka. Do they understand the significance of the appearance of the Seventh Fleet in

Karachi? So, we have do some more active diplomatic campaigning—shall I say? some lobbying, some work, some hard work and not the one last year at the time of Thimpu Conference. There was such an atmosphere of euphoria you created, as though things were coming and going in our way because of your wonderful personality and charm and all that. Therefore, today many people let down and they can't understand, what is happening why suddenly we have been reduced to this position. So, Madam, I would say that we are being out-manoeuvred. We are being out manoeuvred. This is a serious manner. I may support the general policy of this Government but I cannot support inconsistencies, weaknesses, vacillation and contradictions which are creating problems for our country.

About Pakistan, I do not want to say much because much has been said about this. But in the case of Pakistan even about this talk which took place between the President Zia and our Prime Minister, it was stated that an understanding had been reached about not attacking each other's nuclear installation. What has happened to that now? There is no agreement. Nothing is put on paper. Nothing is signed because later on Pakistan insisted that this understanding must be made part and parcel of that no-war pact which they were proposing. So, nothing has come out of even that. There is not much of worth any-way because whose word you would believe. But any-way, there is nothing. So I should say, really if you ask me what is the solution I cannot tell you in one word. Obviously, we are not going in for military intervention in Sri Lanka. I hope we cannot go to war with Sri Lanka because it would be the most disasterous thing, not for them but for us. Therefore, shorter than military intervention, we have to take much more initiative much more positive steps and firm steps, in the comity of nations. That is all we can do. Give whatever help and relief we can to these unfortunate Tamil people, as lakh of them have to run away from Sri Lanka, and now they have to be sheltered in our soil. And it is creating so many problems. I don't think President Jeyawardene understands at all that there is an ethnic problem or he does not want

to understand. Ethnic problem does not exist for him. It is question of terrorists, who are disturbing the peace and law and order in his country and, therefore, they must be put down through a military solution. It is so simple—for that—as far as he is concerned. Therefore, in order to do that, he must go to the various quarters to get assistance. That is the way he is looking at it. But where are our other friends and nations throughout the world who will understand our point of view and exert pressure—moral pressure, political pressure and diplomatic pressure—on the Government of Sri Lanka? The Government of Pakistan, I believe, is beyond the capacity of being moved by moral pressures. So, we are in great difficulty. I think, no doubt, difficulties have increased greatly.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Hon. Member's time is over.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Madam, what can I say? I have so many things to say, particularly about the Foreign Minister's reported remarks—some of them—during his visit to U.S.A. for the meeting of Indo-US Joint Economic Commission. I would like to ask him for clarifications. If they are not correctly reported, he should say so categorically. For example, in the meeting, Mr. Patric Mohniyan asked about the India's voting record in the United Nations and alleged that we are continually voting with the Soviet Union. Apart from this being an insult, a way of asking explanations from us for this kind of thing. Mr. Bhagat is reported as having said that he will look into the record. Why should he look into the records? We are not anybody's servants. We are free to vote as we like. It is not the business of Mr. Moynihan or anybody else to ask explanations from us. As an independent self-respecting country, we do not own explanation to anybody, even if Mr. Bhagat had gone there to negotiate 500 million dollar collaboration deal. That does not mean that we have to give explanations about our conduct at the United Nations.

On Afghanistan, it seems he was asked in the press about what he considers to be a solution for the Afghan

problem. Well, we have spelt it out on many occasions, the Government I mean, to define well the position. In the press, it is reported, he said about Finlandisation and the Austrialisation of Afghanistan. I do not know whether the reports are correct. They have appeared but they have not been contradicted. Therefore, I am having to raise them. If Finlandisation and Austrialisation are dirty words, we should not use this kind of dirty expression. We should spell out our stand which is quite clear.

There is also a report that the Americans were charmed by the assurances given by Mr. Bhagat, of course, not in his personal capacity but as representing the Government. With these assurances, did the Americans agree to give up their earlier objections and hesitancy to give up their earlier objections and hesitancy to supplying us with certain types of equipment and technology which they had refused to give and refused to give to any developing country? What were those assurances? I would like to know what sort of assurance they were. As far as defence equipment is concerned. I can understand. They may say there are so many spies roaming about in India nowadays that any country would be a bit concerned as to whether Ram Swarups and so and so would get hold of defence secrets. Whenever we ask here about the equipment that is to be purchased, we are assured it is nothing like that. It is for monitoring the weather or doing something, rather super-computers for monitoring the weather. What assurances have been given which suddenly melted the hearts of Americans? I would like to know.

There is a report also, by the way, that night vision equipment for the armed forces, goggles and other equipment which are required by our tankmen and our infantrymen when they move at night, some deal has been struck with the famous multinational company the International Telephone and Telegraph Company of USA, which I think has a rather dubious record of what it did along with CIA in Chile a few years ago, in overthrowing the elected Government of President Allende. It was ITTC whose sordid role in that

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affair came to light. I do not know whether you are simply purchasing equipment from them or you want to bring them here to set up some kind of facilities, or what you want to do. But I say, be on guard. Be careful with these people. Otherwise, your foreign policy itself will be subverted when there is too much flirting because with this type of multi-national companies, you are opening the gates a little too wide now.

About inconsistencies, I must say one thing. We are always talking, and rightly talking, about our uncompromising & total opposition to apartheid in South Africa, and we have been propagating the need for a comprehensive and total boycott of all manner of relations with that racist regime in Pretoria. I think the entire country stands behind that policy. Now here I got hold of document including the photographs, published in Business magazine, which shows that, you know there is a very flourishing diamond industry in South Africa, diamond mining and diamond cutting, and Indian Businessmen Delegation, who deal in diamonds, from Bombay, two names are mentioned here, Mr. Madhukant Bhukanvala and Dr. H.J. Modi, the first Indian diamond industrialist to go to South Africa. How they have gone, how did they manage to go, so many photographs of receptions, given to them, of the meetings held by them with their counterparts in South Africa and Ministers have met them and so on. This was sent to me by some South African gentleman—I do not want to name him—who ends his letter by saying 'Disgustingly and sadly yours'. 'Disgustingly and sadly yours'. Why these secret contacts are being allowed to be maintained? For economic advantage or for what purpose? You must find out how these things are happening some time. A few weeks ago or a few months ago there were reports in our Press of our Arya Samajists' delegation being allowed to go to South Africa. When we asked about it, we were told that that was some sort of a cultural exchange because the Arya Samaj is active there also among the Indians who are South African Indians. Does it mean that total boycott of the apartheid regime

excludes cultural exchanges? What does it mean? I cannot understand. If we want to maintain our credibility in the eyes of the African people—not only in South Africa but in the whole of that continent, then we must plug this loop-hole. I do not know who is responsible for it. Whoever is responsible should be taken to task. I am prepared to hand over these papers to the Minister. Let him find out how these people are being permitted to go and enable our critics to dub as the hypocrites in the world I know the Government is solidly against apartheid. They must see that their whole official machinery and so is upto the mark and does not permit this kind of thing to go on because everybody knows nowadays that for money anything can be done in this country. Corruption is running not right in every quarter of our national life.

So, I do not wish to take any more time. I only wish to say that on Sri Lanka and Pakistan a very, very serious situation has arisen and we must think afresh how to behave, how to act, and how to intervene. If they are going on a global scale, we must go global scale also. But at least we should be realistic and we should not spread illusions and we should not spread a euphoria that because of Indian diplomacy and skill we are winning round these people who are actually playing a different game and outmanoeuvring us with the help of certain powers.

SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN (Cannanore): I am happy for being given this opportunity. I wish to mention a few points on external affairs. I have been hearing members from both sides on the subject and I have noted with deep satisfaction that there are no differences regarding the cardinal principles underlying the foreign policy of India.

Even during the time of our independent struggle the forefathers of our nation discussed international matters at great length. But it was Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the architect of our foreign policy, who provided in the later twenties the Indian National Congress with a well defined and a clear outlook on foreign policy. The foreign policy formulated and

adopted by the Indian National Congress has stood the test of the time. Even the critics of the Government inside and outside the Parliament have words of appreciation for our foreign policy which has been well established for the last 38 years now.

Through our fight against fascism, our fight against imperialism & our fight against colonialism as also racial segregation we could draw the attention of the world population. Our present fight against neo-imperialism as well as neo-colonialism also has evoked great response all over the world. As Chairman of NAM, our hon. Prime Minister is making all-out efforts to defuse the tension in different parts of the world and also towards ending cold-war. Our policy of non-alignment as well as peaceful co-existence always stood us in good stead.

Speaking about foreign policy, the most important factor which comes to my mind is our relations with our good neighbours. Our relations with Pakistan were cordial through many years. But unfortunately, the hide and seek game adopted by Gen. Zia's administration has made the things difficult. We know that U.S. imperialism is dumping sophisticated armaments into Pakistan under the pretext of transporting these armaments to the Mujahideens in Afghanistan. This has created a very serious situation, Pakistan's interference in our internal affairs also has assumed an alarming proportion. It was during the time of the confusion and turmoil prevailing in Punjab that the extremists were trained in Pakistan and they have been provided with sophisticated arms, supplied by America.

The subversive as well as secessionist activities carried on by the extremists in Punjab were clearly supported by Pakistan in collusion with America. We had bilateral talks with Pakistan on several occasions. But Pakistan did not respond to our request not to give assistance and armaments to the extremists in that region. We know that the armaments piled up by Pakistan will have a clear bearing on our economy because that may definitely add

to our burden on our defence expenditure. We stand committed to the letter and spirit of the Simla Agreement. But the statements made by certain responsible Ministers in Gen. Zia's Government as well as certain officials in Pakistan are making the things worse. We know that these statements relate to the State of Jammu and Kashmir as well as the minority community in India. These statements are definitely prompted by the designs of the U.S. imperialism. This fact is further confirmed by the presence of the Seventh Fleet in the Karachi Sea. This august House had occasion to have an elaborate discussion on this crucial subject and our hon. Minister for External Affairs has come out and he has expressed his anxiety and concern in this House in this respect. It is important that mere lukewarm protest alone will not solve the situation. We must come out vehemently and register our strong protest with Pakistan regime. We should also make it a point to see that our Indian Ocean is made a zone of peace.

Coming to the question of Sri Lanka, we know that genocide going on inside Sri Lanka has very few parallels in recent history. We know that more than 1,24,000 refugees reached India and it has caused very dangerous situation in India. It has created a socio-economic problem for the people of our country.

According to reports that are available, Sri Lanka is getting support from Israel as well as from Britain. So also, they are getting maximum support from the U.S. imperialists. A few minutes ago, hon. Member Shri Indrajit Gupta has made a reference to the visit of Mr. Jayawardene's son to Israel.

15.00 hrs.

His visit is not accidental; his visit is in connection with a request to Israel for giving armaments to Sri Lanka.

The Indian Ocean has become an arena for the world powers to test their might. The foreign military presence in the Indian Ocean poses a threat not only to India but also to all peace-loving nations throughout the world. The Anglo American clique is concentrating on Diego Garcia and their influence is apparent. In

[Shri Mullappally Ramachandran]

this respect it is my humble submission that the Government of India must come into the open and try to convene an emergent meeting of the littoral nations and see that these littoral nations are not aligned with the big powers of the world.

Our relations with Bangladesh have been cordial throughout ever since the independence of that country. But unfortunately certain hitches and hindrances have developed on the way. After the formation of the SAARC, we hope that we can improve our relations with that country. I know our relations with Nepal, Bhutan and Maldives, the three member-nations of SAARC, are cordial and we should see that these cordial relations are always kept in tact.

Our border dispute with China appears to have been forgotten. But looking at the international political scenario, one is constrained to be reminded of the saying, "China is a sleeping monster". Moreover, the latest political development, the nexus between the USA and China, the nexus between China and Pakistan and the nexus between China and Sri Lanka must be taken into account seriously. It is a clear indication of the emerging threat from China.

India stands for political solution so far as Afghan question is concerned. Unfortunately, in spite of our ceaseless efforts, we could not find a political solution to the Afghan question. Our relations with Afghanistan have always been cordial and we are trying our utmost to improve our relations with that country.

Millions of blacks are fighting in South Africa for getting emancipation from racial segregation. In this respect India, who has always stood behind the people of the world who are fighting for human rights, should express its solidarity with the fighting people of South Africa.

15.03 hrs.

[SHRI SHARAD DIGHE *In the Chair*]

Africa and Latin America are striving

hard to have a new social and economic order. In their fight against neo-colonialism, our country should come forward and pledge its support. We must stand by those people of Latin America and Africa who are trying to have a new economic and social order.

A very significant part can be played by India in the complex international situation as a champion of the cause of the third world countries whose relevance is yet to be affirmed.

Lastly, I appeal that, while holding the flag of non-alignment as well as peaceful co-existence high, we should see that we stand by the socialist countries of the world, especially the Soviet Union, who have always stood behind us during stresses and strains.

SHRI P. NAMGYAL (Ladakh) : Mr. Chairman Sir, While supporting the demand for grant of the Ministry of External Affairs, I would like to join my distinguished colleagues and friends in congratulating the Government and the leadership for pursuing the policy of non-alignment, the foundation of which was first laid by our late Prime Minister Shri Jawaharlal Nehru along with late Martial Tito of Yugoslavia and the President of Egypt Shri Nasser. Since then our leaders headed by late Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri of course for a short period, and then by our late Prime Minister Smt. Indiraji for a long number of years (of 13 to 14 years) and now under the young and dynamic leadership of Shri Rajiv Gandhi are carrying forward our policy of non-alignment. By the efforts of our leaders, past and present, the non-aligned movement has grown manifold and presently over hundred countries are associated with it. Our efforts should continue to strengthen the NAM. But this does not mean that in our efforts of strengthening the NAM we should overlook our interests and the different political nexus growing against us in our own area.

Take for instance the Sino-Pak nexus, the Pak-Sri Lanka nexus, the Sino-Bangladesh nexus and the Sino-Sri Lanka nexus, all with the intention of putting our country in an embarrassing position. Behind all

this nexus the hands of some of the western imperialist countries are very much visible.

In such a situation our efforts should be to solve the problem of our borders. We must see to it that how we can improve our relationship with our neighbours. Our main problems, as I put it earlier and what I feel, are that of solving the border problem with China and the illegal occupation of the so called Azad Kashmir area by Pakistan.

As per Press reports we have, I think, completed some six rounds of discussion with China on the border issue. And as per the Press reports, China has proposed for a package deal i.e., India would retain its hold on Arunachal and China would remain in possession of the area in the western sector i.e., Aksaichin area of Ladakh in J & K.

As you know Sir, over 37,500 sq. kms. of area in the Ladakh sector is under the illegal Chinese occupation. India has offered to settle the dispute in a sector to sector plan. China initially rejected that proposal but later on accepted this proposal with a stipulation that a settlement, if arrived at through sector by sector plan should form part of a comprehensive solution of the boundary dispute.

My personal feeling is that China cannot afford to give up Aksaichin because Aksaichin is the lifeline for Chinese supply to Tibet region which is at the moment under their control. So, I do not think they will agree to give up Aksaichin. But that does not mean that we should give up our claim of that area. Is it not possible if you initiate discussions with China to exchange Aksaichin area with some part of western Tibet, namely, the area west of river Indus which is from Kailash-Mansrover to Damchek in Ladakh. That area some couple of centuries ago used to be a part of Kingdom of Ladakh but in 17th century it went to Tibet under certain agreement. Since there is not much of time at my disposal I do not want to go into the details but that area if China agrees to exchange for the area at the moment under Chinese illegal occupation,

namely, Aksaichin then, I think, that will be beneficial to both the countries. This is just my thinking. That area is right from Indo-Nepal-Tibet tri-junction to Damchek in Ladakh. That area is about the same in size as that of Aksaichin. I think if agreed to it will be very useful for both the countries. This is just a suggestion. I think Government should explore these possibilities with the Chinese when they meet next.

Sir, the root of dispute with Pakistan lies in Kashmir. What I feel is that we must resolve that dispute under the spirit of Simla agreement bilaterally so that both countries could sit together and discuss the problems in a way that a solution could be found. My personal feeling is that India should explore the possibility of converting the present line of actual control with minor adjustments here and there as a permanent border between India and Pakistan. This is again my personal opinion. How long could we continue to fight with Pakistan, China or Sri Lanka ! All these things, I feel, the Government under the leadership of Shri Rajiv Gandhi can settle it. He has got the mandate of the people and he is in a position to settle this issue firmly and authoritatively. This is my suggestion. The Government should explore the possibilities for this.

Now, coming back to the political nexus between China and Pakistan, China is giving military hardware to Pakistan, nuclear knowhow and training of SSG Commando forces to create instability in our country. Of course, both China and Pakistan are playing the game together and at the moment, we are facing this problem both in Punjab and Kashmir. So we must also think in terms of similar action. That does not mean that we should train some guerillas elsewhere. No, Is it not possible if we give enough economic aid to Vietnam and Kampuchea. Vietnam is the only country which can strike hard in the back of Chinese, which they have proved several times in the past. Of course, they do not require guns and ammunitions. What I feel is that they need economic aid, they need help in the agricultural fields, they need help in dairy.

[Shri P. Namgyal]

development, they need help in the textile development, and they need help in the railway rolling stock. Similarly, our country is the only country which has given recognition to Kampuchea. But I feel that we have failed to convince the Non-Aligned countries to give recognition to Kampuchea. I think we must make efforts and explain to our friendly countries our position about Kampuchea. Kampuchea is the victim of the so-called Pol Pot regime. According to some estimate, over 4.4 lakh people, mostly intellectuals and anyone seemed to be non-productive, had been eliminated during the three years regime of Pol Pot between 1975-79.

So, Sir, we must give economic aid to rebuild the economy of that country so that they can also contribute something for the overall political solution in that region and also to resolve the problem of border disputes. If they are exerting pressure, we should also exert pressure through some other means.

About Sri Lanka, many distinguished hon. Members from both sides of this august House, including the hon. Minister, Shri K.R. Narayanan, expressed their views. Only political solution will bring an end to the hostility in that country and India should use its good offices to end the hostility there and settle the issue. They must try to bring both the parties to discuss the issue across the table and not by confrontation.

I agree with the hon. Member, Shri Indrajit Gupta, as he has rightly pointed out, that Sri Lanka is also facing a terrorist problem what we are facing in Punjab and elsewhere. We must use our good offices to settle that issue amicably by explaining our position as well as their viewpoint to both the groups and bring them to a round table conference.

With these words, I thank you, Sir, for giving me this opportunity to speak and I conclude with a support to the Grants of the Ministry of External Affairs.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The time allotted

for this item is practically over. There are still ten hon. Members who want to speak and then the Minister has also to reply. I would request the hon. Members to be brief and conclude within five minutes only.

Shri Unnikrishnan.

SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Badagara) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, this is the only opportunity that we get in a year to speak on this Ministry. It would be unfair to ask anyone to conclude within five minutes.

Sir, this debate on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry provide us with an opportunity to discuss at length the foreign policy, its various determinants; processes as well as conduct of our diplomacy. The context of this debate is very crucial and interesting this year. It takes place at a time when the euphoria over the biggest electoral mandate has worn thin and has lost its considerable lustre and glamour ! It is as though the romance and honeymoon is over and history has begun ! In a phase of this kind, you would be judged by your specific and concrete achievements rather than vague generalities and how you deal with issues of great concern, relevance and significance to our national interest.

Our foreign policy remains what it was, of non-alignment and peace in its essentials and it cannot be changed by anyone whosoever is in power, without injuring our national interest. But I would be failing in my duty if I do not point out that while the foreign policy has not changed in its essentials, there are certain variables and nuances which seem to have changed and attempts at deviations made in the hope of doing something spectacular, to build a new image of the leader. Its most concrete manifestation was in dealing with the crisis in Sri Lanka. The people of Tamil origin in Sri Lanka have certain undeniable organic and historical links with the people of Tamil Nadu and even Kerala. One will have to do violence to facts and history to deny these organic links. Therefore when an attempt is made to slaughter and exterminate the Tamil population of Sri Lanka, it is more than an issue of human rights which can

and ought to be represented in the world forums like the UN Human Rights Commission. The dimensions of this problem can only be overlooked at our peril. That is not to suggest that it is a problem which lends itself to easy solutions. It is only to underline our own organic links - I repeat - with the Tamils of Ceylon who are being subjected to an unprecedented threat of annihilation. You cannot run away from this reality by saying that it is a domestic matter of a small neighbour. At a global level, it is also the result of US policies of intervention and support to client regimes to prop up their global interests. Therefore, the Sri Lanka crisis stared at us as a vital issue of our foreign policy which affected us in many ways. Very deeply and I regret to say that it has been dealt with, in a most uninspiring, amateurish and immature and if I may say so, even in a melodramatic manner. We compelled the Tamil militant groups to come to Thimpu which has only exposed every one concerned and resulted in more ferocious attacks on the lives and property of the Tamils and hardened the extremist groups' attitudes. I am very sorry to say that we have not added feathers to our own diplomatic skills or endeavours, but only burnt our own fingers in the process and landed in a situation from which we find it difficult to extricate ourselves. It has unnecessarily been mixed up with the policy of conciliation to our neighbours or a good-neighbourhood policy. Good neighbourhood? Yes. But how? I am one of those here in this House, who had warned about the implications of this policy even when it was projected during the Janata years.

Countries of South Asia are bound not only by geographical proximity and historical and cultural links, but also by our common experience under imperialism and in spite of many contradictions and factors which divide, it is important that we evolve a common purpose and understanding and perspectives. But at the same time, let us not forget, that India constitutes one-sixth of humanity and we have our own vital national interests and also I am not ashamed to say so—a global role and it can

not adopt a low profile. This is no argument for a domineering role or an excuse to dominate our neighbours. The complex problems of South Asian Cooperation can only be sorted out by patient efforts of our diplomacy, for there are far too many complex factors of national identity and powers at work in this region prodded by imperialists and neo-colonialists. Therefore, our relations with our neighbours whether it be Sri Lanka or Pakistan or Bangladesh, have to be understood and dealt with in this context only.

Sir, with Pakistan Shri Rajiv Gandhi started with sentiments or statements like "not allowing Delhi to be a Hiroshima" and "the danger of our neighbour acquiring a nuclear bomb" and so on. Bravado does not always pay in diplomacy and it is a dangerous method to conduct our complex foreign relations! In the past, India never tried to raise an alarm over Chinese nuclear experiments or capacity. It only prodded us in our endeavours for activating our nuclear programmes for peaceful purposes. Pakistan's crude attempt at gaining an entry in to the nuclear club ought not result in a response of alarm and panic, conditioning the minds of our people in a different way from what it has been or used to be for the last 30 years. Our emphasis ought to have been to go to the roots of Pakistan's policy of acquiring sophisticated military hardware from the United States. In this connection, I want to invite the attention of the House to the recent publication by the Iranian authorities of certain documents from the archives of the US Embassy in Teheran seized by the Iranian Revolutionary Guards, which has acquired considerable significance, for it reveals Pakistan's attempt at acquiring sophisticated US military hardware including aircrafts and the US agreement for that, for use against India—specifically mentioned—long before the Soviet troops had arrived in Kabul. The response of the US Administration has been to make an alibi that it is to prevent Pakistan from acquiring nuclear weaponry and to stabilize the regime that they are providing arms to Pakistan. Therefore, United States wants this debate on nuclear potential of the sub-continent to continue at a high profile and this point

[Shri K.P. Unnikrishnan]

is being missed in the debate in this country, particularly at the government level. The second phase of Rajiv Gandhi's foreign policy's misadventures began with the agreement with President Zia on December 17 which was almost a dramatic development. It was projected as though something new has emerged. Was that reiteration necessary? In 1972, the Simla Agreement was a high watermark of our relationship, carefully worked out; but it is Pakistan who has been moving away from the spirit and terms of this Agreement, whether Kashmir or on Khalistani camps. Therefore, it is important for us to understand the total involvement of the United States, its interests and diplomacy in pushing the South Asian States to greater confrontation.

The plain fact is that it is a military industrial complex and oligarchy which influence the decision-makers in Washington. That is the source of inspiration and springboard for initiative in action in the United States—in the global perspectives—their strategy in South-Asian or in Latin America or in the Indian Ocean region.

Sir, we have also to be clear in our minds that the central fact of our existence is that the national interest of India and the United States at this phase of our history are contradictory. That is a long-term conflict within the international system, more fundamental than the rivalry of two major forces disproportionately large percentage of global resources are consumed by developed countries is a euphemism of western countries and Japan. The response to this from the developing countries can only be a continuing struggle against neo-colonialism. If this basic perspective is not woven into our own policy of non-alignment, it would cease to be non-alignment, for non-alignment is not an act of balancing trick of neutrality, but only a non-alignment policy which has anti-imperialism and fight against neo-colonialism in its core or as its central thrust would be relevant and meaningful for our interest. In this context, I want to invite the attention of the House to some thing strange which has

happened a little while ago. Senator Charles Percy of the United States landed here a few months ago. He is reputed to be good friend of India and so also it is said. I also have met him. He is supposed to have told this Government to introduce a new oil seed, for after all don't we need an oil seed programme and is not there a shortage of oilseeds. He promoted an oilseed called 'Hallophte' or whatever name it is. There is money to be made also Sir. It is said to be billion dollar business. It is a new technology of genetic engineering and some firms are reported to have suggested to the Government of India, to the chagrin of our scientists working in our scientific laboratories the year round. That we can start with imports of this new oil which can also be a new kind of PL-480 programme and later on areas in India can be used for developing this new strain which will produce edible oil to meet our own shortages.

Sir, I want to know what are the facts of this Percy mission or a mercy mission and it is to be clarified by this Government whether in the name of introduction of new technology this is going to be permitted. Sir, this is important for us to remember. It is the neocolonialism which is the driving force. As I said that is what, one of the apologists of this policy in the United States, one of the strategists Prof. Guy Pauker of Rand Corporation said, I quote :

"Struggle for new international economic order is a demand for redistribution of political power that U.S. should raise forces dedicated to non-Soviet threats to U.S. interests from developing nations attempting to withhold resources from industrialised countries."

That is also the logic of rapid deployment force. Sir, we can not overlook these facts only at our own peril. We can allow any body to talk to us with disdain. We can not allow anybody to take us for granted. The other day we had the question of two Kuwaiti nationals walking into the Country who are supposed to be, or alleged to be, VIPs, i.e. these Kuwaiti nationals who were refused Visas, I am told, by our

Missions in West Asia. We have to make it clear that this country cannot be turned into a *go-shaala* of some kind where any straying cow can walk in and walk out and find Sanctuary! It is a very serious matter. I would like to know how and why these Visas were refused to these Kuwaitis, because the administration of the Indian Passports Act comes under this Ministry.

I will now conclude by saying that in pursuing a policy of non-alignment and peace, India must re-emphasize and re-activate our own role in disarmament—a pioneering role which was initiated by Jawaharlal Nehru and the late Krishna Menon. The world still yearns for peace. Recently when the much lamented Swedish Prime Minister Olof Palme was assassinated tragically—he had himself become a symbol of this yearning. Therefore, we have to vigorously pursue these goals and initiatives, viz. disarmament and de-nuclearization of Oceans, while remaining firmly anti-imperialist and safeguarding our own vital national and security interests.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR (Hamirpur) : I rise to support the Demands introduced in this House by the Minister of External Affairs.

During the year under reference, India has continued to play the role of peace-maker and as the Chairman of the non-aligned movement, which has been able to make significant contributions to the cause of peace.

The long-delayed Summit talk between Reagan and Gorbachov came to some sort of conclusions, and these eleven words quoted in our Report, viz.

“A nuclear war cannot be won, and must not be fought.”

are a realization of the fact that the western world Powers' honeymoon with nuclear militarism is going to be over, if not soon then at least at a later stage.

The Prime Minister's address to the U.N. General Assembly on the occasion of the 40th anniversary celebrations of the

U.N. contained a remarkable advice to the world leaders on the need to cure the world of nuclear militarism, and for linking man's creative genius for his enrichment, and not for destruction. These were the wise words, and a word of hope for all mankind. It was remarkable that the Prime Minister was given the honour of addressing the U.S. Congress in Washington, and the Japanese Diet in Tokyo. It was again as a high water mark of recognition for Indian foreign policy that Madam Indira Gandhi was awarded posthumously the highest awards in Cuba as well as in Vietnam for her glorious contribution in the field of world peace & struggle for freedom for not only India during her life time when India was also free, but also for other nations which were clamouring for freedom from the colonial yoke.

Our contribution for improving Indo-French relations by holding the Festival of India in France, i.e. Paris has also been noticed by one and all. I have been told that for hours together i.e. for 6,7 or ten hours, people in the countryside of France have been witnessing the staging of *Mahabharata* and evincing keen interest.

The Festival in USA has also been a success. The plans to hold a Festival in USSR, and later in Japan are also important decisions which will bring us closer to the nations of the world.

The present Foreign Minister, Shri Bali Ram Bhagat took over on 25th September, along with his Minister of State, and they have been taking whatever has been possible, to usher in an era of hope in accordance with the lines laid down by our Prime Minister.

India has to look to the East, as also to the West and I am happy that fresh ground has been broken in bringing about the normalisation of relations with China on the one hand and in having a greater emphasis on our relations with Japan and Korea, on the other.

It is significant that the Prime Ministers of two countries China and India, they met in the month of October in New York, during the U.N. celebrations, and they exchanged various ideas

[Prof. Narain Chand Parashar]

of mutual interest. Not only this. We are committed to normalisation for the solution of the border problem, but this has also to be a long and negotiated process. So far six rounds of talks have been held and the next round has been planned for 1986. And with the present Secretary, Shri A.P. Venkateswaran, the Secretary who is coming, with his long experience as the Ambassador to China, it should not be difficult for India to come to some sort of a normalisation in this respect. China, when we talk of China, Sir, we think only of that old China of Mao-Tse-tung. But that China has changed, and a lot of change is taking place, delegations of this country are going there, delegations are coming here, but this need not be at the cost of our friendship with the Soviet Russia and who has been our abiding friend, a friend who has stood with us at time our need, and because it is possible and it should be possible, and desirable that we extend a hand of friendship not only do we think of East or West and in that there has been a gesture of sending a delegate, high level delegate of the Communist Party of China to attend the centenary celebrations of the Indian National Congress is a welcome step. The relations, the promotion of trade and commerce between these two countries are also to be welcomed and it is in this context that I would urge the continuation of the dialogue with China for the solution of border problems, as well as for the promotion of other things like the problem of trade and commerce on a speedier note. With Japan we have to be more quick because Japan is now coming up on the international scene and the U.S.A. has got a feeling that though they had defeated Japan in 1949, militarily, they are being defeated by Japan economically in the years to come. Therefore, Japan's advance in science and technology should be of great interest and if some sort of cooperation can be established between the two countries I think that would be a good reason for hope and in this context the Prime Minister's visit to Japan in the month of November and December this year, is of great significance. It was in response to Prime Minister Valasone's

visit to India in the month of November and December 1984. And therefore, the Japanese taking some interest in the area of cultural relations between India and Japan and the Prime Minister's address to the Diet, emphasises this aspect of the cooperation between the countries of Asia as whole, and India and Japan in particular is of great importance to us.

An agreement between India and Japan for cooperation in the field of Science and Technology has already been signed, and this is a step in the right direction, because in the march towards the twentyfirst century India has to learn a lot and absorb the technology and science and especially in the field of telecommunications, where about 100 telephone exchanges have been imported from Japan so that about two lakh connections in districts have to be given to all the State capitals, also an agreement has been signed and we have many other things to learn from them. It would be of mutual interest to each and our trade and commerce will also flourish in these linkages between the two countries, and we should develop our diplomatic links with these countries. Our relations with our neighbours are cordial and the understanding with Bangladesh is clear in that one single visit our Prime Minister to sympathise with the people of Bangladesh in the hour of catastrophe has been welcomed. Our friendship is a source of solace and comfort to those people and they welcome it even today. They cherish the memory. All these gestures, whether in Bhutan where the Prime Minister visited and was given traditional welcome in the Bhutanese Buddhist style or his sympathy with the people of Bangladesh, are signs of positive achievement and they are the milestone in our close relationship with these two countries.

Since India is in the fag end of the leadership of the Non-Aligned Movement, it would be worthwhile to see what has been the positive contribution of the Non-Aligned Movement and Indian's leadership to this Movement during these years.

It was a difficult time when Prime

Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, took over the chairpersonship of the Movement. When the two countries, Iran and Iraq were fighting and the Non-Aligned Conference could not be held there in Iraq on account of that war, India came to the rescue of this Movement and offered to hold the Conference at a very short notice. The world leaders, who had assembled here in the month of March, 1983 for this Conference, paid their rich tributes to the capacity and genius of India for organising this Conference and upholding the ideals and saving the Movement. Therefore, India rose in stature in the eyes of the world. So also breaking the deadlock of confrontation between the East and the West, India has been able to refurbish her image and brighten the hope for the future not only for the West but also for the East and also the developing nations. The visit of our Vice-President, Mr. R. Venkataraman, to East European countries like Bulgaria, Yugoslavia, GDR, had also its fair share of enhancement of Indian image in the East European eyes. Such exchanges of VIPS and delegations from abroad to this country and from this country to abroad, should be encouraged. The visit of delegations sponsored by the Indian Council for Cultural Relations should also be encouraged. They will contribute a lot to the improvement of relations between India and other countries. India will gradually emerge as a savior of world peace, as a voice for sanity and as a nation marching for peace and prosperity for the whole mankind.

[Translation]

SHRI ABDUL RASHID KABULI (Srinagar): Mr. Chairman, Sir, our Government and our Prime Minister have played very constructive role in connection with the Iran-Iraq war. In South Africa, our Government has played an important role for abolishing the policy of social-discrimination. There the downtrodden people are struggling for their honour and independence, our Government's efforts to extend them the support should be continued. Similarly I support the Government's strong policy in favour of P.L.O. in

Palestine.

Our foreign policy should get unanimous support all over the world. There may be some differences but, by and large, it has been unanimously approved. The House fully approves the policies of the Prime Minister and the Government. But our greatest success lies in the fact that the six countries in South-Asia jointly formed an organization and we are continuing our efforts in the matter of trade and sorting out our problems by mutual consultations.

I take it as a great achievement. In this connection, the need of the hour is to strengthen Indo-Pak friendship. I know that the presence of the Seventh Fleet of the United States at Karachi and such things create differences between India and Pakistan. The supply of armaments to them by the big powers is also causing anxiety in this country.

Nevertheless, I subscribe to the views expressed by the Foreign Minister that despite differences with Pakistan, it is in our own interest to extend the hand of friendship to Pakistan because except friendship there is no other way out. In this connection, bilateral talks is the right thing. There were four to five wars between Pakistan and India. One was fought in Kashmir in 1947-48. The second one was in 1965. In 1971 we fought over Bangladesh. We had to open a front in Kutch also. These wars resulted in a great loss to both the countries. We wish to open new vistas of development for the poor and make policies to eradicate poverty from this country. We do not have any other way out except making friendship with Pakistan. We should also try to make Pakistan understand this vital point.

I feel that we cannot develop good relations with the military regime there. But I am of the firm view that we should strengthen the relations which we have developed with people there. It is in our interest and I assure full cooperation to the Government in this regard. We should start communication link with them and the trade should be increased. We have

[Shri Abdul Rashid Kabuli]

sent cultural delegation to Pakistan and we should send more of such delegations there. Our relations with them should be maintained. I feel that a marked change has come about in Pakistan Government. All these things had a very healthy effect on the people there. We have to win their confidence and their hearts. When the people of Pakistan come to know that India, even after being a great power, does not have any malafide intention towards Pakistan, then I feel that Pakistan will become our fast and true friend.

Kashmir problem has become a hurdle in the way of good relations between India and Pakistan. I want to tell that as far as my National Conference Party is concerned, it is very clear to it that the relation of Jammu and Kashmir with India as per Instrument of Accession cannot be changed. But whenever I hear the Hon. Prime Minister or External Affairs Minister saying that the Kashmir problem will be solved in the light of Simla Pact, then it makes me think about it. Pakistan also repeats the same and we also tune our voice with her in this regard. Our Hon. Prime Minister and our Government have said the same thing a number of times and the Pakistan Government also says that the Kashmir problem will be solved in the light of Simla Pact.

I want to make it clear that if you want to sort out this problem with Pakistan, I don't know much about it, you know better, but this much I want to tell you that there should be a solution to this problem. Because the policies keep on changing. Recently a lot of members of Congress-I said and my friend Shri Namgyal also said that the minor adjustments might be made in the ceasefire line either to this side or to that side. Let the area on that side, i.e., Occupied Kashmir go to Pakistan and let the area on this side remain with us. I do not know whether or not these kind of speeches are indicative of the Government policy. But at this moment I must say, as a representative of a responsible political party that the Government must come forward in this

matter and inform our Foreign Minister about the kind of solution it wants in regard to the Jammu-Kashmir problem. If the Central Government wants to go in for a final accord with the Government of Pakistan, it should do so only after taking the people and the leaders of Jammu and Kashmir into confidence. Otherwise the accord would not be authentic. And we assert this point.

[English]

SHRI P. NAMGYAL : Just a clarification. Whatever I have expressed is my own personal opinion and is not my party's view. That is what I would like to clarify.

[Interruptions]

[Translation]

SHRI ABDUL RASHID KABULI : I would like to submit that Pakistan has all along been demanding plebiscite and the Muslim League and several other political parties there have been following suit. They have said that a solution to the Jammu and Kashmir problem that has been pending for a long time should be found. Mr. Chairman Sir, I want to tell the House that the House that the solution to the problem of Jammu and Kashmir lies within Jammu and Kashmir itself. I regret to tell the Foreign Minister that the policies followed by the Government of Jammu and Kashmir after 1953, have not been proper. The people of Jammu and Kashmir very earnestly and honestly acceded to the Indian Union, but after 1953, when Sheikh Abdullah, who was the Prime Minister of Jammu and Kashmir, was arrested, for the last 22 years, Governments were formed and dismissed there at the behest of the Centre. The people of Jammu and Kashmir were not able to participate in the democratic process and this was the greatest threat to the country and to the State. It is to be understood that the people of Jammu and Kashmir must be taken into confidence and made to realize that they are a part of the Indian Union and that they have an equal share in the democratic institutions of India. Until this is realized and the people given the

power to form and dissolve their Governments, through the exercise of their franchise, I am afraid, you will be creating difficulties and problems in Kashmir and you will provide an opportunity to the external powers to say that Kashmir is a disputed area, a troubled area. I feel, it is not right to create doubt about the future of Kashmir. Through you, Sir, I address the Government that it would be held responsible for all this. The people of Kashmir have sacrificed immensely for the nation, yet in spite of our protests, you installed the Government led by Mr. G.M. Shah there and that was highly unrepresentative. We had been saying for two years that by doing this you were not causing any benefit either to the country or the State. However you dissolved it after two years and this was a welcome move on your part. Better late than never. What I want to point out is that the people demanded the leadership of the National Conference two years back but out no step was taken in that direction.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : This matter falls under the Home Ministry.

SHRI ABDUL RASHID KABULI : Jammu and Kashmir is a typical example for the Foreign Ministry and, therefore, I want to tell the Foreign Minister that it is his problem also inasmuch as he has to face it whenever he goes abroad. This is why I am establishing the connection of this problem with it. The stability of Jammu and Kashmir lies in its democratic functioning, and if the political stability is restored there, the difficulties of both the Prime Minister and the Foreign Minister may decrease and, therefore, foreign powers may embarrass us much less. Therefore, I want to submit that installing a defector Government by the Centre after dismissing the popular Government tantamounts to breaking the hearts of the people there. By this, the divisive forces are being encouraged there and in this manner, our great country is being weakened. That is why I am cautioning you.

In the end, I would like to request that if you want to create a conducive environment, you should carry the things

that have begun there to their logical conclusion and allow the people to form their own Government. Let the Governors rule be in force for six months under the Jammu and Kashmir Constitutions and after six months let there be general election. This will be in the interest of the Foreign Minister as well as the Government.

16.00 hrs.

Finally, I would like to submit that our efforts to bring about friendly relationships with Pakistan have been successful and this has been published in 'The Times of India' and other newspapers today. General Zia has himself agreed that a political settlement should be reached with Afghanistan and this settlement should be of the type that does not create any difficulty for the Soviet Union. He further says that he is opposed to the view of granting outside aid to the rebels. The Soviet Union sincerely wants to withdraw its forces from Afghanistan. I would like to read you the extract from the newspaper.

[English]

This is from the *The times of India* of today, 24th March 1986 :

“Washington, March 23 (PTI) : The Pakistan President Gen. Zia-Ul-Haq, in an interview to Los Angeles Times Syndicate opposed the U.S. view that aid to Afghan rebels should be increased.

The Soviet Union he said was seriously interested in a political settlement. ‘We are in touch with them directly and indirectly and from all accounts, the signals we are perceiving are that the Soviet Union wishes to withdraw, he said.’

[Translation]

I want to stress the point that it was only due to Afghanistan that the military regime of Pakistan benefited and received foreign aid. Professor Ranga has remarked that the Soviet Union wishes to withdraw

[Shri Abdul Rashid Kabuli]

its troops. To create a conducive situation under which political settlement can take place is in our country's interest. We have to see that Pakistan is not hostile towards the Soviets and that the external powers do not create any difficulties for Russia. There are 3 lakhs of refugees in Pakistan. Ways of sending them back to Afghanistan must be found. I would ask the Foreign Ministry to help in achieving this as early as possible.

With these words I conclude and express my thanks to you for giving me an opportunity to speak.

DR. G. S. RAJHANS (Jhanjhapur): Mr. Chairman, Sir. I fully support the demands of the Ministry of External Affairs. I do not want to repeat what has already been said by the earlier speakers. The misfortune of those who speak at the end is that, what they want to speak has already been spoken by others. I was much pained over what Shri Narayanan said about Sri Lanka after intervening in the debate on Friday. Some refugees have come to Delhi. I do not know how many of you have met them. But they come over to my house a couple of days back. Their tales of woes would move even the most hard-hearted men. They cannot help weeping after hearing the tortuous methods in which the innocent Tamils are being killed. Wasn't Jaffna bombed to annihilate the entire Tamil community residing there? To fire at the innocent Tamils after making them stand in queue is nothing but annihilation of the Tamils.

16.02 hrs.

[SHRI SOMNATH RATH *In the Chair*]

Hundreds of women being raped in front of their husbands and children is certainly inhuman. We cannot raise our voice against this, and go on saying that we are waiting patiently and watching the course of events. If we believe that some solution will come out, then I would say that we are in the dark. I shall also say that I was unhappy and disappointed to read the report of the Ministry of

External Affairs. You may agree or disagree but it is true that you are surrounded by hostile neighbours. You do not want to see the reality. Today, you are saying that there is military nexus between Pakistan and Sri Lanka. If this has happened, what were you doing till now? This has not happened overnight. What was the Intelligence Wing of Ministry of External Affairs doing so far? This is not a new thing. This is a very strong nexus and it has got the backing of U.S.A. You should try to understand all these things.

Some of my friends have said here that we are having friendly relations with China and may be China may be our good friend, but I would like to say that you should go through our history of past 22 or 24 years. China had attacked our country, but since then not even 24 inches of land has been regained by us. Secondly, is China not helping Pakistan in its nuclear programmes? I am seeing the writing on the wall that Pakistan is going to explode an atom bomb very shortly and China would be with Pakistan and USA would also side with Pakistan. You have not given me an opportunity to speak earlier, otherwise I would have explained to you as to what is happening in Nepal. Nepal is also raising the same points which are being raised in Sri Lanka today. People of Indian origin are being crushed very badly today in Nepal. They are not being granted the citizenship in Nepal. They are being denied the opportunity to recruit themselves in the Police and army in Nepal. The problem of Sri Lanka is not a very recent phenomenon. The people who have been studying internal affairs might be knowing that this thing has been happening in Sri Lanka for the last 10 years, but we have awoken only three years back. This matter is so serious that sufficient time should be allotted for a discussion on this. We should know it very well that our country has been surrounded by hostile neighbours from all sides.

Recently, I had gone to USSR. I met some people from USA and had a discussion with them. They were staying in the same hotel in which I was staying. USSR

has started inviting US tourists to Tashkent. They were very intelligent people. Some of them were professors. They said that we had not made any attempt even to educate them on various issues. They do not know as to what is happening in Sri Lanka or as to what is happening in Bangladesh, but what is your attitude towards China. They also said that there is a great difference between US Government and US people and that we should try to understand that difference. The people of USA have sympathy with India. I would request our Ministry of External Affairs to educate the people of the world on various issues confronting the country today.

(English)

SHRI G.M. BANTWALLA (Ponnani): Mr. Chairman, Sir, our foreign policy is on sound lines and it is indeed in the right direction. Every credit must be given to the Government for having persistently upheld the main features of our foreign policy even in the difficult world situation. Among the main features, one can very well think of the strong sense of identity with the Non Aligned Movement, the opposition to nuclear arms race and the move to militarise the outer space, the treatment of Indian Ocean as a zone of peace; the uncompromising support to the struggle of the Palestinians-persistent demand for the withdrawal of all forces from Lebanon beginning with that of Israel and so on. I must also record my appreciation of the efforts to make specially the Indo-Algerian relations as a model of South-South cooperation. I must also record my appreciation of the visit of our Prime Minister, specially to Oman on the occasion of the accession of the throne by Sultan Qaboos-bin-Syed. One must also appreciate the close contact that we are having with the Gulf countries and also India's active role in the promotion of SAARC.

In the limited time at my disposal, however, it may not be possible for me to take up all these subjects. I will confine myself to just a few areas of our foreign policy which need greater life and vigour, and which have not yet been touched by the other speakers.

The conflict in Chad has serious international dimensions. Of course, the conflict is a purely internal conflict. But Chad being the centre of Africa, is the victim of involvement of imperialist forces. To quote the Libyan Leader Muammar Gaddafi USA aims at

“the take over of that country and the installation of an American base that would allow it to control the whole of the African continent.”

The United States is making military preparations in the Mediterranean on the pretext of Libya's involvement in the recent airport attacks. This is despite the Libyan repeated denial of any complicity in the same.

(Interruptions)

I am not here to teach you the foreign policy. You have to understand. I may not be held responsible for this limited time.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Banatwalla, please continue.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : Despite this, the economic and political sanctions are imposed against Libya. This 'State Terrorism' needs to be condemned emphatically. I am happy that there was a good Government response in the shape of the meeting that came about of the Non-aligned Bureau. India being the Chairman, took the necessary initiative and the Bureau reaffirmed its support and solidarity with Libya in safeguarding its territorial integrity and independence.

The United States military preparations in the Mediterranean to attack Libya need serious attention. The American News Week revealed that American pilots on the Sixth fleet in the Mediterranean were being secretly trained on precision attacks in Israeli's Negy deserts over three years.

This brings me to the question of Israel and it is a matter of serious concern that despite United Nations condemnation, Israel persists in its policy of terror and open defiance of international legal norms. The policy has

[Shri G.M. Banatwalla]

raised new heights with the most despicable act of air piracy indulged into by Israel. Israeli war planes intercepted a private Libyan aircraft which was flying over the Mediterranean and forced it to land in the occupied Palestine. This aircraft carried Syrian political delegation. King Husshin of Jordan and King Fahed of Saudi Arabia and others telephoned President Asad of Syria to express their denunciation of this act of air piracy. I do not know what was the reaction of the Government of India and what Government of India did and whether the Government of India conveyed any reaction whatsoever in this matter. But then we must all affirm India's support for Syria in confronting the Israeli aggression.

However, I must appreciate India's denunciation in the United Nations of Israel's repeated violation of the sanctity of sacred places in Jerusalem.

The unnecessary Iran-Iraq war has now lasted longer than even the Second World War and has brought about tremendous death and destruction of both the sides. There are now allegations of even use of chemical weapons. Iran has accused that Iraq has used chemical weapons against its troops. Not only that. There are complaints of even civilian casualties from chemical warfare. There is even a report by the United Nations Commission. One would like to know the reaction of the Government of India. However, this fact further reinforces the need to bring immediate cessation of hostilities on just and fair terms. The Government of India is making every effort in this direction and we wish it success.

It is reported in the press that the Prime Minister of Turkey, Mr Turgut Ozal is coming to India next month for a state visit. We all welcome his visit, especially, since the visit of Jawaharlal Nehru to Turkey in 1960, there has been no exchange of visits at that level. Turkey has lately established close friendly relationship with many developing countries. India and Turkey have also a long history of friendly relations and I am

sure the proposed visit will open a new chapter in the Indo-Turkish relations. I suggest that at the proposed meeting between the Prime Ministers when the Turkish Prime Minister visits us, we should take up with Turkey the question of Cyprus and support be reiterated to the efforts of the UN Secretary General in finding a just and lasting solution to this problem. It is unfortunate that the intransigence of the Greek Cypriots side is a great hindrance. Another problem is related to the Turkish Muslim minority in Bulgaria who are subjected to persecution and repression by the Bulgarian Government.

Before I conclude and as there is not much of time left, I may simply say a word about the India-Pakistan relations. The destiny of this sub-continent lies in close friendly relations between India, Pakistan and Bangladesh. I would suggest that the Government draw up a long term policy so to tide over occasional irritants that come up in our relations... (Interruptions).

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN : He has given an assurance to Gen. Zia last year only.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA : I have not yielded to anybody. Unless you give me time, I cannot go over all this. This hon. Member, Mr Unnikrishnan is very much after spoiling the relations of India with Kuwait and has raised the question of two Kuwait nationals having entered... (Interruptions). In the first place those two Kuwaiti nationals were not invited... (Interruptions) I am not yielding to anybody. In the first place, those two Kuwaiti nationals were not invited by the Indian Union Muslim League. They have been invited by some orphanage. In the second place how can one know whether a particular national of a country is in the prior reference list in the secret circular of the Home Ministry. It is for them to take care of. Since motives are being imputed, I reject them with the contempt that they deserve. Let the Government take note of this conspiracy that is going on to spoil the relations of India with the Gulf countries where a large number of our workers also

reside. I hope the Government will clarify all the issues that have come up here so that such frustrated political elements that we have here in the opposition may not think of prospering politically even at the cost of national interest... (Interruptions) I am not yielding to anybody. He had spoken a lot. Everything comes with the political motive over here.

(Interruptions)

It is so easy for those who have guilty conscience, to accuse others of being anti-national. I would conclude by referring to one thing and that is the need to strengthen our foreign Office.

(Interruptions)

Sir, there was the Sen Committee that was appointed to review the working of the Foreign Office. The report was submitted by...

(Interruptions)

I visited Islamabad. I had talk with President Gen. Zia. All the time I had talk with President Gen. Zia, our Ambassador was present there. In his presence, the entire talk had taken place. I told you that there are certain politically frustrated elements who have been wiped out but then one or two have come here... (Interruptions) and are now trying to exploit this...

(Interruptions)

The politically frustrated element cannot succeed with any motive that they have. Sir, I was submitting...

(Interruptions)

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : Sir, on a point of order.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Tewary, what is your point of order?

PROF. K.K. TEWARY (Buxar) : The hon. Member was making a very good speech. It is none of our business to question his patriotism...

MR. CHAIRMAN : This is not a point of order.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Nothing will go on record.

(Interruptions)**

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Tewary, Point of Order arises only if any of the Rules of the House is infringed. In the name of Point of Order, no speech can be made.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please conclude. It will not go on record.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : I have to point out to the Report of the Sen Committee. The Sen Committee was appointed in order to review the working of the Foreign Office. This Committee has submitted its report, I believe, in April 1984. The report, however, has not yet been released nor has it been placed on the Table of the House. At least the nation should be taken into confidence; Parliament should be taken into confidence with respect to the suggestions of the Sen Committee for strengthening and improvement of the working of the Foreign Office. A greater consultation and cooperation is also necessary between the Foreign Office and the Defence Ministry. The Pillai Committee had said that this cooperation is far from satisfactory. I hope that the hon. Minister will pay greater attention to bringing out this necessary coordination between the Foreign Office and the Defence Ministry of our Government.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Bajapur) : Sir, one clarification. May I know whether the whole opposition is frustrated or only Mr. Unnikrishnan?

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : I have called the hon. Minister. Nothing else will go on record.

(Interruptions)**

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, on Friday last and today the House has debated the Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of External Affairs. I am happy to say and to note, after hearing the 14 Members who spoke today and the eight Members who

**Not recorded.

[Shri B.R. Bhagat]

spoke on Friday, that they were following the traditions of this House, showing the customary consensus, on the foreign policy of the Government. This has been the tradition. The roots of the foreign policy of this country back to even pre-Independence days of our national movement. Some of the basic ideas that had emerged then had been formulated by our first Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. There is a consensus behind it and I am happy to note that.

Although Mr. Banatwalla was the last speaker, I am again happy to note that he had the last word on foreign policy when he said—and I am quoting him—“The foreign policy of the Government of India is not only sound but is on right lines and directions.” (*Interruptions*) When I say this, I speak of the very high level of participation from all sides and also the great support that we got from senior Members, for example, my very distinguished predecessor, Shri Dinesh Singh, the father of the House and a very senior and leading Member, Prof. N.G. Ranga and our young members and also the leaders of the Opposition.

The only discordant note, if I may say so, was from three very distinguished Members and good friends of mine. The remarks made by Shri Indrajit Gupta surprised me the most because he has always been down to earth, rational and very logical. He has said—and I am quoting him—“There is a misgiving in the House because there are illusions and euphoria; the Government has tried to build illusions and euphoria in good neighbourly relations” which, according to him are lying in a shambles. He is not in a very happy company when I compare him with Mr. Shahabuddin, the hon. Member who spoke on Friday. He also used the word ‘shambles’ but that was about economic policy; he said, “The pursuit of international economic relations by Government of India is in a shambles”; he said, “The foreign policy is a failure.” Mr. Unnikrishnan has said that the policy is ‘melo-dramatic’. My suspicion is this. For the first time I saw him reading his speech. If he had spoken extempore, he

would not have said this. Somebody must have written out for him because he was in a hurry. He is brilliant when he speaks extempore. Today he was not the best self. But the fact is that I consider all this & I still maintain that there is a consensus behind the foreign policy pursued and continued by the Government of India as per the tradition of this House. These criticisms are only some of the nuances in making a speech or style. Wrong direction is a matter of substance. I can join issues with the hon. Member if our foreign policy has gone in the wrong direction in any manner even on a small point. I am prepared to join the issue. But I maintain that whatever the criticisms have been—whether of illusion or of melodramatism or of being in shambles, I consider them all as nuances in making a speech or style.

Having said this, I would like to begin by stating the basic principles of our foreign policy briefly. Then, I can go to the points raised by the Hon. Members.

The House is well aware of our country's commitment to non-alignment—as a policy and as a movement—to serve as a level in international relations and to build a safer and more equitable world order. The initiatives that the Government has taken in the field of disarmament, both within and outside the movement, have I am sure the full support of the Members. The renewal of six Nations proposal for a verifiable suspension of nuclear tests received a positive and prompt response from the Soviet leadership. From President Reagan a reply has also been received, which is being examined. As the reply is addressed to the leaders of the six Nations, our reaction would be made known only after consultation with the other participants in the five continents about the Peace Initiatives.

However, the recent detonation of yet another nuclear test by the USA is a matter of profound regret. We urge upon the USA administration to heed the international public opinion and reconsider their policy on this crucial issue.

As India's chairmanship of the Non-aligned Movement is coming to a close, we

are going on to the next summit, the Eighth Summit, in Harare, in September and we have called a Ministerial meeting at the Foreign Ministers' level of the Coordinating Bureau of the non-aligned countries which will be a sort of a preparatory meeting for the Harare Summit. There we are going to discuss and lay down clearly the policies, the economic issues and the political issues before the Bureau.

As the House is aware, in 1983, under the Chairpersonship of Smt. Indira Gandhi, the Delhi declaration, both the political declaration and the economic declaration, highlighted the basic issues that the mankind faces, which my friend Shri Dinesh Singh described as global issues, the rise of globalism after the II World War and the present possible threat to it and even the threat to the United Nations system. The fact is that India is the one and the only country—I think its record is second to none—which has pursued relentlessly without any deviation the basic foreign policy in matters of globalism. The first issue it raised in the 1983 Delhi Summit—was disarmament and nuclear disarmament. The second issue was development, equal development and in between was the nexus between disarmament and development. All these related issues are the issues underlying the framework of the global issues. An hon. member mentioned about our commitment to anti-Imperialism and our opposition to neo colonialism. Our commitment to this comes under this framework. Our record shows that right from the beginning in this very difficult world, when mankind faced very critical choices, India's foreign policy was conducted with not only great clarity but also pursued on basic principles of peace and consistency. We kept the direction. We never deviated from the direction. We never made any compromises. Therefore, the charge that we build up friendship with one country and, as such, we are making compromises does not hold water. I will come to this specific matter a little later.

The point I am making is that we pursued the basic principles of India's foreign policy—non-alignment, peace and disarmament. Non-alignment means independence of action. There cannot be any compro-

mise. The basis of non-alignment is independence of action and not committing oneself to either this or that military bloc so that one's independence is not compromised. Therefore, when a country is wedded to non-alignment it cannot surrender notionally or even in an illusory manner its right to independent action. We judge all issues on the basis of its merits and decide upon it.

Sir, on the economic front also non-aligned countries are faced with a very difficult situation. The selective recovery in some industrialised countries has not led to the much needed re-vitalisation of the global trade and development climate.

Now a word about the debt situation. Shri Dinesh Singh said that debt trap might prove to be death trap. Fortunately here too India followed a basically consistent economic policy of self-reliance with socialist and progressive objectives. India is the only country—of course, outside the Socialist countries—which is nowhere near the debt trap. That is another basic policy. That is one of the fundamental principle that foreign policy and the domestic economic and social policies are interrelated. If you want to have an independent foreign policy—non-alignment and independence of action—then in your domestic economic policy you must also be self-reliant. India has precisely pursued that policy. Today India is in a position not only to build itself on the basis of total self-reliance but also we have the lowest foreign debt—one of the lowest in the world. Only 6 per cent of our resources in the Seventh Plan come from external resources. Therefore, we are nowhere near the debt trap. That also goes to show the right direction and the sound foreign policy and the domestic economic policy which Mr. Banatwalla referred to.

The long-term developmental imperatives in Africa need to be addressed in an organised way. The on-going South-South cooperation should be further strengthened. This concept again came from Delhi Declaration under the leadership of our late Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi. The economic declaration spoke collective self-reliance of the developing countries.

[Shri B.R. Bhagat]

The idea was that all the developing countries must build their economy on the basis of self-reliance and together they must provide a system or a framework of collective self-reliance.

PROF. MADHU DANAVATE : Collective self-reliance means including foreign countries...?

SHRI B.R. BHAGAT : Collective self-reliance means the collective self-reliance of the developing countries. Again I am referring to this because it is not an illusion. We know how Imperialism is working. We know in the international arena how the major bigger powers are working. As I said, the entire framework of the international economic situation, economic framework, is tilted in favour of the interests of the major industrialised powers. We know how the international trading system has collapsed, the international monetary and economic system have collapsed. We were warned that we must follow a quicker progress, quicker road that some countries were following. You remember that in this House from the other benches, the Swatantra Members and others were saying that we must follow the quicker road of development which some other countries were doing. I said this was not the road for us. I think in the long run it will be quicker and safer because it was built on our own basis. But this has led to the basic thing, that is, the debt problem and debt trap and the exploitation of the economy. We also know the North-South dialogue for which again initiative was taken by the then Prime Minister, late Shrimati Indira Gandhi. The meetings at the Cancaon and various other forums in other places were held. We know that there would not be any progress in the North-South dialogue because the economies of the industrialised countries were in such a bad shape mainly because of the very heavy load of armaments. When industrialised countries are spending something like 800 million dollars a year, the result is that they are faced with all kinds of economic crisis. In these powerful economies, they have a high rate of inflation and have a low rate of growth. About 40% of the industrialised capacity

in these countries are unutilised and they have a high rate of unemployment mainly because a very large chunk of the resources is diverted to the economies which are totally unproductive-like weapons, nuclear weapons which are of no use, except the use of power because the whole theory is power and it comes from the nuclear weapons. Therefore, they are not in a position to make any concessions to the developing countries despite what has been talked about a new international economic order or meeting the demand of the developing countries. The Delhi Declaration said that there should be an international monetary and financial conference. That demand was rejected. Any dialogue regarding a new international economic order was rejected. There is, therefore, no progress and that is the reason we knew that we have to build the policies on the *terra firma*, on the basic solid foundation and that is why we have said that we must have collective self-reliance based on South-South Cooperation. And during this period we have followed this. The hon. Member has rightly said that Algeria and India provided a framework of good South-South Cooperation. I can add many other examples to—Indonesia and other countries. We are trying to build up this wherever there is a possibility.

Then, there was the SAARC Conference. I am happy to note that most of the Members have welcomed it. Even though some might have said that we must make quicker progress, but when on the international forum, globalism is, as rightly said, weakening, the regional arrangements need to be followed in the pursuit of equality of all the regional members, and mutual interest of members and creation of spirit of cooperation. Our Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi, gave a call in Dhaka, Bangladesh, for the creation of the spirit of SAARC, the South Asian Association of Regional Cooperation. All the seven countries working together can create a climate for peace, stability and cooperation. Although we have kept the political and contentious problems out of the SAARC, the idea is that once this spirit of SAARC and the process of SAARC proceeds further, its roots gets strengthened, we will be able to

deal in a better climate with even the bilateral and other problems. Ultimately, the idea is to find a solution to the global problems, to strengthen globalism and in the process, the charter of United Nations, to create a better world with peace and stability on the basis of cooperation and peaceful co-existence. The idea is to make use of all the avenues. The point that I am making is that India has been pursuing this actively on all fronts, whether it be economic fronts, whether it be bilateral fronts, regional fronts or in the United Nations. The United Nations is facing problems. On whose side are we? In the matter of cut of its funds, the withdrawal from and weakening of the UNESCO and other multilateral agencies, we are always on the side of the United Nations and are working hard.

Hon. Member, Mrs Meira Kumar was right in saying - she had the experience of the foreign office for twelve and half years, although she is new to Parliament - that we do not determine the success of foreign policy in a day or by one incident, but we have to see its direction. Even the mightiest of powers do not achieve what they want with all the strength that they have. India's power is the correctness of its policy, the principles behind its policy and the moral strength with which she pursues those policies and not make compromises. In order to earn quick dividends, India will never make compromises. That is the tradition we have been following.

I will give you one instance. India cut off all its relations with South Africa even in 1946. At that time, twenty per cent of our trade was with South Africa, but we cut that off. Compare it with bigger countries, powerful countries, because they are continuing to do it; it is because they have certain interests; India does not have. That is the tradition of our policy, whether it is our foreign policy or economic policy. Its root lies in the high moral values of our national movement and the quality of our leadership. Our leaders in this country gave a high level of moral values to our foreign policy. I would again repeat that we would never make any compromises.

With these general remarks, I will now come to some of the points made by the hon. Members. I would like to deal with two subjects in detail because they have been raised by almost every Member: I am not able to deal with some of the subjects, but that does not mean that I did not pay any attention to them; that is because of the shortage of time and the length of the speech I may ultimately end up with.

These two subjects are Pakistan and Sri Lanka. Let me first take up Pakistan. Many Members have spoken about our relations with Pakistan; there have been some complimentary as also some critical references. I would like to state our policy with regard to this important neighbour. As Members are aware, our relations with Pakistan have been different in character and content to our relations with any one of the other neighbours. We have had a chequered post. We have fought three wars and an atmosphere of confrontation and distrust and sometimes even hostility had been a constant factor.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY: We had been attacked thrice. They attacked us.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: Yes, I agree. But we did not run away. We fought and won.

A major development in bilateral relations was the Simla Agreement of 1972. This has been a watershed in our relations with Pakistan. Since then, the two nations have been at peace. In spite of contradictions in Pakistan's policy, as mentioned by some hon. members, we have always reiterated our commitment to this historic agreement and we stood by it in letter and spirit. India desires cooperation, harmony and friendship with all her neighbours. This applies equally to Pakistan. As such, while we know as to what we would like our future to be, we cannot also set aside the experience of the past and we will decide our policy on the realities of today.

On Friday, hon. member Shri Sharad Dighe was mentioning that General Zia was taking us for a ride. I can assure him that we do only what is in our in-

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trest. No one can make us do anything to the country.

Now much has been said about the euphoria or illusion or even melodrama of the visit of President Zia. President Zia's visit on 17th December had resulted in some understanding between the two leaders. This was the culmination of discussions which had taken place till then. In the past 16 months, our Prime Minister and President Zia had had six meetings. There was one meeting also with Prime Minister Junejo in Stockholm. The fact that the leadership at the top level and at the level of Foreign Ministers, Foreign Secretaries and even Finance Ministers have been meeting, talking and discussing is, itself a qualitative change. We agreed on several measures and these were aimed at normalisation of relations and development of greater confidence and trust amongst each other. The Finance Ministers met and they opened discussion about trade. The Defence Secretaries met and discussed about the Siachin Glacier. The Foreign Secretary went to Islamabad and discussed about the No War Pact offered by Pakistan and the Peace and Friendship Treaty offered by us. There has been some progress in the trade talks. For the first time Pakistan agreed in principle that private trade would be opened. So far Pakistan has banned all trade from India. Now they have agreed to remove that ban. Details about the items and all that are to be discussed. It was decided that the Secretaries will meet and decide upon the details on that. The Defence Secretaries did not agree on anything concrete but they agreed about the basic principle. Even regarding this sensitive matter of the border, when the troops are facing each other eyeball to eyeball, it was decided that we will not resort to force in settling the dispute, about the Siachin Glacier. This is the first thing. Secondly, they said that they would meet again in Delhi, discuss these things and then settle the matter. This itself is the change and this change is worthwhile. The fact of the matter is that since then, the Foreign Secretaries also discussed it and they decided to meet again.

We did not expect that the peace and friendship treaty and the integration of the

two things, viz, the non-aggression pact and the peace and friendship treaty will be settled in one round of talks. We need more round of talks. Even the discussion on non—striking of each other's nuclear facilities has been criticised.

Why have all sorts of motives been attributed? We have said it in this House that it does not mean any change in our nuclear policy. It only means that both the countries will not strike each other's nuclear facilities. And so far as India is concerned, we have certainly no intention of striking. So, if there is an agreement, certainly there is no point of striking at nuclear facilities. That does not mean that there is any change in all sorts of things. So things are being said that there is a change, that they have accepted Pakistan's nuclear right to make bombs and all these things. We have not. And we have said this, that it is our belief and we know that Pakistan's nuclear programme is not at all peaceful. We are prepared for it. Once Pakistan acquires a nuclear bomb, it changes the entire security dimension in the country. We are prepared for all that. But this agreement about non-strike of nuclear facilities between the two countries is that the idea is only to create a climate of confidence. I was telling of the past conflicts, confrontation and even wars. To build up on a basis of friendship, you must first create confidence. These are all confidence building measures. What was agreed to between the two leaders on December 17 was a confidence building measure, and ultimately leading to two Foreign Ministers' meeting and deciding/ about the peace and friendship treaty and working out, if there is an agreement on it that basic thing. The Prime Minister on the invitation of President Zia will visit Islamabad. There is neither any melodrama nor any illusion in our policies about good neighbourly relations. These are not all in a shambles. The idea is how differently we proceed on building relations with Pakistan. What is our objective? I would also like to mention to the hon. Members that such developments have not been uncommon in our relations with Pakistan. There has been no change in our policy towards Pakistan of any kind. We have to persevere in

our efforts for a durable peace so that our scarce resources can be utilised for the betterment of the content and quality of life of our people and not diverted to defence. So what we are trying to build up is the durable structure—a framework of peace with Pakistan and we will seek it, but all the time, don't say that we will be failing in our duty, if we lower our guards against our defence or security. I agree with the hon. Member when he made the point that the real difficulty comes from the outside forces operating. We have said it in this House times without numbers that the difficulties in this region, in the Indian Ocean, in South-Asia, in the Persian Gulf, all these areas comes because of the involvement of the outside powers—major outside powers. This has affected the Indian Ocean on which we have a unanimous declaration of the United Nations that it should be made as a Zone of Peace. But instead, there is a military presence of all kinds and this has become not a Zone of Peace but a Zone of Conflict. This is one thing.

Then there is outside involvement of major powers in this region—whether it is Pakistan or Sri Lanka or the nexus between them. The hon. Member said about nexus, you wanted an explanation it is there in the book itself. It says :

“the growing military nexus between Pakistan and Sri Lanka following President Jaywardene's visit to Pakistan in April, 85 and the visit of President of Pakistan to Sri Lanka in December, 85 is being viewed with some concern.”

We have said times without number, about involvement of major powers, funds coming, and also supply in some other areas of Pakistan. But, I say, if you view this in totality, you don't expect 100 per cent achievement in a day.

17.00 hrs.

No country, no Power—I said, the very very mighty Powers have not achieved their foreign policy objectives, or security objectives, or others. But the point is about the lines and the directions we pursue. In this region, I can say that

our relations with all the countries. *(Interruptions)* I am coming to Sri Lanka; our relations with Sri Lanka, the bilateral relations are good, our relations with Bhutan, with Bangladesh... *(Interruptions)* How do you say that? What problem? There is no problem.

SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Badagara): What do you mean? What is the content that you are putting in this statement? Sir, the Minister is making a very significant statement, that the bilateral relations between India and Sri Lanka are very good. What is the content that he is putting in his statement? It is an extraordinary statement from the Minister of External Affairs.

SHRI B.R. BHAGAT: It is not an extraordinary statement. It is a statement of fact. We have no bilateral problem with Sri Lanka.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: Because we have diplomatic relations?

SHRI B.R. BHAGAT: We have no bilateral problem with Sri Lanka.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: What is the Minister saying?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: We have always said, and maintained this position. On bilateral relations, it is not a problem. We have said it in this House. *(Interruptions)* Please hear me, and then you come to a conclusion.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): I think the Minister said it sarcastically. *(Interruption)*

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU (Gobichettipalayam): In Sri Lanka, are we maintaining friendly relations even after the genocide?

SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN: Yes; that is what he says. He says there is no problem. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: This is a very emotional issue, I know; but let us build on certain solid basis of facts and foundation. I was saying that our relations... *(Interruptions)* Will you hear me now? *(Interruptions)* On our

(Shri B. R. Bhagat)

relations with all our neighbours, about Pakistan I have dealt with about Sri Lanka, I said and I maintain that our bilateral relations with Sri Lanka are not bad. They are good.

AN HON. MEMBER : Are they good ?

SHRI B.R. BHAGAT : Yes, they are good. *(Interruptions)* Otherwise, i.e. if the bilateral relations have not been good, on a problem which is, as we have said—and all the sections of the House agree—an ethnic problem, i.e. the Tamil problem in Sri Lanka is an internal problem, how will the Government of Sri Lanka ask for our good offices to be used? Which country will do it, if it does not trust you...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI K.P. UNIKRISHNAN : On his own, he is not concerned. He is taking a very philosophical attitude. It is not only a diplomatic attitude; it is a philosophical attitude.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY (Buxar) : Phrase it differently.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I feel the Minister said it sarcastically, when he said that the relations with Sri Lanka are good.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : Sarcasm is for some other occasion, not for a serious matter like this. I still maintain it. I said : You take the history of it. This problem is a very emotional problem. I agree. But, you know, *(Interruptions)* they asked for our good offices, to help them in settling this issue. What were we doing? To which country you will go...

(Interruptions)

SHRI K. P. UNIKRISHNAN : Are we seeking the sequence of events? Everybody in this House knows the sequence of events.

SHRI B.R. BHAGAT : If you disturb me like this, you cannot.. *(Interruptions)* I am going to make my own statement. *(Interruptions)* I maintain the position that our bilateral relations with Sri Lanka are

good; and there is trust at the level of the Prime Minister, and the President Jayewardene of Sri Lanka. *(Interruptions)* They have asked us in the last ten months...

MR. CHAIRMAN : Allow the hon. Minister to reply.

SHRI B.R. BHAGAT : For the last ten months, on their request, we were using our good offices to help them in settling the problem. *(Interruptions)* This can only happen if the relationship is friendly and good-neighbourly.

(Interruptions)

AN HON. MEMBER : Then what happened ?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : Otherwise, this can never happen. You cannot ask anybody...

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : At least accept Prof. Tewary's formulation : Not that it is always good, but this time it is better.

SHRI B.R. BHAGAT : But all the same, since late 1983 the Government have made their good offices available to Sri Lanka to work out a political solution. We believe that this is a problem that Sri Lanka is facing, it is a very serious problem and it has aroused the concern not only in one section, but in all sections of the House; it is in the entire country. All the Members have spoken. This matter has to be settled, but on what basis ?

(Interruption)

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN : Members are concerned, but the Minister does not seem to be concerned.

SHRI B.R. BHAGAT : No, no. I am more than concerned;

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN : The Minister does not seem to be concerned.

(Interruption)

AN HON. MEMBER : It is your philosophy.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Let the Minister reply, no interruptions please.

SHRI B.R. BHAGAT : The Minister is more than concerned, but he should not lose perspective and the direction. In fact, firstly, what has been our direction and perspective? Now the position is, the first thing we have been saying right from the beginning is that all killings of innocent civilians must stop. We have been saying that. First we tried, after the Thimpu talks to work out a framework of cease-fire, and the cease-fire was there, but when there was any violation, we said that the violation must stop. I said it in the House that the responsibility of the Sri Lankan Government to stop the violence is there, that they must restrain their security forces. I said it.

That is our position, that if you want any solution.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI RAM NAGINA MISRA (Salem-pur) : What is Government of India doing? Murders are taking place there daily. I would like to know as to what steps are being taken to check killings there?

SHRI B.R. BHAGAT : What is your suggestion?

SHRI RAM NAGINA MISHRA : What efforts would be made to check the killings?

(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI B.R. BHAGAT : This, if I may say so, is immaturish or melodramatic, if we do something, anything like that.

AN HON. MEMBER : Like what?

(Interruption)

SHRI B.R. BHAGAT : You do not want to.

(Interruption)

MR. CHAIRMAN : There should not be a running commentary. Let the Minister reply.

SHRI B.R. BHAGAT : It is a sovereign government, it is our neighbour, they

have a problem, and it is recognised by every body that it is an internal problem of Sri Lanka, it has been recognised by everybody that this problem has to be solved, and it is a problem of unity and integrity of Sri Lanka, then what do the hon. Members want? Even if he is from my side, what does he mean when he says that, "You are not doing anything"? We are doing everything possible.

So, let us know what can be done and this is what I am saying. I say that the first thing that has to be done is the killings should stop, as we have been saying. There is collapse of cease-fire. But now the killings are going on, and the killings are going on because of the reported pursuit of a policy by the Sri Lankan Government that they want to go in for a military option before they go in for a political solution.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : That is the whole point.

SHRI B.R. BHAGAT : We are totally opposed to this. If that is the situation, if the Sri Lankan Government thinks that there can only be a military solution to this problem, well, we have no role to play. Then we have no rule to play.

(Interruptions)

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : Why do you not bring an ultimatum then?

SHRI B.R. BHAGAT : This is a very complex problem.

SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN : Now, you say you have no role to play.

SHRI B.R. BHAGAT : I think the hon. Members get jittery when they get the facts. Otherwise, they should not disturb me. You hear me. Hear me and tell me that you do not agree with this. I openly say. Our policy is very straight-forward, very clear and very categorical.

17. 09 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the chair]

I said immediately, in the present day situation.

(Interruption)

[Shri B. R. Bhagat]

I am the one who had got the worst from the Sri Lankan Parliament, and every body there for making a correct—absolutely correct—statement, when I was calling a spade a spade. I should not lose sight of it. We are trying to solve a great human problem. Some hon. Members said “Do not get impatient”. I agree that in this matter we have to exercise great patience and we should exercise great restraint. But all the same, you must drive on the correct path. The correct path is that the killings must stop immediately. As long as the killings of the civilians do not stop, there cannot be any political talk or anything. This is here the Sri Lankan Government has to change because first they said political option and then they said military option first and political option afterwards, meaning thereby what is happening there as a result of this accelerated killing and violence. There is, and this is the only impression we get a feeling that the Sri Lankan Government are talking of political solution to us and using our good offices, our Foreign Secretary goes there, repeatedly runs around, but they do not want to pursue that. He brings together various elements of a political solution—land settlement, devolution of powers of the zonal councils, district councils. All these are discussed and then we go back to square number one. This will not do. Therefore, I made a strong statement that now they should tell us if they are serious about finding a solution to it. We cannot keep on dragging it ad nauseum. The Sri Lankan Government in their last communication have told us that they want our good offices and they want a political solution. But still, as you must have seen the Prime Ministers statements—he made two statements from Baroda—he said that the killings must stop and that they should talk directly to all shades of Tamils. They have to create a confidence. At this moment, they should start the negotiations directly with the Tamils. If, at that moment, there is any difference which requires narrowing down or there is anything to help them, we will do that. The first condition is that the killings must stop as they still believe in the political solution. You asked as to what we had done in the international forums and said that all are in their

favour. All are not in their favour. They are losing ground internationally. Some hon. Members said that we could not get anything in the Human Rights Commission. My colleague, Dr. Dhillon, is here. He knows that we got what we wanted. Many Members who spoke, condemned the Sri Lankan Government, the killings there and their policy of following a military solution. They opposed it. They said that they must settle this problem because it is the question of their own citizens. They must restore to them the dignity and honour. In their speeches, they said all this. This is what we wanted. The Sri Lankan Government in the Human Rights Commission stands condemned for the killings and for their behaviour there. I think, Dr. Dhillon, as our representative, has done a good job there. But here out of ignorance, we say that we have not achieved anything. Because of their wrong policies, pursuing military options and talking about political options, the Sri Lankan Government are isolated more and more. At the same time, they got involved in another wrong policy in calling Mossad the most hated organisation of Israel—I should not borrow words from Prof. K.K. Tewary—and SAS mercenaries as well as those of South Africa reportedly, in order to build up the military muscles and to deal with their own people. The wisdom requires that it is far better to talk to their own people and settle it. It is always easier, more cheaper to strike a bargain; otherwise, you cannot suppress three million Tamils, you cannot annihilate them. This will ruin Sri Lanka. My colleague said, the other day, that if they follow the military option—he is a very experienced diplomat, I am a politician, so I speak very straight forwardly—they will tie themselves in knots which they will find difficult to unravel. I think, he is right in that. Therefore we say that we will help them if they want to pursue this policy. The objective is that the aspirations of the ethnic Tamils in Sri Lanka must be met. Their legitimate demands for devolution and for the autonomy and for various other things should be met within the overall framework of this policy. It should be the duty of any wise government to accommodate their own people. You see

our own example how we have tried to accommodate the various sections. We cannot apply different rules to Sri Lanka.

(Interruptions).

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : By the time you reach an accord, all the Tamils will be dead.

SHRI B.R. BHAGAT : Right now...
(Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Mr. Minister, I think it seems the Sri Lankan Government, in spite of the good offices of Indian Government, is not sincere and I think, they want to prolong the issue and they want to strengthen their hands for some military solution. That is what everybody feels I think.

SHRI B.R. BHAGAT : Sir, I have taken long time on this but because this is a very emotional issue...

(Interruptions).

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Now we are convinced that our relations with that country are.

(Interruptions).

SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN : After all that he has said, we are convinced that there are very good, excellent relations with Sri Lanka.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : With other neighbours also. I think you won't challenge our relations with Nepal, Bhutan, Bangladesh. The on-going relations with these countries are good. The framework of cooperation is building.

About Burma my hon. friend said that we are neglecting Burma. You cannot lay the charge that we are neglecting Burma, when we sent Prof. G.G. Swell, our Ambassador there...

(Interruptions).

SHRI G.G. SWELL : The biggest joke of the century.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : If the relations are not active and not grown, Prof. Swell knows that we are not responsible for it. On our part we want to

build up friendly relations with Burma...
(Interruptions).

SHRI G.G. SWELL : We have no cognitive thinking.

SHRI B.R. BHAGAT : Shall I say something about USA if the House permit me? A number of things have been said. Some of the Members have referred to our relations with USA. Our relations are good and improved, particularly with the visit of the Prime Minister in last June and his talks with President Reagan and other leaders and his subsequent talks with President Reagan in United Nations when he went there in October in connection with the 40th anniversary of the United Nations. It has given a positive momentum to our relationship. Some Members have said does it mean a shift in our policy, It does not mean a shift in our policy because our basic principle has been that we want to build friendly relations with all countries. Of course, our emphasis is with the neighbours. With Soviet Union we have a special relationship the time-tested relationship of 30-35 years. So, that is a special relationship which we have—a treaty of peace and friendship. The Soviet Union is one country which has always stood by us in our times of crisis, in difficult times and you know a friend in need is a friend indeed and that applies to Soviet Union. If anybody thinks that our building a close relationship or better relations with United States will in any way dilute our relations with the Soviet Union, he is illusion. If the word 'illusion' applies anywhere, that applies there if anybody thinks like that. But let me put in perspective our relationship with USA. Since Independence, our relations with USA have followed an uneven course. We have had differences in perception. There have been occasions when U.S. foreign policy and strategic objectives have militated against India's security and development interests in South Asia and the Indian Ocean. We want to improve relations with all countries, whether big or small and are prepared to meet them half way. It is with this basic approach that we are trying to strengthen our relations with the United States. This is not being done either at the cost of our relations with other countries or by changing our

[Shri B.R. Bhagat]

consistent stand on various international issues,

Then, hon. Members asked me some questions. Shri Indrajit Gupta put some questions. They are with regard to my visit to Washington in connection with the Joint Commission meeting.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Your reported speech.

SHRI B.R. BHAGAT : Let me say this. This was a Joint Commission meeting. The relations discussed were purely bilateral.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Bilateral relations are always good.

SHRI B.R. BHAGAT : I met the President, and Vice President; Of course, also the Secretary of State and Defence Secretary. He asked me two specific questions. He said : Senator Moynihan asked you about the voting record and you said I will look into it. I did not say I will look into it. This was in the Senate Foreign Relations Committee meeting. He suddenly came out. He was not a member. (*Interruptions*) Later on I was told, he was not a member. He just came in (*Interruptions*). He came in as in a Parliamentary Committee where even a non-member can attend; he just came in.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: No, no. How can he attend ?

SHRI B.R. BHAGAT : I was told this.

SHRI K.P. UNNIKRIISHNAN : You please explain it a little more.

SHRI B.R. BHAGAT : I am giving all the background. I will come to that. I was told that he was not a member of the Committee.

SHRI G.G. SWELL : This thing can happen in the United States; they do happen.

SHRI B.R. BHAGAT : He came to attend. I think all the Senators can attend the Committee as here any member can

attend the committee.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Only those who are called as witnesses can come before the Parliamentary Committee.

SHRI G.G. SWELL : We walked into Senate Chamber when it was sitting.

SHRI B.R. BHAGAT : ...informally.

SHRI G.G. SWELL : ...and we were congratulated inside here.

SHRI B.R. BHAGAT : Anyway, I don't vouchsafe, but I was told. I am only giving you the background. I was told.

SHRI G.G. SWELL ; It is quite possible. It is normal practice there.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : We want to know what he said.

SHRI B.R. BHAGAT : He came out with a study done by his committee, or some Committee in the Senate, of the voting records of all countries, India, China and others. It was 16 per cent for and the rest against China was 22 per cent for and rest against. All these figures he was giving. To that I said, we have not made any studies of our voting and I have no facts and when I go back I will have a look. I did not say I will look into it.

SHRI K.P. UNNIKRIISHNAN : You are Foreign Minister of a great country. You are an explanation to him. Why ?

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Order please.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: You could have told him—mind your own business.

SHRI B.R. BHAGAT : What more said also. I have not said as yet...

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please sit down. Order, order.

SHRI B.R. BHAGAT : I think you should have...

(Interruptions)

SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN : It is much worse.

SHRI B.R. BHAGAT : It is not much worse. I said, I don't have any statistics.

SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN : Why should you have ? Who is he to ask ?

SHRI B.R. BHAGAT : You have a very poor opinion of your Foreign Minister,—that anybody will ask questions and he will give an explanation. No, I did not give an explanation. I said, I don't have the figure. (Interruptions) Please hear me.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Let him finish.

(Interruptions)

SHRI B.R. BHAGAT : This is unfair. I am angry at him that he has such a poor opinion. I don't have a poor opinion of him if he says something. He should know me.

SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN : It is not a question of my opinion about you or your opinion about me. It is a matter of fact.

(Interruptions)

SHRI B.R. BHAGAT : I have spent my time for the freedom of the country. I would have given my life. Now he says I can barter away that.

SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN : This is not the time to get agitated. It is not a question of...

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Unnikrishnan, let the Minister finish it, I don't want (Interruptions). You can ask later when he finishes. Let him finish. Please sit down.

SHRI B.R. BHAGAT : Firstly I have a right to admonish Mr. Unnikrishnan because I am senior to him, as a friend. I

would never attribute motive and mud-slinging as 'you are giving explanation'. I know how to behave. You look at what I said next. I said, 'Mr. Senator Moynihan, it is the United States which has been voting against India and the Soviet Union which has been voting with India. It is not India which has been voting against the United States.' You forget about this and don't hear all this. I said, the issues before the U.N. are all global issues. I said on South Africa, on Namibia, on the global issues, on Palestine and all these other things. I said, 'It is you who have taken a stand against the people. The Soviet Union has been with us.' This is the reply I gave. You forget about it. It is said that I have bartered away the country's honour. (Interruptions). I will die/** if anybody says, I have bartered away the country's honour.

(interruptions)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Please don't ** I request you not to**

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Don't **, otherwise Mr. Unnikrishnan will be in trouble !

(Interruptions)

SHRI B.R. BHAGAT : About the other point, Finlandisation or Austriaisation—I did not use this expression. It was the expression used by the press, I never used it.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : But you mentioned those two countries.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : No, no. I did not mention them. They used this expression 'Finlandisation'. I never used it, I am not that much good in English. Finlandisation and Austriaisation—I never used those words.

The third thing you asked is in a different context.

(Interruptions)

PROF. G.G. SWELL : In what context ?

** Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

SHRI B.R. BHAGAT : It will take more time, he knows it.

Then he asked me another question : ~~Why are you sending, Arya Samaj delegation ? Don't have any relations with South Africa. You are sending Arya Samaj delegation...~~

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : What I asked you was, the papers said that you had given some assurances to them which satisfied them so much that they agreed to give you some high technology which they have never given before to a developing country. I asked, what were those assurances.

SHRI B.R. BHAGAT : I did not discuss the high technology thing. That I never discussed with them and the question of any conditions—it was mentioned to be about the super computer they were willing to give to us, which we wanted for monsoon studies and meteorological studies. This is done by the science and technology people. I never discussed it and the question of what conditions are there, what guarantees are there is a matter bilaterally to be settled between the two Departments. I did not give any assurance, nor was I asked because the question does not arise. The Arya Samaj Delegation to South Africa—well, this was raised last time. Out of respect for Madhuji I did not say anything. *(Interruptions)*. You did not remember, but you know.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I am far from Arya Samaj.
(Interruptions)

SHRI B.R. BHAGAT : No, no. You hear me, I did not say.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : You can abuse me in any way, but don't call me as Arya Samaji.

(Interruptions)

SHRI B.R. BHAGAT : When you hear me, you will see—you know, last time I did not utter a word although all sorts of things were said. Even you came up and said, 'Why did you give it ? I looked into the facts. For the first time it was decided because there are nearly 700

to 800 thousand Indians living there. For religious purposes, for discourse or something because many of them are Arya Samajis, it was decided that they should go, and for the first time it was decided—five or six, the number was decided—to send them. That was in the year 1978, when the Janata Government was there, and Madhuji was there. *(Interruptions)* I did not say this because, I did not want to. Then, in 1980, this matter came up. I went into the matter. I also saw the anomaly and I was surprised as to how it happened. It happened in 1978. They were sending the delegation from 1978. In 1980, Indiraji came back to power; Congress-I came back to power. It was decided at the high level, "We should send it, since a decision has already been taken. But we should restrict the number". They wanted a large number. We restricted it to 3 to 5 and not more than that. This is continuing since then.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : You want to allow it to continue.

SHRI B.R. BHAGAT : Well, we will examine it. If it is the desire of the House that from next year we should not send it, we will examine it. I have no strong views on this.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : Now, your permission is required to re-examine it.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : What about the visit of diamond merchants from Bombay whom I have named and shown you that photograph ?

SHRI B.R. BHAGAT : Have they gone to South Africa ?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : My goodness ! All that I had spoken, You were not listening ! I gave some names of the diamond merchants who went to South Africa from Bombay, with all the photographs with their reception there and everything. How were they allowed to go ?

SHRI B.R. BHAGAT : I am sorry, I had not looked into it. I will look in to

it now. Normally, we do not have any commercial relations with them.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : But people are going. All sorts of clandestine things are going on.

SHRI B.R. BHAGAT : I will have a look into it. My Department has not briefed me on this. They have not briefed me.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : They have gone to South Africa. That would create a bad image. What would the Africans feel about it—India's hypocrisy? Please do something.

SHRI B.R. BHAGAT : Now about the two Kuwaitis who had come here, this is a matter on which I have been informed that the Ministry of Home Affairs feel that this is a case of official lapse and they are taking action against erring officers.

SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN : You should see it. That comes under you, not under them. I did not ask it. They were refused visas.

SHRI B.R. BHAGAT : Should I offer explanation for refusing visas ?

SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN : This House can ask the reasons for refusing visas.

(Interruptions)

SHRI B.R. BHAGAT : They came under "Visa Applied For". Their passport was imprinted, "Visa Applied For". That stamp was there on their passport. That was the status—visa applied for.

SHRI G.G. SWELL : They were allowed to come; they were received and treated as State guests.

SHRI B.R. BHAGAT : A point was made about the difficulty of Indian workers abroad. You have made a point about visa. You have said about the double citizenship, is it not ?

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOO-WALIA : I said, Indians who want to

come back to meet their family here are required to get visa from Indian Embassy from that country.

SHRI B.R. BHAGAT : It is only for those who want to go to Punjab. Otherwise there is no problem.

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOO-WALIA : That is the problem.

SHRI B.R. BHAGAT : That is the temporary phase for security reason. As soon as the situation is normal...

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOO-WALIA : That is for more than three years now.

SHRI B.R. BHAGAT : Now, about the Indian workers abroad, the point is, they are looked after by the Ministry of Labour and on the respective Gulf country or North African country where they are working. By law, our Missions are not allowed to intercede on their behalf. They have courts. If there is any legal matter, they have court facilities. They have to go there. We cannot interfere.

PROF. P. J. KURIEN : But our Mission can use their good offices.

SHRI B.R. BHAGAT : Yes, good offices can only be used, if they accept them. So, to that extent, we can do. But as a matter of fact, as a missionary function, we cannot do it.

There are a number of other areas but I think the House may be tired by now.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : The training and shelter of terrorists by U.K., America and Canada, you have not touched. That is important.

SHRI B.R. BHAGAT : Yes, That I can find there. So far, you know the House has expressed great concern about the anti-Indian activity of the extremists and the lack of action on behalf of the Governments there. So far as United Kingdom is concerned, insensitivity to India's concern has taken the form of the U.K. granting privileged entry into the United Kingdom and resident facilities to

[Shri B.R. Bhagat]

Khallasanis. There has been violence and even murder of the moderate Sikhs there some of whom are Indian nationals, by these extremists, as well as forcible seizure of Gurdwaras around 20 out of 140 seized, thus far. Inflammatory, and communally tinged writings in the U.K. based ethnic media have become a standard feature. Government have always drawn attention to this repeatedly.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : Have you lodged protest you have been drawing attention for several years? You should have lodged a protest by now.

SHRI B.R. BHAGAT : Government of India is disappointed with the U.K. Government's attitude and policies.

We have taken it up and expressed our concern repeatedly and I want to take up again this matter when the British Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe visits India. He is paying an official visit from 31st March to 2nd April. We will take it up as a final effort. We have expressed to them our concern.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : What about China ?

SHRI B.R. BHAGAT : Our relations with China...

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : Don't you say something about China ?

[Translation]

SHRI RAM NAGINA MISHRA (Salempur) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like that the hon. Minister should give some information about China also. What has been the progress about the land which is under illegal occupation of China. He should kindly briefly tell what is the approach of our Government in this regard.

[English]

SHRI B.R. BHAGAT : With China following as I said, the good neighbourly relations with all our neighbours, we have been trying to normalise relations with China also and there have been exchanges

in other fields cultural, commercial and others. But with China, the Central issue in our relationship with China, is the border and the vacation of the territories which they have occupied. We have told them this and we are discussing. Unless this question is settled, our relations with China cannot be normal and, therefore, we had six rounds of boundary talks with them. The last one was in Delhi and we are going to have seventh round this year, at a mutually convenient time. The substantive issues regarding the border will be discussed. In the first five rounds, we discussed principles. In the Sixth, we discussed substantive issues and the relations stand at this point.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : The hon. Minister's offer to** should be expunged from the records.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I will check up. We will see.

I shall now put all the cut motions moved to the Demand for Grant relating to the Ministry of External Affairs to vote together, unless Shri K. Ramachandra Reddy 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 Demand for Grant relating to the Ministry of External Affairs 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. 29, relating to the Ministry of External Affairs."

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

The motion was adopted

Demand for Grants (General). 1986-87 in respect of Ministry of External Affairs Voted By 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 Voted by the House		
1	2	3	4		
	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs. Capital Rs.		
29.	Ministry of External Affairs	39,45,84,000	23,41,67,000	1,97,29,17,000	42,13,33,000

17.41 hrs.

**STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE :
DISAPPROVAL OF THE RAVI AND
BEAS WATERS TRIBUNAL ORDINANCE, 1986**

AND

**INTER-STATE WATER DISPUTES
(AMENDMENT) BILL**

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now we take up items 19 and 20 together.

I have to inform the House that the President has recommended under article 117 (3) of the Constitution the consideration of the Inter-State Water Disputes (Amendment) Bill, 1986 by Lok Sabha.

Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Panskura) : Sir, I beg to move : "That this House disapproves of the Ravi and Beas Waters Tribunal Ordinance, 1986 (Ordinance No. 2 of 1986) promulgated by the President on the 24th January 1986,"

The reasons for moving this statutory resolution is to register our protest as far as the ordinance is concerned which has nothing to do with the substance of the Bill as it is being presented here. But we

are extremely concerned about the situation that has arisen in Punjab. Situation in Batala, some other districts and in Golden Temple are some of the examples. Even in the worst days earlier there was no rioting between Hindus and the Sikhs and that has also started and the situation has led to a serious concern inside the country that if immediately it is not put an end to, we shall be in further danger.

The first concern is that the Punjab accord must be implemented without any dragging of feet anywhere. From that point of view, I consider this Bill being brought in the form of ordinance is itself evident of dragging of feet or immature handling on the part of the Government in the matter of handling implementing the Punjab accord. It should have been brought much earlier. It could have been brought in any of the sessions earlier, but it was not brought. This is a fact.

Our first concern in the Punjab is the activities of the terrorists who want khali-stan and who are being supported in every way by the Zia's military dictatorship which is hand in glove with the American imperialism. They are out to destabilise the country and, therefore, for the sake of the whole of the country, the Punjab problem must be solved.

I also want to mention that the soft attitude taken by the Akali government

[Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee]

regarding the terrorists and at least their handling of the terrorists activities are not to our liking. We must say the way the control of the Golden Temple passed on to the hands of the AISSF people cannot be taken as simply that they came and occupied without some blessings or some underhand understanding between Mr. Tohra and these people. This could not have happened and this is very serious. The way these terrorists are often striking and the way they are becoming more and more desperate surely shows that very much more determined efforts are necessary to contain them, both administratively and politically.

The rise of the Hindu communal elements led by Shiv Sena and BJP is another ominous phenomenon.....

How do we conceive the role of Central Government? I would say that after the Punjab accord was signed and the elections took place; the way the situation has been tackled by Central Government, the way in which the Mathew Commission was dealt with—all these things are not to our liking. They must be criticised. Doubtlessly, the Government knew that Mathew Commission reference should have been broader. Either it should have been without the contiguity clause or some other villages should have been taken, otherwise why this exercise? Just to say at the end that nothing could not be done? Why from the beginning it could not be done with this broad perspective and negotiate that corridor has to be given or other villages are taken? The question is whether in the whole of the country an atmosphere was built up that Punjab accord must quickly be put into operation. Then, I think, that the tackling of Mathew Commission was, to say the least, absolutely immature and was not thought over earlier. Sir, that is why this question of euphoria and gleaming pictures and moving in a way so that everything is being done tomorrow, but without thinking properly and taking the proper steps at the proper time. I charge the Central Government with this charge, as far as Punjab situation is concerned. But as far as the question of Chandigarh is con-

cerned, it must go to Punjab and that has to be settled immediately. In this very Bill, while speaking in the Rajya Sabha, the Minister in charge said "since no State Government referred this i.e. Ravi-Beas water Dispute earlier to the Central Government, that is why it could not be taken up and so now the new amendment to this Act has to be made. That is why Central Government could not do it earlier", this does not hold water.

This dispute is between the two State Governments. One is a State Government run by the Congress(I). What was the Congress (I) Party doing there? Why could not they make it into a reference? This aspect must be seen politically. In the same way as that of Akalis, the behaviour of Lok Dal BJP opposition in Haryana is reprehensible. But if that is so, the way Bhajan Lal is behaving is no better and does not speak of the will of the Congress (I) Party to settle the problem immediately. While the Akalis have definitely failed in containing terrorism that is taking place, the Ruling Party has also failed.

(Interruptions)

What offensive Bhajan Lal has committed there? It is for you to say. But you are asking me.

The Punjab accord as signed, taking into account all the circumstances. If Punjab accord was sound, it has to be built on sound lines.

(Interruptions)

You want to hunt with the hound and run with the hare. That way you cannot function. Nobody can establish peace in Punjab that way one must take a principled position and fight for mobilising all the forces—secular and democratic forces—and take a fresh and new move altogether; political move to mobilise all such people are for the Punjab accord and to take quick administrative measures to implement all these clauses of the Punjab accord as quickly as possible.

With regard to this Bill, I think, this Bill will not affect the earlier Agreements signed in 1976 and 1981. After these two Agreements are guarded, then only I think

this question comes up. This Bill, I think has covered that part. But that should be taken seriously. While I am quite sympathetic with the demands of Haryana and Rajasthan for their water which they should get according to the earlier Agreements, I am also thoroughly critical of the attitude shown by the Barnala Government about the SYL canal. (Interruptions) The terrorists have said that they will even seal what has already been done. This is a very serious thing and that will also go against the Punjab Accord. There, the Akali Dal Government must guarantee that the SYL canal construction does not suffer. That is also a condition for the Punjab Accord to be really put into practice. The Accord has to be put into practice taking into account the interests of all the people, in Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan. The drive must be to put an end to the situation that has arisen in Punjab. There also, principled sticking to the Punjab Accord alone can save the situation; nothing but that can save the situation. Any amount of chauvinism being worked up anywhere will really endanger India. That is my feeling. Therefore, I urge upon the Central Government to take prompt measures to implement the Punjab Accord. I urge upon the Akali Dal Government to take stringent measures against terrorist activities. I urge upon the people of Haryana and Rajasthan also to cooperate in the same way. Above all, I urge upon all patriotic and secular forces of India, to stand for the unity and integrity of India, to rise above petty considerations and to unite in fighting this kind of successionist and communal meance, terrorist meance, which has raised its ugly head but not without any foundation; it has the very nefarious foundation of foreign imperialistic connections. As far as our Party is concerned, we have always been secular, we have always fought inside Punjab for Hindu-Sikh unity and outside Punjab also for the unity of all the communities. We are afraid the terrorists are really trying so that transfer of population into Punjab takes place from the other States. We know what is the implication of these things. Earlier also we knew. That must be resisted. Apart from administrative measures which are still lacking, political measure is necessary

throughout the country to save Punjab, to save India, to save the integrity of our country. A principled position should be taken with regard to this question without having any consideration for electoral gains either immediately or in the future.

With these words, I conclude. I naturally do not oppose this Bill. At the outside I have made my position very clear.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The Minister to move the Bill for the consideration of the House. Will you make your speech today itself or would you like to continue on the next occasion ?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : Sir, there are only five minutes.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : He can continue five minutes after 6'0 clock also Sir.

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : Sir I beg, to move.

‘That the Bill further to amend the Inter-State Water Disputes Act, 1956, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration’

As this House is aware, the historic Accord, the Punjab Memorandum of Settlement, was signed on 24th July, 1985 by the Prime Minister of India and the Late Sant Harchand Singh Longowal, President, Shiromani Akali Dal. Para 9 of the Accord states that :

‘9.1 The farmers of Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan will continue to get water not less than what they are using from the Ravi-Beas system as on 1.7.1985. Waters used for consumptive purposes will also remain unaffected. Quantum of usage claimed shall be verified by the Tribunal referred to in Para 9.2 below.

[Shri B. Shankaranand]

9.2 The claim of Punjab and Haryana regarding the shares in their remaining waters will be referred for adjudication to a Tribunal to be presided over by a Supreme Court Judge. The decision of this Tribunal will be rendered within six months and would be binding on both parties. All legal and constitutional steps required in this respect be taken expeditiously.

9.3 The construction of the SYL canal shall continue. The canal shall be completed by 15th August, 1986.

Sir, it may be recollected that the waters of the rivers Sutlej, Beas and Ravi became available to India for its exclusive use under the Indus Waters Treaty, 1960. As the waters of the River Sutlej had already been planned to be utilised through the Bhakra-Nangal Projects, the waters of the rivers Ravi and Beas were allocated amongst the States of the erstwhile Punjab, PEPSU, J&K and Rajasthan in an Inter-State Agreement reached in 1955. In 1966, the State of Punjab came to be reorganised. The share of erstwhile State of Punjab in Ravi and Beas waters was distributed between Punjab and Haryana after setting aside some waters for Delhi's drinking water needs by the Government of India Notification dated 24th March, 1976 issued under Section 78(1) of the Punjab Reorganisation Act, 1966. Government of Punjab sought a review of the aforesaid Notification and linked this issue to the construction of the Sutlej-Yamuna Link Canal proposed by Haryana to carry their share.

Discussions were held with the Chief Ministers of Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan and keeping in view the overall national interest, the three Chief Ministers reached an agreement on 31st December, 1981 on the sharing of Ravi-Beas waters. The Akali Dal wanted to reopen this issue. The Government of India held discussions with the Akali leaders in 1983, but these were inconclusive. Eventually this issue was one of the elements in the discussions between the Prime Minister of India and

the late Sant Harchand Singh Longowal which resulted in the Accord of 24th July, 1985.

The original intention was to establish the Tribunal under the Inter-State Water Disputes Act, 1956. However, for the establishment of a Tribunal under the LSWD Act, 1956 a reference from a State Government was required, which was not received from any of the States concerned. The Central Government could not, therefore establish a Tribunal under this Act. As the Government of India were committed to implementing the Accord, it was decided to establish the Tribunal without reference to the 1956 Act. As the Parliament was not in Session, and as the intention was to give effect to all terms of the Punjab MOS from 26th January, 1986, it became necessary to take immediate action. Accordingly, the Ravi and Beas Waters Tribunal Ordinance was promulgated on 24.1.1986. In pursuance of the above Ordinance the Central Government on 24.1.1986, constituted the Ravi and Beas Waters Tribunal, presided over by Justice V. Balakrishna Eradi, a Judge of the Supreme Court. The Central Government, also on the same day, referred the matters specified in paragraphs 9.1 and 9.2 of the Punjab Memorandum of Settlement to the said Tribunal. The Tribunal was asked to give its decision in six months.

In the meanwhile, it was felt that the object could be achieved by the constitution of a Tribunal under the provisions of the Inter-State Water Disputes Act, 1956 through a suitable amendment. This may serve to meet any possible objection that may be raised that this matter had been taken up for separate treatment by the constitution of a Tribunal under a separate enactment. It was, therefore, decided to amend the Inter-State Water Disputes Act, 1956 to provide for the constitution of a Tribunal under that Act for the adjudication of this matter and to repeal the Ravi and Beas Water Tribunal Ordinance, 1986. The Ravi and Beas Waters Tribunal Bill, 1986, which was introduced in this House on 25.2.1986 to replace the above Ordinance was accordingly withdrawn from the Lok Sabha on 18th March, 1986 and the Inter-State Water

Disputes (Amendment) Bill, 1986 was introduced in Rajya Sabha on 19th March, 1986 and the same was passed by that House on 20th March, 1986.

Sir, this Bill is one of the major steps towards the implementation of the Historic Accord of 24th July 1985. The most important clause of this Bill is Clause which seeks to insert a new Section i.e. Section 14 to the existing Inter-State Water Disputes Act, 1956 at the end of Section 13 of that Act. The Section 14 of this Bill reads as under :

"14. (1) Notwithstanding anything contained in the foregoing provisions of this Act, the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, constitute a Tribunal under this Act, to be known as the Ravi and Beas Waters Tribunal for the verification and adjudication of the matters referred to in paragraphs 9.1 and 9.2, respectively, of the Punjab Settlement.

(2) When a Tribunal has been constituted under sub-section (1), the provisions of sub-sections (2) and (3) of section 4, sub-sections (2), (3) and (4) of sections 5 and sections 5A to 13 (both inclusive) of this Act relating to the constitution, jurisdiction, powers, authority and bar of jurisdiction shall, so far as may be, but subject to sub-section (3) hereof, apply to the constitution, jurisdiction, powers, authority and bar of jurisdiction in relation to the Tribunal constituted under sub-section (1).

(3) When a Tribunal has been constituted under sub-section (1), the Central Government alone may *suo motu* or at the request of of the concerned State Government refer the matters] specified in paragraphs 9.1 and 9.2 of the Punjab Settlement to such Tribunal."

Sub-Section (1) of the new Section 14 empowers the Central Government to

constitute the Ravi and Beas Waters Tribunal as envisaged in paragraph 9 of the Punjab Memorandum of Settlement.

Sub-Section (2) of this new Section 14 provides that various provisions of the Inter-State Water Disputes Act, 1956 as mentioned therein relating to the constitution, Jurisdiction, Power, authority and bar of Jurisdiction shall equally apply to the constitution, Jurisdiction, powers, authority and bar of Jurisdiction in relation to the Tribunal constituted under Sub-Section (1). Accordingly the Ravi and Beas Waters Tribunal shall now be a 3-Member Tribunal consisting of a Judge of the Supreme Court as its Chairman and two other members nominated in this behalf by the Chief Justice of India from among persons who at the time of such nomination are Judges of the Supreme Court or of a High Court. This also empowers the Tribunal to appoint two or more Assessors to advise it in any proceedings before it. Under this provision the Tribunal gets the power to regulate its own practices and procedure. Further, this also provides that the decision of the Tribunal shall be binding on the parties and shall be given effect to by them and that neither the Supreme Court nor any other Court shall have or exercise jurisdiction in respect of the matters referred to this Tribunal under Sub-Section (3) of the new Section 14.

Sub-Section 3 of new Section 14 empowers the Central Government to refer the matters specified in paragraphs 9.1 and 9.2 of the Punjab Settlement to such Tribunal *suo motu* or at the request of the concerned State Government.

Clause 3 of the Bill merely provides for the repeal of the Ravi and Beas Waters Tribunal Ordinance, 1986.

Sir, the House may kindly appreciate that the Central Government is taking all necessary steps to implement the Punjab Memorandum of Settlement of 24th July 1985. I do not think—there will be any dissenting voice as far as the provisions of this Bill or its objectives are concerned in the best interest of the nation and its integration.

[Shri B. Shankaranand]

Sir, Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee, though her name is in the list of business disapproving this Bill, she has now very strongly supported it for implementation. I think there would not be any dissenting voice. I recommend the Bill for its adoption unanimously by the entire House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Before I adjourn the House, I would like to inform the House that the External Affairs Minister, Shri B.R. Bhagat, while replying to the debate said something to which Prof. Tewary raised an objection and

requested the Chair that those words should be expunged from the records.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD : It should be expunged.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Yes, that will not form part of the proceedings of the House. It will be expunged.

18 06 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven
of the Clock on Tuesday, March 25, 1986/
Chaitra 4, 1908 (Saka)*