

LOK SABHA DEBATES (English Version)

**Fourteenth Session
(Eighth Lok Sabha)**



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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Monday, July 31, 1989/Sravana 9, 1911
(Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[*English*]

Remote Sensing Devices

*182. SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether remote sensing devices have been set up in some places for predicting tidal behaviour, coastal erosion, etc.;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether it is proposed to set up more sophisticated tide gauges along the costal area; and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN): (a) to (c). A statement is given below.

STATEMENT

(a) and (b). Prediction of tidal behav-

iour, coastal erosion and other related information like sedimentation, sea surface temperature etc. involves the use of a complex model with inputs of data from (i) various *in situ* sensors like tide-gauges (ii) remote sensing and (iii) astronomical parameters.

Survey of India has been studying over past several decades and publishing every year tide tables predicting tidal conditions for major Indian ports and some foreign ports.

As regards measuring of tidal height through remote sensing the technology is in the process of development. However, present Satellite remote sensing data for example from our Indian Remotesensing Satellite (I.R.S.) are being used to study the trends of coastal erosion, the status of coastal waters in terms of its chlorophyll content etc.

Three Ocean remote sensing Centres have been established at Goa, Bhubaneswar and Cochin for Oceanic studies such as sea-surface temperature, Oceanic circulation, Coastal geo-morphological features, Oceanic biomass, Coastal vegetation etc.

(c) It is proposed to install modern tide gauges at three ports namely Port Blair, Minicoy and Nicobar and to replace the existing tide gauges at five other ports namely Veraval, Cochin, Madras, Visakhapatnam and Marmagao with modern tide gauges.

SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN: I would like to know the number of research vessels we have got to develop adequate understanding of the behaviour of the ocean. Do you think that these vessels are adequate enough to study the behaviour of our vast ocean? If not have you got any proposal to acquire more vessels and what is cost of each research vessel?

SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN: The hon. Member has gone from tide gauges to vessels. This is really not part of the question.

SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN: This is very much part of the question because these research vessels are also to study the tidal behaviour of the ocean.

SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN: Yes, I can answer this question. We have three vessels, as I recollect. One is the *Sagar Kanya* one is the *Sagar Sampda* and one more, I do not remember and name. They are doing oceanic work, including scientific study of the ocean and are also trying to assess the available resources of the ocean. Currently negotiations are under way for procuring a coastal oceanographic vessel.

SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN: Sir, in the written answer given by the hon. Minister, it is said that "... our Indian Remote Sensing Satellites are being used to study the trends of coastal erosion". I would like to know the result of such study. Yesterday when the Union Planning Minister, Mr. Solanki visited Kerala, I showed him the place in my constituency where the sea erosion was up to one to two kilometres during the last eight years. So, I would like to know the steps the Government is taking to study the tidal behaviour of the sea and also to see that such acute sea erosion is avoided.

SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN: Sir, remote sensing is used for studying, among other things, the phenomenon of coastal erosion. As I mentioned in my written answer, we are setting up three such centres, one in Goa, one in Bhubaneswar and one in Cochin. As regards the measures taken for preventing coastal erosion, it is actually a subject which is being dealt with by the Central Water Commission and I understand that the Commission had set up as early as in 1956, a Beach Erosion Committee. That Committee was specifically for Kerala, to study the phenomenon of coastal erosion in Kerala and to suggest remedial measures. Later, in 1971, it was converted into a Committee covering all the States of India. Some recom-

mendations were made by this Committee specially this being a State Subject, that the State should set up a land management agency in order to look into various connected measures like land use, etc. for the prevention of erosion. I can tell that various measures are available but these are being considered by the Central Water Commission. Some of the measures are: putting brake water putting sea walls, etc. These are the various measures which have been proposed. It is really for the State Governments to implement these things. It does not come within the purview of the Centre as a Central Subject. But the Centre has set up this Committee for giving technical advice, information and also general assistance for this. It is a matter which falls within the purview of the State's responsibility.

SHRI ATISH CHANDRA SINHA: Sir, recently it has come to our knowledge that the coastal lines, the beaches of many countries, such as, United States, North Europe, etc. are getting very much polluted by the different things that are dumped into the sea nowadays. So, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether as a result of these researches or these explorations by way of remote satellite pictures, it has come to the knowledge of the Ministry that the Indian beaches are getting polluted or not.

SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN: Sir, our Remote Sensing Satellite is already sensing the situation of pollution in the oceans around us, specially such phenomena as oil spill, etc. We find out the facts about pollution. These data are being obtained through remote sensing. Of course, we are engaged in devising methods for fighting this pollution.

SHRI P.M. SAYEED: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister was kind enough to give the details of the remote sensing devices established in the country. Sir, I come from such an area where the erosion is a major threat to the very survival of the small tiny islands. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether it would be possible for him to examine my request for setting up a remote sens-

ing device in that part of the country.

SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN: Currently there is no proposal to set up such a Centre in Lakshadweep. But I think remote sensing is being done by our satellite of the actual situation in the Lakshadweep as also the sea around the Lakshadweep, the data is being collected.

SHRI P.M. SAYEED: I think the device now established in Kerala coastal areas will also cover Lakshadweep.

SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN: I think it can cover. I am not so sure about it.

[Translation]

Telephone to Every Panchayat in Madhya Pradesh

*184. **SHRI KAMMODILAL JATAV:** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to provide telephone in every Panchayat in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, the time by which this facility is proposed to be provided and the details in this regard; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The draft Eighth Plan proposals envisages provision of phone facility in all the Gram Panchayats of Madhya Pradesh State by the end of Eighth Plan.

(c) Does not arise.

SHRI KAMMODILAL JATAV: Sir, the hon. Minister has stated that telephone facilities would be provided to all the Panchayats in Madhya Pradesh by the end of the Eighth Plan. This would provide communi-

cation facilities to the scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and people from other sections of the society also. I would like to congratulate the hon. Minister and the Hon. Prime Minister for providing proper telecommunications facilities in Madhya Pradesh. But, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether telephone facilities are to be provided at block-levels or a telephone exchanges would be set up for a set of 10 or 5 panchayats.

[English]

SHRIGIRIDHAR GOMANGO: We have plans to provide one telephone in all the inhabited hexagons with each side covering five kilometres. The total number of hexagons in Madhya Pradesh are identified as 6483. The number of hexagons with telephone facility provided through exchanges is 860, and we have covered with the LTPT to the extent of 2575. The hexagons to be covered are 3000. But apart from that, the Ministry have decided to provide one telephone in each Gram Panchayat. The Gram Panchayats in Madhya Pradesh are 23,523. The total number of Gram Panchayats which have been provided with telephone facility upto 30-6-1989 is 3629 and the target for 1989-90 is 4000. Sir, this is on the basis of technology which we have already developed and on that basis we will be able to provide each Panchayat with one P.C.O. by the end of 8th Five Year Plan.

[Translation]

SHRI KAMMODILAL JATAV: Sir, my second question to the hon. Minister, through you, is as to how the calls of the businessmen materialise within no time when the calls by the MLAs, MPs and the general public are not connected and they are told by the exchange staff that the line is out of order. May I know the measures the Government propose to take to remedy this situation in Madhya Pradesh.

[English]

SHRIGIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Sir, with

regard to rural tele-communication we have got some problem because almost all the rural areas are connected with over-head lines which are not always reliable. Therefore, we have developed a technology, M.A.R.R., as well as 2/15 radio sharing system. With these two we can connect 30 kilometres radius without wire, already we have productionised it and trials have been completed. With this we will be able to provide reliable telecommunication facilities to the rural areas.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Sir, I would like to know one thing. It is good that throughout Madhya Pradesh per panchayat there is going to be a telephone. But I think recently the Government has made a statement that throughout the country, specially in view of the proposed panchayat Bill that we are going to pass in this Session, per gram panchayat there will be telephone connection provided. I would like to know whether it is a fact and by what date that target will be achieved.

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: I have already stated, Sir, that not only for Madhya Pradesh, but for the entire country, that is, 1989-90.

[Translation]

SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT: Mr. Speaker, Sir, we should congratulate the hon. Minister. As regards providing telephone facilities in every village, I would like to submit to the hon. Minister that in the rural areas the Government might face certain difficulties regarding overhead wires etc. There may be certain other factors also which may be beyond the control of Government. The Government may be taking steps to overcome these difficulties. But, what about the cities where the telecommunication system has been working for the last 50-60 years? In Nagpur city 50% telephones went out of order during the months of May and June because of poor maintenance and cable fault. The condition can be assessed from the fact that one day I dialled at least ten numbers but failed to connect even one of

them. I would like to know as to what measures the Government propose to take for effecting improvement in the situation. We have made complaints in this regard. My submission is that a high level committee should be sent there to investigate the matter. Telephone service has never been so bad in Nagpur during the last 50 years as it is today. The authorities are not taking any action to improve the situation. I would urge upon the hon. Minister that at least once a high level team should be sent there to find out the causes of disruption of telephone system in Nagpur during the month of May and June. May I also know that, besides expansion of the system, what steps are being taken to increase the efficiency of the existing telephone system and whether the Government propose to take any action regarding the complaint I have made here in the House?

[English]

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Can I reply, Sir, in regard to Madhya Pradesh?

MR. SPEAKER: If you feel like, you can reply.

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Sir, my Ministry is not only concerned with the expansion of telecommunication facilities in urban and rural areas, but also with stabilising the telecommunication facilities already created by us. The hon. Member may write to me so that I can look into his complaint.

Employment of Local People in Karnataka as per Sarojini Mahishi Report

*185. SHRI V. SREENIVASAPRASAD: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received interim report on the question of employment of local people in the State of Karnataka in accordance with the recommendations of Dr. Sarojini Mahishi Report;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the State of Karnataka is yet to receive the final report from the Kannadigas Udyog Samiti on this point; and

(d) if so, when the Samiti is likely to submit its final report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) The State Government of Karnataka have informed that a Committee called Kannadigara Udyog Samiti has been constituted to oversee the implementation of the recommendations contained in Dr. Sarojini Mahishi Report. This committee has so far submitted three interim reports to the State Government.

(b) A summary of the recommendations of Dr. Sarojini Mahishi Report as sent by the State Government is given below in the statement.

(c) and (d). The State Government have informed that the final report of the committee is yet to be submitted. The term of the committee which was extended for a period of three months will expire on 18.8.1989.

STATEMENT

*Dr. Sarojini Mahishi Committee Report,
1986*

*Summary of the recommendations of the
Committee:*

A sub-committee constituted by the National Integration Council examined the employment opportunities available to the candidates of the local area in the public and private sector undertakings. This sub-committee having observed the discontent among the candidates of the local areas in the states due to the non-availability of employment opportunities in sufficient ratio, recommended that if qualified candidates of local area are available they should be provided with more employment opportunities. This recommendation was approved at the meeting of the National Integration Council held on 22nd

June 1968. It seems that the Central Government have not taken any action in respect of this recommendation. Recommendations made by the Dr. Sarojini Mahishi committee are in conformity with the councils Recommendations. Therefore the State Government by implementing the suggestions of Dr. Sarojini Mahishi committee, should see that the recommendations of the National Integration Council is implemented and request the Central Government to implement the same.

2. The Public Enterprises Bureau of the Central Government has ordered that the appointment of the candidates should be made through the National Employment Service, to all the post in the public sector undertakings having pay scale upto Rs. 1250/- . In certain places, for higher posts a system of selecting candidates at the All India Level is prevailing. There is a necessity to transfer from one state to other state. But it is not proper to select candidates from outside states for the Group 'D' posts. Before 23rd July, 1981 the names of non-Kannadigas have also been registered in the State Employment Exchange. Keeping in view all these aspects, the committee recommends that the ratio of employment opportunities of Kannadigas in the Central Public undertakings should be as follows:—

Class IV (Group 'D') posts
Other posts having pay scales upto Rs. 1250.0080%
Remaining higher posts to be filled up on direct recruitment basis65%

The Category of posts in which the ratio of Kannadigas is less, only Kannadigas should be recruited to such category of posts until the specific ratio is reached.

3. In the State Public undertakings, except for the posts for which candidate possessing higher technical qualifications are not available, for all the other remaining posts only Kannadigas should be appointed. The De-

partment of Industries and Commerce should keep a watch regarding the compliance of this policy.

4. As the private undertakings are getting facilities like land, water, Electricity etc., from the State Government, it is possible to bring pressure on them. If necessary excluding the top level administrative posts in these undertakings, it should be made compulsory to appoint only Kannadigas for all the other remaining posts.

5. The Central and State Government should issue orders, that wherever apprentices are appointed in the undertakings, selection should be made through Employment Exchange.

6. Central Government should be urged to see that most of the Chief Officers and other Officers in the Personnel Department of the Central Public undertakings are Kannadigas. If Kannadigas are not available the State Government Officers should be appointed for these posts on deputation basis. Same method should be adopted in State public sector undertakings also.

7. An arrangement shall be made to make the following amendment to the Employment Exchange (Compulsory Notification of vacancies) Act, 1959:—

i) By amending the article 4 of the Act, after intimating the vacant posts to the Employment Exchanges, it should be made compulsory to select and to appoint the candidates who have registered their names in the said exchanges. If no eligible candidates are available in any exchanges of the state then only, the candidates should be selected from other sources.

ii) So as to make this Act applicable to unskilled workers posts, article 3 (1) (d) should be amended.

8. When there was no restriction to register the names in the Employment Exchanges

upto 23rd July 1981, many non-Kannadiga candidates have registered their names. When the undertakings ask to send the candidates list to appoint them to the vacant posts, exchanges will only send the lists of non-Kannadiga candidates on seniority basis and naturally they will be selected and appointed, some major undertakings have agreed to the suggestion that while requesting the employment exchanges to furnish the list of candidates, exchanges should only send the list of candidates who are having knowledge of Kannadas language and certain undertakings have agreed to consider this suggestion. Therefore an order has to be issued to the effect that the Government Department and the undertakings should request the Employment Exchanges to send the list of candidates having the knowledge of Kannada language and the exchange should send only such lists.

9. Before registering the names of the candidates, the Registration authorities of the Employment Exchanges should verify the following documents in order to make sure that the candidates are residing in the State since 15 years:—

- i) School Certificate (S.S.L.C. Certificate) (Primary School Certificate).
- ii) Ration Card.
- iii) Voters List (wherein the name of the candidate or their parents/guardians should be included).
- iv) Birth Certificate.

Before registering the names, the Registration authorities should examine the knowledge of Kannada language of the candidates suitably.

10. When the illiterates come to the employment exchange for registration, their names should be registered only if they are able to speak Kannada Language and prove that they are residing in the State since 15 years.

11. While registering the names by post, there will be no chance to test the Kannada language proficiency. So, this system should be removed. Registration is to be done only on clear grounds.

12. Since the Rural candidates feel it difficult to come and register their names in the District Employment Exchanges, a system of registering the name of rural candidates at the Taluk Level should be commenced and these names should be included in the registers of the District officers.

13. In order to restrain the diminution of the jurisdiction of the employment exchanges, the following action should be taken:—

- i) In the State and Central Government.
- ii) In the public undertakings, the daily wages employees, casual workers and apprentices should be selected and appointed through the employment exchanges;
- iii) The Central Government may be requested to select the candidates for 'D' group posts in the Central Government Offices only through the employment exchanges.
- iv) Order should be issued to the undertakings of the State Public Sector to select the candidates compulsorily who have registered their names in the employment exchanges except in the cases where suitable candidates are not available.
- v) The Private undertakings to which the C.N.V. Act is applicable should also follow the same procedure.
- vi) The employment exchange officers should give up lethargy and carelessness and work with due

diligence to solve the problem. The efficiency criteria of the officers of the Exchange must be based on the number of candidates securing employment through these exchanges.

14. The Bank should suggest the Recruitment Boards that only the candidates who has passed S.S.L.C. or degree examination in Karnataka should be considered eligible for appointment in the nationalised banks in the State. The advertisement of these boards should be published atleast in one state level Kannada newspaper.

15. Suggestion should be made, that a question paper regarding knowledge of the Kannada language be included in competitive examinations conducted by the recruitment boards of the two nationalised banks in the state.

16. These Boards should mention in their advertisements calling for applications, that the knowledge of the Kannada language is essential.

17. Use of Kannada in Banks is essential from the point of view of the convenience and also in the interest of appointment of Kannadigas. Therefore the branches of all the banks in the state should be urged to makes transactions in Kannada.

18. The State Government should urge the Central Government to contact the State Government while constituting the recruitment boards of the banks in the State and Representative of the State Government should be included in the Board of members so that such number of Kannadigas are appointed in the Banks.

19. Certain Central Government Departments directly appoint non-Kannadigas for manual labour and daily wage works without consulting the employment exchange and after certain months their services will be regularised. We should reiterate that the candidates for these posts should be selected through the employment exchanges

only.

20. In order to prevent the selection of non-Kannadigas to the posts reserved for Ex-servicemen and SC/ST's rules should be framed making it obligatory, that all candidates who are appointed in State Governments and all undertakings should have knowledge of Kannada language.

21. The committee has observed that while giving admission in some technical and other training centres in the State preference is being given to the candidates of the other states thereby they are getting Job opportunities which affects the Job opportunities of the Kannadigas. Therefore the admission in the training centres should be limited only to the Kannadigas. In unavoidable circumstances if admission is given to the candidates of other states, the percentage should not exceed 5.

21. (a) The Government in G.O. No. C.I. 121 SPC 82 dated the 30th October, 1982, has announced revised incentives/concessions to attract new industrial investments. While giving these incentives/concessions it should be ordered that preference should be given to Kannadigas and a condition should be imposed that Industries to be established with Government aid should give employment opportunities only to Kannadigas.

22. Earlier, the Central Government had made an Act "The Public Employment (Requirement as to Residence) Act, 1957." Under Sub-para (3) of article 16 of the constitution. In certain states like Andhra Pradesh where this Act is applicable, the Central Government was empowered to frame rules that the candidates appointed for certain posts should have been resided in their respective States. Now the Central Government may be requested to constitute the same Act for Karnataka. In the first instance the period of the Act should be 10 years.

23. In order to see that, persons who have lost their lands on account of establishment of Industries get compensation, arrangements should be made for the compulsory

establishment of the Industries within the prescribed period and to provide employment opportunities atleast to one member of every family that has lost the lands. In respect of those who have lost more lands, more than one post should be provided according to the circumstances.

24. In private undertakings having more than hundred employees, the Industrialists should be compelled to include a representative of the State Government in their recruitment Committee.

25. Arrangement should be made to send a report to the Government regarding the proceedings of these committees by the representatives of the State Government in the Recruitment committees of the undertakings and also to constitute a unit to examine these reports. Arrangements should be made to see this unit gets a statutory status. If necessary, branches of these units could examine at Divisional levels.

26. Since a system of appointing the children of the employee on priority basis in the undertakings prevails, it will not be possible to increase the number of Kannadigas in the undertakings where the non-Kannadigas are in majority and it will deprive equal opportunity to the eligible candidates in the employment. Therefore this policy should be abolished.

27. When the agricultural operation commences, local employees working in the undertakings misuse the facility of the medical certificates issued by the E.S.I. Institution and remain absent in large number, thereby affecting their appointments. To avoid this medical officers of the E.S.I. Institution should be given strict direction to function honestly while issuing medical certificates.

28. As per the procedure prevailing in Maharashtra, a declaration should be obtained from the undertakings regarding providing employment opportunities to the Kannadigas in accordance with the prescribed percentage. The responsibility of getting and examining this declaration should

be entrusted to unit indicated in recommendation at Sl. No. 25.

29. Cement Industries are being established in large numbers in Gulbarga District. Therefore, as Institution having the facilities to impart training in technical subject concerning the cement Industries should be started here.

30. Action should be taken to give encouragement to the Kannadigas while giving permission to start Ancillary Industries.

31. If it is proposed to established and expand the Industry, the commerce and Industries Department and if it is a case of financing the Industry, the Karnataka State Finance Corporation should intimate Employment Exchange. Those exchanges should try to get the appointments to the candidates whose names have been registered with them.

32. The State Government should recommend the Central Government that while giving consent to establish the Industries by utilising the deposit in the account of the non-resident Kannadigas, a condition should be stipulated that while filling up the vacancies, only Kannadigas should be appointed.

33. While appointment Officers to the important posts in the Government, only to Officers who have concern for Kannadigas and having keen interest in their development should be appointed by selection.

34. As per the Official Memorandum No. DPAR. 38. SCR. 83 dated 20.7.1983 of the Government, at the time of interview as far as possible the candidates should be questioned in Kannada and get answers from them. This should be amended to the effect that they should be questioned in Kannada only and get answers.

35. In all the competitive examinations conducted by the public service commission or other recruitment committees one Kannada question paper must be made compulsory. The rules must be so amended that

persons who do not pass in this Kannada question paper should be made in-eligible for selections.

36. For the candidates selected through interview only without competitive examination, public service commission should conduct Kannada examination.

37. The following steps should be taken to solve the scarcity of candidates of scheduled caste and scheduled tribes.

- (i) If candidates are not available in the Employment Exchanges, effort should be made to get candidates through advertisements in news papers by bringing it to the notice of scheduled caste/scheduled tribe welfare Department and also by giving advertisements in All India Radio and T.V.
- (ii) Representative of the Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribes welfare department should be included in the recruitment committees of all undertakings.
- (iii) If adequate candidates are not available standing order should be given to undertakings to contact the Scheduled caste/Scheduled tribes welfare Director.
- (iv) The Department should watch the advertisement and guide suitable qualified candidates to submit applications who have registered the names in the department.

38. Priority shall be given to Kannadigas while giving lease for major works in irrigation plans. While giving lease a condition should be imposed that the Kannadigas must be appointed as workers.

39. The Landowners in irrigation atchkat areas will loss the benefit of these schemes by selling their lands to people of other state.

To prevent this, alienation of land must be regulated. In this regard the Act which is in force in Maharashtra, "The Maharashtra re-settlement of project displaced person Act, 1976" may be followed. Secondly Government should make an arrangement to assist then small land owners of atchkat areas.

40. If an opportunity is created in Industrial Training Institutes (ITI) and Engineering colleges for acquiring special technical training required for the undertakings of the State, there will be no necessity of inviting candidates possessing this special training from the neighbouring states, when the committee visited the undertakings it has identified such technical subjects and collected them and has given a list. The Government should make suitable arrangements regarding this.

41. Arrangement should be made to get vocational training as an optional at the primary level itself.

42. To enable the local people to have been employment opportunities where industrial establishments and big undertakings are being established arrangement should be made to open vocational training centres and Employment Exchanges at such places.

43. An arrangement should be made to appoint dignitaries of Karnataka as members in Railway Recruitment Board. In the Recruitments conducted by the Board, it should be considered that the knowledge of Kannada language is essential and a test is to be conducted to know the of Kannada language. While re-appointment the re-trenched daily wages workers, they should be appointed only in the respective language provinces.

44. Railway inspector in Hubli Railway division may appoint any body to the post of casual workers without inviting application or without consulting the employment exchanges. Since these casual workers will be appointed to the Group 'D' posts while appointing the casual labourers, arrangements should be made to give publicity through employment exchange or through news

paper or village panchayats.

45. There is a demand to establish a south west zone having a headquarters at Bangalore Railway. As there are possibilities of more employment opportunities and other facilities to Kannadigas, State Government should support this demand.

46. State Government should oppose the efforts which are being made to shift the Hubli Railway workshop to outside the State which is functioning since one hundred years.

47. The following rules shall be framed with regard to allotment of sites to Kannadigas on priority basis in the major cities of the State:—

- (i) If he is to become eligible to apply form the allotment of sites he should be a resident of the State since 15 years.
- (ii) He should provide school certificate, Ration Card, electoral roll and birth certificates to prove his domicile.
- (iii) Concession need not be given from the rule of 15 years domicile except in the case of ex-service-men and persons who have gone outside the State for employment or higher studies.
- (iv) With regard to the private layouts, directions should be issued to comply with the Bangalore Development Authority rules and to obtain the approval of the Authority before allotment of sites.
- (v) Direction should also be given to co-operative societies in obtain the approval of the authority apart from observing the policy of authority.

48. Government should take firm steps to provide 80% employment opportunities to Kannadigas within the stipulate period. In

this regard the committee wishes to give a confidential advise to the Government that it should act courageously and bring into effect without any undue publicity.

49. In order to help the Karnataka farmers it is quite natural that Kannadigas should be in NABARD. Therefore NABARD should be urged to constitute a Recruitment committee in Bangalore itself to make recruitment to the Bangalore Branch of the NABARD.

50. As per the Central Government Official Memorandum dated 8.3.1984, candidates should be selected through national employment service to the central sector industries for the posts which do not exceed the maximum scale of pay of Rs. 1250/- pay scale limit should be enhanced to Rs. 1600/- and also this limit should be revised as and when the pay scales are revised.

51. Forest product especially to facilitate industries depending on wood, steps should be taken to avoid the misuse of the forest product.

52. The Industries that may be started in the State should be identified and a project report regarding this should be published.

53. Government should be urged to start a branch of the staff selection commission of India, in Karnataka.

54. While issuing the order of E.M.D. exemption, it should be ordered that a long term of 3 or 5 years should be provided and renewal order should be issued within the end of the period.

55. There is one public undertakings committee in the legislature. That committee reviews the Accounts, efficiency and such other matters of the several corporations/ Boards/companies coming under its jurisdiction. It will undoubtedly have an immediate bearing on the management of the undertakings. If the said committee examine the fact whether employment opportunities are provided in suitable ratio to the kannadigas alongwith i.e. present functions. To pave

way for this scrutiny, suitable amendments should be made in the relevant rules of procedure of the committees.

56. The Public service commission and the Requirement committee should give advertisements to those papers which are being published in Karnataka only.

57. State Government should publish a news paper in the pattern like "Employment News."

58. In the subject list of the competitive examinations produced for the post of gazetted probationers subjects like Arabic, Chinese, French, German, Latin, Pali, Persian, Russian, Spanish which are not necessary must be deleted

SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am not asking this question with any fanaticism. But the people of Karnataka have always been in the national mainstream and they are for integrity. But there is a feeling and also it is a fact that the people of Karnataka are deprived of employment opportunity in public sector specially concerned with the Central Government. Sir, in 1984 the Karnataka Government formed a Committee headed by Dr. Sarojini Mahishi and the Committee has already submitted its Report. In this regard, the Committee has recommended to give employment opportunities for Kannadigas in the Central Public Undertakings, by qualifying the categories. It has also stated that 65 per cent of the jobs of officers and above ranking, 80 per cent of Class IV posts and 100 per cent in the State Public Undertakings should be given for kannadigas, except for posts of higher technical qualifications. Therefore, I would like to know whether these recommendations of Dr. Sarojini Mahishi have been accepted in toto or not. If not, what are the qualifying terms.?

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Sir, it is a fact that this Committee has given recommendations numbering about 58. In the year 1988, another Committee was formed by the Government of Karnataka under the chair-

manship of V. Venkatesh, M.P., which has its life upto 18.8.89 and they are still to submit the final report. As I have said, they have submitted three interim reports. But he has since resigned and the reconstitution of the Committee is still in the process. Meanwhile, the Government of Karnataka has informed us that they have not taken any firm decision on the appointment as you have said. But the recommendations under item numbers 20, 34, 56, 21 (a), 26, 27, 39, 9 and 10 have already been implemented other than the process. I am not going to read it because I have given the copy of the recommendations.

SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD: Sir, I have asked question about Dr. Sarojini Mahishi's Committee. Dr. Venkatesh's Committee is only a Sub-Committee based on this Committee.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Sir, this has been done by the Government of Karnataka after the original Committee had submitted its report. So, we have to wait for the report.

SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD: Sir, my second supplementary is that the local language should be compulsory at the time of recruitment, i.e. vernacular pass or any acceptable standard should be there to serve the Kannadigas effectively. So, on this background, the regional language should be the pre-requisite, as the other States have already been practising. Therefore, I would like to know whether the Government is helping the Kannadigas in this regard, to avail the employment opportunities in the Central Public Undertakings.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Sir, as I said, this recommendation about language have been accepted by the Government and it has been implemented. At the time of recruitment, various documents should be verified in the Employment Exchange like registration of names etc., similar to Maharashtra in connection with the language.

SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI: Sir,

I would like to inform the hon. Minister that Central Government concerns like National Mineral Development Corporation and Metals and Minerals Trading Corporation are very much working in my area for exploring minerals and transport. But, there is a feeling that the officers of Group A, B and C have not been recruited from the Kannadigas. Therefore, what action Government proposes to take if such lapses are there?

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Sir, a circular from the Government of India which was first issued in 1978 and repeated in 1984 states that recruitment should be made from local Employment Exchanges for Group D and for those services below Rs. 1250/- per month. For other jobs, where qualifications are specified, preference should be given to the local people if they qualify as per the requirement of the job. Otherwise, there is no restriction that it should not be done from other States. But the Government of India's policy is that first preference should be given to the local people, if talented people are available.

Imbalance in Extension of Telecom Facilities

*187. **PROF NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR:** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are sharp regional imbalances in the extension of the Telecom facilities in the country;

(b) if so, the State-wise break up in respect of Group Dialling, ID Net Work, Point to Point STD, connecting District Hqs. to the respective State Capitals, NSD—coverage District Headquarters, introduction of Store and Forward System in the delivery of telegrams, replacement of open wire system with underground cables and UHF/VHF and Microwave links and replacement of Manual Exchanges;

(c) whether any crash programme for the extension of these facilities is proposed

to be launched during the financial year 1989-90;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) to (e). A Statement is given below.

STATEMENT

(a) The objectives of Seventh Five Year Plan for the development of Telecommunication facilities in the country are uniform.

Provision of telecom facilities are usually demand based. The demand is based on the economic activities in a region. Thus there are differences in extension of telecom facilities on account of these factors. Shortage of equipment of appropriate technology has also resulted in these differences.

(b) The information is given in the annexures A to F. given below.

(c) to (e). This is being done subject to availability of equipment and resources. However, more emphasis has been given for the development of telecom facilities in the hilly, tribal, remote, backward & border areas of the country.

ANNEXURE-A

GROUP DIALLING FACILITY		GROUP DIALLING FACILITY EXISTING			GROUP DIALLING FACILITY PROGRAMMED PROGRESSIVELY FOR IMPLEMENTATION BY 8th PLAN		
Sl.No.	Name of the Circle	Total No. of Distts.	No. of Group dialling centres	No. of exchanges having group dialling facility	No. of Group dialling centres.	No. of exchanges	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
1.	Andhra	23	7	81	23	286	
2.	Bihar	39	2	7	12	46	
3.	Gujrat	19	2	77	Scheme under examination	—	
4.	J & K	14	Nil	Nil	8	56	
5.	Karnataka	20	7	76	47	313	
6.	Kerala	14	59	425	Nil	88	
7.	Madhya Pradesh	45	5	22	37	186	
8.	Maharashtra	31	4	15	Scheme under examination	—	
9	North-East	36	1	9	Scheme under examination	—	

Sl.No.	Name of the Circle	Total No. of Distts.	GROUP DIALLING FACILITY EXISTING			GROUP DIALLING FACILITY PROGRAMMEED PROGRESSIVELY FOR IMPLEMENTATION BY 8th PLAN			
			No. of Group dialling centres	No. of exchanges having group dialling facility	No. of Group dialling centres.	No. of Group dialling centres.	No. of exchanges		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7			
10.	Assam	19	3	25	11	58			
11.	Haryana	12	1	5	21	192			
12.	Himachal Pradesh	12	Nil	Nil	10	72			
13.	Punjab	12	6	43	Scheme under examination	—			
14.	Orissa	13	4	16	3	13			
15.	Rajasthan	27	2	13	12	48			
16.	Tamilnadu	20	41	235	11	57			
17.	Uttar Pradesh	57	1	5	Scheme under examination	—			
18.	West Bengal	21	1	8	5	57			

ANNEXURE-B*List of Secondary areas (under (IDN) for the 7th Five Year Plan*

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Secondary area</i>	<i>Name of the Telecom. Circle</i>
1	2	3
1.	Amreli	Gujarat
2.	Barmer	Rajasthan
3.	Bankura	West Bengal
4.	Dharmapuri	Tamil Nadu
5.	Jorhat	Assam
6.	Katihar/Purnea	Bihar
7.	Khammam	Andhra Pradesh
8.	Kohima	Nagaland(NE)
9.	Kolaba (Raigard)	Maharashtra
10.	Koraput	Orissa
11.	Mathura	U.P.
12.	Mysore	Karnataka
13.	Nainitai	U.P
14.	Nagaur	Rajasthan
15.	Sangrur	Punjab
16.	Trichur	Kerala

If additional funds become available the following Distt would be taken up as given below:-

<i>Distt.</i>	<i>Name of State</i>
1. Ambala	Haryana
2. Bhopal/Sehore	Madhya Pradesh
3. Gonda	U.P.
4. Silchar	Assam

<i>Distt.</i>	<i>Name of State</i>
5. Hamirpur	Himachal Pradesh
6. Goa (South)	Goa
7. Jammu	J & K
8. Lower Subansari	Arunachal Pradesh
9. Est Khasi Hills	Meghalaya
10. Aizwal (Aizwal)	Mizoram
11. West Tripura	Tripura
12. Sikkim	Sikkim
13. Imphal	Manipur

ANNEXURE—C

List of DHQs and Stations Proposed to be Provided with Speciality during 1989-90

Andhra Pradesh	(23)	Gutty, Mancherial, Godavarikheni, Puttur, Akiveedu, Ponnur, Analapur, Pithapur, Dharasvarasm Marasapur, Kodad, Jadcherla, Gadwal, Sirpur Kaghaznagar, Madanapur, Kothakota, Attili, Verraguntla, Siddipet, Mandapeta, Bongir, Shadnagar, Asbajipeta, Kothapeta
Arunachal Pradesh	(11)	Along, Anini, Bomdila, Doporijo, Khonsa, Passighat, Seppa, Tezu, Twang, Ziro
Assam	(8)	Diphu, Golpara, Karimganj, Lakhimpur, Barpet Town, Kokrajhar, Mangaldoi, Nalbari, Mowgong, Tezpur, Chandrapur, Golashat
Bihar	(27)	Aurangabad, Dumka, Gopalganj, Khagaria, Lohardasa, Madhopura, Saharsa, Sitamarhi, Godda, Jahanabad, Sahebganj, Gumla, *Katrasgarh, *Loyabad
Goa	(1)	Ponda, Mapuca
Gujarat	(16)	Bharuch, Bhuj, Himmatnagar, Chapi, Nandesari, Padra, Vasad, Chikli, Mehnadabad, Modasa, Dungri, Botad, Baula Vapi, Ankleshwar, Kodinar, Manaudar, Gondal, Gandevi
Haryana	(9)	Narnaul, Jind, Kurukshetra, Dabwali, Hodal, Palwal, Sanalkha, Narwana, Kaithal
Himachal Pradesh	(7)	Kalpa, Keylong, Kulu, Una, Bllaspur, Mandi, Solan, Chamba, Parwanoo

- J & K (5) Kathua, Leh, Badgaum, Kupwara, Pulwana, Doda, Kargil, Poonch, Rajouri
- Karnataka (19) Mandya, Hoskote, Kuata, Gangavathi, Kanpli, Tiptur, Arsikere, Saklespur, Konaje, Jankhandi, Rabkavi, Karkala
- Kerala (13) Kasargod, Haripad, Kanjirapally, Vadakkanachery, Kunnanan-
galam, Elathur, Chelari, Parappangadi, Karuñagapally, Kondotti,
Majeshwar, Chengala, Ambalathera, Trikarpur, Panpady, Kon-
dassankadavu, Poonkunnan, Valappad, Munderoor, Koothat-
tukulam, Mulankunathukavu, Payangadi, Kunbabad, Kanjikode,
Kattor, Balarampuram, Sultan Battery, Kuthuparamba, Chathan-
noor, Kozhenchery, Sasthankotta, Ranni, Ambalapuzha, Anjar-
kandy, Kottiyam, Mananthavady, Anchal, Chavara, Peernedu
- Madhya Pradesh (26) Balaghat, Chhindwara, Betul, Chhattarpur, Damoh, Guna, Jhabua,
Khargone, Mandla, Narsinghpur, Rajgarh, Raisen, Ratlam,
Rajnanandgaon, Shahdol, Shajapur, Sidhi, Shivpuri, Tikamgarh,
Panna, Waidhan, Kajuraho
- Maharashtra (25) Alibag, Bhandara, Bhir, Buldana, Gadchiroli, Parbhani, Ratnagiri,
*Gondia, *Tumsar, Lonavala, Khamgaon, Patalganga, Bessin,
Urulikanchan, Ichalkaranji, Paltan, Khopoli, Tarapore, Malegaon
- Manipur (5) Bishenpur, Chandel, Churachandpur, Senapati, Tamenglong,
Thoubal, Ukhrul
- Meghalaya (3) Williamnagar, Nongstoin
- Mizoram (2) Saiha
- Nagaland (1) Mon, Mokokchung, Phek, Tuensang, Wokha, Zunebphoto
- Orissa (11) Bolangir, Bhawanipatna, Dananjodi, Jatni, Nowrangpur, Khurda,
Jajpur Road
- Punjab (10) Gurudaspur, Ropar, Goraya, Jandiala, TarnTarn.
- Rajasthan (14) Banswara, Barmer, Bhilwara, Chittorgarh, Churu, Dungarpur, Ja-
lore, Jaisalmer, Jhalawar, Jhujhunu, Sikar, Sawaimadhopur, Tonk,
Pilani
- Sikkim (1) Geyzing, Mungan, Naya Bazar
- Tamilnadu (19) Cuddalore, Vriddachalan, Manapparai, Cheeninalai, Kayalpatti-
nam, Krishnagiri, Mettur Dam, Tiruchendur, Yercaud, Kallakurichi,
Arakandanallur, Tuckalay, Koothanallur, Cumbua, Gudiyattan,
Adiranpattinam
- Uttar Pradesh (45) Azamgharh, Ballia, Bahraich, Barabanki, Chamoli, Gonda, Har-
doi, Deoria, Farukhabad, Jhansi, Narendranagar, Uttarkashi,
Kanauj, Rudrapur, Hardwar, Amethi, Maunathbhanjan, Jagdish-

pur, Sikandrabad, Lalganj, Mankapur

West Bengal (13) Balurghat, Bankura, Berhampur, Jalpaiguri, Falta, Nenari, Andal, Contai

Tripura (2) Kailashahar, Radhakishorepur

Union Territories

Andaman Nicobar (1) Carnicobar

Daman & Diu (1) Diu

Chandigarh (1)

Dadra & Nagar Haveli(1)

Delhi (1)

Lakshdweep (1)

Pondicherry (4)

Total 315

*Not DHQs but other towns.

Note : The above list contains 143 District Headquarters (in Capital letters) to be provided with NSD facility, out of which, 5 are having STD facility to the State Capitals. The list contains 152 other stations which are being planned to be provided with STD facility during this year.

ANNEXURE—D

Status of SFT Systems

S.No.	Name of State	No. of SET 141 System
1.	New Delhi U/T	3
2.	U.P.	3
3.	Rajasthan	1
4.	West Bengal	3
5.	Orissa	1
6.	Assam	1
7.	Bihar	1

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Name of State</i>	<i>No. of SET 141 System</i>
8.	Meghalaya	1
9.	Gujarat	1
10.	Andhra Pradesh	2
11.	Madhya Pradesh	4
12.	Maharashtra	3
13.	Karnataka	1
14.	Tamilnadu	5
15.	Kerala	2

Note: 5 SFT 140 system at Silchar (Assam), Chandigarh, Jammu Tavi (J&K) Ambala (Haryana), Simla (H.P.) are under commissioning.

ANNEXURE—E

Status of Reliable Transmission Media

Position of DHQs As on 30-6-89

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Name of State</i>	<i>Total No of DHQs</i>	<i>Total No. DHQs connected to State Capitals.</i>
1.	Assam	19	13
2.	Andhra Pradesh	23	23
3.	Arunachal	11	11
4.	Bihar	39	26
5.	Goa	1	1
6.	Gujarat	19	19
7.	Haryana	12	9
8.	H.P.	12	10
9.	J & K	14	12
10.	Karnataka	20	20
11.	Kerala	14	14

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Name of State</i>	<i>Total No of DHQs</i>	<i>Total No. DHQs connected to State Capitals.</i>
12.	M.P.	45	30
13.	Maharashtra	31	27
14.	Manipur	8	6
15.	Mizoram	3	3
16.	Meghalaya	5	4
17.	Nagaland	7	7
18.	Orissa	13	7
19.	Punjab	12	10
20.	Rajasthan	27	19
21.	Sikkim	4	1
22.	Tamilnadu	20	20
23.	Tripura	3	3
24.	U.P	57	43
25.	West Bengal	17	16
26.	Union Territory	12	10
		448	364

ANNEXURE—F

Number of Manual Exchanges proposed to be replaced by Auto Exchanges during 7th & 8th Plan

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Name of Circle</i>	<i>Number of Manual Exchanges to be replaced</i>
1.	Andhra Pradesh	37
2.	Bihar	19
3.	Gujarat	27
4.	J & K	13

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Name of Circle</i>	<i>Number of Manual Exchanges to be replaced</i>
5.	Karnataka	18
6.	Kerala	7
7.	Madhya Pradesh	39
8.	Maharashtra	19
9.	North East	9
10.	Assam	10
11.	Haryana	18
12.	Himachal Pradesh	19
13.	Punjab	21
14.	Orissa	13
15.	Rajasthan	24
16.	Tamilnadu	13
17.	Uttar Pradesh	19
18.	West Bengal	10

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: From the statement, it appears that the hon. Minister has assured the House that preference would be given to six type of areas, hilly, remote, backward and border but so far the practice has been belying the profession and I would refer to the group dialling where two States Himachal Pradesh and J&K are just having nil facilities in this regard. I may also refer to the concept of introduction of ID Network in Annexure 'C' in which eight States are to be provided with ID Network only if funds are available. This shows that in the original selection, only two hill districts have been selected, one in Nagaland and the other UP whereas in the subsequent selection, eight were selected but that too confined to availability of funds. Similarly, other

facilities also. If you compare the availability of these facilities with other parts, then you will realise what a great imbalance is there. There are States in which more than 200 to 400 exchanges are having group dialling facilities. In the States of J&K and Himachal Pradesh, the position is nil.

Secondly, the statement circulated is incorrect, in the sense that it has been stated that ten districts in Himachal Pradesh State Capital Simla have STD. This is not the position. I would request the hon. Minister to state the exact position and to rectify the answer.

In the context of these observations, I would like to ask whether it is proposed to

give any preference to these five type of areas listed during the final year of the Seventh Plan and, if so, what is the nature of variety and what is the special allocation and special drive and programme which is going to be launched especially in view of the fact that the hon. Prime Minister, while presiding over the Consultative Committee meeting of the Ministry of Communications on 3rd July, 1989 this year when he was also the Minister of Communications announced that the objective of the Government is to have one telephone in each panchayat.

In view of this, will the hon. Minister assure that these five types of areas which are selected would be given preference in all these facilities?

SHRIGIRIDHARGOMANGO: The hon. Member has put a very lengthy question. Which part of the question you want me to answer?

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Last one!

SHRIGIRIDHARGOMANGO: The statement which I have laid on the table gives detailed information not only for Himachal but also for the entire country. In (b) and (d) of the main Question, it is shown that the tribal, hilly, remote, backward and border areas along with the island groups were given priority. Afterwards, the Telecom Commission was set up in the Ministry of Communications. The Ministry of Communications identified a number of areas to modify the existing system and replace with the hi-tech equipment.

For all these areas, we have not yet extended telecome facility. In the Seventh Five Year Plan, we have realised that there is a big difference between State to State and area to area. We have constituted a number of teams to identify the key areas and key issues relating to those areas where so far we have not given the telecommunication facility. During the Eighth Five Year Plan we will try to give priority to those areas. All the questions, which the hon. Member has

put, have already been answered in the statement itself. If the hon. Member wants further details, he can put his supplementary.

SHRI NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: My question was that if priority is to be given, let us start this from this very year so that at least these States which have 'nil' facility at least they are taken up i.e. Jammu & Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh for providing these facilities. This is point number one. Secondly, Shri Vasant Sathe, when he was Minister for Communications, had declared that the introduction of ID Network would be that of secondary switching areas-wise and not District-wise. Now the hon. Minister has given 16 names of secondary switching areas. But, in addition, he has added the names of 13 districts. Why this difference? If the first is secondary switching area, then the second also should be secondary switching areas because one-switching areas may have more districts.

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Sir, the Integrated Digital Network was selected in the beginning of the Seventh Five Year Plan. In the initial stages, we have selected one district each from some of the States, numbering 16. After that, the Ministry decided to have in some secondary switching areas under that scheme. The objectivity of the scheme is to give the digital network facility in the rural areas on priority basis. Regarding the hill areas like Himachal Pradesh and Jammu & Kashmir, keeping the geographical location in view, it is not possible for the Department to connect one area with another area unless we provide the micro-wave, UGF or Satellite Communication. Unless it reaches the district headquarters, it will be difficult for us to go down below to the Panchayat level. Therefore we have already identified the key areas and key issues relating to telecom. development in hill areas. With this objectivity, we have identified the areas. We have given priority to them and in the Eighth Five Year Plan, all these will be looked into.

SHRI SAMAR BRAHMA CH-

OULDHURY: Sir, as regards regional imbalance, the North-Eastern areas are the worst sufferers. While the Government has taken a policy decision to connect each district headquarter with the State Headquarters by STD, there are several district headquarters in Assam which have not been connected with the State Capital. For example, Kokrajhar district has become a very sensitive district because of the Bodo agitation. But still this Kokrajhar district has not been connected with the State Capital Dispur. There is another very sensitive district, Golaghat and because of the Assam-Nagaland border dispute, it has become very vulnerable. This district has also not been connected with the State Capital by STD. Will the hon. Minister give priority to Kokrajhar as well as Golaghat districts to connect them with the State Capital by STD?

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Sir, for the North-Eastern region, we have already prepared a project plan for telecom development and this has been discussed in the North-Eastern Council Meeting. This will be reviewed every year. Therefore, in respect of North-Eastern States, they have got priority in telecom. development plan. Apart from that the Telcome Commission has already constituted a team to go into the problem of North-Eastern region. Out of 19th districts in Assam, we have given STD to 8 districts. Other district headquarters will be connected before the end of the Seventh Five Year Plan. The names of the districts mentioned by the hon. Member will have the STD facility before the end of the Seventh Five Year Plan, that is before 31st March, 1990. We will see that all the district headquarters will get STD facilities.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: The Minister has laid down what will happen in the future. But he has said nothing new. He has said nothing about the new technology which will be introduced. There was an article in the paper about Cellular Technology being introduced in the country—the Cellular Telephone Network. He has talked nothing about this new technology. I would like to know whether the Government propose to go ahead with the

introduction of Cellular Technology in the country.

Also, there is an erroneous statement laid on the Table of the House. In that statement, he has talk about the stations which will be connected by NSD facilities in 1989-90. One of the stations mentioned by him is Chhindwara in Madhya Pradesh. For his information, this has already happened. What was to happen in 1989-90 has already happened. If this is erroneous, I do not know how much more is erroneous.

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: This information is not erroneous. He says that there is no new technology in our country. We have not yet introduced the production of Cellular telephones in our country as such.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: Have you introduced it? You have not introduced the system.

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: It is already being taken up. We have tested it already. When I mention MARR, that is, Multi Access Radio Relay System, that is a Cellular telephone. Maybe, you are talking about car telephones. Cellular telephone is a different version of what we have got for the rural telecom. The technology has been identified and developed by C-DOT as well as TRC, one for switching by C-DOT and transmission channels by TRC. Both have to be executed. Though it is not a new one, yet we have proposed to have it indigenously developed within the country and import will be only of the component or the part which will be necessary. We will not import the equipment. With this, we will reduce the dependency of import the equipment with different countries. So far, we do have this technology. You have to appreciate it. It is great to have a stable as well as reliable communication network which will be developed by our own people.

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Prime Minister has been kind enough to include Telecom Network on a National Technology Mission just

to provide effective and viable information to the country, telecom to the country. Under that National Technology Mission, special projects have been taken up. There is one project, Optical Fibre Project, from Delhi to Bombay via Jaipur. I would like to know whether the Minister will take up this project to connect all the metropolitan cities in the coming 8th Five Year Plan including my constituency because that can be very near to the Optical Fibre Line which is passing from Delhi to Bombay.

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: The Optical Fibre Line is a hi-tech area of the transmission channel apart from UHF/VHF and microwave link. For long distance communication through optical fibre, we have already connected Ahmedabad with Baroda, 110 kms. After that we have planned for the 7th Five Year Plan to connect long distance from one point to another point with the optical fibre. I will inform the Hon. Member about the position to connect the Delhi-Bombay via which other routes. I have to collect the information.

MR. SPEAKER: Next question, Shri S.M. Guraddi.

SHRI S.M. GURADDI: Sir,... (Interruptions)* ...

MR. SPEAKER: If he does not want to ask the question, all right... (Interruptions) ... Nothing goes on record.

(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Shri S.B. Sidnal.

Setting up of Federal Investigation Agency

*188. **SHRI S. B. SIDNAL:**
SHRI S.M. GURADDI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set

up Federal Investigation Agency in view of the increase in rate of inter-State crimes;

(b) if so, when and the details thereon;

(c) whether the issue was discussed during 3-day conference of CBI officers held in New Delhi; and

(d) if so, the out-come thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). During the Conference of CBI officers held recently, the problem of investigating inter-State crimes was generally discussed. No conclusions were arrived at.

SHRI S.B. SIDNAL: CBI is the most important investigating agency. Recently there is a lot of increase in burglary, thefts, murders and so many things. But in the answer it is stated that it did not figure in the meeting. I would like to know where it should figure. If the Government has not thought in an important conference about the increase in crimes, where else will the Government think about this? If it is thinking in any other form, I would like to know whether the Government has any scheme or modalities or modern technicalities to prevent the increase in crimes.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: The Hon. Member's question related to inter-State crimes. I did not say that it did not figure. On the contrary I said that the question of inter-State crimes was discussed in the CBI conference. If the Hon. Member is asking about crimes in general, I wish to point out to him that law and order and police are State subjects and crimes in general have to be investigated by the State police.

SHRI S.B. SIDNAL: The Hon. Minister has stated inter-State crimes. Regularly people are coming as vendors and others, commit all kinds of crimes in other cities. That also is relevant for such a prestigious investigating machinery. If it has not figured there, what other discussion went on there? Have any preventive measures been taken by the Government in this direction or is there any proposal to do that?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: I think I should clarify what an inter-State crime is. As we understand, an inter-State crime is where a crime is committed in more than one State or a part of the crime in one state and another part in another State. For example, a car which is stolen in one State is sold in another State. That is an inter-State crime.

We also discussed inter-State criminals. They commit the crime in one State and they flee to another State. These were discussed in the CBI conference. As the law stands today, every crime is to be investigated by the State policy in whose jurisdiction the crime was committed. The CBI can investigate only under the Delhi Special Police Establishment Act and this requires notification of the crime as well as the consent of the State. To the extent that the States has granted consent to the CBI, the CBI does take up investigation of major inter-State crimes.

District Telephone Advisory Committee in Punjab

*191. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of districts in Punjab where Telephone Advisory Committees have not yet been constituted and the reasons therefor; and

(b) the time by which Government are likely to constituted Telephone Advisory Committees in these districts of Punjab:

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE

MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHARGOMANGO): (a) and (b). A statement is given below.

STATEMENT

(a) Telecommunication Advisory Committees for Secondary Switching areas of Sangrur, Patiala, Ferozpur, Hoshiarpur and Ropar, Pathankot and Bhatinda have a not been constituted.

(b) The policy on constitution of advisory committees is being reviewed.

SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY: Hon. Speaker, Sir, As you know, I generally do not get up here to ask any unpleasant question to the hon. Minister. To get my work done in my Constituency, I, normally make friend with the Minister, give him a letter with justification and persuade him. But, unfortunately, all my attempts failed and I saw five Ministers changing in this Ministry. I also resorted to asking the Unstarred Question No: 899, on 28th February 1989. May I know from the hon. Minister—just I repeat this question again—as to how long it has taken for Hoshiarpur to have its Telephone Advisory Committee?

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Sir, the term of most of the Telephone Advisory Committees, which have been constituted, has expired and the term of some are yet to expire. Hoshiarpur is a secondary switching area. The Telephone Advisory Committees in Hoshiarpur and Ropar have not yet been constituted. A review is being undertaken and once the review is over, it will be constituted, on the basis of the recommendations made by the review committee.

SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY: Hon. Speaker, Sir, I promise that I will not call on the Minister after the Question Hour. I only hope that the Telephone Advisory Committee at Hoshiarpur be formed.

My second supplementary is—like his predecessors, he has also promised that Hoshiarpur will have its next electronic ex-

change in the next two years—that, may I know, for the record purpose, from the hon. Minister as to when Hoshiarpur will get the electronic exchange, replacing the old obsolete one?

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: The supplementary is not related to the main Question. He may give a separate notice for that.

[Translation]

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, kindly allow me only one question.

MR. SPEAKER: Is it relevant to the main Question?

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: In this very context I would like to ask about Delhi...

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: How is it relevant to Hoshiarpur?

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is very important.

MR. SPEAKER: All right, you may ask your question, I will see and allow you to proceed with it if it is relevant.

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the prominent persons belonging to different categories are taken as members in the Telephone Advisory Committee but their powers have now been curtailed. Earlier there used to be a social category and the member from the category included in Telephone Advisory Committee had the power to recommend telephone connection on out-of-turn basis. But now that practice has been stopped. I would like to know as to why it has been done away? Members of the Committee belonging to different categories know it very well as to who is in need of a telephone and who is not. I would like to submit that these powers

should be restored. There is a telephone Advisory Committee in Delhi and the total population of this city has now reached on crore mark. I demand that the number of the members should be increased to at least 150 and the Committee should hold its meeting once in a month instead of twice a year. I would like to know the measures being taken in this regard.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: And everybody should have the power to recommend sanction of telephones.

[English]

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Sir, all these aspects are being considered by a team constituted by Telecom Commission and no final action has yet been taken on their recommendations. As regard Delhi the hon. Member says it should be 150. The number should have been to whereas at present it is 89. It is not possible to consider that point of view.

SHRI Y.S. MAHAJAN: A district telephone advisory committee constitutes of about 11 to 13 people. Member of Parliament is a member of this committee whereas District Telephone Officer is the Chairman. I think this is not advisable. Will the Minister consider the idea of making the MP the Chairman of this committee?

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: I have already stated that a review is being done on all these aspects.

Strategy for Export of Electronic Goods

*193. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the PHD Chamber of Commerce and Industry has submitted a strategy paper for increasing the export of electronic goods;

(b) if so, the details of the strategy suggested by the PHD Chamber of Commerce and Industry;

(c) to what extent Government have accepted the suggestions; and

(d) the expected growth rate of export of electronic goods during 1989-90?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN): (a) to (d). A Statement is given below.

STATEMENT

(a) and (b). PHD Chamber of Commerce and Industry have submitted a strategy paper in which suggestions have been made regarding reduction in the customs duties for Capital Goods, Raw material and components, extension of the concessional duty on Capital Goods, reduction in import duty on components with a differential of 40-45% between the import duty on finished components and imports, reduction of excise duties on components, increasing limits of project finance granted by the commercial banks to Rs. 3 crores, increase of debt equity ratio to 4 : 1, a five year tax holiday, increase in CCS, deemed export status to components supplied to equipment exporters, removal of excise duty on capital goods, subsidy in internal freight, faster inland transportation, no restriction on added value to free foreign currency area, removal of constraints of locational policy, permitting assembly of chips based on diffused water and permitting higher foreign equity to be permitted (upto wholly owned subsidiaries) for IC manufacture.

(c) The suggestions made are general in nature for promoting industrial base for

manufacture and export of electronics goods. Government is in constant touch with the Industry Associations and industry representatives and suggestions for rationalisation/simplification/reduction in duty received are continually examined by concerned Ministries/Departments and benefits extended to the industry to the extent possible.

(d) Expected growth rate of electronics exports during 1989-90 is 45%.

SHRIMATIBASAVARAJESWARI: Hon. Minister has stated that PHD Chamber of Commerce and Industry have submitted a strategy paper containing a number of short-term and long-term measures for reviving the component coordination committee in the Department of Electronics. They have also suggested the Component Division in the Department of Electronics should be vested with complete responsibility and authority in all aspects of activity in the area of electronic components. Has the Government agreed to any of these suggestions? If so, what are they?

SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN: This strategy paper was presented to the Ministry of Commerce in June last. The suggestions made by the PHD Chamber cover a wide area mostly relating to basic questions about industrial development in electronics involving Department of Electronics, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Commerce and Industrial Development Department. We are examining the various suggestions made by them. It is not yet possible to give a definite reaction of the Government with regard to the specific suggestions made by the PHD Chamber. But as a whole Government have adopted various incentives for the development of electronics industry like cash compensatory support, import replenishment, duty drawback, soft loans by banks for packaging, marketing, etc., holding of exhibitions and fairs in India and abroad and exposing industry generally to the conditions of com-

petition abroad. For our electronics goods we have also opened warehouses abroad and particularly we are devoting considerable attention to improving quality of electronics goods produced in India.

SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI: I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether India has got self-sufficiency in electronic items and can also compete the foreign countries which have modern type of electronics equipments? To what extent this will increase the foreign exchange and also to what extent the prices of electronics good are likely to reduce after taking all these measures?

SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN: Already Indian electronics goods are competing in the world markets. In 1988-89, we exported about Rs. 520 crore worth of electronic goods. It is anticipated that in 1989-90, this export will go up to Rs. 750 crore worth of electronic goods. The prices of electronics products are coming down in India. Specific example is that of computers prices which have come down considerably in India. As production improves and the quality and the scale of production also increases, the prices are coming down. We are not only able to provide to our people electronics goods at increasingly cheaper prices but also able to compete in the world market.

Legislation on Handicapped

*194. **SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK:** Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the report of Baharul Islam Committee to consider legislation for handicapped has been examined by the Union Government;

(b) if so, the salient features of the report;

(c) the recommendations which have been accepted by the Union Government; and

(d) when would the same be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI): (a) to (d). The Committee set up under the Chairmanship of Shri Baharul Islam in 1987 to suggest legislation for the welfare of handicapped submitted its report to the Govt. in June, 1988. The Committee in its report had suggested certain constitutional amendments, reservation in employment both in the public and the private sector, vocational training institutions, special provision for mentally retarded, certain miscellaneous provisions including fiscal concessions and special pay to the teachers etc. The Committee also suggested that the legislation should provide for access facilities to be provided for the disabled in the public buildings etc.

The report of the Committee is under consideration in consultation with various concerned Ministries/Departments, and no date can be indicated regarding implementation of the recommendations.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Sir, the number of handicapped persons is increasing day by day in the country especially because of incidence of increased polio. Secondly, traffic accidents and industrial accidents are also increasing. I know that you are studying the report of some committee. But I would like to know, at least in principle at this stage, whether you have

decided to have a legislation for the welfare of handicapped.

DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI: Yes, in principle, the Government have decided to have legislation on handicapped.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Do you propose to issue any identity cards for handicapped to help them in various activities in day to day life?

DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI: Already there exists some provision. Certificates are issued to handicapped. They are enjoying whatever facilities are existing at present. For example, Railways are providing half-tickets for physically handicapped and for blind and one helper for him. There are so many facilities like that.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: What about identity cards?

DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI: They are given certificates.

SHRI ASUTOSH LAW: May I also know from the hon. Minister whether the Minister is aware of one social fact today that we have already made certain legislation against dowry and even for protection to women? But now another thing is rampant all over India. This is called witch hunting by some superstitious people all over India. It is increasing day to day. Out of certain superstitious ideas, they are burning some old women or some village women folk under the flare plea of witch. Will any social legislation come under social welfare to protect them from such in the man practices?

DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI: Yes,

we can take up this problem also if it comes in such a way. We will certainly take up to save those old women.

[*Translation*]

Clearance to Bihar Projects

*197. **SHRI CHANDRA KISHORE PATHAK:** Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether some projects of Bihar are pending with the Planning Commission for sanction;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for not sanctioning these projects so far; and

(c) the time by which these projects will be sanctioned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI BIREN SINGH ENGTI): (a) At present no project of Bihar is pending with the Planning Commission for investment approval.

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

[*Translation*]

SHRI CHANDRA KISHORE PATHAK: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to ask a supplementary from the Minister of Planning whether any project for Bihar has been included in this Eighth Plan.

MR. SPEAKER: The question hour is already over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

STATEMENT

[English]

Allocation to Bihar for 20- Point Programme

*189. SHRIMATI PRABHAWATI GUPTA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the amount earmarked to Bihar for implementation of 20- Point Programme in the Seventh Five Year Plan;

(b) the total amount sanctioned during the last three years in this regard;

(c) the amount utilised by the state Government; and

(d) the success achieved in implementation of 20- Point Programme in Bihar during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI MADHAVSINH SOLANKI): (a) to (d). A Statement is given below:-

ANNEXURE—I*Implementation of 20-Point Programme in Bihar during 1986-87*

<i>Point No.</i>	<i>Item</i>	<i>% achievement</i>
1	2	3
1A	Irrigation Potential	84.12
1B	Dryland Farming	89.7
2 A	Pulses Production	100
2 B	Oilseeds Production	100
3 A	IRDP	111
3 B	NREP	103

(a) The amount for implementation of 20-Point Programme is derived from different heads of State annual plans. The amount so derived in the case of Bihar State for the Seventh Five Year Plan period is Rs. 3942.40 crores.

(b) The total amount provided to Bihar in this regard in the State Plan during the last three years ending 1988-89 was Rs. 2390.28 crores.

(c) The amount utilised by the State during the last three years stands at Rs. 2242.78 crores. This includes provisional figures of utilisation for 1988-89.

(d) Annexure-I and II showing point wise percentage achievements with reference to physical targets in Bihar under the 20-Point Programme during the last three years are given below.

<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
3 C	RLEGP	103
4	Surplus Land Distribution	61
6	Bonded Labour Rehabilitation	105
7A	SC Families Assisted	137
7 B	ST Families Assisted	104
8	Drinking Water Supply	101
9 A	House sites allotment	90.4
10 A	Slum Population covered	100
10 B	EWS Houses	104
11 A	Village Electrification	92
11 B	Pumpsets energisation	81
12 A	Tree plantation	104
12 B	Biogas Plants	91
13	Sterilisation	57
14 A	Primary Health Centres	100
14 B	Sub-Centres	91
15	ICDS Blocks	130
16 A	Elementary Education	100
16 B	Adult Literacy	121.6
17	Fair Price shops opened	96
18 B	Small Scale Industries Units registered.	133

ANNEXURE-II

Implementation of 20-Point Programme in Bihar

Point	Item	% Achievements	
		1987-88	1988-89 (Prov.0)
1	2	3	
1 A	IRDP (Old & New Beneficiaries)	123	99
1 B	Employment generated under NREP	153	97
1 C	RLEGP	133	102
1 D	SSI Units	109	92
5 A	Distribution of surplus land	102	100
6	Bonded labour rehabilitation	104	100
7 A	Drinking Water problem solved	92	94
8 A	Community Health Centres	115	155
8 B	Primary Health Centres	112	102
8 C	Sub-Centres	100	100
8 D	Immun. of Children (DPT, Polio, BCG)	90	113
9 A	FP Sterilisation	85	91
9 B	Eq. sterilisation (IUD, CC, DP)	74	71
9 C	ICDS Blocks operational	99	101
9 D	Anganwadies	98	93
11 A	SC families assisted	128	97
11 B	ST families assisted	141	112
14 A	House sites allotted	95	104
14 C	Indira Awas Yojana for SC/ST	240	81
14 D	EWS houses provided	149	101

1	2	3	
14 E	LIG Houses	151	91
15	Slum Improvement (POP)	95	101
16	Tree Plantation	90	100
18	Fair price shops	1050	644
19 A	Villages electrified	66	81
19 B	Pumpsets energised	41	75
19 C	Improved Chullahas	122	117
19 D	Biogas Plants (States)	101	124

Arrears of Telephone Bills

*190. SHRI SOMNATH RATH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the arrears of Telephone bills pending in the country so far;

(b) the reasons for the same; and

(c) the action taken to collect the arrears?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) As on 31.3.89 a sum of Rs. 111. 12 crores was outstanding against all the telephone subscribers for bills issued upto 31-12-88. This represents 4.5% of the billing of Rs. 2632 crores during 1988-89. Of these Rs. 59.24 crores relates to 1988-89.

(b) The arrears result from the failure of some subscribers, including Govt. Departments, to make payments within the fixed

time. Also, some of the bills are disputed and under investigation.

(c) The following actions are taken to recover the arrears of telephone bills ;

(i) Disconnection of telephone against which the arrears stand after giving a proper ring to the subscribers;

(ii) In case of nonpayment even after disconnection, issue of registered notice to the defaulting subscriber for payment of pending bill;

(iii) Pursuit by means of personal contact and offer of payment in instalments;

(iv) Disconnection of other telephones of the same subscriber, if there are more than one connection; and

(v) Legal action.

Demand for New Telephone Connections in Patna

*192. SHRIKRISHAN PRATAP SINGH:
Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to introduce some new measures in the near future to meet the increasing demand for new telephones in Patna;

(b) if so, whether there is a provision to set up new telephone exchanges under the

new measures; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the time by which the new proposals are likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) The following electronic exchanges are programmed to be commissioned at Patna for giving new connections and replacing the old exchanges.

During the year 1989-90

(i)	Patna Main	:	7000 lines (This will replace 6000 lines existing MAX-I exchange)
(ii)	Patliputra	:	3000 lines RLU (This will replace the existing 1800 lines MAX-II exchange).
(iii)	Patna City	:	1500 lines RLU (This will partly replace the existing 2000 lines MAX - I exchange).
(iv)	Danapur	:	500 lines RLU (This will replace the existing 500 lines MAX-II exchange).

During the year 1990-91

Expansion by 3000 lines E 10B equipment.

Expansion by 1000 lines of Rajendra Nagar Crossbar Exchange.

Further, 8500 lines electronic equipment has been allotted during the 8th Plan for expansion of Patna telephone system for meeting the new demand.

Area of High National Priorities

*195. SHRI ABDUL HAMID :
SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any specific areas of High National Priorities have been identified by the working group of Technology Policy Implementation Committee; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN): (a) and (b). The Working Groups constituted by the Technology Policy Implementation Committee (TPIC) had identified

the following areas of national importance:

- Design Engineering Consultancy
- Fiscal Policy
- Technology Forecasting
- Technology Development Fund
- International R & D Collaborations
- Technology absorption
- Technology Data Bank
- Technology Assessment & Evaluation
- Recycling of Wastes
- Technology Monitoring
- Industrial Property Rights
- Development Contracts
- Environmental Hygiene

[*Translation*]

Electronic Component Manufacturing Units in U.P.

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

(a) whether letters of intent and licences to Uptron and Hiltron have been issued for setting up of electronic component manufacturing units in Almora and Pithoragarh districts of Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the number of licences issued to them so far and number of units set up and the locations thereof;

(c) whether all these units have started production; and

(d) if so, the reasons for delay in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS, AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN): (a) UP Electronics Corporation (UPTRON) and UP Hill Electronics Corporation (UPHILTRON) do not hold any Letter of Intent/ Industrial Licence for manufacture of electronic components in Almora and Pithoragarh districts of Uttar Pradesh. However, UPHILTRON have obtained two Registrations one for manufacture of Electronic Quartz Clock and Movements in district Pithoragarh and the other for Solar Photovoltaic Modules and Systems at district Almora.

(b) to (d) . 20 Industrial Licences/Registrations and 21 Letters of Intent have been issued to UPTRON and UPHILTRON till March, 1989 for the manufacture of electronic items in the State of Uttar Pradesh. They are located in Kanpur, Allahabad, Lucknow, Mohanlal Ganj, Nainital, Meerut, Tehri Garhwal, Ghaziabad, Sahibabad and Almora. Production has been reported to Department of Electronics against 18 Industrial Licences/Registrations.

[*English*]

Involvement of Foreign Agencies in Anti-National Activities In J & K

*198. SHRI JAGDISH AWASTHI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in the recent spate of violent anti-national activities in the State of Jammu & Kashmir evidence about involvement of foreign agencies has been found;

(b) if so, the details in this regard;

(c) whether the issue of such involvement has been taken up with the Governments of those countries; and

(d) if so, when and at which level and with what outcome?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH): (a) to (d). The issue of Pakistan's involvement in the terrorist activities directed against India by way of encouraging anti-national elements and providing sanctuary and logistic support to them has been conveyed to Pakistan from time to time at various levels with considerable concern.

The matter was also discussed at the Indo-Pakistan Home Secretary level talks held in Islamabad in May, 1989. The Government of Pakistan maintains that it does not provide support to terrorist activities directed against India. We, however, continue to find evidence of terrorists receiving support from sources in Pakistan.

Telephone Operators on Daily Wages

*199. SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of workers, particularly telephone operators, have been working on daily wages since long;

(b) the number of employees working on daily wages as telephone operators;

(c) since when they are working; and

(d) whether Government propose to

confirm them in the same post and if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) Telephone Operators have not been working on daily wages, but on hourly basis. However, a number of casual labourers have been working on daily wages since long.

(b) to (d). Do not arise in view of reply to part (a) above.

Indo-French Agreement on a New French Aircraft Carrier Design

*200. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether an agreement with France for a new French aircraft carrier design has been signed;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details regarding its use and the extent to which it will meet the requirement of Indian Navy?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI K.C. PANT): (a) to (c). A contract has been signed with M/s. SOFMA of France for the Concept Design Study of a Sea Control Ship in accordance with the Staff Requirements of the Indian Navy. Further details cannot be disclosed in the interest of national security.

Punishment for Using Sub-Standard Material in Production of Arms and Ammunition

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

(a) whether Government propose to formulate a procedure to fix responsibility and to award punishment to persons found guilty of using sub-standard material in production of arms and ammunition; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI K.C. PANT): (a) and (b). Procedure already exists to fix responsibility and to award punishment to officers found guilty of using sub-standard material in production.

All material used in the production of arms and ammunition is duly inspected before use.

Procedure for quality assurance is designed on a three-tier system of inspection. The first stage is the inspection of material at the supplier's premises by an inspection team headed by a non-gazetted officer of the Directorate General of Quality Assurance. At the second stage, confirmatory inspection is carried out, also at the supplier's premises, by a gazetted officer or a senior non-gazetted officer. Where the first-tier inspection is on sample basis, the confirming officer draws 50% of the samples taken for the first-tier inspection and an equal portion from the un-inspected bulk of the lot. In the third stage, where so required, considering the criticality of the item, samples are taken out on random basis for laboratory tests. Results of the inspections at different stages are submitted to the Head of the Quality Assurance Establishment for decisions on the acceptance of lots.

Under a system of defect investigation in force, where defect reports are received from the users by the Directorate General of Quality Assurance, the causes of failure are identified and corrective measures are taken as also action to fix responsibility for human failures/negligence etc., wherever such a

default is detected.

People's Evaluation System of Various Programmes

1852. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a system of people's evaluation of the implementation of programmes under Technology Mission has been introduced by the Union Government ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) There is a Council for Social Audit of Technology Missions. The Council consists of eminent citizens having a distinguished record of public service.

Justice P.N. Bhagwati is its first Chairman, and it has even other members.

It has been set up to:

- Independently evaluate Official claims.
- provide reliable feed back on the quality of service.
- respond to citizens concern.
- Suggest improvements regarding effective implementation of mission's programmes.

It functions in a honorary and advisory capacity.

Microwave Tower in Purulia and Bankuras in West Bengal

1853. SHRI ATISH CHANDRA SINHA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether microwave towers have been completed in Purulia and Bankura in West Bengal Telecom Circle;

(b) whether necessary connections with the concerned telephone exchanges have not been given and STD facilities are not being made available to subscribers alongwith huge revenue loss to Government;

(c) if so, the facts and reasons thereof; and

(d) the action proposed to be taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Purulia has already been provided with STD facilities for Bankura will be provided in 1990-91.

(c) Bankura has a manual Telephone Exchange which has been planned for conversion to automatic exchange during 1990-91.

(d) STD for Bankura will be commissioned soon after conversion of manual exchange into automatic exchange.

Purchases by H.A.L

1854. SHRIM. V. CHANDRASEKHARA MURTHY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Hindustan Aeronautics

Limited has not been procuring stores items of its requirement from public sector small-scale units;

(b) whether the HAL instead is purchasing the same from private sector units;

(c) if so, the facts and details thereof;

(d) the details of the public sector small-scale industrial units from whom the HAL is making its purchases and which are the new units it has added to its list under the public sector during the last two years; and

(e) the efforts proposed to be made to encourage purchases from public sector with priority?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI D.L. BAITHA): (a) and (b). Subject to availability of stores/items purchases are made by HAL from public sector units. Such purchases are made with a price preference of upto 10% to the public sector units as against the private sector units, as per the laid down policy.

(c) Does not arise.

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

Delay in Supply of Training Equipments to Navy

1855. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was a delay in the supply of training equipments which effected the Navy training as observed by Comptroller and Auditor General in its latest report; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the delay in the supply of equipments and the corrective steps taken or proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI D.L. BAITHA): (a) and (b). As per prescribed procedure, a period of six months is provided for sending an action taken note.

Development of Research and Development Activities

1856. DR. B.L. SHAILESH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Industry is still lagging far behind its counterparts in other countries in research and development activities, both in terms of intensity and expenditure; if so, the details thereof;

(b) the percentage of the country's expenditure on Research and Development as compared to its Gross National Product (GNP); and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to develop the research and development activity in the industrial sector in view of the country having the largest manpower base in Science and Technology in the World?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN): (a) and (b). The R & D expenditure in India as a percentage of the GNP is just over 1% in 1988. Many developed countries like USA, Japan, U.K. France, FRG, etc. spend around 2.5% of their GNP while some of the

countries of the socialist bloc spend between 3-4% of their GNP on R & D activities. The R & D expenditure in Indian industry is only about 20% of the total R & D expenditure in the country, while in many developed countries the percentage is in the range of 50-75%.

(c) Research and Development in industry is of recent origin in the country. Currently, there are over 1000 in-house R & D units in industry which has a valid recognition from the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research. R & D units in the industry desiring/requiring any support or collaboration with national laboratories are encouraged and measures have been taken to forge a closer link between national laboratories and the industries. To encourage R & D in industries, Government has taken several measures and provided incentives which include: preferential treatment in licensing of industries including MRTP Companies, based on indigenous technology; and fiscal incentives for expenditure incurred on scientific research and utilisation of indigenous technology.

Receipt of Applications for Accepting Foreign Donation

1857. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications for prior permission to accept foreign donations received by his Ministry during the first six months of current year:

(b) the number out of them which have been granted permission;

(c) the number of applications received and permission granted during the 1988;

(d) whether any applications of 1988-89 for renewal of permission by associations

having prior permission have been rejected; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) A total number of 402 applications for prior permission to accept foreign contribution have been received from 1st January, 1989 to 30th June, 1989.

(b) Prior permission was granted against 123 applications.

(c) The number of applications received during the year, 1988 was 439 and permission was granted against 346 applications.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

C & AG's Observation About Utilisation of Aircrafts

1858. SHRI NARSING SURYAWANSHI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any action has been taken on the observation of C & A G in respect of Utilisation of Aircrafts as contained in para 4 of his report on " Union Government (Defence services- Air Force and Navy)" " No. 3 of 1989) laid on the Table of the House on 10 May, 1989.

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons for not taking any action as yet?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI D.L. BAITHA): (a) to (c). As per prescribed procedure, a period of six months is provided for sending an action taken note.

Relaxation in Physical/Educational Standard of SCs/STs for Recruitment to Security Forces

1861. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to relax the physical/educational standard for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates for their special recruitment in Police and Para-Military forces;

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government in that regard; and

(c) the directions given to the State Governments in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI. P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) and (b). The physical/educational standards prescribed for recruitment to para-Military Forces are being relaxed in favour of candidates belonging to SC and ST as per provisions already existing in the relevant Recruitment Rules in the respective Force. No Special relaxation in these requirements are being allowed for the present special recruitment drive.

(c) The recruitment to the Police Forces in the State comes within the purview of the State Governments concerned as police is a State subject.

[*Translation*]**Desertion of Women Due to Dowry**

1862. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases reported and pending in Delhi wherein husbands have deserted their wives due to dowry;

(b) the number of cases out of them wherein husbands have gone abroad and have deserted their wives due to dowry;

(c) the number of such complaints received during the last three months wherein husbands have gone abroad leaving their wives in India and neither they ask them to join them there nor they accept them in India on their return due to dowry;

(d) the action being taken by Government in such cases and the reasons for delay in taking action; and

(e) the action being taken by Government on complaints received during the last three months with regard to restoration of legitimate rights of such wives?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) to (e). Desertion by itself does not constitute a criminal offence. Hence no statistics are being maintained by the Delhi Police. If the complaint discloses the commission of an offence, police register a case and take action as per the provisions of Law. During the last three months six complaints have been received by the Police.

[*English*]**Ahmedabad-Palanpur Co-Axial Cable Scheme**

1863. SHRI NARSING SURYAWANSHI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any action has been taken on the observation of C & AG in respect of Ahmedabad-Palanpur Co-axial Scheme contained in para 31 of his report on "Union Government (Posts and Telecommunications)" (No. 4 of 1989) laid on the Table of the House on 4 May, 1989;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) if not, the reasons for not taking any action as yet?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The main reasons for the delay in execution of the aforesaid project have been identified. These are;

1. Delay in acquisition of land from State Government and local bodies resulting in late completion of repeater buildings.
2. Delay in supply of Cable and equipments.

In order to cut down delays in execution of similar projects in future, review is being undertaken to streamline rules and procedures, including delegation of enhanced powers to field units. Supply of equipment and materials is being closely monitored to ensure timely supply.

(c) Does not arise.

SC/ST Employees in Defence Public Undertakings

1864. SHRI BANWARI LAL BAIRWA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of employees and number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes out of them as on 31 December 1988 in Class I, II, III and IV in (i) Bharat Dynamics Limited, (ii) Mishra Dhatu Nigam Limited; and (iii) Bharat Earth Movers Limited;

(b) the total number of employees recruited/promoted in last three years to various classes (undertakings-wise), the number of reserved vacancies de-reserved, the number of reserved vacancies lapsed and the position of backlog of reserved vacancies as on 31st December, 1988 in various classes/grades in the said undertakings; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to avoid dereservations and filling of backlog and proper implementation of Government directives in matter of reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in services of these undertakings?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY

(1) No. of cases in which compassionate employment already given.	..	54
(2) No. of cases which have been approved for compassionate employment subject to completion of pre-appointment formalities.	..	5
(3) No. of cases approved for compassionate employment subject to availability of a vacancy and also subject to pre-appointment formalities.	..	1
(4) No. of cases in which no request was received from the family of the deceased.	..	19

OF DEFENCE (SHRI D.L. BAITHA): (a) to (c). The information is being collected.

Employment to Family Members of Deceased Employees

1865. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of employees of his Ministry and the Defence Headquarters who died in harness during last three years;

(b) the number of family members of such employees who have been given compassionate employment and the number of cases in which such employment is yet to be given or has been refused, with reasons; and

(c) the time by which employment is likely to be provided to the family members of the deceased employees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI D.L. BAITHA): (a) to (c). 116 civilian employees of the Ministry of Defence Secretariat and Armed Forces HQs died in harness during the three years from 1986 to 1988. The position in respect of grant of compassionate employment in these cases is as indicated below:-

- (5) No. of cases in which applications for compassionate employment were rejected as the candidates did not fulfil the criteria for such appointments.

37

Opening of New Telephone Exchanges in Rajasthan

1867. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN:
Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of new telephone exchanges opened in Rajasthan during 1988 and 1989, district-wise ;

(b) whether Government propose to open more telephone exchanges this year in Rajasthan, particularly, in Barmer and Jaisalmer Districts and Shergarh Tehsil of Jodhpur district;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether Government propose to convert any telephone exchange into automatic exchange, and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) The details are given in the Statement below.

(b) Yes, Sir. Barmer District is also included.

(c) 40 new small automatic exchanges have been planned during 1989-90 subject to demand for telephones and supply of equipment in time. This includes Khandap and Ajit Towns of Barmer district besides a 700 lines MAX II at Mansarovar, Jaipur. In the Jaisalmer district and Sharegarh Tehsil of Jodhpur district there is not sufficient registered demand for opening of an exchange at present.

(d) Yes, Sir. There are eighteen such manual exchanges which are proposed to be replaced by Automatic exchanges during 1989-90. These are as mentioned below:—

Sl.No.	Name of Exchange	Type and proposed Capacity
1.	Makrana	Electronic 110 lines (NEAX)
2.	Neemkathana	512 Port ILT Electronic
3.	Pilani	
4.	Mertacity	
5.	Kuchmancity	
6.	Deedwana	
7.	Ratangarn	
8.	Kekri	
9.	Kotputli	
10.	Ramgarh	Electronic 128 Port (C-DOT)
11.	K.G. Bas	
12.	Pisangan	

Sl.No.	Name of Exchange	Type and proposed Capacity
13.	Hanumangarh Junction	MAX II 600 lines
14.	Banswara	MAX -II 1000 Lines
15.	Madanganj	MAX-II 1300 Lines
16.	Siwana	Electronic MCR 192 lines
17.	Ladnu	Electronic ESAX 200 lines
18.	Bali	Electronic ESAX 200 lines

The above programme is however subject to the availability of the equipment in time. During the Eighth Five Year Plan it is pro-

posed to replace all the remaining manual exchanges by automatic exchanges.

STATEMENT

Details of New Telephone Exchanges Opened in Rajasthan During 1988-89 and 1980 Districtwise

I. 1989

I. 1988

Name of Dist.	Name of Place	Type and Capacity of Exch	Name of Dist.			Name of Place	Type and Capacity Exch.
			1	2	3		
	2	3	1	2	3		
Ajmer	Ata Bhadoon	25- Lines SAX	Sawaimadhopur	Balaheri	25 Line SAX		
"	Bandra-Sindri	— do —	"	Paota	— do —		
"	Sardhana	— do —	"	Naraoli	— do —		
"	Kundel	—do—	"	Sapotra	— do —		
"	Kadera	—do—	"				
"	Bagsoori	— do —	Sriganganagar	Fatoji	— do —		
"	Barna	— do —	"	Netawala (2. H.H)	— do —		
"	Tataoli	— do —	"		— do —		
"	Bhanwata	50 Lines SAX	"	Lagarh	— do—		

1. 1988

1. 1989		1. 1988			
Name of Distt.	Name of Place	Type and Capacity of Exch	Name of Distt.	Name of Place	Type and Capacity Exch.
1	2	3	1	2	3
Alwar	Harsoda	25 Lines SAX	"	Jattan	
"	Garhi	— do —	"	Rajiasar	— do —
"	Sawaniram	— do —	"	Udhyog	20 Line SAX
"	Bhanokhar	— do —	"	Bihar	
"	Ajarka	— do —	Sikar	Kuddan	25 Lines SAX
"	Jindoli	— do —	"	Sihot-Chhoti	— do —
"	Umrain	9 Line EASX	Tonk	Piploo	— do —
"	Gandala	— do —	Udaipur	Bambora	— do —
"	Shadoli	— do —	"	Ghasa	— do —
"	Bindusi	— do —	"	Bhanpura	— do —
"		— do —	"	Thamla	— do —

I. 1989

I. 1988

Name of Dist.	Name of Place	Type and Capacity of Exch	Name of Dist.	Name of Place	Type and Capacity Exch.
1	2	3	1	2	3
Barwer	Majal	25 Line SAX	"	Roondera	— do —
Bharatpur	Chhonkarwada	— do —			— do —
Bhilwara	Roopahali	— do —			
Bundi	Dei	— do —			
Chittor	Sawa	— do —			
Garh			II 1989		
			Ajmer	Bhatiyani	25 Line SAX
Jaipur	Khejroli	— do —	"	Rajgarh	— do —
"	Chareda	— do —		Baghera	— do —
"	Dhakia	— do —	"	Sursura	— do —
"	Khorabisal	— do —	Alwar	Bibirani	— do —

II, 1988

Name of Distt.		Name of Place	Type and Capacity of Exch	Name of Distt.	Name of Place	Type and Capacity Exch.
1	2	1	2	1	2	3
"	Baneti	"	9 Line ESAX	"	Gothera	— do —
"	Hingonia	"	9 Line ESAX	"	Hamerpur	9 Line EASX
Jalore	Bagroda	"	25 Line SAX	"	Biohgaon	— do —
Jhalawar	Pirawa	Bharatpur	— do —		Rasia	25 Line SAX
Jodhpur	Khariakhengar	"	— do —	"	Helena	— do —
Nagaur	Budsoo	Bhilwara	25 Line SAX		Sambhoogarh	— do —
"	Nokhachandawatan	"	— do —	"	Kosithal	— do —
"	Sribalaji	Chitorgarh	— do —		Sambhaoopura	— do —
"	Besroli	"	— do —	"	Badawardha	— do —
"	Jasnagar	Churu	— do —		Ratannagar	— do —
Pali	Newi	Dungarpur	— do —		Phalaj	— do —
"	Deoli Kalan		— do —			

Name of Dist.	Name of Place	Type and Capacity of Exch	Name of Dist.	Name of Place	Type and Capacity Exch.
1	2	3	1	2	3
"	Basni Dedwalian	— do —			
Jaisalmer	Remdeora	— do—			

II, 1989

Name of Dist.	Name of Place	Type and Capacity of Exch.
1	2	3
Jaipur	Boraj	25 Line SAX
"	Daulatpura	— do —
"	Kotalwas	— do —
Jalore	Jeewana	— do —
Jhunjhunu	Alisar	— do —
"	Nua	— do —
"	Babai	— do —

II, 1989	Name of Distt.	Name of Place	Type and Capacity of Exch.
1	2	3	
Jodhpur	Banar	— do —	
"	Khabrakhurd	— do —	
Pali	Mohrai	— do —	
Sawai madhopur	Bhadoti	— do —	
Sikar	Nechwa	— do —	
"	Kachhwa	— do —	
"	Mawanda	— do —	
Sirochi	Padiv	— do —	
Sriganganagar	Kulchandra	— do —	
Udaipur	Krishi Upaj (Udaipur)	500 Line (MAX-II)	
"	Mandi	25 Line SAX	
"	Binol	— do —	
"	Mohi	— do —	

STD Facility in Towns of Madhya Pradesh

1868. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to provide STD facilities at Ganj Basoda, Raisen, Mandideep and Sironj towns of Madhya Pradesh in near future; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) and (b). Raisen is planned for STD during 1989-90, and the remaining three stations are being considered for STD facility during the Eighth Plan.

Setting up of Telecom Equipment Factories

1869. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken a decision to set up four telecom equipment factories in the country soon;

(b) if so, the details of these factories;

(c) the names of the places where these factories are likely to be set up;

(d) whether there is any proposal to set up one of the factories in Orissa; if so the name of the place;

(e) the total cost of these factories;

(f) the details of the equipment and components likely to be manufactured in these factories; and

(g) when the construction work of these

factories is likely to commence?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (g). Do not arise.

[*Translation*]

U.S. Offer for Research and Development Technology

1870. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether USA has made any offer for providing research and development technology to Indian companies;

(b) if so, whether any decision has been taken in this regard so far;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN): (a) to (d). The State of Ohio under its Thomas Edison Programme has offered cooperation to Indian industries in the field of research and development of technology. They have set up nine technology centres, bringing together business units, universities and other relevant institutions on promising areas of research. The Punjab, Haryana and Delhi (PHD) Chambers of Commerce and Industry has a Memorandum of Understanding with them for economic cooperation relating to S & T, promotion of joint ventures, participation in fairs, technical training etc. The question as to how Indian Indus-

try can benefit from the Thomas Edison Programme has been under discussion between them for some time. High powered PHDCCI delegation have visited Ohio in this connection. The question of availing of the research and technology facilities is still under discussion among them and no final decision has emerged. Only thereafter formal proposal are to be presented to the Government for approval.

[English]

Encashment of Earned Leave

1871. SHRI HAFEEZ MOHD. SIDDIQ: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any decision on the award given by Board of Arbitration that Government servants be allowed encashment of earned leave;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Inter Departmental consultations are in progress.

Indigenous Manufacture of Oral Polio Vaccine

1872. SHRI NARSING SURYAWANSHI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided

to revive manufacturing of Oral Polio Vaccine (OPV) indigenously to end the total dependence on imports which has often crippled to immunisation programme; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN): (a) and (b). The Govt. has decided to establish an R & D cum Production Unit for Oral Polio Vaccine to undertake indigenous manufacture of 100 million doses annually of Oral Polio Vaccine (OPV). The Unit is being set up in Chola village of Bulandshahr in (U.P.) A new Company namely 'Bharat Immunologicals & Biologicals Corpn. Ltd., (BIBCOL) has been incorporated in March, 1989 in the Public Sector under the Companies Act, 1956. A Letter of Intent (LOI) for setting up this R & D cum Production Unit has been granted by the Min. of Industry. A Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) for Technology Consultancy Co-Operation between India & USSR for this project has been signed. Land for the project has been acquired. Provisional 'No Objection Certificate' for site clearance from environment angle has been obtained from the concerned State and Central Agencies/Departments. Lay-out plans have been finalised. Projects and Development of India Limited (PDIL), a Govt. of India Undertaking, has been engaged for engineering consultancy and construction management. Detailed engineering of the plant and facilities has been commenced. Recruitment and training of all personal for the project has also commenced. Production of the Vaccine is scheduled to start in 1991.

Reports About Rains in 1989-90

1873. SHRI S.G. GHOLAP: Will the

PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the weather reports about rains in the year 1989-90 for the whole of the rainy season; and

(b) the record of rains this year in different States as compared to the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI . K .R. NARAYANAN): (a) The 1989 South West Monsoon set over Kerala on June, 3, 1989 and covered the entire country as per normal scheduled. The rainfall activity and its distribution have been close to normal both in space and time. Upto the 3rd week of July, 27 out of 35 Meteorological Sub-Divisions received excess or normal rainfall. The deficient areas are largely confined to North-west India. The prediction is that the country as a whole will receive normal rainfall during the whole South-West Monsoon season (June to September) of 1989.

(b) Rainfall distribution over the country so far is good except in some parts of north-west India. During the period from June 1 to third week of July, 1989, the cumulative rainfall was either excess or normal in 27 out of 35 meteorological sub-divisions in the country. Comparatively, during the corresponding period, 34 meteorological sub-divisions received normal or excess rainfall in 1988 and 10 meteorological sub-divisions received normal or excess rainfall in 1987.

Seizure of Heroin in New Delhi

1874. SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention

has been drawn to the news item appearing in "The Hindustan Times" dated 5 July, 1989 wherein it has been stated that 7 Kg. Heroin has been seized in New Delhi on 4 July, 1989;

(b) if so, whether any arrest has been made in this regard; and

(c) the action taken by Government against the culprits?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). A case FIR No. 329 dated 30.6.1989 u/s 21/61/85 NDPS Act has been registered and two persons have been arrested.

Expenditure on IPKF

1875. SHRI AZIZ QURESHI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total expenditure incurred on the IPKF forces in Sri Lanka upto the end of June, 1989;

(b) the percentage of the expenditure shared by the Government of Sri Lanka upto the end of June 1989;

(c) break up of the number of officers and jawans killed/permanently disabled during the IPKF operations in Sri Lanka;

(d) the total amount of compensation given to the families of the officers/jawans killed during IPKF operations and the basis on which the amount of compensation is determined; and

(e) the total amount of compensation

paid so far to the officers/jawans who have been permanently disabled during the IPKF operations stating the basis of determining the amount of compensation and the steps taken by Government to rehabilitate these officers and jawans?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRID.L. BAITHA): (a) The additional cost of IPKF operations over and above the normal pay and allowances upto 30-6-1989 is Rs. 231.83 crores.

(b) Nil.

(c) The information in regard to total number of officers and jawans killed is available upto 20-7-89 and is as under:-

Officers	52
JCOs	66
ORs	843

The information in respect of permanently disabled officers and jawans is available upto 15-6-89 and is as under:-

Officers	Nil
JCOs	3
ORs	15

(d) The amount disbursed to the families of deceased officers and JCOs/ORs towards family pension and death gratuity sanctioned by CDA (P), Allahabad is Rs. 2.36 crores upto 10.7.89. The family pension and death gratuity is determined on the basis of battle casualty rates.

(e) A sum of Rs 5.00 (Five) Lakhs has been disbursed to the permanently disabled

officers and jawans towards pension and gratuity as on 30.6.89. The pension and gratuity has been worked out on the basis of battle casualty rates.

Regarding the steps taken to rehabilitate the affected families of IPKF personnel, the information has already been furnished to the Hon'ble House in reply to Unstarred Question No. 2268 for 28th November, 1988.

Joint Patrolling on Indo-Pak Border

1876. SHRI P. M. SAYEED : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a joint border patrolling by Pakistani Rangers and Indian Border Security Force has been recently undertaken at Punjab Border;

(b) whether the exercise of joint patrolling has been problem free;

(c) if so, whether such coordinated patrolling would be increased and extended to other areas; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) and (b). The Border Security Force and Pak Rangers have taken up simultaneous coordinated patrolling on the Indo-Pak Border along Punjab and Rajasthan from 1st July, 1989. There has been no problem except on some occasions Pakistani patrols failed to turn up for coordinated patrolling.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Smuggling of Arms and Infiltration on Indo-Pak Border

1877. SHRI H.B. PATIL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of incidents of attempts by terrorists to infiltrate and smuggle arms from across the Indo-Pak border have increased recently;

(b) if so, the number of such incidents occurred during the last two months; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) and (b). The month wise break-up of incidents of attempts of infiltrators to cross the Indo-Pak border, detected during the last 4 months is given below:-

March, 89	3
April, 89	3
May, 89	4
June, 89	4

(c) The Border Security Force which is guarding the Indo-Pak border has been strengthened, more outposts have been constructed for watching movement of persons and the Force has been equipped with sophisticated equipments and vehicles for intensive patrolling.

Financial Resources for R & D

1878. PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether financial allocation for Research and Development efforts in the industrial sector is very low;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) the comparative position in developed and developing countries in respect of expenditure on R & D ;

(d) the problems being encountered in respect of R & D in our country; and

(e) the steps being taken to solve them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN): (a) Nearly 80% of the R & D expenditure in the country is incurred by the Government through the major research agencies with their chain of laboratories. Only 20% of the R & D expenditure is incurred by the industry. In many developed countries, the percentage of R & D expenditure spent in the industry is in the range of 50-75%, while in India it is about 20%.

(d) and (e). The R & D in industry by industry is of recent origin in India and it is increasing in recent years. To encourage R & D in industries Government has taken several measures and provided incentives. Efforts are being made to improve linkages between the industries, universities, national laboratories and other publicly funded R & D institutions.

[Translation]

S.T.D and I.T.D. Services

1879. SHRIMATI PATEL RAMABEN RAMJIBHAI MAVANI:
SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Telephone Department has provided many facilities to the telephone users during the last five years and has assured them for providing more facilities;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the names of the places in Gujarat and other States where S.T.D. and International Trunk Dialling facilities have been provided from 1 January, 1985 to 30 June, 1989 and the names of the places where these facilities are proposed to be provided from 1 July, 1989 to 31 December, 1990 and the details in regard thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A number of new facility have been provided to the telephone users, the important ones are given below:-

- i) Pushbutton telephone,
- ii) STD concessions;
- iii) Franchising of pay phones;
- iv) Computerised directory enquiry;
- v) Computerised trunk manual exchange service;
- vi) Detailed billing facility;
- vii) Upgraded bureaufax service;
- viii) "Tatkal" telephone service;
- ix) Group dialling facility; and
- x) STD facility to a large no. of stations within the country and to a

number countries abroad.

(c) Information is given in the Statement I and II below.

STATEMENT-I

Stations provided with NSD/ISD facility in Gujarat and other states from 1.1.85 to 30.6.89

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Name of the Station</i>
1	2

ANDHRA PRADESH

1. Amdalavalasa
2. Anaparthi
3. Armoor
4. Balacheruvu
5. Bhadrachalam
6. Bobbili
7. Dowlesharam
8. Chirala
9. Duggirala
10. Hindupur
11. Kavali
12. Kothagudem
13. Kovur
14. Kovvur (RMY)
15. Lingampally
16. Medermetla

1

2

1

2

17. Nandigama

BIHAR

18. Paddapuram

1. Chas

19. Ramachandrapuram

2. Chirkunda

20. Ravulpalam

3. Forbesganj

21. Samalkot

4. Sindri

22. Tadpatri

5. Begusarai

23. Tanaku

6. Betiah

24. Tunj

7. Bhagalpur

25. Eluru

8. Biharshariff

26. Nizamabad

9. Chaibasa

27. Puttur

10. Daltonganj

28. Gadwal

11. Deogarh

ARUNACHAL PRADESH -Nil

12. Gaya

ASSAM

13. Giridh

1. Bongaigaon

14. Hazipur

2. Tinsukhia

15. Hazaribagh

3. Dhubri

16. Madhubani

4. Dibrugarh

17. Monghyr

5. Haflong

18. Nawada

6. Jorhat

19. Purnea

7. Sibsagar

20. Siwan

8. Silchar

21. Jhumaritalaya

1	2	1	2
<i>GUJARAT</i>		23.	Unjha
1.	Anand	24.	Veraval
2.	V.V.Nagar (Anand)	25.	Visnagar
3.	Bilimora	26.	Wankaner
4.	Camby	27.	Ahwa
5.	Daboni	28.	Amreli
6.	Dholka	29.	Godhra
7.	Dhrangadhra	30.	Junagarh
8.	Dwarka	31.	Kheda
9.	Gandhidham	32.	Palanpur
10.	Gandhidam (Anjar)	33.	Surendernagar
11.	Halol	34.	Vasad
12.	Kapadwanj	35.	Modasa
13.	Kalol	<i>GOA - Nil</i>	
14.	Jamkhabalia	<i>HIMACHAL PRADESH</i>	
15.	Killapardi	1.	Dharamshala
16.	Mahua	2.	Hamirpur
17.	Morvi	3.	Nahan
18.	Patan	<i>HARYANA</i>	
19.	Petlad	1.	Kalka
20.	Porbandhar	2.	Rewari
21.	Savarkundla	<i>JAMMU & KASHMIR</i>	
22.	Talod	1.	Gulmarg

1 2

1 2

KERALA

1. Alathur
2. Chengancherry
3. Cheruvathur
4. Chittoor (PGT)
5. Cranganore
6. Irinjalkuda
7. Kalady
8. Kahangod
9. Kaniyapuram
10. Koloncherry
11. Kothamangalam
12. Kottakkal
13. Mala
14. Manar
15. Mannarghat
16. Munnar
17. Muvathupuzha
18. Nedumangad
19. Nilambur
20. Nilesishwar
21. Ottapalam
22. Pandalam
23. Parur
24. Payyanur
25. Perinthalmanna
26. Perumbavur
27. Ponnani
28. Punalur
29. Shertalai
30. Shoranur
31. Tellicherry
32. Thodupuzha
33. Tirur
34. Upala
35. Vaikom
36. Varkala
37. Vizhinjam
38. Kalpetta
39. Pathanamthitta
40. Quilandy
41. Manjeswar
42. Mulakunnathakavu
43. Kandarsankadavu

1	2
---	---

44. Vadakencheri

KARNATAKA

1. Bajpe

2. Bangarpet

3. Bantwal

4. Bhatkal

5. Channapatna

6. Chickbalapur

7. Gonikoppal

8. Gowribidnaur

9. Guladgud

10. Haveri

11. Hebbagudi

12. Hiriyur

13. Hospet

14. Kengeri

15. Kittur

16. Kolar Gold Field

17. Koppal

18. Krishnapur

19. Kundapur

20. Nanjangud

21. Ramanagaram

1	2
---	---

22. Ranebennur

23. Sirsi

24. Virajpet

25. Whitefield

26. Bidar

27. Bijapur

28. Chickmangalur

29. Gulbarga

30. Kolar

31. Raichur

32. Kengeri

33. Tiptur

34. Mandya

35. Kenaja

MEGHALAYA

1. Jowai

2. Tura

MAHARASHTRA

1. Baramati

2. Barshi

3. Bhusawal

4. Dehuroad

5. Manmad

1	2
---	---

6. Navasewa
7. Panvel
8. Srirampur
9. Chandrapur
10. Dhule
11. Jalna
12. Kudal
13. Latur
14. Nanded
15. Osmanabad
16. Ratnagar
17. Ichhalkaranji
18. Urlikanchan
19. Gadchuruli
20. Lonavala

MANIPUR

1. Imphal

MADHYA PRADESH

1. Dhamtari
2. Itarsi
3. Jaora
4. Ambikapur

1	2
---	---

5. Bhind
6. Datia
7. Dhar
8. Hoshangabad
9. Jagdalpur
10. Mandsaur
11. Morena
12. Raigarh
13. Rewa
14. Satna
15. Seoni
16. Vidisha
17. Chindwara

MIZORAM

1. Lungleh

*NAGALAND - Nil**ORISSA*

1. Angul
2. Bhadrak
3. Jeypore
4. Jharsaguda
5. Sunabeda

1	2
---	---

6. Balasore
7. Baripada
8. Chatrapur (Ganjam)
9. Dhenkanal
10. Keonghar
11. Koraput
12. Phulbani
13. Pun
14. Sambalpur
15. Sundergarh

PUNJAB

1. Fazilka
2. Jagraon
3. Khanna
4. Moga
5. Nabha
6. Pathankot
7. Rayya
8. Sahnewal
9. Chandigarh (Mohali)
10. Faridkot
11. Gurudaspur

1	2
---	---

RAJASTHAN

1. Bikaner
2. Bundi
3. Nagaur
4. Palimarwar
5. Sirohi
6. Sriganganagar

SIKKIM Nil**TAMIL NADU**

1. Aduthurai
2. Ambasamudram
3. Arkonam
4. Arni
5. Aruppukotai
6. Avinashi
7. Bodinayakkanur
8. Chinalapatti
9. Devakottai
10. Dharampuram
11. Gopichettipalayam
12. Gummudipondi
13. Hosur-Sipcot
14. Kalpakkam

1	2
---	---

15. Kangeyam
16. Kanyakumari
17. Karur
18. Kulitalai
19. Kumbakonam
20. Kutalam
21. Kuzhithurai
22. Mahabalipuram
23. Maraimalainagar
24. Melur
25. Musiri
26. Myladuthurai
27. Nanguneri
28. Nellikupam
29. Neveli
30. Palani
31. Palladam
32. Panruti
33. Papanasam
34. Perundurai
35. Poonari
36. Rameshwaram
37. Samkarankoil

1	2
---	---

38. Sankaridurg
39. Sankarnagar
40. Sathyamangalam
41. Shenoottah
42. Sirkali
43. Sivakasi
44. Somanur
45. Srivilliputtur
46. Tenkasi
47. Phiruvaiyaru
48. Tindivanam
49. Triuchangode
50. Cituttani
51. Tiruvannamalai
52. Uthukuli
53. Ballam
54. Valliyoor
55. Valparai
56. Vallakoil
57. Nagarcoil
58. Ramanathapuram
59. Sivaganga
60. Thanjavur

12

TRIPURA

1. Agartala

UTTAR PRADESH

1. Baraut
2. Bhodoni
3. Gopiganj
4. Kasganj
5. Khamria
6. Khurja
7. Malihabad
8. Mugalsarai
9. Roorkee
10. Shikohabad
11. Surajpur
12. Tondla
13. Ujhani
14. Almora
15. Badaun
16. Banda
17. Basti
18. Bijnore
19. Etah

12

20. Etawah
21. Fatehpur
22. Ghazipur
23. Hamirpur
24. Jaunpur
25. Lakhimpur-Kheri
26. Lalitpur
27. Manipur
28. Mathura
29. Orai
30. Pauri
31. Pratapgarh
32. Pithoragarh
33. Sultanpur

WEST BENGAL

1. Alipurdwar
2. Bhatpara
3. Diamond Harbour
4. Falta
5. Kurseong
6. Sainthia
7. Triveni

1	2	1	2
8.	Purulia	4.	Dadar Nagar Haveli
<i>UNION TERRITORIES:</i>			Silvasa
1.	Andaman Nicobar	5.	Delhi
	Portblair		Nil
2.	Chandigarh	6.	Lakshdweep
	Nil		Minicoy Kavarthy
3.	Daman & Diu	7.	Pondicherry
	Daman		Kariakal Mahe

STATEMENT - II

Stations proposed to be provided with STD facility in Gujarat and other states from 1-7-89 to 31.12.90

Gujarat	Bhuj, Bharauch.
Arunachal	Along, Anini, Bombilla, Daporijo, Khorasa, Passighat, Seppa, Tezu, Twang, Ziro.
Assam	Diphu, Golaghat, Golpara.
Bihar	Auruangabad, Dukma, Godda, Gopalganj, Jahanabad, Khagaria, Lohardaga, Madhepura, Sahrsa, Sahebganj, Gumla, Sitamarhi.
Haryana	Jind, Narnaul.
Himachal Pradesh	Chamba, Kalpa, Keylong, Kulu, Una.
Jammu & Kashmir	Doda, Kargil, Kupwara, Leh, Poonch, Rajori.
Karnataka	Nil
Kerala	Kasargod
Madhya Pradesh	Balaghat, Damoh, Guna, Jhabua, Khargaone, Mandla, Narsingpur, Raisen, Ratlam, Rajnandgaon, Shajapur, Shivpuri.
Maharashtra	Alibag, Bhandara, Buldana, Parbhani.
Manipur	Tamenglong.
Mizoram	Saiha.

Meghalaya	Nongstoin, William Nagar.
Nagaland	Mon. Mokok Chung, Phek, Tuensang, Wokha, Zunebphoto.
Orissa	Bhawani Patna, Bolangir.
Punjab	Gurdaspur, Ropar
Rajasthan	Banswara, Barmer, Bhilwara, Chittorgarh, Churu, Dungerpur, Jalore, Jaisalmer, Jhalawar, Sawai Madhopur, Tonk.
Sikkim	Geyzing, Mongan, Namche.
Tamil Nadu	Nil
Tripura	Kailashanar
U.P.	Azamgarh, Balia, Bhabraich, Barabanki, Cha-moli, Gopeshwar, Deoria, Gonda, Hardoi, Uttar Kas-hi.
West Bengal	Balurghat.

UNION TERRITORY - Car Nicobar.

[English]

(d) the steps taken in that direction?

Public Telephone to each Gram Panchayat

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) Yes, Sir.

1880. SHRIMATI JAYANTIPATNAIK:
SHRIMATI PATEL RAMABEN
RAMJIBHAI MAVANI:
SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL:

(b) Number of Gram Panchayats having long distance public telephone facility is about 27,400.

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(c) By the end of Eighth Plan all Gram Panchayats are expected to be connected by a public telephone.

(a) whether Government have a proposal to provide at least one public telephone in each Gram Panchayat in the country;

(d) Programme has been included in the draft Eighth Plan proposals for implementation.

(b) if so, how many Gram Panchayats have so far been provided with one public telephone;

Conference on Information Database

(c) the year by which all the Gram Panchayats in the country are expected to be provided with one public telephone; and

1881. SHRI KRISHNA SINGH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a conference on information database was organised recently by the Department of Research and Development of his Ministry;

(b) whether the conference had inter-alia, recommended a model database network for the country

(c) if so, the salient features of the contemplated database network; and

(d) the response of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRID.L. BAITHA): (a) Yes, Sir. The title of the Conference was "The Inter-National Conference on Bibliographic Database and Networks".

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Does not arise.

Places of Worship in Cantonment Areas

1882. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of permanent places of worship maintained in various Cantonments etc. for use by the Members of the Armed Forces;

(b) the number of places of worship in such places, which are actually in religious use;

(c) the arrangements made for the repair and maintenance of such unused places of worship; and

(d) whether these places of worship in Cantonments etc. are open to the members of the public living in that area?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRID.L. BAITHA): (a) 525.

(b) All the them are in use.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The places of worship situated outside the prohibited area are open to the members of the general public whereas the those within the prohibited area are not.

Expansion of Telecom. Factory, Calcutta

1884. SHRI ATISH CHANDRA SINHA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some portion of land of the Telecom. Factory, Calcutta has been given out to other agencies of the department;

(b) whether the transfer of land would cause hurdles for the factory to expand its activities;

(c) whether as a result the production is also falling down day by day; and

(d) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) It has been decided to hand over a small portion of land to VSNL and Calcutta Telephones for expansion of Telecommunication services in the country.

(b) and (c). No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

Accident in Fast Breeder Test Reactor, Kalpakkam

1885. SHRIVILAS MUTTEMWAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was an accident in Fast Breeder Test Reactor of Kalpakkam in May, 1987;

(b) whether Government have received enquiry report in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the effective steps taken by Government to check reoccurrence of such accidents in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN): (a) to (c). There was an incident in the Fast Breeder Test Reactor, in May, 1987 resulting in mechanical damage to the fuel handling machine parts and certain sub-assemblies. There was no injury to the operating personnel or any release of radioactivity.

(d) The Department has taken effective steps to prevent recurrence of such incidents in future by making modifications in the control circuit of the fuel handling systems and improvements in the operating procedures.

[*English*]

Change of State Cadre

1886. DR. PHULRENU GUHA: Will the

PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of officers belonging to IAS cadre who have applied for change of State cadre during 1986, 1987 and 1988 on the ground that their spouses were working in some other State; and

(b) the number of cases in which change of State cadre has to been allowed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) Twelve, thirteen and eight IAS Officers have applied for change of cadre during 1986, 1987 and 1988 respectively on the ground that their spouses are working some other State.

(b) In eleven cases change of State Cadres have not been allowed.

Allocation to W.B. for 20 Point Programme

1887. DR. PHULRENU GUHA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of money provided to West Bengal to accelerate the 20 Point Programme during 1988-89 and 1989-90; and

(b) the amount spent for the purpose during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI MADHAVSINH SOLANKI): (a) The total amount of money provided to West Bengal for the 20 Point Programme in the State Plan during 1988-89 and 1989-90 was Rs. 360.42 crores and Rs. 412.07 crores respectively.

(b) The amount spent for the purpose during the year 1988-89 was Rs. 363.26

crores (Provisional).

Atomic Energy Plant at Koodankulam

1888. SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up Atomic Power Plant at Koodankulam of Tamil Nadu;

(b) whether Tamil Nadu Government are against the setting up of the plant at Koodankulam;

(c) if so, whether Union Government have suggested an alternative place for setting up this plant; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) No, Sir.

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

CBI to Investigate cases without States' consent

1889. SHRI ANANTA PRASAD SETHI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration to allow the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) to investigate cases without the consent of State Government; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) and (b). By virtue of section 3 and 6 of Delhi Special Police Establishment Act, 1946, Central Bureau of Investigation is empowered to investigate cases in the States only with the consent of the State Government. Thus, the questions do not arise.

Ordnance Factory in Bihar

1890. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR VERMA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to establish some ordnance factories in Bihar and a survey thereof has also been completed;

(b) if so, the details of the places selected for the purpose; and

(c) the estimated cost thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI D.L. BAITHA): (a) In connection with the proposal to set up an ordnance factory, sites offered by various State Governments, including Bihar, have been evaluated.

(b) A decision on setting up of the proposed ordnance factory has not been taken so far.

(c) Does not arise at this stage.

[*Translation*]

STD facility in Muzaffarnagar District

1892. CHOWDHRY AKHTAR HASAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of towns in Muzaffarnagar district where STD facility has been provided; and

(b) the names of towns where this facility is proposed to be provided during the next Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) Muzaffarnagar town in Muzaffarnagar district has been provided with STD facility.

(b) During 8th Plan Budhana, Jansath, Kairana and Shamli towns are being considered for STD facility

[*English*]

Export of Electronic Items

1893 SHRIMATIKISHORISINHA Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether export of electronic items has not been increasing in terms of foreign exchange earnings,

(b) if so, the growth rate of electronic items exported in 1988-89;

(c) whether several associations of industries have been given memorandum regarding promotion of export of electronic items; and

(d) if so, the reaction of Union Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN): (a) and (b). No, Sir. The exports of electronics goods during last three years are as follows:

Rs. Crores

	<i>Rs. Crores</i>
1986-87	258
1987-88	343
1988-89	520

Growth rate of Electronics Exports during 1988-89 was 51.6%.

(c) and (d) Suggestions were sought from electronics industries Association for promotion of exports. These have been taken into account while drafting the Eighth Plan for Electronics Exports.

[*Translation*]

Increase in the number of Public Telephones

1894 DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI. Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Public Call Offices in the country at present;

(b) whether Government propose to increase the number thereof in view of the population of the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) There are nearly 53,500 local and 27,300 long Distance Public telephones in the country as on 31.3.1989.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) More than 18,000 local and 3000 long distance Public telephones are expected to be provided during the year 1989-90.

[English]

Liberalisation of Telecom. Equipment Policy

1895. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to liberalise the telecom. equipment policy;

(b) whether the proposed liberalisation includes further removal of restrictions on private sector firms, encouraging foreign equity participation, providing incentives to component manufacturers and allowing component imports under open general licence;

(c) whether a decision has been taken in this regard; if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, when the decision is likely to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). The details of the policy for the liberalisation will be considered by the Telecom Commission keeping in view the needs and demands for the equipment. It is continuing process till India becomes self-reliant.

Direct Telephone Link between Bombay and New Bombay

1897. SHRI ARVIND TULSHIRAM KAMBLE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to link Bombay and New Bombay through direct telephone link; and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the progress in this regard; and

(c) the time by which this facility is likely to be started?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) Yes, Sir. The proposal is to link New Bombay with Bombay on a unified numbering scheme so that there is no difference in dialling the telephone numbers from New Bombay to Bombay or from Bombay to New Bombay.

(b) The proposal is under consideration and the final decision will be taken in about six months time.

(c) The facility will be started soon after the required stores/equipment become available.

Defence projects in Tamil Nadu

1898. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any defence projects have been established near Arakonam and Trichy in Tamil Nadu; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI D.L. BAITHA): (a) and (b). A new project is coming up at Trichy for the production of armament and projectiles. A naval air station is under development at Arakonam.

Upgradation of Stenographers Posts

1899. SHRI HAFIZ MOHD. SIDDIQ: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the reply given on 3 April, 1989 to Unstarred Question No. 4431 regarding

upgradation of Stenographers posts and state:

(a) the number of stenographers posts yet to be created/upgraded as a result of each Cadre Review including Cadre Review of AFHO Civil Service Officers and also according to 1988 authorisation letter separately; and

(b) what steps the Government propose to take for clearance of the above backlog within a limited time-frame?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI D.L. BAITHA): (a) and (b). As already mentioned in reply to Question No. 4431 answered on 3rd Apr. 89, the information is being collected. Since the information is required to be collected, scrutinised and compiled in respect of all the constituents of the Ministry including lower formations, it is likely to take some more time. It will be placed on the Table of the House as soon as it has been compiled.

Expansion of Indian Navy

1900. SHRIMATI JAYANTIPATNAIK:
SHRI SRIBALLAV PANI-
GRAHI:

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

(a) whether Government have drawn up any programme for the strengthening and expansion of Indian Navy;

(b) if so, the amount earmarked for the expansion of Navy in 1989-90; and

(c) the salient features of the expansion programme drawn up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI D.L. BAITHA): (a) to (c). The modernisation of the Indian Navy is being done in accordance with a Long-Term perspective Plan drawn up for the purpose. Further details cannot be disclosed in the interest of national security.

Opening of New Post Offices In States during 1989-90

1901. SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal to open some new post offices in different States during the current Financial year;

(b) if so, the number of new post offices proposed to be opened in the State of Karnataka in the current Financial year; and

(c) the details of the location of those post offices in that State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A target of 105 branch post offices and four Sub Post Offices has been provided for Karnataka in Annual Plan 1989-90.

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

[*Translation*]

Anomaly in Pay Scales

1902. SHRI KESHORAO PARDHI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is gross anomaly in the pay scales of employees of some categories in D E S U and Delhi Water and Sewage Disposal Undertaking in the M C D , and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps being taken by Government to remove these anomalies in view of the resentment amongst the employees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV) (a) and (b) The pay-scales in DESU are slightly better than the pay scales obtaining in DW&SDU The reason for the different pay structures is that the pay scales applicable to DESU employees are based on the recommendations of K P. Rao Committee and those applicable to DW & SDU are on the basis of the recommendations of the 4th Pay Commission There is no proposal for upward revision of the pay scales of Delhi Water and Sewage Disposal Undertaking to bring them at par with the pay scales applicable to the employees of DESU

[English]

Reorganisation of Central Secretariat Stenographers Services

1903 SHRI HAFIZ MOHD SIDDIQ. Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to reorganise the Central Secretariat Stenographers Service, and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTRY OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBA-

RAM) (a) and (b) As a part of reorganisation of the Central Secretariat Stenographers' Service, the rules for Private Secretaries in the pay scale of Rs 3000-4500 have recently been finalised and issued in 16th June, 1989 Reorganisation/Restructuring of services is, however, a continuous exercise

[Translation]

Linking of Surat and Mandavi Telephone Exchanges by S.T.D.

1904 SHRICHHITUBHAIGAMIT Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state

(a) whether Surat, Sougadh and Mandavi Telephone exchanges in Gujarat are proposed to be linked with STD or MSTD services, and if so, the details thereof,

(b) the time by which the STD or MSTD facility is likely to be provided to the subscribers of Sougadh and Mandavi, and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Surat is already having STC facility Sougadh and Mandavi are being considered for STD facility in the 8th Plan period.

Drinking water problem in Sagar Cantonment area

1905. SHRI NANDLAL CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by the Cantonment Board to solve the drinking water problem in

the Sagar Cantonment area and whether the Ministry has provided any financial assistance to the cantonment board for this purpose, if so, the amount thereof,

(b) if not, the reasons therefor and

(c) whether Government propose to prepare any scheme to solve the said problem there and if so the time by which it is likely to be ready?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI D L BATTIA) (a) The Cantonment Board has constructed wells, overhead tank and pumphouse. It has also installed pumps, laid pipes and done the electric fittings. No financial assistance has been provided by the Ministry

(b) No, request for such financial assistance has been received from the Board

(c) No, Sir. Such Schemes are prepared by the Boards themselves

Shortage of SC and ST employees in posts and Telegraph Departments

1906 SHRI K D SULTANPURI Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state

(a) whether there is shortage of employees belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in each category in the Posts and Telegraph department, and

(b) if so, the number of such vacant posts and the details there of category-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) (a) Yes, Sir. There is a shortage of SC employees in Group A and B categories, and of ST employees in all Groups

(b) Actual vacancies assessed as on 1.6.89 with reference to the recent Special Recruitment Drive (calculated with reference to direct recruitment) are as under

<i>Group</i>				
	<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>D</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>
<i>Telecom</i>				
SCs	61	—	643	336
STs	35	—	733	397
<i>Postal</i>				
SCs	—	—	770	385
STs	—	—	1187	605

[English]

Opening of Post Offices in Orissa during 1989-90

1907. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal to open 154 post offices in Orissa during 1989-90;

(b) if so, the places identified for the location of these post offices;

(c) the number of Post Offices proposed to be opened in Somtal Pur and Dhenkanal districts of the State; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) Yes, Sir.

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

(c) The number of post offices proposed to be opened in Dhenkanal district is 8. The number of post offices proposed for Sambalpur district is 15.

(d) Of the 8 Post Offices proposed for Dhenkanal district during the current year, so far one proposal, namely Jamudoli has been formulated. The proposals formulated for Sambalpur district so far are for the following villages:

(i) Jamjori

(i) Malahipada

(iii) Bhainsadarh

(iv) Saida

(v) Rasanpur

(vi) Saraikala

(vii) Rutbahal

(viii) Bilaspur

STATEMENT

Annual Plan 1989-90

Orissa

Post Offices Opened/proposed to be Opened

(a) Branch Post Offices

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Village</i>	<i>District</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
1.	Taludar	Bolangir
2.	Narsingpur	Cuttack
3.	Madhupur	Cuttack

1	2	3
4.	Golapada	Ganjam
5.	Silida	Keonjhar
6.	Basira	- do -
7.	Kainta	- do -
8.	Taranipokari	- do -
9.	Talapara	- do -
10.	Kusumoita	- do -
11.	Balipokhari	- do -
12.	Ramtilarimal	Sambalpur
13.	Ardhamaha	- do -
14.	Lahiraguma	- do -
15.	Purbuda	- do -
16.	Chhatabar	- do -
17.	Bhimjuri	- do -
18.	Janged	- do -
19.	Dhamara	Balasore
20.	Sirampur	- do -
21.	Mundamahal	Balangir
22.	Purushottampur	Cuttack
23.	Adhangagarh	- do -
24.	Deriki	- do -
25.	Dasarathipur	- do -
26.	Tentulibelari	- do -

1	2	3
27.	Ukundara	- do -
28.	Janardanpur	Cuttack
29.	Barunei	- do -
30.	Purana-Tigiria	- do -
31.	Sagdailo	- do -
32.	Jamudoil	Dhenkanal
33.	Kotturu	Ganjam
34.	Jagannathpur	- do -
35.	Badapalli	- do -
36.	Mandigarh	- do -
37.	Manikypur	- do -
38.	Jugsaipatna	Kalahandi
39.	Lakhbahal	- do -
40.	Pandapadar	- do -
41.	Dhanurjeypur	Keonjhar
42.	Baragoda	Keonjhar
43.	Kusakala	- do -
44.	Muktapur	- do -
45.	Kusunupar	- do -
46.	Nuagaon	- do -
47.	Rallegada	Koraput
48.	Khaira	- do -
49.	Penakan	- do -

1	2	3
50.	Boilguma (Janbai)	- do -
51.	Goudarama	Mayurbhanj
52.	Taramara	- do -
53.	Talapada	- do -
54.	Penagobarī	Phulbani
55.	Balakra	- do -
56.	Banegam	- do -
57.	Rohibani	Puri
58.	Abhimanpur	Puri
59.	Jamjori	Sambalpur
60.	Malatipada	- do -
61.	Bhainsadarha	Sambalpur
62.	Saradhapali	- do -
63.	Saida	- do -
64.	Rasanpur	- do -
65.	Sarlikela	- do -
66.	Routbalal	- do -
67.	Bangurkela	Sundargarh
68.	Baddalki	- do -
69.	Telendihi	- do -

(b) Sub Post Offices

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>District</i>
1	2	3
1.	Maratiguda NDSO	Koraput
3.	Bariniput DSO	Koraput
3.	NAD Sannbeda DSO	Naval Armament Depot Engg. Project
4.	IRC Village Bhubaneswar DSO	Puri

Note: The above list contains names of post offices opened during 1989-90 and proposals formulated up to 30.6.1989.

Modernisation of Telegraph Services

1908. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT:
Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to modernise the telegraph services in the country; and

(b) if so, the details in this regard and when the modernisation is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE
MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI
GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Under the modernisation plan telegraph services will be provided with message switching technology for telegram handling and transit centres and with modern terminal devices like electronic Roman teleprinters, electronic biscriptual teleprinters, electronics keyboards and formatted

terminals. Modernisation of telegraph services is a continuous process.

Expansion of Vasai, Virar, Nalasopara and Ivaliv Telephone Exchanges (Maharashtra)

1909. SHRI ANOOPCHAND SHAH:
Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the expansion programme for Vasai, Virar, Nalasopara and Ivaliv Telephone Exchanges (Maharashtra, Thane Distt); and

(b) the programme for providing S.T.D. facility for Vasai Telephone Exchange?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI
GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) Information is given in the statement below.

(b) The medium is available. Termination work is under progress and STD facility is expected by the end of 1989.

STATEMENT

Expansion Programme of Vasai, Virar, Waliv (Ivaliv) and Nalasopara telephone exchanges

Sl.No.	Name of the Exchange	Type/Capacity of existing exchange	Expansion/Replacement Programme.
1	2	3	4
1.	Vasai (Bassein)	MAX-II/1200 L	1200-2300 L Expansion during 90-91 Replacement by 400 L PRX during 91-92.
2.	Virar	MAX - II /700 L	Programmed for replacement by 1500 line C-DOT MAX-I during 1991-92.
3.	Waliv (Ivaliv)	MAX-II/200 L	200-300 line expansion programmed during 89-90.
4.	Nalasopara	CBM/240 Line	No programme in 1989-90, will be considered during 8th Plan.

15 Point Programme for Minorities in Urdu Language

1910. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of languages in which Prime Minister's 15 Point Programme for Minorities has been published and when; and

(b) the details of steps, if any, taken to publicise the programme particularly in Urdu language?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI): (a) and (b). Prime Minister's 15-Point Programme for Welfare of Minorities has been published in English, Hindi and Urdu. Sufficient number of copies of the Programme in all the three languages have been sent to State Governments for the guidance of the officials dealing with the programme and for suitable publicity.

Foreign Expeditions for Climbing Various Peaks in J&K

1911. SHRIMATI D. K. BHANDARI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Mountaineering Foundation has cleared certain foreign expeditions for climbing various peaks in Jammu and Kashmir;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether I.M.F. also proposes to encourage foreign expeditions for climbing various peaks in Sikkim in future;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 20 expeditions to various peaks in Jammu & Kashmir were cleared during the year 1989.

(c) There is no such proposal.

(d) and (e). Do not arise in view of reply to Part (c) above.

[Translation]

Progress of Extension work of Head Post Office in Kanpur

1912. SHRI JAGDISH AASTHI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the extension work of Head Post Office in Kanpur is in progress at present,

(b) if so, the time by which extension work of this head post office is likely to be completed and the expenditure likely to be incurred thereon; and

(c) the names of the departments likely to be shifted there after the completion of the extension work?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The extension work of the Kanpur Head Post Office is likely to be completed during 1989-90. Sanction of a total estimated cost of Rs.54.34 lakhs has been issued. The exact expenditure will be known only after the project is completed.

(c) After completion of the extension work, the followed offices are like to be shifted there:

- (i) Part of Head Office, Kanpur.
- (ii) Office of the PMG, Kanpur.
- (iii) Office of the Senior Superintendent of Railway Mail Service.
- (iv) Office of the Senior Superintendent of Post Offices, Kanpur.
- (v) Office of the Civil and Electrical Staff.
- (vi) Circle Stamp Depot.
- (vii) Office of the Manager, Mail Motor Service, Kanpur.

[English]

Restricted Area Permits in Meghalaya

1913. SHRI PRATAP RAO B. BHOSALE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some requests have been received from Government of Meghalaya for relaxation of existing procedure for issue of restricted area permits in order to attract foreign tourists to visit the North-Eastern Region;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action Government propose to take on the requests received?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) to (c). Requests for the revision of

restricted area permit system are received from time to time from various States in the North Eastern Region. A request from Government of Meghalaya through Secretary North Eastern Council, was also received in July, 1988. Due to various factors like proximity to the international border, general law and order situation, sensitivity of the region and presence of insurgent elements etc., no further relaxation is envisaged at present.

Supply of Materials to Telecom Factory, Calcutta

1914. SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether most of the Telcome. Factories have not been procuring their store requirements from the Public Sector Undertakings/Companies despite Government instructions to do so;

(b) whether a few Government Undertakings/Companies have put in their requests for supplies of materials to the Telecom. Factory, Calcutta during the last one year;

(c) if so, the facts and details thereof; and

(d) what efforts are being made to encourage supplies from Government companies as far as possible?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) No, Sir. Telecom Factory, Calcutta is procuring the store requirements mainly through D.G.S. & D. In case of open tender issued by Telecom Factories, the offer of Public Sector Undertaking are being considered on merit basis.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Two Public Sector Undertakings

quoted and order was placed on both of them.

(d) The Government instructions are being followed.

Fire Safety Measures in Defence Establishments

1915. SHRI V. SREENIVASAPRASAD: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether fire outbreaks in defence installations, Ordnance Factories and other establishments are on rise during the past two to three years throughout the country;

(b) whether the MES and other organisations have been taking appropriate fire safety measures;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the corrective steps taken or proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI D.L. BAITHA): (a) to (d). As per available information with the following Defence organisations, the number of incidents of fire outbreaks during the past three years was as under:

<i>Name of Organisation</i>	<i>No. of accidents during</i>		
	<i>1987</i>	<i>1988</i>	<i>1989</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>
(a) Military Engineering Services (MES)	1	—	—
(b) Directorate General of Quality Assurance (DGQA)	1	—	—
(c) Ordnance Installations	—	2	2
(d) Units under Quarter Master General, Army Headquarters	80	72	31

	<i>Number of accidents during</i>		
	<i>1986-87</i>	<i>1987-88</i>	<i>1988-89</i>
(e) Ordnance Factories	1	4	2

Fire safety measures for Defence installations are over seen by the Fire Adviser to the Ministry of Defence and by Station Boards, convened for the purpose at every Military Station. In the MES, the recommendations of the Fire Adviser are implemented

and Fire Safety Works recommended by the Station Boards are executed. Provision of fire-fighting appliances is made in the Defence units concerned.

3. In the context of fire outbreak inci-

dents, each case is inquired into and further corrective steps, as required, are taken are remedial measures, recommended by the various Borards of Enquiry are implemented with a view to avoiding recurrence of fire outbreak incidents.

Expansion and Development of Telecommunication Net work

1916. SHRIV. SREENIVASA PRASAD: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether expansion and development of the telecommunication net work are being retarded due to slow progress made by the civil construction wing of the telecommunication wing of the department;

(b) whether the civil construction wing has not been given any kind of representation in the Telecommunication Commission to expedite the progress and to monitor the civil works of the department either in the form of a Member or Adviser to the Commission;

(c) if so, the facts and reasons thereof; and

(d) what further action is to be taken to involve civil construction wing with the Telecommunication Commission to keep a check on the wing?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) Sometimes there are delays in installation of Telecom. equipment due to delays in construction of buildings.

(b) Monitoring of civil construction work is being done at appropriate levels. The delays are not on account of absence of a representation of civil wing in the Telecom. Commission.

(c) and (d) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

Inspection of Police Stations in Delhi

1917. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether an inspection in regard to sanitation in and maintenance of the police stations in Delhi has been conducted during the last three months;

(b) the names of the police stations in Delhi which have been found upto the prescribed standard; and

(c) the details of the manner in which the said arrangements are made by the officers in the police stations and the amount given to police stations for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The following Police Stations have been found upto the prescribed standard:

1. Paharganj
2. Naraina
3. Ashok Vihar
4. Tilak Marg
5. Hazrat Nizamuddin
6. Kotla Mubarakpur
7. Sarai Rohilla

8. Lajpat Nagar

(c) Arrangements for the maintenance of the police station buildings are made on annual basis and funds are placed at the disposal of PWD for this purpose. The allocation of the funds is made keeping in view the requirements of individual police stations.

[English]

Programmes on Science and Technology as Part of Nehru Centenary Programmes

1918. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the programmes drawn up for 1988-89 and 1989-90 by this Ministry and other

allied agencies as part of the programmes during the Jawaharlal Nehru Birth Centenary Year to promote scientific temper; and

(b) the details of science exhibitions, seminars and such other events organised during 1988-89 and proposed during 1989-90 with a view to create mass awareness about the science.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN): (a) As part of the Nehru Centenary Celebrations a programme of organising Science Exhibition, Seminars and similar other events has been drawn up for the year 1988-89 and 1989-90 to promote scientific temper, as indicated below:

<i>Event</i>	<i>Venue</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>
<i>November, 88</i>	
Science & Technology Exhibition.	Pragati Maidan, New Delhi
Inauguration of two galleries at Nehru Science Centre	Bombay
<i>December, 88</i>	
Opening ceremony of Science Centre	Pragati Maidan New Delhi.
Group Conference to discuss Pt. Nehru's role and contribution to Indian Accomplishment in Science and Technology	Technology Bhavan New Delhi.
Seminar on Society and Science	Vigyan Bhavan New Delhi.
<i>January, 89</i>	
Science & Technology Exhibition	Bhopal

1	2
<i>February, 89</i>	
Inauguration of regional Science Centre	Bhuvaneshwar
<i>March, 89</i>	
Inauguration of Regional Science Centre	Lucknow
Commemorative Function on the role of Science and Technology	IIT, Madras
<i>April, 89</i>	
Science & Technology Exhibition	Ahmedabad
Workshop on Curriculum Development for voluntary Agencies	New Delhi
<i>June, 89</i>	
Commemorative function on the role of Science and Technology in the building of Modern India	IIT, Kharagpur
Commemorative function in CSIR	New Delhi
Commemorative function in National Laboratories	All National Laboratories
Science Yatras	Rural Areas
Vigyan Vidhi- 3 part radio serial or the 'Method of Science'	
<i>August, 89</i>	
Science & Technology Exhibition	Hyderabad
Commemorative function IARI, Pusa	New Delhi.

(b) The following important Science Exhibitions, Seminars and similar events were/are proposed to be organised in addi-

tion to the programmes listed above, with a view to creating a mass awareness about Science.

<i>Events</i>	<i>Venue</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>
<i>October, 88</i>	
Exhibition on "Space 88"	Bangalore
7th Science Sammelan	Madras
<i>November, 88</i>	
Worship on identification for Science & Technology Component for Socio-economic Development of Nagaland	Kohima
<i>December, 88</i>	
National Seminar on Technology spin-off for electronics in space, Atomic Energy and Defence	Bombay
National Seminar on IRS- 1A	Hyderabad
Industrial & Agriculture Exhibition	Hassan, Bangalore
<i>February, 89</i>	
Science Fair for Children	Pragati Maidan New Delhi
Science Month	Throughout the country
Teachers Training Workshop	- do -
Science & Technology Exhibition	Allahabad
National Science Day	Through-out the country
<i>March, 89</i>	
Sensitisation workshop on the application of Science & Technology for Social benefits for State	Mizoram, Aizwal

1	2
Workshop on sensitisation of women voluntary organisations in field of Science & Technology	Manipur
Vigyan Gaon Ki Ore	Gauriganj
<i>April, 89</i>	
Trichur Pooram Exhibition	Trichur, Kerala
<i>September, 89</i>	
Science in Everyday Life Demonstration Programmes	Ottapalam
<i>November, 89</i>	
Space and Man's Future	New Delhi.

Punishment to Government Servants

1919. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to the reply given on 10 April, 1985 to Unstarred Question No.2432 regarding modification of service rules to avoid delay and state:

(a) the number of cases in which Government servants have been punished for inordinate delay in the implementation of Government decisions during the last three

years, year-wise in the Ministry of Personnel; and

(b) the nature of punishment and the impact thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) Nil.

(b) Does not arise.

Voluntary Retirement Scheme

1920. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to the reply on 23 March, 1988 to the Starred Question No. 423 regarding Voluntary retirement Scheme and state:

(a) the existing conditions and benefits to Union Government employees seeking voluntary retirement; and

(b) whether it is proposed to liberalise them further and the nature of liberalisation under contemplation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) A Government servant, after having completed 20 years qualifying service can, at any time, give a notice of not less than 3 months in writing to the appointing authority for seeking voluntary retirement from service. On such retirement, he is entitled to a weightage for a period not exceeding 5 years in the qualifying service subject to the condition that that total qualifying service rendered by him does not exceed 33 years and it does not take him beyond the date of superannuation.

(b) No, Sir.

Fire Equipments Used in MES

1921. SHRIM.V.CHANDRASEKHARA MURTHY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the MES has been using some of the fire equipments in its various civil works projects for defence units which are not tested by the appropriate authorities;

(b) if so, the facts and details thereof;

(c) the details of fire safety equipments being used by MES and how many of them do not carry tests certificates of appropriate authorities; and

(d) the action contemplated by the MES to adhere to the rules of Governments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI D.L. BAITHA): (a) and (b). No. Sir.

(c) Water pumps, water supply pipelines and fittings, fire hydrants, wet/dry risers, water sprinklers, extinguishers, etc. are used. They carry appropriate certificates.

(d) Does not arise.

Vacancies of Technical Assistant and Laboratory Assistant in Municipal Building Materials Testing Laboratory under MCD

1922. SHRIM.V.CHANDRASEKHARA MURTHY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of posts of Technical Assistant and Laboratory Assistant are lying vacant in the Municipal Building Materials Testing Laboratory under Municipal Corporation of Delhi;

(b) if so, the number of vacancies reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes;

(c) the steps taken to fill the vacancies; and

(d) when these vacancies are likely to be filled up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) to (d). The post of Technical Assistant and two posts of Laboratory Assistants (one reserved for scheduled caste) are lying vacant at present. Necessary action has been initiated to fill up the vacancies by making open advertisement in local newspapers as no suitable candidates have been sponsored by the Employment Exchange.

Welfare Schemes for Neglected Children

1923. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have prepared to scheme for providing protection and care to the neglected children in the country;

(b) whether a large number of children from Delhi have recently been given protection under that Centrally Sponsored Scheme;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the number of children given protection and care in other parts of the country under this scheme so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI): (a) Yes Sir. A Centrally Sponsored Scheme for the Welfare of Children in Need of Care and Protection is being implemented.

(b) and (c). Presently, 350 children are getting grants from Ministry of Welfare and Delhi Administration under the above scheme.

(d) Under the Scheme from 1979-80 onwards and until the end of year 1988-89,

43,742 children have been given protection and care in different States/Union Territories including the Union Territory of Delhi.

Excise, Customs and Income Tax Inspectors Examination

1924. SHRI M.V. CHANDRASEKHARA MURTHY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Staff Selection Commission is arranging written examination of Excise, Customs and Income Tax Inspectors at all-India level in the month of August, 1989;

(b) if so, the total number of vacancies and the vacancies reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes; and

(c) when the final result is expected to be announced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) This examination is held every year. The details of vacancies to be filled on the basis of the examination to be held in 1989 have not been finalised so far.

(c) The final result based on the written examination and interview is expected to be announced in March, 1990.

Crisis being faced by Bharat Earthmovers Limited

1925. SHRI ATISH CHANDRA SINHA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bharat Earthmovers

Limited has been suffering losses for a long time;

(b) whether the management is getting most of the items manufactured from the local private traders;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the remedial measures proposed to be taken to improve the functioning of the company?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI D.L. BAITHA): (a) No, Sir.

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

Expansion of Telephone Exchange in Sherthallay, Kerala

1926. SHRI VAKKOMPURUSHOTHAMAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to refer to the reply given on 2 May, 1989 to Unstarred Question No, 7649 regarding expansion of telephone exchange in Sherthallay, Kerala and state:

(a) the progress made so far in the work relating to the expansion of the telephone exchange; and

(b) when is it expected to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) Equipment for Sherthallay exchange is likely to be received from ITI in December, 1989.

(b) It is expected to be completed by end of 1989-90, subject to availability of equipment.

Third Station in Antarctica

1927. SHRI VAKKOMPURUSHOTHAMAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether India propose to sent up another permanent station in Antarctica;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) when the new station is expected to be opened and the objectives for setting up a third station in the icy continent?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN):

(a) The Government have no immediate proposal to set up another permanent station in Antarctica.

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

Activities of Foreign-Based Terrorists

1928. SHRI PARASARAM BHARDWAJ:
SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some foreign-based terrorists have been operating in the country;

(b) if so, whether Government have identified these groups of terrorists, the country of their origin and the nature of their activities in the country; and

(c) the action taken by Government to check their activities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) to (c). Some foreign based terrorist groups have been noticed in India. Government have identified these groups. A watch is being kept on their activities.

[*Translation*]

Separate Security Zones for Central Forces

1930. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMMOOWALIA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to set up separate security zones for central forces so that central forces may be sent immediately to local administrations for immediate restoration of law and order;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the other steps proposed to be taken by Government in this regard keeping in view the continuously deteriorating condition of law and order in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) to (c). There is no proposal to set up separate security zones for central forces. Law and order is a State subject. However, with a view to assisting the States in the maintenance of law and order. Central paramilitary forces are providing to the States depending on the need. The strength of

forces is reviewed from time to time to provide for optimum availability of reserves.

[*English*]

Defence Equipment and Technology from the United States

1931 SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU:
SHRI S.B. SIDNAL:
SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the United States has cleared all the pending requests made by India for sophisticated defence equipments and technology;

(b) if so, whether any agreement has been signed between the two countries;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) by what time the United States has decided to supply the equipments and technology?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRID.L. BAITHA): (a) No. Sir. Exploring possible cooperation with USA in areas of benefit to our defence interests in an ongoing process.

(b) and (c). No specific agreement has recently signed between India and USA. However, under the umbrella of the Indo-US MOU of November, 84 on high technologies, an agreement on mission areas cooperation was signed in October, 87.

(d) No specific time-frame have been set.

C&AG's Observations about Submarine Communication Project

1932. SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any action has been taken on the observations of C&AG in respect of Submarine Communication Project, as contained in para 24.04 of his Report on 'Union Government (Defence Services-Air Force and Navy)' (No. 3 of 1989), laid on the Table of the House on 10 May, 1989;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons for not taking any action as yet?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI D.L. BAITHA): (a) to (c). As per the prescribed procedure, a period of six months is provided to send an action taken note.

Linking of Sub-Divisional, Block and Tehsil Headquarters with District Headquarters by S.T.D. and NSD

1933. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to link the Sub-Divisional, Block and Tehsil Headquarters with the District Headquarters, the respective State Capitals and National Capital through Group dialling, point-to-point STD and NSD during the Eighth Plan; if so, the targets in this regard;

(b) whether some of the District, Sub-Divisional, Tehsil and Block Headquarters are already linked through (i) group dialling point to point (ii) STD (iii) NSD and (iv) ISD;

if so, the name thereof, Statewise, within each of the Districts of the State in case of each one of these facilities; and

(c) whether a concerted effort is proposed to be made to provide this facility on a priority basis in the special category States and other hill and tribal areas, identified by the Planning Commission during the remaining period of the Seventh Plan and in the first half of the Eighth Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) Yes Sir. The draft Eighth Plan envisages provision of National Subscriber dialling facility for all Sub-Divisional Headquarters/equivalent Tehsil headquarters; Industrial growth centres, other Cities & Towns having exchange capacity of 500 or more lines and Tourist and pilgrimage centres by the end of the plan period i.e 31.3.1995.

(b) Yes, Sir. The places linked on STD/NSD on state-wise basis are given in statement below.

(c) Yes Sir.

STATEMENT

List of Stations having STD facility as on 1.7.89

Sl.No. Name of Station

1 2

ANDHRA PRADESH

1. Adoni
2. Amdalavalasa
3. Anakapalle
4. Anaparthi

1	2	1	2
5.	Armoor	28.	Peddapuram
6.	Balacheruvu	29.	Prodatur
7.	Bhadrachalam	30.	Rajamundhry
8.	Bhimavaram	31.	Ramachandrapuram
9.	Bobbili	32.	Ravulapalam
10.	Chilakaluripet	33.	Samalkot
11.	Chirala	34.	Srikalahasti
12.	Dowlesharam	35.	Tadepalligudem
13.	Duggirela	36.	Tadpatri
14.	Gudivada	37.	Tanuku
15.	Gudur	38.	Tenali
16.	Guntakal	39.	Tirupathy
17.	Hindupur	40.	Tirupathy (Benigunta)
18.	Kavali	41.	Tirupathy (Tirumala)
19.	Kothagudom	42.	Tuni
20.	Kovur	43.	Vijayawada
21.	Kovvur (RMI)	44.	Vijayawada (Ibrahimpatnam)
22.	Lingampally	45.	Vijayawada (Poranki)
23.	Modermetia	46.	Vuyyuru
24.	Nandigama	47.	Adilabad
25.	Nandyal	48.	Ananthapur
26.	Palakole	49.	Chittoor
27.	Pattancheru	50.	Guddapah

1	2
51.	Eluru
52.	Guntur
53.	Hyderabad
54.	Kakinada
55.	Karimnagar
56.	Khammam
57.	Kurnool
58.	Machilipatnam
59.	Mahnboobnagar
60.	Nalgonda
61.	Nellore
62.	Nizamabad
63.	Ongole
64.	Sangareddy
65.	Srikakulam
66.	Visakhapatnam (Malkapuram)
67.	Visakhapatnam
68.	Vizianagaram
69.	Warangal
70.	Warangal (Hanamkonda)
71.	Warangal (Kazipet)
72.	* Pamidi
73.	Puttur

1	2
74.	Gadwal
<i>ARUNACHAL PRADESH</i>	
1.	Itanagar
2.	Itanagar (Naharlagam)
<i>ASSAM</i>	
1.	Bonagaigaon
2.	Tinsukhia
3.	Dhubri
4.	Dibrugarh
5.	Guwahati
6.	Guwahati (Dispur)
7.	Guwahati (Jhalukbari)
8.	Halflong
9.	Jorhat
10.	Sibsagar
11.	Silchar
12.	*Karimganj
<i>BIHAR</i>	
1.	Bokaro-Steel City
2.	Chas
3.	Chirkunda
4.	Dalmianagar
5.	Forbesganj

1	2	1	2
6.	Jamshedpur	29.	Motihari
7.	Jamshedpur (Adityapur)	30.	Muzaffarpur
8.	Jamshedpur (Telco)	31.	Nawada
9.	Sindri	32.	Patna
10.	Arrah	33.	Purnea
11.	Begusarai	34.	Ranchi
12.	Betiah	35.	Ranchi (Dhruva)
13.	Bhagalpur	36.	Samastipur
14.	Biharshariff	37.	Sasaram
15.	Chaibesa	38.	Siwan
16.	Chapra	39.	Jhumarithalaya
17.	Daltongenj	<i>GUJARAT</i>	
18.	Darbhanga	1.	Anand
19.	Deogarh	2.	Anand (V.V. Nagar)
20.	Dhanbad	3.	Bilimora
21.	Dhanbad (Jharia)	4.	Camby
22.	Gaya	5.	Dabohi
23.	Giridh	6.	Dholka
24.	Hazipur	7.	Dharangadhra
25.	Hazaribagh	8.	Dwarka
26.	Katihar	9.	Gandhidham
27.	Madhubeni	10.	Gandhidham (Anjar)
28.	Monghyr	11.	Halol

1	2	1	2
12.	Jamkhambalia	35.	Bulsar (Atul)
13.	Kalol	36.	Gandhinagar
14.	Kapadwanj	37.	Godhra
15.	Killaperdi	38.	Jamnagar
16.	Mahua	39.	Junagarh
17.	Morvi	40.	Khera (Kaira)
18.	Nadiad	41.	Mehsana
19.	Nadiad (Uttarsenda)	42.	Palanpur
20.	Patan	43.	Rajkot
21.	Petlad	44.	Surat
22.	Porbandhar	45.	Surat (Kawas)
23.	Sarvarkundla	46.	Surendernagar
24.	Talod	47.	Vasad
25.	Unjha	48.	Modasa
26.	Veraval	GOA	
27.	Visnagar	1.	Margao
28.	Wankaner	2.	Vasco
29.	Ahmedabad	3.	Panjim
30.	Ahwa	4.*	Mapusa (Point-to-Point)
31.	Amreli	HIMACHAL PRADESH	
32.	Baroda	1.	Dharamsala
33.	Bhavnagar	2.	Hamirpur
34.	Bulsar	3.	Nahan

1	2
4.	Shimla
5.*	Mandi
6.*	Bilaspur

HARYANA

1. Kalka
2. Panipat
3. Rewari
4. Yamuna nagar
5. Ambala
6. Bhiwani
7. Faridabad
8. Gurgaon
9. Hissar
10. Karnal
11. Rohtak
12. Sirsa
13. Sonipat

JAMMU AND KASHMIR

1. Gulmarg
2. Sopore
3. Anantnag
4. Baramulla
5. Jammu

1	2
6.	Srinagar
7.	Udampur
8.	Kathua

KERALA

1. Adoor
2. Alathur
3. Alwaye
4. Angamally
5. Attingal
6. Badagara
7. Chalakudy
8. Chenganacherry
9. Chenganur
10. Cheruvathur
11. Chingavanam
12. Chittoor (PGT)
13. Chowghat
14. Chowghat (Guruvayur)
15. Chowghat (Kunamkulam)
16. Cranganore
17. Irinjalkuda
18. Kalady
19. Kahangod

<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>
20.	Kaniyapuram
21.	Kayamkulam
22.	Kolencherry
23.	Kothamangalam
24.	Kottakkal
25.	Kottarkara
26.	Kundara
27.	Mala
28.	Manjeri
29.	Manar
30.	Mannarghat
31.	Munnar
32.	Muvathupuzha
33.	Narakkal
34.	Nedumangad
35.	Neyyatinkara
36.	Nilambur
37.	Nileshwar
38.	Ottapalam
39.	Palai
40.	Pandalam
41.	Parur
42.	Payyanur

<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>
43.	Perinthalmanna
44.	Perumbavur
45.	Pennani
46.	Punalur
47.	Shertalai
48.	Shoranur
49.	Taliparamba
50.	Tellicherry
51.	Thurivalla
52.	Thodupuzha
53.	Tirur
54.	Upala
55.	Vaikom
56.	Varkala
57.	Vizhinjam
58.	Alleppey
59.	Cannanore
60.	Cannanore (Balipatnam)
61.	Ernakulam
62.	Ernakulam (Chittoor)
63.	Ernakulam (Edacochin)
64.	Ernakulam (Kalamasery)
65.	Ernakulam (Mulantruti)

1	2	1	2
66.	Ernakulam (Trikakra)	89.	Mulankunnathakavu
67.	Ernakulam (Tripunitra)	90.	Kandassankadavu
68.	Ernakulam (Udyampur)	91.	Vadakencheri
69.	Idukki	KARNATAKA	
70.	Kalpetta	1.	Bagalkote
71.	Kottayam	2.	Bajpe
72.	Kottayam (Gandhinagar)	3.	Bangarapet
73.	Kottayam (Kanjikuzhi)	4.	Bantwal
74.	Kozhikode (Calicut)	5.	Bhatkal
75.	Kozhikode (Feroke)	6.	Channapatna
76.	Malapuram	7.	Chickbalapur
77.	Paighat	8.	Davangere
78.	Paighat (Olavakode)	9.	Gadag
79.	Pathanamthitta	10.	Gonikoppal
80.	Quilon	11.	Gowribidnaur
81.	Quilon (Chinnakada)	12.	Guladgud
82.	Trichur	13.	Harihar
83.	Trichur (Algappanagar)	14.	Haveri
84.	Trichur (Cherpu)	15.	Hebbagudi
85.	Trichur (Ollur)	16.	Hiriyur
86.	Trivendrum	17.	Hospet
87.	*Quilandy	18.	Kengeri
88.	Manjeswar	19.	Kittur

<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>
20.	Kolar Gold Field	43.	Hassan
21.	Koppal	44.	Karwar
22.	Krishnapur	45.	Kolar
23.	Kundapur (Coondapur)	46.	Mangalore
24.	Najangud	47.	Mangalore (Renambur)
25.	Puttur	48.	Mangalore (Ullai)
26.	Ramanagaram	49.	Mercare
27.	Ranebennur	50.	Mysore
28.	Sirsi	51.	Mysore (Belwadi)
29.	Udipi	52.	Raichur
30.	Virajpet	53.	Shimoga
31.	Whitefield	54.	Shimoga (Bhadravati)
32.	Bangalore	55.	Tumkur
33.	Belgaum	56.	*Kosiji (Oneway)
34.	Bellary	57.	Kengeri
35.	Bidar	58.	Tiptur
36.	Bijapur	59.	Mandya
37.	Chickmangalur	60.	Kanaja
38.	Chitradurga	<i>MEGHALAYA</i>	
39.	Dharwar	1.	Jowai
40.	Dharwar (Hubli)	2.	Shillong
41.	Dharwar (Vidyanagar)	3.	Tura
42.	Gulbarga		

1	2
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MAHARASHTRA

1. Baramati
2. Barshi
3. Bhiwandi
4. Bhusawal
5. Dehuroad
6. Kalyan
7. Kalyan (Ambarnath)
8. Kalyan (Dombivali)
9. Kalyan (Ulhasnagar)
10. Karad
11. Manmad
12. Navasewa
13. Panvel
14. Satara
15. Srirampur
16. Talegaon-Dhabhade
17. Turbhe
18. Turbhe (Kalambold)
19. Turbhe (Rabbale)
20. Ahmednagar
21. Akola
22. Amravati

1	2
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23. Aurangabad
24. Aurangabad (Chikalthana)
25. Bombay
26. Chandrapur
27. Dhule
28. Jalgaon
29. Jalna
30. Kolhapur
31. Kudal
32. Latur
33. Nagpur
34. Nanded
35. Nasik
36. Osmanabad
37. Pune
38. Ratnagiri
39. Sengli
40. Sholapur
41. Wardha
42. Yeotmal
- *43. Jaisinghpur
- *44. Kopergaon
- *45. Kolpewadi

1	2	1	2
*46.	Miraj	8.	Bhopal
*47.	Ichhalkaranji	9.	Bilaspur
*48.	Khopoli	10.	Datia
*49.	Tarapur	11.	Dewas
*50.	Puntamba	12.	Dhar
*51.	Rahta	13.	Durg
52.	Gadchuruli	14.	Durg (Bhilai)
53.	Urlikanchan	15.	Gwalior
54.	Lonavala	16.	Gwalior (Morar)
MANIPUR		17.	Hoshangabad
1.	Imphal	18.	Indore
*2.	Ukhrul	19.	Jabalpur
*3.	Churuchandpur	20.	Jagdalpur
*4.	Senapati	21.	Khandwa
*5.	Chandel	22.	Mandsaur
MADHYA PRADESH		23.	Morena
1.	Burhanpur	24.	Raigarh
2.	Dhamtari	25.	Raipur
3.	Itarsi	26.	Rewa
4.	Jaora	27.	Sagar
5.	Mhow	28.	Satna
6.	Ambikapur	29.	Sehore
7.	Bhind	30.	Seoni

1	2	1	2
31.	Ujjain	13.	Chatrapur (Ganjam)
32.	Vidisha	14.	Cuttack
*33.	Katni	15.	Cuttack (Chowdwar)
34.	Chindwara	16.	Cuttack (Jagatpur)
<i>MIZORAM</i>		17.	Dhenkanel
1.	Aizwal (Aijwal)	18.	Keonjhar
2.	Lungleh	19.	Koraput
<i>NAGALAND</i>		20.	Phulbani
1.	Dimapur	21.	Puri
2.	Kohima	22.	Sambalpur
<i>ORISSA</i>		23.	Sundergarh
1.	Angul	24.	Jaipur Road
2.	Behrampur (Ganjam)	25.	Khurda
3.	Bhadrak	<i>PUNJAB</i>	
4.	Bhubneshwar	1.	Abohar
5.	Bhubaneshwar (Mancheswar)	2.	Fazilka
6.	Jeypore	3.	Jagraon
7.	Jharsaguda	4.	Khanna
8.	Paradweep	5.	Moga
9.	Rourkela	6.	Nabha
10.	Sunabeda	7.	Pathankot
11.	Balasore	8.	Phagwara
12.	Baripada	9.	Rajpura

1	2
---	---

10. Rayya
11. Sahnewal
12. Amritsar
13. Amritsar (Chaharata)
14. Bhatinda
15. Chandigarh (Mohali)
16. Faridkot
17. Ferozpur
18. Hoshiarpur
19. Jalandhar
20. Kapurthala
21. Ludhiana
22. Patiala
23. Sangrur
24. Gurdaspur

RAJASTHAN

1. Beawa
2. Ajmer
3. Alwar
4. Bharatpur
5. Bikaner
6. Bundi
7. Dholpur

1	2
---	---

8. Jaipur
9. Jodhpur
10. Jodhpur (Mandore)
11. Kotah
12. Nagaur
13. Palimarwar
14. Sirohi
15. Sriganganagar
16. Udaipur
17. Sikar
18. Jhunjhunu

SIKKIM

1. Gangtok

TAMILNADU

1. Aduthurai
2. Ambasamudram
3. Ambur
4. Arokonam
5. Arni
6. Aruppukotai
7. Attar
8. Avinashi
9. Bhavani

1	2	1	2
10.	Bodinayakkanur	32.	Mannarguri
11.	Chidambaram	33.	Maraimalai Nagar
12.	Chingleput	34.	Melur
13.	Chinnalapatti	35.	Mettupalayam
14.	Devakottai	36.	Musiri
15.	Dharapuram	37.	Myaladuthurai
16.	Gobichettipalayam	38.	Nagapattinam
17.	Gummudipondi	39.	Nagapattinam (Nagore)
18.	Hosur	40.	Narakkal
19.	Hosum Sipcot	41.	Nanguneri
20.	Kalpakkam	42.	Nellikupam
21.	Kangeyam	43.	Neveli
22.	Kanyakumari	44.	Palani
23.	Karaikudi	45.	Palladam
24.	Karur	46.	Panruti
25.	Kodaikanal	47.	Papanasam
26.	Kovilpatti	48.	Paramakudi
27.	Kulitalai	49.	Perundurai
28.	Kumbakonam	50.	Pollachi
29.	Kutalam	51.	Ponneri
30.	Khuzhithurai	52.	Rajapalayam
31.	Mahabalipuram	53.	Rameshwaram

<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>
54.	Panipet	77.	Tiruvarur
55.	Ranipet Sipcot	78.	Tiruvellore
56.	Ranipet (Malvisharam)	79.	Udumalpet
57.	Rasipuram	80.	Uthajuli
58.	Sankarankoil	81.	Vallam
59.	Sankaridurg	82.	Valliyoor
60.	Sankarnagar	83.	Valparai
61.	Sathyamangalam	84.	Vaniyambadi
62.	Sattur	85.	Vallakoil
63.	Shencottah	86.	Villipuram
64.	Sirkali	87.	Coimbatore
65.	Sivakasi	88.	Coimbatore (Thondamuthur)
66.	Somanur	89.	Coimbatore (Saravanampatti)
67.	Srivilliputtur	90.	Coimbatore (Alandurai)
68.	Tenkasi	91.	Coimbatore (Kurichi)
69.	Theni	92.	Coimbatore (Madukkari)
70.	Thirumangalam	93.	Coimbatore (Sulur)
71.	Thiruvaiyaru	94.	Coimbatore (Perianakkenipal- yam)
72.	Tindivanam	95.	Dharmapuri
73.	Tiruchengoda	96.	Dindigul
74.	Tiruppur	97.	Erode
75.	Tiruttani	98.	Kancheepuram
76.	Tiruvannamalai		

<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>
99.	Madras	122.	Vellore
100.	Madurai	123.	Virudhunagar
101.	Madurai (Nagamalaipudukottai)	*124.	Annur
102.	Madurai (Othakkadai)	<i>TRIPURA</i>	
103.	Madurai (Silaiman)	1.	Agartala
104.	Madurai (Thirunagar)	*2.	Radhakishorepur
105.	Nagarcoil	1.	Baraut
106.	Coty	2.	Bhadohi
107.	Pudukottai	3.	Deoband
108.	Ramanathapuram	4.	Gopiganj
109.	Salem	5.	Hapur
110.	Sivaganga	6.	Kasganj
111.	Thanjavur	7.	Khamria
112.	Tirunelveli	8.	Khurja
113.	Tirunelveli (Palayamkotai)	9.	Kosikalan
114.	Trichy	10.	Malihabad
115.	Trichy (Manachanalur)	11.	Modinagar
116.	Trichy (Simarasampet)	12.	Mugalsarai
117.	Trichy (Srirangam)	13.	Mussorie
118.	Trichy (Tiruverumkur)	14.	Noida
119.	Trichy (Tiruparaithurai)	15.	Roorkee
120.	Tuticorin	16.	Shikohabad
121.	Tuticorin (Harbour)	17.	Surajpur

<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>
18.	Tundla
19.	Ujhani
20.	Agra
21.	Aligarh
22.	Allahabad
23.	Allahabad (Naini)
24.	Almora
25.	Eadaun
26.	Banda
27.	Bareilly
28.	Basti
29.	Bijnore
30.	Bulandshar
31.	Dehradun
32.	Etah
33.	Etawah
34.	Faizabad
35.	Fatehpur
36.	Ghaziabad
37.	Ghazipur
38.	Gorakhpur
39.	Hamirpur

<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>
40.	Jaunpur
41.	Kanpur
42.	Lakhimpur-Kheri
43.	Lalitpur
44.	Lucknow
45.	Mainpuri
46.	Mathura
47.	Meerut
48.	Mirzapur
49.	Moradabad
50.	Muzaffarnagar
51.	Nainital
52.	Orai
53.	Pauri
54.	Pilibhit
55.	Pithoragarh
56.	Pratapgarh
57.	Raebareli
58.	Rampur
59.	Saharanpur
60.	Shajahanpur
61.	Sitapur

1	2	1	2
62.	Sultanpur	20.	Silliguri
63.	Unnao	21.	Triveni
64.	Varanasi	22.	Barakar
	WEST BENGAL	23.	Calcutta
1.	Alipurduar	24.	Calcutta (Alipore)
2.	Asansol	25.	Calcutta (Barasat)
3.	Bagdogra	26.	Calcutta (Budge-Budge)
4.	Bahula	27.	Calcutta (Howarah)
5.	Bhatpara	28.	Calcutta (Kalyani)
6.	Bolepur	29.	Calcutta (Uluberia)
7.	Burnpur	30.	Chinsura
8.	Diamond Harbour	31.	Coochhehar
9.	Durgapur	32.	Darjeeling
10.	Falta	33.	Krishnagar
11.	Haldia	34.	Malda
12.	Jamuriahat	35.	Midnapur
13.	Kalimpong	36.	Purulia
14.	Khargpur	37.	Suri
15.	Kurseong		UNION TERRITORIES
16.	Neamatpur	1.	<i>Andaman Nicobar</i> Portblair
17.	Rariganj	2.	<i>Chandigarh</i> Chandigarh
18.	Roopnaraipur	3.	<i>Daman & Diu</i> Daman
19.	Sainthia		

4.	Dadar Nagar Haveli	Silvasa
5.	Delhi	Delhi
6.	Lakshdweep	Minicoy Kavarathy Kariakal
7.	Pondicherry	Mahe Pondicherry Yeenam

*Kariamanakam

Note: * Indicates point to point STD

Improvement In Telecommunication Service

1934. SHRI S. M. GURADDI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the newly established telecommunication commission has identified issues that need to be tackled immediately to improve telecommunication service in the country;

(b) if so, the main issues that have been identified;

(c) the subjects that will be taken up to tackle these issues; and

(d) to what extent the telecommunication not work will be improved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The main issues that have been identified are under Technology, Development, Services, personnel, Administration, Production and Finance.

(c) Under these main issues 164 Key issues have been identified to be tackled under time-bound programme.

(d) Implementation of the accepted recommendations of these Key issues will substantially improve the Telecommunication Network.

Demand of Security Forces During Forthcoming General Elections

1935. SHRI S. M. GURADDI:
SHRI KRISHAN PRATAP
SINGH:
SHRI S. B. SIDNAL:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have assessed the demand and availability of security forces for deployment in various States for the forthcoming general elections;

(b) whether his Ministry had discussed the issue with the senior police officers of the States in the last week of June, 1989; and

(c) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) The Government are in the process of assessing the likely demand and availability of para-military forces for deployment in various States/UTs during forthcoming general elections.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Examination of Tariff Structure

1936. SHRI S. M. GURADDI:
SHRI S. B. SIDNAL:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Telecommunication Commission has asked the Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices (BICP) to examine some existing tariff structure;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the same has been finalised; and

(d) if so, to what extent the same will

be beneficial to public?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) No, Sir.

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

Tribal Welfare Schemes in Orissa

1937. SHRI SOMNATH RATH: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state the funds allotted and spent so far on various tribal welfare schemes in Orissa, scheme-wise, during the Seventh five Year Plan, Year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAL): A Statement is given below.

STATEMENT

SL.No.	Name of Scheme	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	No. of relevant on explanatory pote					
		(Rel)	(Exp.)	(Rel)	(Exp)	(Alloca-	(Relea-)					
		(Exp)	(Rel)	(Exp)	(Rel)	(Allocation-	(Relea-)					
							(date)					
1.	Special Central Assistance for Tribal Sub Plan.	1915.00	1896.82	2174.48	2174.24	2263.82	2125.02	2388.66	2370.66	2572.75	551.15	—
2.	Hostels for ST Girls.	12.00	12.00	4.00	4.00	26.50	18.50	18.50	N.A	—	—	1.6
							in 1987-88					
							8.00					
							in 1988-89					
3.	Research & Training	3.25	3.64	4.66	10.43	4.00	3.06	3.66	3.81	—	—	2.3
4.	Post Matric Scholarship	9.55	—	19.04	—	15.12	—	30.29	—	—	7.51	4
5.	Coaching & Allied Scheme for SC/ST candidates.	0.56	0.56	.00	0.00	2.88	2.08	0.00	N.A	—	—	1,5,6

SL.No.	Name of Scheme	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	No. of relevant on explanatory pote						
	Release Expenditure (Rel) (Exp)	(Rel) (Exp)	(Rel) (Exp)	(Rel) (Exp)	(Rel) (Exp)	(Allocation- (Release- date)							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
6.	Book Banks for SC/ST student in Medical & Engineering Colleges.	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.70	N.A	—	—	1,5,6
Explanatory notes overleaf													
Explanatory notes:													
(1) Proposals for release in 1989-90 have not been received from State Government.													
(2) Proposals for release of Rs. 3.96 lakhs in 1989-90 have been received from State Government in July, 1989.													
(3) Excess of expenditure over release under "Research and Training" in 1985-86 and 1986-87 was met by State Government from unspent balance of Rs. 6.16 lakhs from VI plan releases.													
(4) The scheme of Post-Matric Scholarships is an open-ended reimbursement scheme. The entire amount beyond committed liability of the State/U.T is borne by Central Government. Release made in 1989-90 so far is on ad-hoc basis													
(5) Combined scheme for SCs and STs. It is not possible to separate releases/expenditures for SCs and for STs.													
(6) N.A. means information not available.													

SC/STs below Poverty line in Orissa

1937. SHRI SOMNATH RATH: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey has been conducted in Orissa to know the number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes living below poverty line; if so, the details thereof;

(b) the measures taken by Union Government to uplift these people; and

(c) the amount of money proposed to be spent in current financial year to uplift these people?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI): (a) No universal survey has been conducted in Orissa to know number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes living below poverty line.

(b) Programmes under Special Component Plan (SCP) and Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) are being implemented for integrated development of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes respectively, in Orissa. Some important programmes under implementation in the State for socio-economic development of the SCs and STs are indicated below:

1. Integrated Rural Development Programme;
2. Economic Rehabilitation of Rural Poor;
3. Assistance to Small & Marginal Farmers;
4. Release and Rehabilitation of Bonded Labour;
5. Integrated Tribal Development

Agencies' Programmes;

6. Modified Area Development Approach (MADA) Programmes
7. Sectoral Programmes such as Fisheries, Sericulture, Animal Husbandry, etc.;
8. Composite land based agricultural Schemes and Irrigation Schemes;
9. Horticulture Schemes;
10. Cottage & Small Industries Programmes;
11. Small and Petty business;
12. Micro Projects for Primitive Tribes;
13. Dispersed Tribal Development Programmes;
14. Prevention of shifting cultivation;
15. Redemption of small loans of Tribal defaulters;
16. Minimum communication facilities in Tribal Areas;
17. Household electrification (Kutir Jyoti);
18. "Composite Programmes for major occupational groups among SCs like weavers, leather workers, fishermen, sericulturist etc.
19. Conversion of dry latrines for elimination of scavenging and
20. Economic Development for the specially vulnerable groups.

(c) The proposed flows of funds from State Plan outlay, Special Central Assis-

tance and Central/Centrally Sponsored Schemes during the current year are expected to be Rs. 331.36 crores for Scheduled Tribes and Rs. 198.83 crores for Scheduled Castes.

[*Translation*]

Expansion of Telephone Facility in Bihar During Eighth Plan

1939. SHRIKRISHAN PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state the steps proposed to be taken by Government for expanding telephone facility, especially in Bihar, in the Eighth Five Year Plan with details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): The draft Eighth Five Year Plan for Bihar envisages broadly the following expansion programme:—

- (i) Net addition of 56,000 new telephone connections;
- (ii) 170 Telex lines to provide connections on demand;
- (iii) 2520 Long Distance Public telephones in villages;
- (iv) One phone in every Panchayat; and
- (v) NSD facility to all Sub-Divisional Headquarters,

Industrial Growth Centers, Tourist & Pilgrimage places, and all exchanges having 500 or more capacity. Implementation of the proposals will depend upon the availability of resources both physical & financial.

[*English*]

Export of Studded Jewellery

1940. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a sub-group of the Planning Commission has stated that an exclusive drive to promote the export of studded jewellery should be launched to increase value addition in gem and jewellery export as reported in the Economic Times dated 12 June, 1989;

(b) if so, the other suggestions made by this sub-group; and

(c) how many suggestions have been accepted and implemented so far by the Union Government?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI MADHAVSINH SOLANKI):

(a) The sub-group on labour intensive light industries of the Planning Commission's Working Group on industrial planning for exports for Eighth Plan has suggested that in order to boost exports, it would be essential to go in for an exclusive export promotion drive for studded jewellery.

(b) The sub-group has also made some other suggestions, such as, allowing consignment export of jewellery, free movement of samples, reduction in interest rates extension of period limit for packing credit for pre-shipment and post-shipment to 240 days etc.

(c) The report of the said Working Group/sub-group will be examined in the context of the formulation of the industrial policy for the VIII Plan and appropriate decisions incorporated in the Plan.

Development of Telecommunication Industry

1941. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJES-WARI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Telecom. Commission has been given sweeping powers regarding the development of the telecommunication industry;

(b) if so, the main features of the powers given to the Commission; and

(c) to what extent the powers of the Telecom Commission has improved the efficiency of the telecommunication system in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) The Telecom Commission has been given the administrative and financial powers of Govt. of India, within the limits of budget provision, for carrying out the work of the Department of Telecommunications.

(b) In particular, Telecom Commission will be the nodal agency responsible for developing telecommunication system related industry and as such it will consider and recommend applications for industrial approvals for that sector of the industry.

(c) As the creation of the Commission will promote rapid decision making in all aspects of telecommunications, it will improve the quality of customer service and extend its reach to the common people, besides improving the efficiency of the telecommunication system in the country.

Cost Based Pricing For Transport Sector

1942. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJES-

WARI: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has suggested cost based pricing for the entire transport sector to contain demand and generation of internal resources sufficient to meet the investment requirements of the sector;

(b) if so, the other suggestions made in this regard; and

(c) the steps being taken to implement these suggestions?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI MADHAVSINH SOLANKI) (a) to (c). Yes, Sir.

The Seventh Plan document clearly spells out the policy with regard to cost based price structure in the Transport sector so as to enable generation of additional resources for development and, inter alia, to contain passenger travel demand especially by air and rail having regard to adverse implications due to heavy foreign exchange requirements in respect of air transport and to conserve the scare available capacity for movement of freight in case of rail transport. Along with this, measures for improvement of productivity levels in the transport sector have also been suggested. In this regard specific attention is drawn to paragraph Nos. 8.21, 8.48, 8.95 and 8.199 of the document. In the recent past, efforts have been made by the concerned Ministries/Organisations to adjust the pricing structure in line with costs.

High Power Committees to Review Telecom Facilities

1943. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJES-WARI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the newly constituted Telecom Commission has decided to set up a high power committee to review the telecom facilities at New Bombay;

(b) if so, what will be the main purpose of this committee;

(c) whether such type of committees will be set up in all the States; and

(d) if not, the main reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The main purpose of this Committee is to examine various key issues related to Network, Production, Service, Organisation, Investment & Implementation.

(c) Not in all the States for the present.

(c) The reason being that the problems

of New Bombay are quite distinct from other areas.

Assistance to Disabled Persons

1944. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of assistance given to disabled persons for purchase/fitting of aids or appliances in the State of Goa in the last two years;

(b) whether any financial assistance was also given to voluntary agencies in the State during the period; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI): (a) to (c). Grant as detailed below was released by the Ministry of Welfare to Voluntary Organisations in Goa during 1987-88 and 1988-89:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Purpose</i>	<i>Name of Voluntary Organisation</i>	<i>Amount of grant released (in Rs.)</i>
1987-88	Scheme of Assistance to Disabled Persons for purchase/ fitting of aids/ appliances.	Caritas, Goa, Pago Patriarcal, Altinho, Panjim	15,000/-
1987-88	Scheme of Assistance to organisations for the disabled persons.	People's Education Trust, People's High School Panaji, Goa	11,295/-
1988-89	Scheme of Assistance to disabled persons for purchase/fitting of aids appliances.	Caritas, Goa, Pago Patriarcal Altinho, Panjim	20,000/-

Implementation of Tribal Sub Plan in Goa

1945 SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state

(a) whether Tribal Sub-Plan is being implemented in the State of Goa, and

(b) if so, the allocation made and targets achieved in the State under the Tribal Sub-Plan in the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (DR RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI) (a) No, Sir

(b) Does not arise

District Level Planning

1946 SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state

(a) whether the blue print of the concept of district level planning proposed to be implemented from the Eighth Five Year Plan onwards has been prepared, and

(b) if so, the salient features of the proposed district level planning?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI MADHAVSINH SOLANKI) (a) and (b) The concept of District level planning is based on the principle that district sector schemes, which have largely a significance within a district and are primarily implemented at the level of district and below, should be planned for at the district level. Sectorally, it may cover such

areas of development as agriculture, education, employment, health etc. In almost all States there are already District level Planning Boards/Committees to scrutinise the plans of various departments in respect of district sector schemes and prepare the district level plans for incorporation in an appropriate manner in the State level Plans. However, the district level planning will get an impetus with the strengthening of Panchayati Raj institutions & local bodies and the concept will be fully operationalised during the Eighth Plan.

Telephone Material to Goa Division

1947 SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state

(a) the quantum of telephone material including telephone exchanges, wires, instruments and other material etc received by Goa Division of telephones during 1988-89 itemwise,

(b) the actual requirement of the material by Goa Division for the said period,

(c) whether the material supplied to Goa Division during 1988-89 was much below the requirement of the Division, and

(d) if so, the mode of allotment of material to the Circle and Divisions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) (a) and (b) The information is given in the statement below

(c) No, Sir

(d) Does not arise

STATEMENT

Important items of stores allotted and supplied to Goa Division during 1988-89.

Sl.No.	Name of Items	Requirement	Supplied
1	2	3	4
1.	25 L SAX	2	1
2.	50 L SAX	2	1
3.	MAX -1, Telephone Exchange equipment	1600 lines (Panjim 600 L) (Madgaon 1000 L)	1600 Lines
4.	MAX-II Exchange equipment	600 Lines (Ponda)	600 Lines
5.	Power PLants 5 AMP.	2	1
6.	Power Plants 12 AMP	2	1
7.	Power Plants 50 AMP.	1	1
8.	Static Ringers 45 WATT.	4	4
9.	Drop Wire	500 KM	495 K.M
10.	Buttonski Telephones	50	30

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Name of Items</i>	<i>Requirement</i>	<i>Supplied</i>
1	2	3	4
11.	Decadic Telephones	100	100
12.	Magneto Telephones	20	12
13.	Auto Telephones.	3000	2948
14.	Plan Instrument - 103 (MAIN)	100	100
15.	C.B. Telephones	100	40
16.	CBT-80	30	30
17.	C.C. B.	5	5
18.	Various Type (Size) of Cable	150 K.M	105 K.M
19.	Bilingual Electronic T.P.	2	2

Defence Production Units in Assam

1948. SHRI ABDUL HAMID:
SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any defence production units are located in Assam; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI D. L. BAITHA): (a) and (b). No defence production unit is located in Assam.

Complaints of Telephone Service in Assam

1949. SHRI ABDUL HAMID:
SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any complaints of disorder of telephones in Assam were received in 1987-88 and 1988-89;

(b) if so, their total number; and

(c) the number of telephone in Guwahati district of Assam?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The total number is:—

1987-89	1,41,202
1988-89	1.47,581

(c) As on 31.3.89 the number was 10,537.

[Translation]

Upgradation of Tanakpur-Pithoragarh Tawaghat Road in U.P.

1950. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Uttar Pradesh held meeting with the officers of the Ministry of Defence and Director General Border Roads during the last several years with regard to the improvement and upgradation of Tanakpur-Pithoragarh -Tawaghat Motor Road (U.P.);

(b) If so, whether an agreement was reached in that meeting that half of the cost of development of this motor road would be met by the Government of India and half of the cost would be met by the U.P. Government;

(c) if so, whether this mutual agreement has been implemented; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI D. L. BAITHA): (a) Yes, Sir. A meeting was held with officers of Govt. of Uttar Pradesh, in September, 1980.

(b) No, Sir.

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

Demand for Allotment of Land by Ex-Servicemen Committee, Ranikhet

1951. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ex-servicemen Committee, Ranikhet (Uttar Pradesh) has requested for allotment of Cantonment board or Defence land for construction of a building,

(b) if so, the area of land in hectares demanded by the Committee,

(c) whether his Ministry has accepted the request for land, and

(d) if not, the reasons for delay and the time by which the request is likely to be accepted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI D L BAITHA) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) 1 421 hectares

(c) and (d) The land applied for is part of Reserved Forest/Forest Land. There is a ban for using the same for non-Forest purposes.

20-Point Programme in U.P.

1952. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) Whether the progress of 20-Point Programme made during the last financial year in Uttar Pradesh has been evaluated by any central agency, and

(b) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI MADHAVSINH SOLANKI)

(a) and (d) The progress made by Uttar Pradesh in the implementation of certain important items of the 20-Point Programme during the last financial year has been assessed on a monthly basis by this Ministry. On the basis of ranking of performance, Uttar Pradesh's position amongst States during the last financial year was No. 1, along with Maharashtra and Tamilnadu. The details of the implementation during 1988-89 of the 28 items by Uttar Pradesh which are monitored on monthly basis is given in the statement below

STATEMENT

Implementation of 20-Point Programme in Uttar Pradesh During 1988-89.

Point No.	Item Name	Unit	Target 88-89	Achievement 88-89	%-Age ACH.	Category
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
01A	IRDP (Old & New Beneficiaries)	Nos.	610842	688242	113	Very Good
01B	Employment Generated Under NREP	Nos.	58000000	81295000	140	Very Good
01C	RLEGP	Nos.	42770000	54472000	127	Very Good
01D	SSI Units	Nos.	22000	23150	105	Very Good
05A	Distribution of Surplus Land	Acres	1268	6408	505	Very Good
07A	Drinking Water Problem Solved (Villages)	Nos.	7000	7370	105	Very Good
08A	Community Health Centres	Nos.	37	43	116	Very Good
08B	Primary Health Centres	Nos.	550	503	91	Very Good
08C	Sub-Centre	Nos.	1500	1500	100	Very Good
08D	Immunisation of Children (DPT, Polio & BCG)	Nos.	3389000	3248000	96	Very Good

Point No.	Item Name	Unit	Target 88-89	Achievement 88-89	%-Age ACH.	Category
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
09A	FP Sterilisation	Nos.	650000	727631	112	Very Good
09B	Eq. Sterilisation IUD, CC& OP	Nos.	461833	514504	111	Very Good
09C	ICDS Blocks Operational (Cum)	Nos.	202	202	100	Very Good
09D	Anganwadies (Cum)	Nos.	21210	17748	84	Good
11 A	SC Families Assisted	Nos.	360000	370353	103	Very Good
11B	ST Families Assisted	Nos.	3200	3124	98	Very Good
14 A	House Sites Allotted	Nos.	50000	70611	141	Very Good
14 B	Construction Assistance Provided	Nos.	20000	164087	820	Very Good
14 C	Indira Awaas Yojana for SC/ST	Nos.	23400	23871	102	Very Good
14 D	EWS Houses Provided	Nos.	12000	17104	143	Very Good
14 E	LIG Houses	Nos.	5000	7054	141	Very Good
15	Slum Improvement (Pop)	Nos.	150000	185709	124	Very Good
16.	Tree Plantation	Nos.	51000000	545982000	107	Very Good

Point No.	Item Name	Unit	Target 88-89	Achievement 88-89	%-Age ACH.	Category
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
18.	Fair Price Shops	Nos.	2000	3400	170	Very Good
19 A	Villages Electrified	Nos.	2750	2777	101	Very Good
19 B	Pumpsets Energised	Nos.	21200	23301	110	Very Good
19 C	Improved Chullahs	Nos.	180000	190020	106	Very Good
19 D	Bio-Gas Plants (States)	Nos.	18000	17227	96	Very Good

Very Good : Achievement of 90% and above of the target

Good: Achievement between 80% to 90% of the target.

**Modernisation and Expansion of
Telecommunication Service in Uttar
Pradesh Rural areas**

1953 SHRI HARISH RAWAT Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state

(a) whether there is any proposal for modernisation and expansion of telecommunication services in the rural areas of

Almore and Pithoragarh districts of Uttar Pradesh during 1989-90, and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) Information given in the statement below

STATEMENT

Modernisation and expansions planned during 1989 90 in Almora and Pithoragarh district of Uttar Pradesh subject to availability of equipment

- | | | |
|-----|-------------------------|---|
| 1 | C DOT RAX | Two Units are planned to be opened at Dharchula and Lohaghat in Pithoragarh District |
| 2 | MARR SCHEME | One system each with 15 LDPTs in Almora & Pithoragarh districts are planned to be installed |
| 3 | LDPTs on overhead wires | |
| (a) | Almora | 1 Toli |
| (b) | Pithoragarh | 1 Jagurathal |
| | | 2 Parao |
| | | 3 Sipu |
| | | 4 Navi |
| | | 5 Kuti |
| | | 6 Rungkang |
| | | 7 Khartuli |
| | | 8 Saibhat |

[English]

Progress in Work on Ezhimala Naval Academy

1954. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any difficulties/objections were faced/with regard to laying of roads to the Ezhimala Naval Academy in Cannanore, Kerala; if so, the details thereof;

(b) the progress of work achieved as on 30 June, 1989;

(c) the total expenditure incurred on the Project as on 30 June, 1989; and

(d) the detail of escalation in the cost of project, if any?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI D. L. BAITHA): (a) The construction of roads and other infrastructural facilities at the site is the responsibility of the State Government. Due to financial constraints of the State Government, the progress of construction of roads has been somewhat slow.

(b) to (d). An Architect has been selected for the Project on the basis of an all-India Design Competition. The selected Architect will be required to draw up a Detailed Project Report. The total cost of the Project and other details will be known only after the Detailed Project Report has been prepared. Various scientific studies at the site have been started. The total expenditure incurred by the Government of India on the Project till the 30th June 1989 is nearly a crore of rupees.

[Translation]

Telephones to Every panchayat

1955. SHRIMATI PATEL RAMAPEN RAMJIBHAI MAVANI:
SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATIL:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number and name of Panchayats in Rajkot, Balasore, Surat, Vadodara and other Districts of Gujarat which have been provided telephone facility; and

(b) the name of villages and talukas, where Panchayats would be provided this facility from 1 January, 1989 to 30 September 1989 and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[English]

Construction of Post Office Building at Dahisar

1956. SHRI ANOOPCHAND SHAH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Postal department is having an open plot for construction of a building for Post Office at Dahisar (East) in greater Bombay;

(b) if so, when actual work of construction will start; and

(c) if so, what is the programme for construction of building for post office in West Dahisar?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) The construction work is likely to start during the current financial year

(c) The Postal Department does not have any open plot for Post Office in West of Dahisar and there is at present no proposal to construct a building for post office there

News Item Captioned "Jawans on Rampage at Railway Station"

1957 SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA
SHRI MANPHOOL SINGH
CHAUDHARY

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news report appearing in the Hindustan Times dated 6 July 1989 under the caption 'Jawans on rampage at Railway Station' wherein it has been stated that a large number of Army jawans based in Bikaner, armed with iron rod and lathis, went on a rampage at the Lalgarh railway station (near Bikaner) and brutally beat up the Railway Staff and Passengers on 5 July 1989,

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto, and

(c) whether any enquiry into this incident has been ordered and if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHRI D L BAITHA) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) A Court of Inquiry has been

ordered. Its report is awaited.

Setting up More Electronic Telephone Exchanges

1958. SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state

(a) whether Government propose to set up more Electronic Telephone Exchanges in the country during Seventh Plan period;

(b) the number of electronic and non-electronic exchanges at present in the country, State-wise,

(c) the number of electronic exchanges likely to be set up in the country during the next three years,

(d) the funds allocated for this purpose, and

(e) the time by which all non-electronic telephone exchanges will be converted into electronic exchanges particularly in the capital?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) As on 31.3.1989

(i) Electronic exchanges - 406

(ii) Non-electronic exchanges- 13311

(Statewise details are given in the statement below

(c) 5442 subject to availability of resources and equipment

(d) About Rs. 2445 crores are required for this purpose.

(e) There is no policy to convert all non-electronic telephone exchanges into electronic exchanges in the country. However in

the capital, all non-electronic exchanges are likely to be converted into electronic by the year 2000 AD.

STATEMENT

Number of electronic and non-electronic exchanges (Statewise) as on 31.3.1989.

<i>State</i>	<i>No. of Electronic exchanges</i>	<i>No. of non-electronic exchanges</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
Andhra Pradesh	47	1989
Assam	05	0201
Bihar	08	0426
Gujarat	18	0910
Haryana	07	0284
Himachal Pradesh	06	0268
Jammu & Kashmir	09	0107
Karnataka	38	1434
Kerala	18	0616
Madhya Pradesh	35	0964
Maharashtra	51	1461
Nagaland	03	0029
Meghalaya	—	0025
Arunachal Pradesh	01	0033
Tripura	—	0035
Manipur	01	0021
Mizoram	02	0010

1	2	3
Orissa	07	0388
Punjab	11	0488
Rajasthan	28	0756
Tamil Nadu	32	1234
Uttar Pradesh	35	1109
West Bengal	17	0487
Delhi (U.T.)	27	0027
Total	406	13311

Delays in Project Implementation

1959. SHRI S. B. SIDNAL: Will the Minister of PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has taken measures for tackling the problem of delays in implementation of projects if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether his Ministry had recently made an analysis of 297 projects which had suffered delays of various duration; and

(c) if so, the outcome of the analysis made in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PLANING AND MINISTER OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI MADHAVSINH SOLANKI):

(a) Ministry of Programme Implementation, by constantly highlighting the slippages in project implementation, generates pressure

on implementing agencies to improve the performance levels. Various measures taken for tackling the problem of delays in implementation include-

- Engagement of Consultants to pinpoint problem areas and suggest solutions.
- Convening inter-ministerial meeting to consider problem projects.
- Innovative efforts such as setting up of project facilitation management team.
- Instituting merit award for project implementation.
- Preparation of project implementation manual.
- Site visits of MPI officers to appre-

ciate progress of project implementation and problems etc.

(b) and (c). A recent analysis of the implementation status of projects costing

Rs. 20 crores and above, as on 31 March, 1989, shows 174 and not 297 out of 314 projects under implementation have time over runs. The original and anticipated cost of these projects under different sectors are as below:—

STATEMENT

	Rs. in crores			
	No. of project	Original cost	Latest cost (Estimated)	
1	2	3	4	
Atomic Energy 2	631.5	1194.4	6958.1	
Coal	55	3618.2	1924.9	
Fertilisers	8	668.2	2560.6	
Mines	3	1294.6	14401.9	
Steel & Iron Ore	8	5732.6	402.2	
Chemicals & Petrochemicals	5	326.1	7403.3	
Petroleum & Natural Gas	18	7054.0	14713.9	
Power	31	9629.7	1024.9	
Paper, Cement (DPE)	8	440.3	2076.4	
Railways	18	767.7	2115.1	
Surface Transport	16	1370.1	89.5	
Telecommunications	2	34.3		
	174	31567	54865	

The cost increase in the aggregate of the 174 delayed projects with reference to their original approval is 74%.

The cost increase in the aggregate of the 174 delayed projects with reference to their original approval is 74%.

[*Translation*]

Construction of Building for Dabri Police Station

1960. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether no building has been constructed for Dabri Police Station; and

(b) the amount proposed to be allocated for the construction of the building for Dabri Police Station to Delhi Administration?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A capital outlay of Rs. 5 lacs has been approved by the Planning Commission, during the current financial year for this purpose.

[*English*]

Paramilitary Forces personnel Killed by Terrorists

1962. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the number of police and paramilitary forces personnel killed and injured by terrorists in Punjab, Union Territory of Chandigarh and Delhi; force-wise, rank-wise during the last one year ending 30th June, 1989?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC

GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND THE MINISTRY OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): According to information received from the U.T. Administration of Chandigarh one Inspector of the UT Police was killed and a Head Constable of the U.T. Police and a Constable of the Gujarat Reserve Police were injured during the relevant period.

Details in this regard are awaited from the Government of Punjab and U.T. Administration of Delhi.

Naxalite Movement

1963. PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Naxalites in various States are in possession of modern weapons;

(b) if so, the steps taken to prevent the supply of foreign weapons to the terrorists and Naxalites operating in various States; and

(c) further steps taken to curb the activities of Naxalites in various States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) to (c). Naxalites in some States are in possession of some modern weapons. It is suspected that the sources of these modern weapons to left wing extremists are LTTE dropouts and criminals/smugglers from Bombay. State and Central agencies have been alerted to take measures to stop this flow. States affected by left wing extremist violence have been asked to intensify police action and to organise their intelligence more

effectively. It has also been impressed upon these states that the basic socio-economic causes which give rise to dis-satisfaction among the Scheduled Castes/Tribes and landless groups and make such people more open to the influence of naxal elements also need to be tackled. A Central Study Team had visited Bihar and Andhra Pradesh in 1988 and had submitted a detailed report making several recommendations in respect of streamlining the Administration and the socio-economic developmental effort in the affected areas in order to wean away the tribals and other weaker sections from the extremist influence. Necessary follow up action is being taken by the Central Government as well as by the State Governments on these reports. The Central Government have also impressed upon the concerned State Governments to organise joint operational plans and concerted Police action by periodic consultations between the police authorities of the neighbouring States so that the left wing extremist elements do not find any shelter in the neighbouring States when they are under pressure in one of the States. The Central Government have also provided Central Forces and arms and ammunition to Andhra Pradesh and Bihar.

[*Translation*]

Setting up of Electronic Telephone Exchange in Muzaffarnagar District

1965. CHOWDHRY AKHTAR HASAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state the number of Electronic telephone Exchanges functioning in different cities and town of district Muzaffarnagar, Uttar Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): There are no Electronic exchanges functioning in Muzaffarnagar District at present.

[*English*]

Waiting List Telephone Connections in Assam

1966. SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons on the waiting list for telephone connections in Assam at present; and

(b) whether any steps have been taken to provide them telephone connections at an early date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) The total number of persons in the waiting list as on 30th June 1989 is 9,555.

(b) The Department of Telecommunications have made plans to provide telephone connections expeditiously. As per objectives of the Seventh Plan it is proposed to meet the average registered demand in large exchange areas up to 1.4.87, in medium exchange areas up to 1.4.88 and in the small exchange areas and manual exchange areas up to 1.4.90 by the end of the Seventh Plan. The rest of the persons on the waiting lists who will not be provided with telephone connections during the Seventh Plan period are proposed to be covered progressively during the Eighth Plan period.

Action taken on Judgement

1967. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to the reply given on 27 March, 1989 to Unstarred Question No. 3291 regarding issue of instructions and state:

(a) whether the judgement given by the Chandigarh Bench of the Central Adminis-

trative Tribunal on 14 July, 1988 in the case of Parveen Kumar Vs. Indian Council of Agricultural Research has been examined by now; and

(b) if so, the details of action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Indian Council of Agricultural Research have filed an S.L.P. against the judgement of the Central Administrative Tribunal in the Supreme Court.

Telephone Net work Development Programme in Bangalore and Calcutta

1968. SHRI M.V. CHANDRASEKHARA MURTHY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the telephone net-work development programmes of the Bangalore and Calcutta Telephones have been suffering for want of proper support and planning;

(b) whether Government propose to hand over the two organisations to independent companies on the pattern of Bombay and Delhi Telephones;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) what further action is proposed to be taken to improve telecommunications network for the facility of the two cities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) and (b). No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) As part of Mission "Better Communications" the following measures are being taken in both Calcutta and Bangalore telephone systems:

(i) The telephone exchanges which have outlived their lives are planned to be replaced by electronic exchanges;

(ii) Important cables are being laid in duets;

(iii) Telephone instruments which are fault prone are being identified and replaced by new instruments;

(iv) Cables which are old and are prone to faults are being replaced; and

(v) Open wire lines are being eliminated completely and drop wires are used for subscribers' connections.

Opening of New Telephone Exchanges in Bombay

1969. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal to enlarge the telephone communication system in Bombay city; and

(b) if so, the number of new telephone exchanges likely to be opened in this financial year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) During 1989-90, two new electronic telephone exchanges have been proposed

to be opened (excluding conversion/expansion) in Bombay city subject to availability of equipment and other resources. About 50,000 new telephone connections are likely to be given this year in Bombay.

Local call Facility from Bombay to New Bombay

1970. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal to extend the local call facility from Bombay to New Bornbay, Kalyan, Dombiwali, Ambarnath, Bhiwandi, Panvel and Vasai to the subscribers of Bombay as has been done in the case of Delhi;

(b) if so, the places likely to be covered by the above facility; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The local area of Bombay telephone system covers the areas under Municipal Corporation Bombay and Thane Municipal Corporation and Bhayandar area. Therefore local call between Bombay and these areas is not permissible

Post and Telegraph Facilities in the Villages of Maharashtra

1971. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of villages still without post and telegraph facilities in Maharashtra;

(b) the number of such villages in Maharashtra likely to be covered with the post and telegraph facilities by the end of current plan; and

(c) whether any plans are also under consideration to provide post and telegraph facilities to the rest of the villages?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) The number of villages in Maharashtra is 39,354 out of which there are post offices in 10,248 villages; the number of villages not having post offices being 29,106. However, mail delivery facility is provided to all villages and letter boxes have been installed in 35,435 villages. Information in respect telegraph facilities is being collected and will be laid of the Table of the House.

(b) Under Annual Plan 1989-90 180 more villages in Maharashtra are proposed to be provided with post offices. Information in respect of telegraph facilities is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) In the Eighth Plan also rural post offices are proposed to be opened in Maharashtra as in other States. Information in respect of telegraph facilities is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Electronic Telephone Exchanges and STD facility in Maharashtra

1972. SHRI ARVIND TULSHIRAM KAMBLE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cities in Maharashtra which are proposed to be provided with STD facility during the current financial year;

(b) the number of Electronic Exchanges

which are proposed to be provided in Maharashtra during the current financial year; and

(c) whether priority would be given to backward areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) The following cities in Maharashtra are proposed to be provided with STD facility during the remaining part of the current financial year:

Alibagh, Buldana, Bhandara, Bassein, Gondia, Ichalkaranji, Khopoli, Khangaon, Patalganga, Parbhani, Tumsar.

(b) 59 Electronic Exchanges are proposed to be provided in Maharashtra during the current financial year subject to availability of equipment.

(c) Electronic exchanges are generally installed for replacing existing electromechanical exchanges depending upon the capacity and pending demand at a place.

Setting up of Telephone Exchanges in Delhi

1973. SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of telephone exchanges which have been set up in Delhi during last one year;

(b) whether Government have a proposal to set up more Telephone Exchanges for trans-Yamuna area; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and when those new Telephone Exchanges are proposed to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) Two new digital electronic main exchanges at Nehru Place and Janpath and three new digital electronic units at Sena Bhavan, Rajpath and Karol Bagh were set up during last one year. In addition, two more digital electronic units at Alipur and Narela were set up in replacement of the existing MAX-II Strewger exchanges there.

(b) and (c). Subject to the allotment of suitable sites by the DDA, requisitions for which have already been placed, digital electronic units are proposed to be established at the following fourteen locations during the Eighth Five Year Plan:

1. Mayur Vihar
2. Patparganj
3. Vivek Vihar
4. Shastri Park
5. Zone E-13, Patparganj Area
6. Opposite Bus Stop Patparganj
7. Zone E-19
8. Yamuna Vihar
9. Karawal Nagar
10. Kondli Gharoli
11. Coperative House Building Society (Mayur Vihar Area)
12. Zone E-7
13. Zone E-11.
14. Bholanath Nagar.

New Jails in Delhi

1974. SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal to construct some new jails in Delhi;

(b) if so, the number of jails proposed to be constructed in Delhi; and

(c) the steps taken in this regard?

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

(b) Three.

(c) Necessary steps have been initiated by the Delhi administration in this regard.

Speed Post Service

1975. SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any review of the working of the speed post service;

(b) if so, the deficiencies noticed in the working of this service; and

(c) the steps taken to revamp the speed post service?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) There were a few cases of delays in delivery caused by misconnections & cancellation of flights/trains, In such cases, refunds

were made to the senders.

(c) Mail arrangements are reviewed on regular basis, specially whenever there are changes in railway/air/roadways timings, so as to ensure quickest transmission of Speed Post articles and their delivery within the fixed norms.

Post Offices Functioning After Office Hours in Delhi

1976. SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether certain Post Offices are functioning after office hours in Delhi selling postal stationery only;

(b) if so, the locations of these post offices with their time of functioning;

(c) whether certain mobile post offices are functioning in Delhi;

(d) if so, their locations with timings and days allotted separately, location-wise;

(e) whether certain Post offices are functioning in Delhi on Sundays and other Holidays selling only Postal stationery; and

(f) if so, their locations with days and timings of functioning, locality-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) Certain post offices are functioning in the late evening and they are selling postal stationery and doing other postal business also.

(b) The information is given in the Statement 'A' Below.

(c) Yes, Sir. One mobile post office is functioning in Delhi.

(d) The information is given in the Statement 'B' below.

of postal business including sale of postal stationery.

(e) Some post offices function on Sundays and Holidays performing certain types

(f) The information is given in the Statement 'C' below.

STATEMENT 'A'

The following post offices function in the late evening

	<i>Working hours</i>
1. Delhi GPO, Delhi- 110006.	10.00 to 19.00
2. Karol Bagh P.O. New Delhi- 110005.	10.00 to 19.00
3. Eastern Court Post Office, New Delhi-110001.	10.00 to 19.00
4. New Subji Mandi P.O., Delhi- 110033	10.00 to 19.00
5. Lajpat Nagar P.O. New Delhi- 110024.	10.00 to 19.00
6. N.I. Estate P.O. New Delhi- 110028.	10.00 to 19.00
7. D.I. Area P.O. New Delhi- 110015	10.00 to 19.00
8. Shahadara P.O. Delhi- 110032.	10.00 to 19.00
9. Indra Gandhi International Airport.	Round the clock.
10. Palam Air Port.	6.00 to 20.00

STATEMENT 'B'

Location and timings of Mobile Post Office in Delhi uniformly applicable on all working days are as under:

<i>Location</i>	<i>Timings</i>
1. Vikas Marg, Anand Vihar.	8.30 to 10.10 hojrs.
2. East Arjun Nagar, C-1, Gulati Niwas	10.20 to 10.40 "
3. Bhikam Singh Colony, Gali No. 10 Near Masjid.	10.45 to 11.00 "
4. Kondii Village.	11.20 to 11.35 "

	<i>Location</i>	<i>Timings</i>	
5.	Preet Vihar G-183 Annapurna Sweet Shop	11.55 to 12.25	"
6.	Swasthya Vihar, DESU Enquiry.	12.35 to 13.00	"
7.	East Angad Nagar Electric Work Shop No. 48	13.10 to 13.25	"
8.	Kundan Nagar Pole No. 77 Shop No. 71 Super Store	13.30 to 13.50	"
9.	Red Fort (Main Gate)	14.05 to 14.20	"

STATEMENT 'C'

The following post offices work on Sundays and Holidays

	<i>Name of Post Offices</i>	<i>Timings</i>
1.	Delhi GPO	10.00 to 13.00
2.	Karol Bagh	10.00 to 13.00
3.	Eastern Court	10.00 to 13.00
4.	New Subzi Mandi	10.00 to 13.00
5.	Lajpat Nagar	10.00 to 13.00
6.	N.I. Estate	10.00 to 13.00
7.	D.I. Area	10.00 to 13.00
8.	Shahdara PO	10.00 to 13.00
9.	Indira Gandhi International Airport	Round the clock
10.	Palam Airport	06.00 to 20.00

Anomaly in pay scales of assistants and Stenographers

1977. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH:
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Administrative Tribunal, New Delhi Bench has directed the Government to remove the anomaly in the pay scale of Assistants and Stenographers Grade 'C' of the Central Government from Rs. 14.00-2600 to Rs. 1640-2960 within a

specified period of four months;

(b) if so, whether the matter has been considered by the Anomaly Committee set up by Government; and if so, with what results, and by when the anomaly is likely to be removed; and

(c) the details of other matters pending before the Anomaly Committee with steps taken to dispose them of expeditiously?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) and (b). In respect of the pay scale of Assistants, CAT in their judgement dated 23rd May, 1989 have directed that the applicants may be given an opportunity to be heard by the Anomaly Committee and the Government, within four months, may pass final orders on the anomaly after considering the recommendation of the Anomaly Committee. The applicants have submitted a written memorandum to the Anomaly Committee which shall be considered in the next meeting of the Committee.

(c) The other matters have been discussed in the Anomaly Committee and the interim report of the Anomaly Committee has since been finalised.

Setting up of more post offices in Assam

1978. SHRI ABDUL HAMID: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of post offices set up in Assam from 1986 to 1988 and as on date;

(b) whether there is any demand from the people of Assam to set up more Post Offices in Assam; and

(c) if so, decision taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) The information is as follows:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Number of new Post Offices opened in Assam</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>
1986-87	Nil
1987-88	26
1988-89	22
1989-90 (Upto 31.7.1989)	26

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) 185 more post offices are proposed to be opened in Assam by 30.9.1989.

Modernisation of Telephone Exchange at Guwahati, Assam

1979. SHRI ABDUL HAMID: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to modernise the telephone exchange at Guwahati in Assam; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Guwahati at present is having a Strwoger Automatic exchange with 9,900 lines capacity working there. There are pro-

posals to replace the exchange by an electronic digital exchange during the 8th five year plan. Besides this, a new electronic digital exchange with 3,500 lines initial capacity, to be expanded later by another 2,000 lines is planned to be commissioned by March 1990. This exchange will replace the old 2,400 lines of the MAX-II exchange working in Dispur (Guwahati), thereby adding another 1100 new lines in the net work.

[*Translation*]

Industries in Tribal Areas

1980. SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAMIT: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has issued any directives to the Ministry of Industry to set up industries in the Public sector in the Tribal areas for balanced regional development in the country and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the places in tribal areas of Gujarat where industries in the public sector are proposed to be set up as per these directives of the Planning Commission?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI MADHAVSINH SOLANKI):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

[*English*]

Linking of Sagar City with Telex Service

1981. SHRI NANDLAL CHOUDHARY:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the time by which Sagar City in Madhya Pradesh is proposed to be linked with telex service; and

(b) the estimated cost thereof;

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) A Notional Telex Exchange has already been commissioned at Sagar on 31.3.1989.

(b) The approximate cost of the project was Rs. 4.5 lakhs.

Constitution of Telephone Advisory Committee

1982. SHRI SOMNATH RATH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether many Telephone Advisory Committees are to be reconstituted;

(b) the names of such Committees whose tenure will be over by 31st July, 1989; and

(c) the reasons for delay in the reconstituting these Committees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) Yes, Sir.

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

(c) The policy on constitution of Advisory Committees is being reviewed.

STATEMENT

Names of Telecom./Telephone Advisory Committees whose Tenure will be over by 31.7.1989

S.No. Telecom. Advisory Committees

1 2

1. Andhra Pradesh
2. Arunachal Pradesh
3. Assam
4. Goa
5. Haryana
6. Himachal Pradesh
7. Jammu & Kashmir
8. Lakshadweep
9. Madhya Pradesh
10. Maharashtra
11. Meghalaya
12. Nagaland
13. Punjab
14. Rajasthan
15. Tripura

Telephone Advisory Committees

1. Agra
2. Ahmedabad
3. Bangalore

1	2
4.	Bhopal
5.	Bombay
6.	Calcutta
7.	Chandigarh
8.	Coimbatore
9.	Delhi
10.	Ernakulam
11.	Faridabad
12.	Ghaziabad
13.	Hyderabad
14.	Indore
15.	Jaipur
16.	Kanpur
17.	Madras
18.	Nagpur
19.	Pune
20.	Varanasi

Reduction In I.S.D. Charges

1983. SHRI SOMNATH RATH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the steps being taken to reduce International Subscribers Trunk Dialling call charges;

(b) whether concessional charges are

levied at specified times in other countries;

(c) if so, whether Government propose to extend this concessional facility to phone subscribers making ISD calls; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) Reduction of International Subscriber Trunk Dialling Call Charges is not under consideration.

(b) Concessional charges are levied at specified times by many countries.

(c) and (d). Feasibility of introduction of concessional charges for certain period is being studied.

Setting up of National Science and Technology Panel

1986. SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Prime Minister has been urged by the Science Advisory Council recently to set up a National Science and Technology Panel; and

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN): (a) to (b). The suggestion of the Science Advisory Council to the Prime Minister regarding the setting up of a National Science and Technology Commission is under the consideration of the Government.

Release of Telephone Directory for Delhi

1988. SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Ltd. has released 1989 edition of Telephone Directory for Delhi recently;

(b) whether the MTNL proposes to make this edition available to its subscribers simultaneously at all its distribution centres very soon;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) Yes, Sir. The 1989 issue of new Telephone Directory of Delhi Telephones updated till 31.3.1989 has been released.

(b) to (d). Public distribution of the new directory is scheduled to commence from one centrally located distribution centre at Eastern Court Complex, Janpath, on 28.7.89. Four more distribution centres are being opened from 18.8.89 at the following locations;

(i) Nehru Place Telephone Exchange complex.

(ii) Administrative Block adjoining Rajouri Garden Telephone Exchange complex.

(iii) Shaktinagar Telephone Exchange Complex, and

(iv) Laxminagar Telephone Exchange Complex.

[*Translation*]

Complaints about Pensions

1989. SHRI JAGDISH AWASTHI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of complaints regarding pensions received during the current year upto 30 June;

(b) the number of complaints out of them which have since been disposed of; and

(c) the steps being taken to ensure that such complaints do not arise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) to (c). The system of sanction of pension operates on a decentralised basis. In order to ensure timely sanction and payment of pension to retiring employees, instructions were issued in January, 1987 making the Head of Departments/Offices accountable for strict compliance of the Government orders for ensuring authorisation of payment of pension and gratuity, provisional or final, by the date of retirement on superannuation. The retiring employees who did not receive Pension Payment Order by the date of retirement were advised to bring such cases to the notice of this Ministry. During the calendar year 1989, upto 30.6.1989, 22 complaints for non-sanction of pension/gratuity by the date of retirement were received in this Department. Out of these, four cases have since been settled. The instructions of the Government for ensuring sanction of pension, provisional or final on the date of superannuation are brought to the notice of the concerned Ministries/Departments from time to time. A brochure entitled "Towards An Enjoyable

Retirement" has also been brought out in January, 1989 and sent to all Ministries/Departments to ensure prompt sanction of retirement benefits and minimising such complaints.

[*English*]

Computerisation Programme in Hindi Language

1990. DR. B.L. SHAILESH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made so far for developing computerisation programme in Hindi and software in Indian scripts; and

(b) the evolution of the methodology for practical machine translation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS, AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN): (a) The Hardware and Software tools for working in Indian languages have been developed and made available by many indigenous manufacturers.

(b) Department of Electronics has initiated special projects under which emphasis has been given to machine translation and natural language understanding.

Grant of Citizenship

1991. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications pending for grant of Indian Citizenship under the various categories i.e. persons of Indian origin, persons married to Indians and citizenship naturalization respectively; and

(b) the number of applicants granted citizenship under each of these categories during the first six months of current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) 497 applications are pending for grant of Indian citizenship under the various categories i.e. 228 persons of Indian origin, 176 persons married to Indian and 93 for citizenship by naturalization.

(b) During the first six months of the current year 342 applicants were granted Indian citizenship under the various categories i.e. 208 persons of Indian origin, 100 persons married to Indians and 34 persons citizenship by naturalization.

Border Dispute between Nagaland and Assam

1992. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any final solution has been arrived at to the border dispute between Nagaland and Assam;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Union Government have held and talks with State Governments on this issue; and

(d) the present position with regard to this dispute?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Question does not arise in view of (a) above.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The Government of Assam have filed a suit in the Supreme Court. In a recent meeting of the two Chief Ministers convened by the Union Home Minister, it was agreed that the two Chief Ministers would meet separately to decide on the approach to be adopted for solving this problem.

Black & White and CTV Manufacturers

1996. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the names of TV. manufacturing units in public sector and their location;

(b) the number of CTV and Black and White TV manufactured in each unit annually during the last three years;

(c) whether any multinational company has been issued licence to manufacture Colour Televisions; if so, the name of such concern and the terms and conditions on which licence has been issued; and

(d) whether there is any policy that multi-national companies will not be permitted in this trade; if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS, OCEAN DEVELOPMENT AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN): (a) and (b). The names of TV manufacturing units in the public Sector, their location, and the number of Black & White and Colour TVs manufactured by these units during the last three years are given in statement below.

(c) and (d). As per policy the companies with foreign equity not exceeding 40% are allowed to participate in TV industry. How-

ever, these companies are required to supply not less than 25% of their production in kit form to small scale units for five years from the date the unit goes into production.

Under the above policy, the following companies have been given Industrial Li-

cences for manufacture of TV receivers:

1. M/s. Peico Electronics & Electricals Ltd., Salt Lake, Calcutta.
2. M/s. Kalyani Sharp Ltd. Koregaon Bhima, Pune.

STATEMENT

Public Sector Units Manufacturing TVs

Sl.No.	Name of the Unit	Location	B/W TV production					CTV Production		
			1986	1987	1988	1986	1987	1988		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
1.	Central Electronics Ltd.	Sahibabad	—	—	—	1200	2817	1600		
2.	Electronics Corpn of India Ltd.	Hyderabad	10838	11299	37231	46832	36444	39446		
3.	Goa Electronics Ltd.	Mapusa	5953	7251	10851	880	569	1114'		
4.	Haryana Television Ltd.	Faridabad	—	—	—	15	—	—		
5.	Ipitron Times Ltd.	Bhubaneshwar	8329	8854	21178	—	—	—		
6.	Keonics Video Ltd.	Bangalore	7445	4278	507	2048	2181	2885		
7.	Kerala State Electronics Dev. Corpn Ltd.	Calicut	5255	7795	7640	—	—	—		
8.	Kerala State Electronics Dev. Corpn. Ltd.	Trivandrum	—	—	—	16013	12565	14179		
9.	Konark Television Ltd.	Bhubaneshwar	44726	46743	62073	13891	10765	11598		
10.	MPSEDC	Bhopal	44222	8177	7497	—	—	1666		

Sl.No.	Name of the Unit	Location	B/W TV production				CTV Production			
			1986	1987	1988	1988	1986	1987	1988	1988
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	9	
11.	Rajasthan Electronics Ltd.	Jaipur	1094	—	2278	725	—	1196		
12.	Uptron India Ltd.	Allahabad	22405	27543	32382	—	—	—		
13.	Uptron India Ltd.	Jauñpur	11065	15393	24784	—	—	—		
14.	Uptron India Ltd.	Lucknow	45527	62243	75846	25017	21680	47690		

Relaxation in Physical/Educational Standard of SCs/STs for Recruitment in Army

1997. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to relax the physical/educational standard for Scheduled Cast and Scheduled Tribe candidates for their special recruitment in army; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI D.L. BAITHA): (a) and (b). There is no proposal to carry out any special recruitment of candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Army.

Purchase of Telecom Equipment during Eighth Plan

1998. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any estimate of the amount that would be required for buying Telecom equipment during the Eighth Plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the existing telephone industry in the country will be able to supply the entire equipments;

(d) if not, whether Government have any proposal to purchase the rest of equipment from Private Sector; and

(e) if so, the proposal of the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Total requirement is estimated to be of the order of Rs. 19,000 crores.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) and (e). Government proposes to expand the capacities of the Central Government Sector/Joint Sector and Private Sector Industries. The details will be worked out after the finalization of the Eighth Plan.

[*Translation*]

Cell for Crimes against Women

1999. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases pending with the Sarai Rohilla branch of the cell for crimes against women in Delhi and the reasons therefor;

(b) the reasons for not taking prompt action in such cases;

(c) the details of cases registered with the cell during the last three months; and

(d) the details of action taken in each case?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) Of the three cases reported to the officers of Crime (Women) Cell, functioning Police Station Sarai Rohilla, two cases have

been sent to the court and one has been referred to the CFSL.

(b) There has been no delay in taking action in these cases.

(c) and (d). 3 cases were received by officers of Women Cell in Sarai Rohilla during the last three months. The details of 3 cases and the action taken in each case is given below:

- i) Case FIR No. 156 dated 12.4.89. The case was registered under section 302 P.S. Mangolpuri. Accused has been arrested. Case is in court.
- ii) Case FIR No. 163 dated 16.4.89. The case has been registered under section 498-A/304-B IPC Police Station Bhajanpuri. The accused persons were arrested and case has been put in the court.
- iii) Case FIR No. 20 dated 20.5.89. Case has been registered under section 498-A/306/304-B IPC Police Station Seelampur. The accused were arrested.

[English]

Setting up of Telephone Exchanges in small towns of Punjab

2000. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY: Will

the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any plans for setting up better telephone Exchanges in the small towns of Punjab during 1989-90;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the names of places selected for this purpose;

(d) the nature of improved facilities that will be made available; and

(e) the investment envisaged thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 67 electronic exchanges of different capacities are proposed to be installed in replacement of Manual and small automatic exchanges subject to availability of equipment.

(c) The informations given in the Statement below.

(d) Group dialling and NSD facilities.

(e) The investment will be Rs. 1031 lakhs approximately.

STATEMENT

Names of places tentatively selected for providing improved telephone exchanges during 1989-90 in Punjab

1.	Payal	128 Port C-DOT RAX
2.	Issru	- do -
3.	Gudanikalan	- do -

- | | | |
|-----|-------------------------------|--------------|
| 4. | Sarabha | - do - |
| 5. | Aswalpur | - do - |
| 6. | Rurkakalan | - do - |
| 7. | Manawala | - do - |
| 8. | Bija | - do - |
| 9. | Rajasamsi | - do - |
| 10. | Mullanpur | - do - |
| 11. | Jandiati | - do - |
| 12. | Sidhwanpet | - do - |
| 13. | Asron | - do - |
| 14. | Katnikalan | - do - |
| 15. | Kupkalan | - do - |
| 16. | Hazare | - do - |
| 17. | Mirthal | - do - |
| 18. | Sona | - do - |
| 19. | Chawinda Devi | - do - |
| 20. | Jodhan | - do - |
| 21. | Govindwal | 512 Port ILT |
| 22. | Punjabi University
Patiala | - do - |
| 23. | Bhawanigarh | - do - |
| 24. | Mukerian | - do - |
| 25. | Kartaipur | - do - |
| 26. | Bharsipathanu | - do - |
| 27. | Dinanagar | - do - |

309	<i>Written Answers</i>	SRAVANA 9, 1911 (SAKA)	<i>Written Answers</i> 310
28.	Amlah		- do -
29.	Buchhu		- do -
30.	Guniana		- do -
31.	Kurali		- do -
32.	Tipa		- do -
33.	Derabassi		- do -
34.	Samralal		- do -
35.	Attari	Mini ILT 64 Port	
36.	Kacha Peaca		- do -
37.	Nawapind		- do -
38.	Khalra		- do -
39.	Khilchian		- do -
40.	Tangra		- do -
41.	Butala		- do -
42.	Bhillaipur		- do -
43.	Kathera		- do -
44.	Panjkesi		- do -
45.	Jhumianwali	MILT 64 Port	
46.	Haryal		- do -
47.	Meerthal		- do -
48.	Narot Mehra		- do -
49.	Bundala		- do -
50.	Bhor		- do -
51.	Lalorikalan		- do -
52.	Kotfatuhi		- do -

311	<i>Written Answers</i>	JULY 31, 1989	<i>Written Answers</i>	312
53.	Sangat		- do -	
54.	Balbehra		- do -	
55.	Dakala		MILT 64 Port	
56.	Kalaner		- do -	
57.	Bassiankalan		- do -	
58.	Khawan		-do-	
59.	Himakalan		- do -	
60.	Sarhali		- do -	
61.	Devigarh		- do -	
62.	Jaswantkalan		- do -	
63.	Chanon		- do -	
64.	Khudalisher		- do -	
65.	Uggi		- do -	
66.	Darohi Bhai		- do -	
67.	Kukerikalan		- do -	

Directions to States for Recruitment of SCs/STs

2001. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry have issued directions to State Government's to fill up the backlog vacancies for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) and (b). Minister of State for Personnel has written to the Chief Minister of all the State Governments informing them of the instructions issued by the Union Government on improving the representation of SCs and STs in services under it and has requested them to consider issuing similar instructions in respect of direct recruitments made to the respective State Public Services.

Opening of Post Offices in Rajasthan

2002. SHRI VIRIDHI CHANDER JAIN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the district-wise number of Post Offices and Sub-Post Offices proposed to be opened in Rajasthan and Gujarat during the year 1989-90;

(b) the number of proposals or applications pending for opening of new Branch Post Offices and Sub Post Offices in Barmer and Jaisalmer Districts and Shergarh Tehsil of Jodhpur district and the locations thereof; and

(c) the time by which the decision is likely to be taken on pending proposal and applications?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) The information is give in Statement I and II below.

(b) There are proposals for opening of Post Offices at villages Mokla and Kinda in Jaisalmer District. Information in respect of Barmer District and Shergarh tehsil of Jodhpur District is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) These proposals are part of Annual Plan 1989-90 Subject to justification being established, such proposals are expected to be sanctioned before 31.3 1990.

STATEMENT I

Annual Plan 1989-90

Rajasthan

No. of post offices proposed to be opened.

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>No. of post offices proposed</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
1.	Ganganagar	5
2.	Bikaner	5
3.	Churu	5
4.	Jhunjhunu	5
5.	Alwar	8
6.	Bharatpur	2
7.	Sawat Modhopyr	1
8.	Jaipur	11
9.	Sikar	5
10.	Ajmer	2

<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
11.	Tonk	1
12.	Jaisalmer	3
13.	Jodhpur	5
14.	Nagpur	5
15.	Pali	5
16.	Barmer	8
17.	Jalor	5
18.	Sirohi	5
19.	Bhilwara	1
20.	Udaipur	10
21.	Chittorgarh	1
22.	Dungarpur	5
23.	Banswara	5
24.	Bundi	1
25.	Kota	5
26.	Jhalawar	10
27.	Dholpur	1
		125

STATEMENT II*Annual Plan 1989-90**Gujarat**Number of post offices proposed*

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>No. of post offices proposed</i>
1.	Amrcli	3
2.	<u>Banaskantha</u>	8

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>No. of post offices proposed</i>
3.	Kutch (Bhuj)	4
4.	Bhavnagar	3
5.	Rajkot	10
6.	Jamnagar	4
7.	Junagadh	9
8.	Mahesana	7
9.	Surenderangar	2
10.	Surat	7
11.	Valsad	4
12.	Sabarkantha	4
13.	Panchmahal	6
14.	Vadodara	4
15.	Bharuch	4
16.	Kheda	5
17.	Dangs	2
18.	Gandhinagar	5
19.	Ahmedabad	4

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Per Capita Income of Rajasthan

2003. SHRI VIRDHI CNAHDER JAIN:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the per capita income of Rajasthan since 1980;

(b) the per capita income of other States of the country since 1980, State-wise; and

(c) the action being taken to increase the per capita income of Rajasthan?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND
MINISTER OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMEN-

TATION (SHRI MADHAVSINH SOLANKI):
(a) and (b). A statement indicating per capita income (Net Domestic Product) of Rajasthan and other States of the country since 1980 is given below.

(c) Plan investments in different sectors in the form of various development programmes have been introduced to increase the per capita income of Rajasthan.

STATEMENT

(Rupees)

Sl.No.	State/U.T	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
					(P)	(P)	(P)	(P)	(P)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1358	1661	1734	1994	2039	2205	2333	N.A
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1382	1647	1846	2036	2301	2834	N.A	N.A
3.	Assam	1221	1307	1614	1902	2104	2159	2317	2335
4.	Bihar	943	1033	1177	1319	1513	1643	1802	1904
5.	Goa *	2910	2964	3626	4083	4535	5038	5230	N.A
6.	Gujarat	1963	2383	2508	3021	3118	2985	3515	3636
7.	Haryana	2351	2571	2884	3032	3230	3748	3925	N.A
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1530	1849	1959	2225	2216	2636	2908	N.A
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	1455	1568	1719	1979	2111	2270	2344	N.A
10.	Karnataka	1454	1655	1699	1970	2189	2264	2634	2802

(Rupees)

Sl.No.	State/U.T	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
					(P)	(P)	(P)	(P)	(P)
11.	Kerala	1385	1438	1626	1883	2104	2104	2371	N.A
12.	Madhya Pradesh	1183	1281	1432	1746	1710	1974	2036	2404
13.	Maharashtra	2244	2460	2625	2974	3174	3342	3777	4490
14.	Manipur	1382	1567	1637	1967	2218	2383	2508	2736
15.	Meghalaya	1131	1272	1454	1648	1829	2077	2203	N.A
16.	Mizoram	N.A	N.A	N.A	1484	1773	N.A	N.A	N.A
17.	Nagaland	1351	1639	1829	2179	2535	N.A	N.A	N.A
18.	Orissa	1181	1340	1328	1745	1686	1973	2036	1983
19.	Punjab	2620	3051	3367	3678	4103	4536	4954	5477
20.	Rajasthan	1224	1435	1615	2011	1929	1993	2193	2326
21.	Sikkim	1495	1637	1873	2072	2556	N.A	N.A	N.A

(Rupees)

SI.No.	State/U.T	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
22.	Tamil Nadu	1324	1635	1653	1856	2173	2432	2656	2980
23.	Tripura	1172	1572	1689	1782	1945	2002	2084	N.A
24.	Uttar Pradesh	1272	1298	1502	1661	1784	2003	2146	N.A
25.	West Bengal	1643	1723	1860	2237	2512	2712	2864	3208

Q: Quick Estimates

P: Provision

NA: Not made Available By the Concerned State Governments.

Source : Directorates of Economics & Statistics of Respective State Governments.

Note 1: Owing to differences in Methodology and Source Material Used the Figures for Different State are not strictly Comparable.

2: Figures in Respect of Goa Relate to the Erstwhile UT of Goa, Daman & Diu.

[*Translation*]

Opening of New Telephone Exchanges and PCOs in Districts of Madhya Pradesh

2004. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the locations of the new telephone exchanges to be opened in Vidisha, Raisen and Sihor districts of Madhya Pradesh during current financial year;

(b) whether Government have formulated a scheme for opening of new PCOs in the rural areas of the above three districts; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) Information given in the statement below.

(b) Yes Sir.

(c) 5 LDPTs each in Vidisha and Raisen districts and 4 LDPT's in Sihor district are proposed to be opened during 1989-90. The location of these new LDPT's are being finalised.

STATEMENT

New Exchanges likely to be opened during 1989-90 Subject to adequate demand.

Vidisha District

1. Gyaspur
2. Barethi

3. Nateran

4. Anandpur.

2. *Raisen District.*

1. Wardha

3. *Sihor District.*

1. Jamunia (Mongaoli)

2. Bhaokheri

3. Saddiqganj.

[*English*]

Installation of new Electronic Telephone Exchanges in Towns of Madhya Pradesh

2005. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to instal new electronic telephone exchanges at Vidisha, Sironj, Raisen, Ganj Basoda, Mandideep and Budni in M.P. during the current financial year;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the actual progress made upto June, 1989?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) and (b). There is a proposal to instal an electronic exchange at Raisen, in the current financial year.

(c) Allotment of electronic exchange equipment has been made to Vidisha, Ganj Basoda and Mandideep for supply.

Freedom Fighters Pension Applications from Kerala

2006. SHRI G.M.BANATWALLA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications from Kerala for freedom fighters pension still pending as on 30 June, 1989;

(b) the number of such applications pending for more than one year; and

(c) the steps being taken to expedite decision thereon and the time by which this backlog would be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) As on 30th June, 1989 one case received through the Government of Kerala in December 1985 was pending for want of certain clarifications from them. Clarifications have been received from the Government of Kerala and pension has since been sanctioned to the applicant.

(b) and (c). No timely application is pending from the freedom fighters of Kerala in this Ministry for grant of Central Pension.

Fire Accidents in Delhi

2009. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of fire accidents that occurred from January, 1989 till date in Delhi;

(b) the reasons for fire in each case and estimated loss of life and property;

(c) the details of the outcome of the investigations made, if any, into the fire accidents,

(d) the details of steps taken to rehabilitate and compensate the victims; and

(e) the steps taken to check fire accidents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) to (e). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table on the House.

Communal Propaganda

2010. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken notice of the communal propaganda by certain organisations;

(b) if so, the names and details of the organisations and the action taken to stop such propaganda;

(c) whether Government have taken notice of inflammatory, derogatory and provocative wall-writings all over the country and particularly in the Union Territory of Delhi; and

(d) if so, the action taken to erase such writings?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) and (b). Certain fundamentalist organisations have come to notice for resorting to communal propaganda and for trying to nurture obscurantist tendencies among the people. Under the existing laws adequate powers are vested with the State Govts. I.U.T. Administrations to curb the menace of communal propaganda and appropriate

action is initiated by them. It has been repeatedly impressed on the State Govts./U.T. Admns. to make full use of the existing legal provisions to curb communal propoganda.

(c) and (b). Inflammatory and provocative wall writings have been noticed in some parts of the country including U.T. of Delhi. Special drives against defacement of public walls/buildings are launched from time to time and action is taken against writers of such wall writings. In the U.T. of Delhi itself 508 cases were registered under the West Bengal Defacement of Properties Act, 1976, during 1988.

Cheating by Travel Agents in Delhi

2011. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT:
SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether several travel agents in Delhi have been allegedly found duping job-seekers;

(b) if so, the number and details of such travels agents arrested during the past six months in Delhi; and

(c) the action contemplated by Government against the erring travel agents in Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). 13 travel agents have been arrested and cases registered against them. The details of agents and action taken against them are as under:

<i>Name of the travel agent</i>	<i>Action taken</i>
1	2
1. Swaran Singh s/o Bhajan Singh r/o Vill. Badia, P.S. Khanna, Distt. Ludhiana	FIR No. 161 dated 5.7.1989
2. Mukesh Kumar s/o Sewa Ram r/o Sant Nagar Tilak Nagar, New Delhi.	FIR No. 161 dated 5.7.1989
3. Nirmal Singh s/o Balwan Singh r/o Vishnu Garden Delhi. Mangolpuri, Delhi.	FIR No. 72/89 u/s 420 IPC, 24/25 Emg. Act P.S.
4. Kamaluddin s/o Babban Khan r/o Greater Kailash	FIR No. 19/89 u/s 420/120-B IPC 24/25 Emig. Act.
5. Bhupinder Singh @ Gullu s/o Bhagat Singh r/o West Patel Nagar, New Delhi.	FIR No. 213 dated 26.1989 u/s 421/120-B IPC 24/35 Emig. Act P.S. Karol Bagh
6. Raj Kumari w/o Subhash Chander	FIR No. 17/89 u/s 420/120-B

1	2
r/o Pahar Ganj, Delhi.	IPC P.S. Pahar Ganj, Delhi.
7. Malkiat Singh s/o Gurdas Singh r/o Jalandhar (Pb)	FIR No. 55 dated 26.5.1989 u/s 420/406/472/473/474/120 -B IPC P.S. Partap Nagar, Delhi.
8. Yusuf s/o Jusuf Distt. Malapuram, Kerala.	- do -
9. Washir s/o Abdul Quadir r/o Gali No. 5, Gamdī Bhajanpura, Delhi.	- do -
10. Sat Narain s/o Posti r/o Vill. Budharum Karim Nagar (A.P.)	- do -
11. Karnail Singh, s/o Sajjan Singh r/o Vill Santoop Pura, P.S. Latha Kurukshetra (Haryana)	- do -
12. K.K. Rajan, s/o Karuzakaram r/o vill. Kusad Thandur, Banda, P.S. Balam Puram Calicut, Kerala.	- do -
13. N.K. Bhaskaran s/o Narainan r/o Pirampuram Nathi Kadi Hupum, Calicut Kerala.	- do -

Defective Public call offices in Orissa

2013. SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware about the non-functioning of Public Call Offices in Orissa; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to make them functional?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) and (b). Al-

though there have been some complaints about the functioning of some P.C.Os in Orissa, a special drive has been launched for smooth working of P.C.Os. Their working is monitored daily and immediate steps are taken to set right any PCO going faulty.

Meeting on Wagon Building Units

2014. SHRI MURLIDHAR MANE: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has convened a meeting of the wagon building units recently; and

(b) if so, the details of the issues discussed at the meeting?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI MADHAVSINH SOLANKI):
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The meeting was mainly for an exchange of ideas in the context of the likely requirements of wagons during the Eighth Plan, both in terms of quantities and technological upgradation. Other issues discussed related to timely placement of orders, smooth supply of inputs and strengthening of the organisation for export promotion.

Identity Cards for Border Area People

2015. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK:
Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some State Governments have issued identity cards in the border villages on experimental basis;

(b) if so, the names of these States;

(c) whether Government have advised other border State Governments to issue similar identity cards to the villagers living in the border villages; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by taken by different border States in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) to (d). Pilot Scheme for issue of Identity Cards in selected border villages has been introduced in border areas of Gujarat and Rajasthan. Decision has already been taken to introduce this Scheme with suitable modifications in selected border villages of States of Jammu & Kashmir and Punjab.

Automatic Telephone Exchange and S.T.D. Link of Jajpur in Orissa

2016. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS:
Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to provide an automatic telephone exchange in Jajpur Sub Division, Orissa;

(b) if so, when;

(c) the steps taken by Government to provide S.T.D. facility at Jajpur; and

(d) whether any RLU Exchange is being imported or C-DOT process is being implemented for the rural areas and for the Jajpur?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c).

i) Jajpur Road: 400 line MAX-II type commissioned in March, 89 and STD facility provided during July, 89.

ii) Jajpur Town; Auto Exchange and STD facility are programmed during Eighth Plan.

(d) No, Sir.

Setting up of Modern Digital Trunk Manual Exchange in Delhi

2017. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI:
SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a pro-

posal to set up modern digital trunk manual exchanges at different parts of Delhi;

(b) whether such modern digital trunk manual exchanges are proposed to be set up during the current financial year; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) No, Sir., However it is proposed to set up a computerised Trunk Manual Exchange at one place.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Plans have been finalised. It will be in operation during 1990-91.

Production of Domestic Computers and Software

2018. SHRI PRATAPRAO B. BHOSALE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to augment the domestic computer production;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government propose to develop indigenous software packages for word processors at substantially reduced costs;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether Government also propose to finalise the price structure for computers very soon; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

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

OGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS, AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The scheme envisages production for personal computers of a standardized configuration in large numbers with arrangements for bulk purchase of materials coordinated by a central agency.

(c) and (d). The Department of Electronics is formulating a scheme to fund R & D projects for the development of software packages including Word Processors for personal computers leading to import substitution.

(e) There is no proposal to finalise the price structure for computers.

(f) Does not arise.

Visas to Foreigners

2020. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of visas granted to foreigners for visiting India during the first six months of last year and first six months of this year, separately;

(b) the number of foreigners residing in India as on 30 June, 1989; and

(c) the impact on tourism in Punjab due to removal of ban on foreign visitors?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[*Translation*]**Bogus Passport and Visa**

2021. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of persons who indulge in the trade of bogus passport and visa is increasing in the country;

(b) whether the employees of the concerned department are suspected to be involved in this affairs;

(c) if so, whether Government propose to hold an enquiry in this matter;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) The registration, investigation, detection and prevention of crime is the responsibility of the State Governments/ Union Territory Administrations. The information regarding the number of persons who indulge in the trade of issue of bogus passport and visa is not compiled by the central agencies.

(b) The Ministry of External Affairs have informed that they have not come across any case where employees of the Passport Of-

fices were suspected to be involved in the affairs of issue of bogus passport.

(c) to (e). Do not arise.

[*English*]**Assistance for Development of Western Ghats**

2022. SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have given financial assistance for the development of the Western Ghats to the Government of Kerala;

(b) if so, the amount allocated and the amount spent by the State Government for implementation of the Scheme during the last three years;

(c) whether the State Government was required to refund the unutilised amount of the assistance; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI MADHAVSINH SOLANKI):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The amount released to Kerala for the development of Western Ghats and the amount actually utilised for the purpose during the last three years is given below:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Released</i>	<i>Rs. in lakhs Expenditure</i>
1	2	3
1986-87	509.00	488.67
1987-88	507.18	439.88
1988-89	430.00	385.58

(c) and (d). The amount released to the Government of Kerala, under Western Ghats Development Programme during 1986-87, 1987-88 and 1988-89 could not be spent in full resulting in holding of unspent balances by the State Government. Normally, such unspent balances are not allowed to be carried forward, but Western Ghats Development Programme being a Special Area Programme to tackle Special Problems, it was decided in 1987 that the State Govts. could send proposals to utilise the accumulated unspent balance at the end of 1987-88. No such proposals to utilise the unspent balance was received. Therefore, the unspent amount of Rs. 134.72 lakhs, which was already available with the State Govt. was adjusted while releasing the Special Central Assistance to the Govt. of Kerala for 1988-89 under Western Ghats Development Programme.

[*Translation*]

Educated and uneducated unemployed in the country

2023. SHRI CHHITUBHAIGAMIT: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of educated and uneducated unemployed persons in the country at the beginning of the Seventh Five Year Plan;

(b) the number of persons who were to be provided employment by the end of the Seventh Plan and the number out of them who were provided employment; and

(c) whether any time bound programme has been prepared by Government to provide full time employment to all the educated and uneducated persons of the country and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMEN-

TATION (SHRI MADHAVSINH SOLANKI): (a) to (c). The Seventh Plan document has estimated the backlog of usual status unemployment at the beginning of the Seventh Five Year Plan at 9.20 million for the age group 5+ (of which 3.7 million were educated); and the net addition to the labour force in this age group was estimated to be around 39.38 million. During Seventh Five Year Plan period it is expected that the additional employment of the order of 40.36 million Standard person. Years would be generated with an implied growth rate of 3.99% per annum. Exact details of the number of unemployed persons provided with employment are not available.

[*English*]

Seminar on Land Reforms

2024. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a seminar on Land Reforms was held in New Delhi in June, 1989;

(b) if so, the issues discussed and suggestions made in the seminar; and

(c) the extent to which the land ceiling is being uniformly applied in all States?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI MADHAVSINH SOLANKI):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) While reviewing the status of land reforms in a historical perspective, the Seminar focussed on policies related to tenancy, ceiling, re-distribution of land, maintenance of land records, consolidation of holdings, and protection of the interests of weaker sections. The main suggestions made in this regard were:

- (i) The economic case for land reforms was still strong and had to be pursued as a deliberate policy for achieving, both, a higher level of production and income as well as better distributive justice.
- (ii) Despite the ban on tenancy and absentee landlordism, cultivation by leasing lands continued to flourish under concealed and informal tenancy arrangements in several places. Therefore, a major challenge was to detect oral and informal tenants and to implement a strict definition of 'personal cultivation' so as to bring all the oral and informal tenants on record and prevent circumvention of the land

reform policy.

- (iii) The existing ceiling limit as approved in the national guidelines of 1972, should be enforced in all the States. Exemptions, in general, including those relating to educational and charitable institutions should be done away with.
- (iv) A major plan scheme should be taken up for updating the land records and strengthening the revenue machinery.

(c) A statement showing ceiling fixed the various States in respect of agricultural land holdings as against that suggested in the national guidelines, 1972, is given below.

STATEMENT

The National Guidelines on ceiling limits and actual ceilings in different States

(in hectares)

	1	2	3	4
		Irrigated with two crops	Irrigated with one crop.	Dry Land
A. Suggested in National Guidelines of 1972		4.50 to 7.28	10.93	21.85
B. Actual Ceilings :				
Andhra Pradesh		4.50 to 7.28	6.07 to 10.93	14.16 to 21.85
Assam		6.74	6.74	6.74
Bihar		6.07 to 7.28	10.12	12.14 to 18.21
Gujarat		4.05 to 7.29	6.07 to 10.93	8.09 to 21.85
Haryana		7.25	10.9	21.8
Himachal Pradesh		4.05	6.07	12.14 to 28.33
Jammu & Kashmir		3.6 to 5.06	—	5.95 to 9.20
			In Laddakh	7.7
Karnataka		4.05 to 8.10	10.12 to 12.14	21.85

	<i>(in hectares)</i>			
	<i>Irrigated with two crops</i>	<i>Irrigated with one crop.</i>	<i>Dry Land</i>	
1	2	3	4	
Kerala	4.86 to 6.07	4.86 to 6.07	4.86 to 6.07	
Madhya Pradesh	7.28	10.93	21.85	
Madharashtra	7.28	10.93	21.85	
Manipur	5.00	5.00	6.00	
Orissa	4.05	6.07	12.14 to 18.21	
Punjab	7.00	11.0	20.50	
Rajasthan	7.28	10.93	21.85 to 70.82	
Tamil Nadu	4.86	12.14	24.28	
Sikkim	5.06	—	20.23	
Tripura	4.00	4.00	12.00	
Uttar Pradesh	7.30	10.95	18.25	
West Bengal	5.00	—	7.00	

12.00 hrs

[English]

(Interruptions)

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Panaji): Several liquor barons in Karnataka have evaded duty worth crores of rupees with the help of the then Government. Rs. 2000 crores worth duty have been evaded illegally by the liquor barons in Karnataka with the help of the earlier Government and the former Chief Minister. An inquiry should be instituted into this matter by the Government and the entire thing should be probed into.

MR. SPEAKER: The Governor is completely in command and he can do it.

(Interruptions)

SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTAMAN (Alleppey): It has been reported that one liquor company alone was paying Rs. 10 to Rs. 15 lakhs every day to the politicians in power at that time. There were 25 other companies also doing the very same thing.
(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: The Governor is competent...

SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN: Even the honest officers were harassed by giving directions from the Chief Minister not to book those corrupt liquor companies.

MR. SPEAKER: The Governor is quite competent to inquire into anything.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: This is a State matter.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: He should be booked as an ordinary criminal. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: We cannot do anything because this is a State matter. The Governor is quite competent to inquire into anything.

SHRI ASUTOSH LAW (Dum Dum): Again a law and order question, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: Where?

SHRI ASUTOSH LAW: In West Bengal, Sir. Three or four persons were brutally killed yesterday in Canning.

MR. SPEAKER: I can't help it. It is a State subject. Now Papers to be laid. Shri Ajit Panja.

12.03 hrs.

PAPER LAID ON THE TABLE

[English]

Notifications under Central Excise and salt Act, 1944, Income Tax Act, 1961 and Wealth Tax Act, 1961, Gift Tax (First Amendment) Rules, 1989

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI A.K. PANJA): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 38 of the Central Excise and Salt Act, 1944:

(i) G.S.R. 476(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 27th April, 1989 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to Notification No. 23/89-CE dated the 1st March, 1989 so as to prescribe a concessional rate of Rs. 115/- per tonne to Mini cement units using rotary kil technology and also authorising Development Commissioner for Cement to certify the licenced capacity.

(ii) G.S.R. 477(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 27th April, 1989 together with an explanatory paper memorandum seeking to prescribing 15 per cent excise duty on/and paper board coated, impregnated or covered with plastic.

(iii) G.S.R. 478(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 27th April, 1989 together with an explanatory memo-

- random seeking to supersede the Notification No. 369/86-CE dated the 29th July, 1986 and prescribing 15 percent excise duty on polyethylene coated paper or paper board.
- (iv) G.S.R. 479(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 27th April, 1989 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to Notification No. 64/88-CE dated the 1st March, 1988 as a consequential measure.
- (v) G.S.R. 480(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 27th April, 1989 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to Notification No. 175-86-CE dated the 1st March, 1986 so as to increase the eligibility criterion of value of clearance from Rs. 150 lakhs to Rs. 200 lakhs for the purpose of availing the concessions available to SSI units.
- (vi) G.S.R. 481(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 27th April, 1989 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to Notification No. 80/89-CE dated the 1st March, 1989 so as to provide concessional rate of excise duty of 25 per cent to two-wheelers of engine capacity above 100cc and upto 200cc.
- (vii) G.S.R. 482(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 27th April, 1989 together with an explanatory memorandum providing effective rates of excise duty on Black and White TV picture tubes of various screen sizes.
- (viii) G.S.R. 483(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 27th April, 1989 together with an explanatory memorandum prescribing effective rates of excise duty on Black and White TV sets of various screen sizes and colour TV sets of screen size upto 36 centimetres.
- (ix) G.S.R. 484(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 27th April, 1989 together with an explanatory memorandum rescinding the Notification No. 38/89-CE dated the 1st March, 1989.
- (x) G.S.R. 485(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 27th April, 1989 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to Notification No. 53/88-CE dated the 1st March, 1989 so as to prescribe nil excise duty on specified articles of plastics.
- (xi) G.S.R. 488(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 27th April, 1989 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to exempt sevian (Vermicelli) from excise duty.
- (xii) G.S.R. 489(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 27th April, 1989 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to exempt coffee power mixed with Chicory from excise duty.
- (xiii) G.S.R. 546(E) published in Gazette of India dated the

- 16th May, 1989 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to exempt sulphur dioxide and sulphur trioxide when consumed in the factory of production in the manufacture of sulphuric acid from whole of the excise duty.
- (xiv) G.S.R. 547(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 16th May, 1989 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to exempt certain drugs falling under heading 30.03 of the Schedule to the Central Excise Tariff Act, 1985 from the whole of the duty of excise leviable thereon.
- (xv) G.S.R. 549(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 16th May, 1989 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to Notification No. 175/86-CE dated the 1st March, 1986 so as to withdraw potassium chlorate falling under sub-heading No. 2829.10 of the Central Excise Tariff from the Scheme of small scale exemption.
- (xvi) G.S.R. 609(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 9th June, 1989 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to Notification Nos. 45/61-CE, dated the 1st March, 1961, 41/81-CE, 42/81-CE, dated the 1st March, 1981, 22/82-CE dated the 23rd February, 1982 and 116/85-CE dated the 8th May, 1985. [Placed in Library See No. LT-8079/89]
- (2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 296 of the Income-tax Act, 1961:
- (i) The Income-tax (Fourth Amendment) Rules, 1989 published in Notification No. S.O. 355(E) in Gazette of India dated the 12th May, 1989
- (ii) The Income-tax (Sixth Amendment) Rules, 1989 published in Notification No. S.O. 361(E) in Gazette of India dated the 18th May, 1989.
- (iii) The Income-tax (Fifth Amendment) Rules, 1989 published in Notification No. S.O. 362(E) in Gazette of India dated the 18th May, 1989.
- (iv) The Income-tax (Seventh Amendment) Rules, 1989 published in Notification No. S.O. 533(E) in Gazette of India dated the 7th July, 1989. [Placed in Library See No. LT 8080/89]
- (3) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (4) of section 46 of the Wealth Tax Act, 1957:
- (i) The Wealth-tax (First Amendment) Rules, 1989 published in Notification No. S.O. 347 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 9th May, 1989.
- (ii) The Wealth-tax (Second Amendment) Rules, 1989 published in Notification No. S.O. 348(E) in Gazette of India dated the 9th May,

1989. [Placed in Library See No. LT 8081/89]

- (4) A copy of the Gift-tax (First Amendment) Rules, 1989 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 349(E) in Gazette of India dated the 9th May, 1989 under sub-section (4) of section (4) of section 46 of the Gift Tax Act, 1958. [Placed in Library See no. LT-8082/89]

Annual Report and review on the working of Indian Association for cultivation of science for 1987-88; Annual Report, Annual Accounts and Review on the working of Sree Chitra and Review on the working of Sree Chitra Tirunal Institute for Medical Sciences and Technology, Trivandrum, for 1987-88

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN): I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science, Calcutta, for the year 1987-88 along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science, Calcutta, for the year 1987-88. [Placed in Library See No. LT 8083/89]
- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Sree Chitra Tirunal

Institute for Medical Sciences and Technology, Trivandrum for the year 1987-88.

- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Sree Chitra Tirunal Institute for Medical Sciences and Technology, Trivandrum for the year 1987-88 together with Audit Report thereon.
- (iii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Sree Chitra Tirunal Institute for Medical Sciences and Technology, Trivandrum for the year 1987-88. [Placed in Library See No. LT-8084/89]

Notification Under All India Services Act, 1951

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951:
- (i) The Indian Police Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Second Amendment Regulations, 1989 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 193 in Gazette of India dated the 25th March, 1989.
- (ii) The Indian Police Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength)

Third Amendment Regulations, 1989 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 309 in Gazette of India dated the 6th May, 1989.

- (iii) The Indian Administrative Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Third Amendment Regulations, 1989 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 310 in Gazette of India dated the 6th May, 1989.
- (iv) The Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Fourth Amendment Rules, 1989 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 311 in Gazette of India dated the 6th May, 1989.
- (v) The Indian Police Service (Cadre) Fourth Amendment Rules, 1989 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 341 in Gazette of India dated the 13th May, 1989.
- (vi) The Indian Police Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Fifth Regulations, 1989 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 364 in Gazette of India dated the 20th May, 1989.
- (vii) The Indian Police Service (Pay) Third Amendment Rules, 1989 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 365 in Gazette of India dated the 29th May, 1989.
- (viii) The Indian Administrative Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Fifth Amendment Regulations, 1989 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 393 in Gazette of

India dated the 10th June, 1989.

- (ix) The Indian Forest Service (Pay) Second Amendment Rules, 1989 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 553 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 16th May, 1989. [Placed in Library See No. LT-8085/89]

12.04 hrs.

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

[English]

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha:

"In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Delhi Motor Vehicle Taxation (Amendment) Bill, 1989, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 21st July, 1989, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill."

12.04 1/2 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PETITIONS

Eleventh Report

[English]

SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL (Kopargaon): I beg to present the Eleventh Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Petitions.

12.05 hrs.

KARNATAKA BUDGET, 1989-90

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI A.K. PANJA): On behalf of Shri S.B. Chavan, I lay on the Table of the House the Annual Financial Statement of the State of Karnataka for the financial year 1989-90.

2. Consequent on the Proclamation issued under Article 356 of the Constitution on the 21st April, 1989, the powers of the Legislature of the State of Karnataka are exercisable by or under the authority of Parliament.
3. The Annual Financial Statement of the Government of Karnataka for 1989-90 was presented to the Legislature of the State on 17th March, 1989 and a vote on account for the expenditure estimated to be incurred during the first six months of the year was obtained on 27th March, 1989. Since the Legislative Assembly was dissolved before the Demands for the full year could be voted, the statement of estimated receipts and expenditure of the State of Karnataka for the financial year 1989-90 as was presented to the State Legislature is being placed before this House.

Revised Estimates 1988-89

4. The Revised Estimates for the year 1988-89 as placed before the Karnataka State Legislature and now being placed before the House show a closing deficit of Rs. 91.53 crores for that year.

The data since received from Reserve Bank of India show that the State closed with a deficit of Rs. 10.46 crores for the year

1988-89. This, however, should not be taken as any real improvement brought about by the former State Government. The lowering of the deficit was brought about by deliberate withholding of large amounts of payments for supplies and services and impounding of deposits of autonomous bodies in State Treasuries. The burden of discharging these liabilities has been shifted to the current year.

Budget Estimates 1988-89

5. For the current year Revenue Receipts are estimated at Rs. 3429.40 crores. The expenditure on revenue account is estimated at Rs. 3551.40 crores resulting in a revenue deficit of Rs. 122.16 crores. Capital Receipts are estimated at Rs. 1580.27 crores and capital expenditure at Rs. 1634.41 crores. Revenue and Capital transactions of the year taken together are thus estimated to show a deficit of Rs. 176.30 crores.

Plan Outlay

6. The State Plan outlay for the year 1989-90 has been fixed at Rs. 1040 crores, to be funded to the extent of Rs. 255.51 crores by Central assistance and the balance from State's own and other resources. The Annual Plan provides Rs. 209.40 crores for irrigation and Rs. 275.17 crores for the Energy sector. Special attention will be paid to ongoing projects especially projects at an advanced stage of completion.
7. A legacy of a huge budgetary deficit and undischarged liabilities has been left behind by the Janata Government. In addition to fiscal mis-management and indiscipline, there are reasons to believe that the Janata Government was not vigilant in the matter of curbing tax evasion. Apparently there has been large scale evasion of state excise

duty on liquor. Thus liquor manufacturers have been able to get away with large unaccounted incomes. This does not speak well of the health of the fiscal system in Karnataka under the Janata Government.

8. Ever since the State came under President's rule the State Administration is doing its best to retrieve the situation. A number of measures are being taken to improve revenue collections. Higher targets have been set for tax collecting agencies. Action is also being initiated to plug loopholes in tax rules and procedures and eliminate tax evasion. This will generate additional resources which will be used for social and economic development of Karnataka.
9. As regards expenditure, Finance Department of the State will be undertaking a complete review of expenditure to effect maximum economy in expenditure without affecting priority areas of development. Small savings collections are another important source of receipts for the State Government and maximising receipts from this source will also be a special endeavour of the State Government. Through these and other measures including those envisaged by the Planning Commission while fixing the Annual Plan Outlay of the State for the Current year at Rs. 1040 crores, it is expected that the deficit shown in the Budget will be substantially brought down.
10. I commend the Budget Estimates of the State of Karnataka for the year 1989-90 for the consideration and the approval of the House.

12.07 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *In the Chair*]

[*English*]

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM (Salem): Sir, I would like to know from the Government what is the real connection between Shri Hedge, the then Chief Minister..... (*Interruptions*) It is relevant. We must know whether there is any connection between him and the tax evasion.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You raise it when we discuss this.

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: Is it a simple tax evasion? Rs. two thousand crores have been pilfered literally which belonged to the State and which belonged to the people. They say that deficit is going to be Rs. 298 crores this year, including both revenue as well as capital account, if one looks into that. Rs. 300 crores is the amount of tax evasion that is done every year on the second sale that the liquor barons are doing. It is Rs. 2000 crores. Is the State Government taking any steps? Are they going to have an enquiry? We must know how much Shri Hedge is responsible for. Why are they evading..... (*Interruptions*)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI A.K. PANJA): Sir, I have made this Statement before the House. The hon. Member will get enough opportunity to participate in the debate. He can make this point at that time and I will certainly reply to it.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: No interruptions, please. Now, we will take up matters under Rule 377. Prof. N. C. Parashar.

12.10 1/2 hrs.

[English]

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

[English]

- (i) **Need to accept the demand of ex-servicemen regarding one rank-one pension**

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR (HAMIRPUR): THERE is deep frustration and strong resentment among the ex-servicemen in the country regarding the non-acceptance of their genuine demand for the adoption of the principle of 'one rank-one pension'. The various associations of Ex-servicemen including Ex-servicemen League have been pressing this demand for the last so many years but with little success. The High Power Committee for the Welfare of Ex-servicemen set up by the Government of India which had submitted its report to the Prime Minister Smt. Indira Gandhi on 27th October, 1984, just 4 days before her martyrdom had also recommended the adoption of the principle in the calculation of pension.

It is, therefore, high time that the Government of India accepts and implements this demand without any further delay so as to ensure their welfare and the upholding of their status after retirement.

I request the Minister of Defence to accept the demand at the earliest.

[Translation]

- (ii) **Need to construct a fishing harbour at Jakhon region of Kutch, Gujarat**

SHRIMATI USHA THAKKAR (Kutch): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am raising, through you, a very important matter in the House. I basically represent the Kutch constituency. All kinds of fish are found in the coastal region of Kutch. The best quality of fish in

India is found in my area Jakhon. A committee called "Team of Experts for selecting site for development of Fishing Harbour in Kutch region of Gujarat State" was set up by the Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India. On the basis of its report, Jakhon was selected for constructing a fishing harbour and this report was passed on to the Gujarat Government. Gujarat Government in form submitted this report to the Planning Commission with its recommendations but Planning Commission has not sent its report to Ministry of Agriculture so far.

After constructing fishing harbour at Jakhon, India will be able to export fish and earn lot of foreign exchange and a number of people in Gujarat will also be able to earn their livelihood.

Therefore, I request the Government, through you, that steps should be taken to implement this scheme at the earliest.

[English]

- (iii) **Need to provide funds under Core Area Development Scheme for the development of Jammu city and its surrounding areas**

SHRI JANAK RAJ GUPTA (Jammu): There are a number of Mohallas in Jammu city in Jammu and Kashmir State which are very congested. There are heaps of filth which gives birth to mosquitoes etc. There is a need to widen the congested lanes. The sewerage system is also not good. I would like to urge upon the Ministry of Urban Development, Government of India to provide adequate funds under Core Area Development Scheme for the development of Jammu City and its surrounding areas.

[Translation]

- (iv) **Need to start the work of Sakri-Hasanpur and Darbhanga-Samastipur railway line**

SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN (Rosa): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir a number of

railway projects have been lying pending for the last several years in North Bihar. Survey work on all these has been completed. Crores of rupees were spent on survey by the Government. North Bihar is extremely backward in the matter of transport, due to which unemployment and poverty are increasing there. A survey of Sakri-Hasanpur railway line and Darbhanga-Samastipur B.G. railway line was completed and work on these lines had commenced but later on it was shelved. Therefore, people are agitated over it. There are no railway services worth the name available in North-Bihar. Trains do not run on time. People prefer travelling by bus for lack of Super-fast trains. Today 3 crore people of North Bihar are deprived of rail services.

Government of India is, therefore, requested to restart the construction work of Sakri-Hasanpur rail line and Darbhanga-Samastipur B.G. rail line without any further delay. With completion of these projects pending for a long time, people will get employment which will bring economic prosperity to them.

(v) Need to direct Jammu and Kashmir Government to provide basic amenities to pilgrims of Amarnathji

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL (Chandni Chowk): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, through you, I want to draw the attention of the Government towards a very holy and famous place of pilgrimage, viz. Shri Amarnathji. A large number of pilgrims from all over the country and foreign tourists visit this place daily. But it is a matter of regret that basic amenities are not made available there to the pilgrims as a result of which only less than half of the devotees, are able to have 'darshan' of Amarnathji. No road has been constructed there and the track is not suitable for being covered on foot. No eatables are available en route and there are also no arrangements for medical aid for the pilgrims.

Therefore, I urge upon the Central

Government to direct the state Government to remove these difficulties and provide adequate financial assistance to the State Government for constructing a road.

[English]

(vi) Need to provide Financial Assistance to Manipur to meet the flood situation in the State

SHRIN. TOMBISINGH (Inner Manipur): Manipur valley particularly the capital city, Imphal is in the grip of unprecedented flood havoc these days and there is no sign of early relief from this crisis which has rendered thousands homeless and all normal life including road communication, business activities and social activities; administration, educational activities impossible in the State capital and its suburbs in the Eastern and Western sector. The major rivers flowing in the Manipur valley are above danger level and the Nambul has overflowed submerging badly the Central and Western portions of the Imphal city including the main business centre Khawairamband Bazar. The Imphal river banks had breached at very crucial points in the north of Imphal causing flash floods in the northern sector of the town and marooning thousands of people needing rescue. Imphal East is also flooded due to breaches in the Iril river banks. The scene is unprecedented in memorable history and the the relief and rescue operations will have to be massive. The losses will be colossal. Union Government is requested to assist the State in a massive way. The Government is also requested to help the State in taking long term measures against recurrence of such havocs.

(vii) Need to increase the supply of rice, oil and sugar to Kerala

SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN (Cannanore): The staple food of the people of Kerala is rice. The people of Kerala depend to a great extent on the rice distributed through Fair Price Shops. However, the present allocation is insufficient to meet their needs. This is also the case with Palmolien

[Sh. Mullapally Ramachandran]

oil. Coconut oil has become expensive for the common man. They, therefore look to the Government to allocate sufficient quantity of rice, edible oil and sugar.

I, therefore, earnestly request the Government to increase the allocation of rice, oil and sugar to the State of Kerala. This request may kindly be taken into account on priority so that increased allocation reaches the people before the Onam season which is of great importance in Kerala.

12.18 hrs.

SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS - (GENERAL) 1989-90

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House

will now take up Item No. 8 discussion and voting on the Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of the Budget (General) for 1989-90.

Motion moved:

That the respective supplementary sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1990 in respect of the following demands entered in the second column thereof:

Demand Nos. 4, 8, 21, 22, 25, 27, 48, 49, 51, 52, 57, 61, 67, 72, 74, 76, 80, 84, and 90."

STATEMENT

Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) for 1989-90 submitted to the Vote of the Lok Sabha

No.	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grants submitted to the Vote of the House	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
1	2	3	4
<i>Ministry of Agriculture</i>			
4.	Department of Rural Development	500,00,00,000	..
<i>Ministry of Commerce</i>			
8.	Department of Commerce	..	60,00,000
<i>Ministry of Energy</i>			
21.	Department of Power	5,00,00,000	..
22.	Department of Non-Conventional Energy Sources	1,00,000	..
<i>Ministry of Finance</i>			
25.	Department of Economic Affairs	..	30,00,00,000
27.	Payments to financial Institutions	..	152,55,00,000

No.	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grants submitted to the Vote of the House	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
1	2	3	4
	<i>Ministry of Human Resource Development</i>		
48.	Department of Education	7,41,00,000	50,00,000
49.	Department of Youth Affairs and Sports	1,00,000	..
51.	Department of Women and Child Development	2,00,00,000	..
	<i>Ministry of Industry</i>		
52.	Department of Industrial Development	30,00,00,000	..
	<i>Ministry of Information and Broadcasting</i>		
57.	Broadcasting Services		1,42,00,000
	<i>Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions</i>		
61.	Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions	1,00,000	..

No.	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grants submitted to the Vote of the House	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
1	2	3	4
<i>Ministry of Science and Technology</i>			
67.	Department of Scientific and Industrial Research	..	35,00,000
<i>Ministry of Surface Transport</i>			
72.	Roads	1,00,000	
<i>Ministry of Textiles</i>			
74.	Ministry of Textiles	.	60,00,000
<i>Ministry of Urban Development</i>			
76.	Public Works	..	1,00,000
<i>Department of Atomic Energy</i>			
80.	Atomic Energy	..	1,00,000

No.	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grants submitted to the Vote of the House	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
1	2	3	4
	Department of Space		
84.	Department of Space		25,01,00,000
	Ministry of Home Affairs (Union Territories Without Legislature)		
90.	Delhi	1,00,000	
Total		544,46,00,000	211,05,00,000

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Minister, do you want to say anything or can we initiate the discussion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI A.K. PANJA): No. as per the rules, we will have to have a discussion first.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Okay. Shri Tombi Singh.

SHRIN. TOMBISINGH (Inner Manipur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to support the Supplementary Demands for Grants (General). These demands cover roughly 15 Ministries and about 24 demands. I would not like to cover all the Ministries. I would like to confine myself, while supporting these demands, to certain Ministries' demands.

Coming to the first Ministry—Department of Rural Development under the Ministry of Agriculture—a provision has been made in this demand for a sanction of Rs. 500 crores for the new economic programme—Jawahar Rozgar Yojana. This will replace the two already existing programmes, namely the National Rural Employment Programme and the Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme.

Sir, the introduction of this Jawahar Rozgar Yojana is so fundamental; maybe this is a small beginning. In view of the size of the country, and also of the problem, the unemployment problem, particularly in the rural and backwards areas, is an enormous one. But a beginning is very well made. I would like to keep this in view, because this problem is being discussed today. Perhaps when Jawahar Rozgar Yojana is discussed as a separate item, we will be able to speak more elaborately, covering all the aspects of it.

The only point I would like to make in this connection is that unemployment in the rural, and particularly backward, areas like

the North East should also be taken care of, particularly educated unemployment. Unemployment among the rural youth is also one point, but the problem facing the small States is there apparently due to high rate of education. In Mizoram, Manipur, Nagaland and Meghalaya, you will find that the problem of educated unemployment is increasing day by day. When we talk of the employment programmes, we should also pay special attention to the maximum employment of the educated unemployed, because this is necessary in order to solve the problem of insurgency, in order to solve the problem of so many anti-social activities. Thereby the young people standing on the verge of criminal and other anti-social activities can be prevented from going the wrong way—i.e. by giving them suitable employment.

I would next like to switch over to the activities of the Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan. Sangathan, of late, has done a good job. Earlier, this was not producing much results. But during the last 1 1/2 years, we have seen that following its re-strengthening and certain improvements made in its programme and appointment of new coordinators in different districts, particularly in the backward districts, I think some action has been seen. I would like to suggest to the Government that particularly in the backward North Eastern States, this Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan should play a role in order to coordinate the younger people organizing themselves towards social activities and towards closeness to the mainstream, because what is important there is motivation. Now, since in the panchayats, these Anganwadis and Sevikas viz. the women workers preach the activities, and motivation towards the Panchayati Raj, the efforts of these Nehru Yuva Kendras channelled through their activities among the youth in sports, organization of clubs and other social activities, should be strengthened. I think there is need to bring the large strata of people towards the mainstream and make them realize the need for actively participating in the Panchayati Raj, because today the panchayati raj is meant for them. I

[Sh. N. Tombi Singh]

think it will be better to give them a very effective motivation, through these programmes.

The next point I would like to make is that some amount has been sanctioned for payment to Gram Sevikas and Anganwadis. Their activity is motivation and preaching the Panchayati Raj Philosophy. This is not merely an academic exercise; they have to be practical and produce effective, practical results. The panchayati raj administration is being changed. Under the leadership and initiative of the hon. Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi, we have seen that the rural scene is being changed. To this end, I have suggested, in respect of the Nehru Youth Kendra Sangathan, that we should see that before the Gram Sevikas and officials of the Anganwadis go to and meet the people, they should first be well-trained. They themselves should be convinced about it because when they speak, they should speak with the courage of conviction and force of conviction. In this way, they will go a long way in motivating the people towards this new trend of development about which the Prime Minister has stated ably and firmly.

The Ministry of Human Resource Development also covers the education part. Under education, we have sports activities all over the country. Mention had been made about it in the earlier discussion. On the General Budget debate, we had brought to the notice of the Government that sport talent all over the country is not of the same order or type because in different regions of the country, there are different talents. For instance, in the South, certain games are developed. In Punjab, certain sport items are very congenial, very well developed. So also in the North Eastern region, the hill people are fit for certain disciplines of sports. Now, for the identification of a proper athlete and his skill, the Government of India, through this Ministry have to go a long way for strengthening its programme of identification. Today, we see that such a small State like Manipur can contribute in so many items

of national sports bringing laurels in the international Meets. But if we see closely to the real programme, what has been done there, we have a very poor picture. For instance, we have many individuals talents in hockey for the National Hockey Team in India from Manipur side. But we do not have even a very good, tolerably hockey field in the City of Imphal. We do not have even a sports stadium. Now a beginning has been made in this way. In Mizoram, Nagaland and Meghalaya tribals are fit for playing football. For Instance, in these areas, people who have a potential for a game like football, special training should be given to them, if we like to build up talent for international football. Of course, we see a tremendous enthusiasm for football in Karnataka, Madras, Kerala, Bengal and Calcutta. But there is an atmosphere of development as these are Metropolitan Cities. In fact, if we can provide not even similar facilities, at least one quarter of the facilities provided in these big cities, to the hill people, they can do very well in the national and international games. We should begin from Arunachal Pradesh and go upto Meghalaya, Nagaland, Manipur and Mizoram. You will see that the talents are wonderful. They go upto High School Standard and train the talent it for tournaments. There is no parallel to these people. But at the college level, they do not do well, as far as skill competition is concerned. So, I would like to suggest to the Ministry, particularly the Sports Authority of India, to consider identification of the requirements of the particular area and provide more and more infrastructure, facilities, so that we can produce talents in certain disciplines of sport of international standard. Side-by-side, as I have suggested earlier, I would like to request the Government of India to see that some indigenous games should be encouraged in all the States. Maharashtra has rather contributed to the national games through its regional games. Similarly, some other States have also contributed a lot to the national games. We, in the North, have a lot of contribute to the national sport from our existing indigenous games. I think States like Gujarat and other Southern States have also some potentials. Now, in order to exploit

those potentials, I would like to request the Government of India to improve upon its own programme of development of indigenous games. Then, another point that I would like to make is that a demand has been made that the Textile Ministry should take care of the needs of the handloom workers. The Demands cover the Ministry of Textiles. I would like to repeat—I think this will bear repetition—that the North—Eastern Council had been taking care of needs of the weavers of the North-Eastern States. I belong to a weaving State, where from the highest family to the lowest family we respect the caste and creed. Weaving is a respectful profession. So, in such a State when we encourage small scale industries, cottage industries and also in a State where there is no possibility for big industries, why should we not be able to make a special provision for them? And, similar might be the position in other States. But I make this repeated and emphatic demand that we make a special programme because this is a small scale industry which has already proved a success, whose designs are accepted the world over and in this context we should make special efforts.

The last point I would like to mention is that the States in the North-East today, like Assam and Manipur are in the grip of unprecedented floods. Now, in order to meet the problem of floods there are two ways. One is to provide immediate relief and rescue; and the other is expedition the long term projects to avoid similar recurrence of such havoc. In order to meet this problem, I would like to draw the attention of the relevant Ministries to the need for getting in touch with the State Governments and taking steps to avoid them. Because in season and out of season we are hearing of floods in these areas whereas there is drought in other parts of the country as there are no rains there, and we are suffering due to the floods.

In order to remove these problems once and for all, I would urge the Government of India once again to get in touch with the State Governments and agree to their proposals to meet these problems on a long

term basis. But, for the time being I will request the Prime Minister and also the concerned Ministries here to rush relief and rescue and take measures to help them. So far we have not heard of the Army being involved in Manipur although the Manipur valley is under water, rivers are overflowing above the danger mark and there are also some breaches to rivers, thus causing havoc to heavily populated areas and there is unprecedented and fresh inundation causing colossal loss of property and life.

To provide rescue and relief measures in these areas the Government of India may kindly take special measures immediately.

With these words I support the Demands.

DR. PHULRENU GUHA (Contai): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I stand to support the Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of the Budget for 1989-90. Though I support them, still I like to point out a few things.

A large number of women work in agriculture but they do not have any facilities. At least, I would like to request the Government to see that medical care is provided during prenatal and post-natal periods and also that creches are provided. How can we expect these women to work wholeheartedly when we do not give them any facilities to keep their children and how can they work in peace?

I would like to point out that we have double crops in many of our places. But we do not have that facility in many places because there is no water arrangement. I know that it requires a large amount of money to start a big irrigation project. But I feel that small irrigating programme can be started and I am sure that we can produce more and more food products in our country, specially paddy.

When we are talking of the villages, I would like to point out that indigenous sports are very much neglected as far as the village-

[Dr. Phulrenu Guha]

ers are concerned. I request the concerned Minister to take note of it.

I would like to say one more point. I have said it a number of times. Sir, after so many years of independence, we do not have any water policy. We must have water policy in our country. Why do we not have water in many places? Even in many constituency, you will be surprised to note there is no sweet water in some areas. I know that we can have a plan, but we cannot start all the work together. But if there is a plan, if there is a policy, then the Government can follow it each year bit by bit. Again I request the Government through you to have water policy in the country. We have so much water in our country, but still there is so much scarcity of water in many places. There are two extremes.

Sir, with great pain, I would like to point out one thing about family welfare. How can you expect that our country will progress if we cannot work properly on family welfare. So much money has been spent on that account, but the result is absolutely nil, I am sorry to say. I know that those who write reports will say "you do not know anything". I know many things because I go to villages and I go from house to house. If you go to any village, you will find a large number of children in many houses. So, if we see only the city and the well-to-do people and think we have done good work on family welfare, we are wrong. Unless we have population control, we cannot have progress in our country. Whatever progress we make, we cannot see them because the number of heads are increasing year by year.

Sir, I would like to take this opportunity to point out that there is a storm in my constituency, in Midnapore and in Sunderban area. A letter has been written to me by the Agriculture Minister that money has been given to West Bengal for relief work. I do not know about other parts. As far as my constituency is concerned, I hardly see any work. Some work has been done, but it is

almost on partisan basis. In my constituency in some areas, people live on betel leaf. That is their industry. The whole of the northern India is enjoying betel leaf from that area. The betelnut industry is all finished. Proper money must be given to these cultivators so that they grow betelnut.

Last of all I say that Digha is a sea-shore holiday place for West Bengal. We do not have any other sea-shore holiday place. Government of India have accepted that and they have given money to build complex for the tourists. But we do not have TV facilities. Now a days, you know that people like to enjoy TV particularly in holidays. So through you, Sir, I request the Government of India to have a TV Centre for the Digha area.

With these words, I again support the Supplementary Demands.

[*Translation*]

SHRI JANAK RAJ GUPTA (Jammu): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, first of all, I would like to congratulate the hon. Finance Minister for the way he contained inflation in the country and stabilised the growth rate. While supporting the supplementary demands for grants, I would like to submit few points about these Ministries to the hon. Minister. First of all, I would like to submit a few points about Agriculture Ministry which includes Department of Rural Development also. A large number of people have been benefited from the schemes launched by this Department particularly the 'Jawahar Rozgar Yojana'. Work is going on smoothly. Without going into details, I would like to say only this that more funds are required to be provided for it so that greater attention may be paid. Special attention should be paid to the areas suffering from acute unemployment and lack of irrigation and communication facilities.

Hon. Sir, I want to congratulate my leader Shri Rajiv Gandhi for his recent announcement that agriculture would be considered at par with the industry. It is a welcome step. Farmers and the poor rural population, whose main occupation is farm-

ing, will be much benefited from it. In this connection my only submission is that more and more facilities should be provided to them in the coming years and this should be implemented so that facilities hitherto available to the industry could be made available to farmers also.

Hon. Sir, now I would like to say a few words about the Minister of Energy. There is an acute shortage of electricity in the country. A substantial amount is given to industries as subsidy for purchasing generators. In spite of it there is acute shortage of electricity. A survey was conducted in Jammu and Kashmir, if I am not wrong, 55,000 MW of electricity can be generated there. As many as three or four projects such as Salal and Dulhasti are under construction in the State. More hydel projects on river Chenab and Jhelum should be prepared for generating additional electricity by investing more funds. But they should not meet the fate of Dulhasti project which has been going on for the last 15 years and still it is to be completed. I have come to know that an agreement with a foreign firm has been signed in respect of this project. The problem can be solved if more money is spent there and the pace of work is expedited. I would like to add that this should be considered and work should be started in right earnest.

So far as Information and Broadcasting Ministry is concerned, it is true that lot of work is being done and Doordarshan and Akashvani are working well, but I would like to say one thing that the people of Poonch and Rajouri areas of my constituency, which are very backward and hill areas, cannot watch the programmes telecast by Doordarshan but they can watch the programmes telecast by Lahore TV. As it does not involve much expenditure, I demand that some funds, should be earmarked for installing a relay T.V. transmitter there so that people living in the border and hill areas could also view the good programme of Doordarshan.

As regards the Ministry of Transport, I would like to say that lot of development is taking place but there is only one national

highway in Jammu and Kashmir State, which is a very backward State. Only 35 km of this national highway from Jammu to Poonch is double track and the rest of the highway is single track. Keeping in view heavy traffic on this highway, there is a need to double the track as early as possible. Apart from this, I would like to draw your attention to the performance of the Ministry or Urban Development. Even the basic amenities like drinking water, etc. are not available in the entire 'Kandi' and hilly areas. Drinking water has to be supplied through tanker in these areas. However, I am grateful to the Government for making these arrangements because before 1987 people had to cover a distance of 15 kms or more to fetch drinking water from well and ponds. Now the times have changed and the people want that safe and clean drinking water is supplied to them. Maximum funds should be allocated for supplying water in all these areas so that the people in general may get the benefit of it.

Regarding Jammu and Kashmir, I would like to submit that its economy is mainly dependent on tourism. But as you are aware the arrival of tourists in the State has been very low this year. Therefore, in order to promote tourism, it is essential to make some arrangements by which the tourists may be attracted to these areas and which in turn will ameliorate the condition of the people of that State. Secondly, I would like to submit to the hon. Minister of Finance that Jammu and Kashmir is given 30 per cent of the amount in the form of grants and 70 per cent in the form of loans whereas other hill States of the special category are given 90 per cent amount in form of grants and 10 per cent in the form of loans. Therefore, what I feel is that this state is heavily burdened as it has to pay the amount of interest on these loans and also has to meet the necessary requirements. Therefore, attention should be paid in this direction so that this State may also be treated at par with other States. I am grateful to the Hon. Prime Minister for having increased the allocations by 15.6 per cent over the last year's allocations. But this increase is not sufficient keeping in view the backwardness of my State and its being a hilly

[Sh. Janak Raj Gupta:]

area. It is a fact that State Government is also making considerable efforts but it is not able to meet the demand. Now leh agitation is going on because of low allocation of funds. The present allocation is 3 per cent in its case and it is 8 per cent in respect of Kargil. The allocations are still lower in case of other districts. Therefore, I would like to submit that maximum funds should be allocated to the Government of Jammu and Kashmir for undertaking development activities which will improve the condition of the people of the State. The people are grateful to the Hon. Prime Minister and the hon. Minister of Finance for paying considerable attention to the upliftment of the people of my State. With these words, I support these Demands.

DR. G.S. RAJHANS (Jhanjharpur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, while supporting these Supplementary Grants I would like to submit a few points.

I fully support the increased amount of funds allocated under the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana but in regard to the difficulties being faced in its implementation, I would like to submit that the rural people are not aware as to what activities can be undertaken by the Panchayats under the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana. The bureaucrats, instead of adopting a helpful attitude, have been creating obstructions in this work. They mislead the people by telling them that they can take up only particular activities whereas the centre has directed time and again that apart from the 15 per cent amount reserved for the welfare of the Harijans, it is upto the Panchayats to utilise the rest of the funds in the manner in which they like. The B.D.O., the C.O. or the S.D.O. of the area mislead the people in the rural areas by impressing upon them that they can spend funds on some particular items only and cannot use the funds for other purposes. I have observed that the rural people are very much confused in this regard. I have attend many public meetings and this is my personal experience. Therefore, I would like to make a

suggestion. Now when almost all the villages have been covered by Television network, some specific programmes should be shown on T.V. to educate the people about the activities which can be undertaken by the Panchayats under the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana. People should be told that all the powers are henceforth vested in the Panchayats and B.D.Os, C.Os or the Gram Sewaks have no powers whatsoever. The vested interests which these bureaucrats previously had, have now been quashed. Now they can no longer mislead the people. Therefore, some programmes should be prepared and shown on T.V. quite frequently to impress upon them the fact that having aside 15 per cent funds reserved for the welfare of Harijans, the Panchayats are free to spend rest of the money on any programme as per their desire. To illustrate my point, I would say that I have toured a large number of villages and people in these villages have asked me whether it is a fact that they are not entitled to get loan for a tubewell or a handpump under the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana as the B.D.O. has been telling them. I told them that I can give it in writing that they are empowered to instal tubewells under the Yojana. They say that the B.D.O. has been telling them that if they try to instal a tubewell they will be put behind the bars. What I mean to say is that people are being misled. Therefore, a campaign should be launched in this regard through the vernacular newspapers, the radio and the T.V. The people living in the rural areas have to be told that whatever schemes are formulated in the Gram Sabhas, all of them can be undertaken up by them.

A monitoring committee will be set up. I mean to say that the people have wholeheartedly supported this programme but they are intimidated by the bureaucrats and they should be rid of their fear.

I would like to make another important point in regard to agriculture. Today it is being proposed to bring agriculture at par with industries. It is being observed that the middle, small and marginal farmers are leaving agriculture and taking up other activities. The Government should at least find out the

reasons responsible for this phenomenon. Today agriculture is not a very remunerative job. The output is not commensurate to the quantum of inputs. This is a basic and simple principle of economics. This should be understood. Howsoever we brag that we shall bring agriculture at par with industries, until we go deep into the root cause of the problem we shall not be able to find any proper solution. I would like to request that either the price of the inputs should be fixed directly in proportion to that of the output or remunerative prices should be ensured to the farmers. The farmers do not get remunerative prices for their cash crops. Today sugar has to be imported but remunerative prices are not given to the cane-growers. How can such contradictory things be allowed to exist? This needs attention of the government. Until the agriculturists incentive, they will not grow sugarcane. The economic policy should be framed keeping in view the requirements of the country. We cannot buy any commodity in without paying its due price. Hence, why should the sugarcane grower sell his sugarcane if he does not get the remunerative price for it. This aspect looked into. This problem does not exist in one State only but is common to all Hindi speaking States. The sugarcane growers have to pay frequent visits for 3-4 years for getting the payment for the sugarcane supplied by them to the mill owners. The position in case of private mills is far better. I would like to say that in Bihar, the private sugar mill owners make prompt payment for the sugarcane but in the public corporations payment is not made even after 2 years. This a very serious problem which requires and empirical approach. If this is not done, the farmers will stop growing sugarcane and will shift over to some other crops. After all, to what extent can be Government resort to imports?

The Government has made a tremendous economic progress but just think over it with a cool mind. I am not talking of the whole-sale prices. But just see the position in respect of the retail prices in the market. Now-a-days prices have been skyrocketing. Persons belonging to the fixed income group

have been hit hard. I submit it in all humbleness and not by way of criticism. Today the gap between the rich and the poor has been widening. I am stunned to see the condition prevailing in Delhi and feel that Delhi will never be able to understand the woes of the people of Jhanjharpur in Bihar, where people find it hard to manage two square meals. The people of Jhanjharpur see Delhi on their T.V. sets, with a feeling that it is altogether a different world which is beyond their reach. These days a new culture called the Maruti Culture is developing in Delhi. There are 10 marutis in certain families in Delhi and even a 8th or 10th class student of such a family has his own car. Has anybody ever thought of the source from where such a huge sum of money is coming to the business class who has managed to purchase a maruti for each one of their youngsters in the family. The Government daily gives an advertisement in the newspapers.

[*English*]

'We are coming to meet you, businessmen'.

[*Translation*]

How many businessmen have you visited?

[*English*]

You never go to meet them.

[*Translation*]

In fact, the persons belonging to the fixed income group have been made to starve and on the other hand the persons having black money in their possession are prospering. People feel agitated over this state of affairs. The Government should try to take steps to bridge this gap between the poor and the rich. If one person owns a maruti, everyone should own it and not that only a few should own it. This is extremely surprising that the people living in the slums are unable to manage their daily meals. All

[Dr. G.S. Rajhans]

this is happening in front of us in Delhi. If the Government wants to give relief to the people belonging to the fixed-income group, it may do so but it should take strict action against the persons with black money. I do not want that indiscriminate raids should be conducted but these should cover all places and persons. However, the Government have got the services of the intelligence at their disposal and with their help, it should find out the names of the persons who are amassing black money. The names of such persons should be published in the newspapers and shown on the television cs that they could be exposed.

I would also like to submit that there should be some such arrangement that the life of a person falling a victim of natural calamity in our country gets insurance cover automatically so that his family may get Rs. 25-50 thousand. the family of a person with comparative lower income should be paid more amount of compensation. In the last year's earthquake in my State, thousands of people died but their families did not get adequate amount of relief. I have voiced in Lok Sabha the feelings of the people on a number of occasions but nothing tangible has been done by the government in that direction. Natural calamities do strike some part of our country or the other every year. Hence the Government should formulate a policy in this regard on the lines of the policy framed to bring the jhuggi jhonpri dwellers under the insurance cover so that if a person belonging to the low-income group dies on that account, a sum of Rs. 50 thousand or one lakh is automatically paid to his family so as to save them from starvation.

In the end I would like to add that flood is a perennial problem in some areas. China has almost controlled floods in its territory, why can not we do the same in our country? As regards the revival of sick industries in this country, if the Government succeeds in its efforts they are making in this direction, it will be a very big achievement.

While concluding I would like to submit that in the last year's Budget it was proposed to launch 'Kutir Jyoti' programme. In this regard, Shri Ram Bhagat Paswan may say that only a few places inhabited by Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Bihar have been benefited by this scheme. Electric poles had been provided there 5 to 7 years back but electricity transmission is yet to start in these places. Bihar, which tops in production of coal, is utterly lacking in power supply. You can not avoid the issue by merely saying that this is a State subject.

It is a fact that our country has made commendable progress on the economic front but much remains to be done for the welfare of the weaker sections and the poor.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We adjourn for Lunch to re-assemble at 2.05 p.m.

13.03 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch till five minutes past Fourteen of the clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at ten minutes past Fourteen of the Clock

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (GENERAL), 1989-90

[English]

SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD YADAV (Madhepura): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Supplementary Demands for Grants to meet the expenditure of the Central Government. I support the Demands because India is facing external threats, internal difficulties and so many other problems. In that situation obtaining, it is but natural that Government will come forward with Supplementary Demands. India is passing through a critical juncture. India is

facing so many external threats. In that situation obtaining, it is but natural for the Government to demand more and more from the nation. But, Sir, I have to draw the attention of the Government to certain very important matters which I feel it is necessary for the Government to take note of.

Government has to see to all the sectors of our economy. Attention of the Government has been drawn to the cases of down-trodden people like the Harijans, Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. The upper-class people are doing well. But the middle-class people are not given their due. I will put it in this way that the middle-class people are backbone of the society. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in his "Glimpses of the World History" had written: "Middle-class people, starving and dispossessed, will turn revolutionary." It is a fact that in Bihar there are certain young people who are leading the revolutionary agitation. It is not that they intend to be revolutionary. But they have been compelled to be revolutionary in the situation obtaining. The point is that the middle-class youth are not being given any opportunity. They have obtained the highest degrees, as far as education is concerned. But they are not getting simple jobs. They are not getting even third-class jobs. I would like to quote again that in Bihar from 1981 onwards not a single appointment has been made in the University or in its constituent colleges.

You can well imagine the fate of those bubbling youths. What will they do? Where can they go? If their conditions are not taken into consideration, they will become revolutionary.

I will quote one example. In Bihar, in the Nehru Yuvak Kendras, even Sons of the Soil are not being given opportunities. Considered are being sent in the Nehru Yuvak Kendras. The incharge of the NYK, who goes from outside, takes one or two persons from outside. And Bihar people are not getting even that opportunity to avail of. Therefore, I will point it out to the Government that Sons of

the Soil should be at least given this opportunity in the NYKs.

In these Supplementary Demands, a subsidy to the new industrial units in the selected backward districts of 30 crore population have been proposed here. Seven districts in Bihar are such where there are no industries. Seven districts out of 39 districts are such where even small scale industries are not there. So, I point out that for the sake of justice, no-industry district should not be deprived of that opportunity to have one single industry.

Bihar is the richest State where the poorest of the poor live. It has got mines and minerals and supply is made from Bihar to all over India. Outsiders from Bihar are getting everything in matters of service, in matters of industries, in matters of business. Outsiders are getting the lion's share in matters of industries, business and service. But Bihar people are not getting anything. One thing that I will point out to the Government is this. In matters of primary and higher education, Bihar is at the lowest. In Bihar, 18 per cent people are educated. Even in university education, Bihar has not reached that stage in terms of national average. There are nine universities for eight crore people whereas in U.P., there are 22 universities for eleven crore people. I am making a case for Bihar. The case of Bihar must be considered in the light of the fact which I have stated here.

Even in small matters, Bihar is neglected. Mr. Panja knows it well. In Saharsa, the Divisional Headquarter of the Income-tax Office was removed and shifted to Purnia. However, with the intervention of Shri Panja, the Income-tax Office has been re-shifted to Saharsa. At present the Income Tax office is in a rented house and the Government has to make a payment of huge amount. I will suggest that land be acquired, the house be built and the Income Tax Office be located there for all times to come.

The Government of India and the Prime Minister have limitations, I understand. But the Government is of the people, for the

[Sh. Mahabir Prasad Yadav]

people and by the people and the Government should look to all corners, all sections, and all sectors; and that will be justice. I think no people, no section, no sector should be deprived of any opportunity that is due to them.

There is political democracy at present; but economic democracy has not come to the doors of the poor people or the middle-class people. Therefore I will advocate that for the purpose of economic democracy or for the purpose of socialist pattern of society, it is but natural for the Government to see that all the people get their share or due.

With these words, I thank you.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI (Deogarh): Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, I raise to support the Supplementary Demands for Grants. This is the first batch of Supplementary Demands for Grants for the current financial year. It includes 25 grants and this involves an additional cash outgo of Rs. 47.75 crores only. Out of this Rs. 47.75 crores, the subsidy to the new industrial units in the selected backward areas amounts to Rs. 30 crores and the remaining Rs. 17.75 crores is under the head of payment of arrear dues to the daily rated muster roll workers of CPWD in terms of the judgement of Supreme Court.

These are welcome features because as you know our objective is to remove regional imbalances. Although we are trying in that direction, it is also a fact that there is the problem of regional imbalance. It is very much there in different parts of the country. In the industrially backward areas, entrepreneurs are not coming forward under normal conditions to set up industries. Therefore a payment of subsidy is very much necessary and essential. That way it is welcome that a provision of Rs. 30 crores is there under this head.

An expenditure of Rs. 17.75 crores which is necessitated to comply with the situation

arising out of the Supreme Court judgement also cannot be helped. But one thing I would say in this connection. When the Government of India and the different State Governments are regarded as the ideal employers, why are they waiting for the Supreme Court or the High Courts to pass some judgements relating to the wages etc., of the working class? As a matter of fact, the Government of India and the different State Governments should take a very liberal approach in this regard. They should not allow such matters to go to the High Courts or the Supreme Court thereby subjecting the working class to a great deal of harassment. Therefore, outside the court and within a reasonable time these all things should be settled through negotiations with the workers' Unions and associations.

Sir, there are adjustments to the tune of Rs. 727.48 crores in these Demands. Jawahar Rozgar Yojana is the major item to the tune of Rs. 500 crores in this amount of Rs. 727.48 crores. Jawahar Rozgar Yojana we have been discussing in this House separately also. This is a welcome feature meant to provide employment at least to one member from every family below the poverty line in the rural areas. This Yojana is a landmark of this year and is a befitting tribute to the memory of late Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru, the chief architect of modern India. Under Jawahar Rozgar Yojana sufficient number of engineers should be posted in every block otherwise, I am afraid, its implementation may not go according to the schedule. These works are going to be executed through village committees. So we should see that these people are not subjected to harassment and also there is no element of corruption whatsoever in this work otherwise people may get dis-interested and even frustrated and the purpose underlying this scheme may also get somewhat defeated.

There is an item called Social Forestry under the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana but since this scheme has been launched after the onslaught of the monsoons in many areas it is just a matter of past for this year. We have to write off this item for this year.

Here I would also like to say that it is a tribute to the Government of India for having managed the economy of the country quite well and they deserve congratulations as after three consecutive years of drought we have done very well in the field of agriculture and also industrial growth is around 9 per cent. The overall growth is more than 5.5 per cent. The economy of the country is poised for an all time high growth. The targets fixed for the Seventh Plan both in agriculture and industrial growth are going to be exceeded. This is no less achievement for the Government of India. This is a very crucial period. The Seventh Plan is coming to its close. We are now preparing for the Eighth Plan. The country is poised for a higher growth rate. The efforts of the Government of India for containing the deficit should be commended. The deficit was quite disturbing. That has been contained to some extent. Despite all this, strict measures are called for on the rising prices front to contain inflation.

Another area of concern is about the balance of payments. It needs to be taken care of along with the export drive. There is a need for discipline to avoid unnecessary imports. Import of luxury goods should be curtailed. More efforts should be there to maximise the exports. Government of India should take more precautions in this direction so that the prices do not rise and the balance of payments position improves.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN (Roser): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Demands for Supplementary Grants presented by the hon. Minister. Our country is making steady strides in the field of science and technology. The programmes for strengthening the unity and integrity and the basis of equality in our country have been undertaken under the leadership of Shri Rajiv Gandhi. While supporting it I would like to place certain demand before the hon. Minister so that the regional disparities existing in our country are removed.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, with each

passing day the problem of unemployment is assuming serious dimensions. Every year lakhs of educated youths are coming out of the Colleges in this country but these educated youths are not getting any jobs. On the other hand, even the illiterate persons are without any means of livelihood. As a result, a number of people living below the poverty line in Bihar and Uttar Pradesh are migrating from their villages to the cities in search of employment. I would like to request the hon. Minister that in order to solve the problem of unemployment, at least 10 industries should be setup in the States of Bihar where excessive rainfall and drought have been the regular features. Even this year it is reeling under floods and the agriculture labourers and the educated unemployed are migrating from this state. Hence provisions should be made for some cottage industries in this region.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to thank the hon. Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi, who wants to make available employment opportunities to the crores of the downtrodden through this Jawahar Rozgar Yojana. Under this scheme, employment opportunities are going to be provided to 4 crore people living below the poverty line. Besides, 30 per cent reservation has been provided for the women. Under this scheme, jobs will be provided on the basis of 'One family one job'. The hon. Prime Minister deserves our congratulations for the same. Today the myriads of people of this country have been expressing their gratitude to him for his efforts to solve the problem of unemployment by launching Jawahar Rozgar Yojana.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the people do not get the whole amount of the sum of Rs. 25 thousand which the Government advances to these persons through the banks for the purpose of starting their own business or for self employment. It is being misused. Therefore, my submission is that at least a sum of Rs. 1 lakh should be given to each unemployed youth so that he can set up his own business or some industry because with an amount of Rs. 15 to 25 thou-

[Sh. Ram Bhagat Paswan]

sand, nobody can start his own business or industry. Sick industries in Bihar should be revived by giving them financial assistance. Thirty thousand workers of Ashok Paper Mill have been rendered jobless. Therefore, the mill should be reopened without any further delay. The irresponsible attitude adopted by the Members of opposition parties towards the steps taken by our Prime Minister to solve the problem of unemployment is highly regrettable. They have betrayed the masses of India. They have wasted the valuable time of this August House. Their offending behaviour in the House is unbecoming of them. The people of India will never forgive them because they have hurt the feelings of the people of India.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, whenever any socialistic measure has been taken for the welfare of the society and in the interest of the country, our opposition brethren have always opposed it. Had they lent their support to anyone of those constructive measures, such as Zamindari abolition or Panchayati Raj etc. brought forward in the Lok Sabha, they could have been passed very smoothly. The opposition parties do not realise this thing that Shri Rajiv Gandhi has strengthened the Panchayati Raj system for strengthening the democracy. When the Members of the opposition realised that they have lost the public sympathy due to their approach towards the Panchayati Raj Bill, they played the gimmick of resignations to save their skin. But they have betrayed the people of India by resigning their seats in the Lok Sabha.

Sir, I would like to request the officers of Planning Commission to make an appraisal of the schemes started in North Bihar in order to find out the extent to which these schemes have been successful. After independence, a number of schemes relating flood control, power generation and transport etc were launched but they have been failed to achieve desired result. Sitting in luxurious rooms, they formulate schemes which do not conform to the local needs.

Hundreds of Millions of Rupees have been spent on flood control since independence but it has not proved fruitful. Today, more people are being swept away by flood water and crops on large areas are destroyed. But it is regretted that they make utopian schemes which have no relevance to the reality and on being asked, many of the officers say that flood water irrigates our land. But they do not think of the loss caused by floods.

Sir, I would like to say that there are three schemes for flood controlling Bihar. A dam is proposed to be constructed at Badat which is an originating point of a river. The other river which causes flood havoc every year is Kamla Balan. We have to construct a dam at Shishapani which is situated in Nepal. A third dam is required to be constructed on Bagmati river. If a dam is constructed there, power could be supplied not only to Bihar but to the entire country. Do they not realise the small schemes should be formulated? They construct dams which collapse within two months. They construct dams during the rainy season and not in the dry season. Dam should be constructed during they dry season, when plenty of soil is available. Flood control scheme of Kamla Balan river should be extended to river Ganga.

Housing Boards should be set up in villages also. At present these boards are set up urban areas only. These Boards should be set up in rural areas also. The poor people of villages are still living in mud Houses. People belonging to Scheduled Castes are still living in thatched houses in which they are exposed to the vagaries of the weather and they have to bear with it. Therefore, Housing Boards should be set up in villages also as in the case of urban areas and quality houses should be constructed for allotment to the poor and the poor belonging to middle income group.

Similarly, under 'Indira Awas Yojana', a sum of Rs. 1800 was provided earlier, now this amount has been raised to Rs. 6000. With this amount, only a shed of tin is laid which collapses after a short duration. This type of flats are given to the poor people. In

order to provide pucca houses for them, more amount is required to be given under the scheme. The plinth area of the House may be reduced to 1 sq. feet but only quality Houses should be constructed, which have a life-span of at least 20 years. There is no use in constructing Houses which collapse within a period of 2 to 4 months of their construction. The rain water enters into their House, due to which their Houses collapse and people living in those Houses fall sick. Therefore, pucca Houses should be constructed for Harijans.

Acute drinking water problem still persists in the rural areas and the people have to drink water of the ponds and tanks. Tubewells go out of order in the flooded areas. The Government should give special grants to the people living in such areas so that problem of drinking water could be solved.

Now I come to the problem of rural electrification. I hope that rural electrification would be completed during the Eighth plan period. Old age pension given by the Government should be increased to atleast Rs. 100.

With these words, I thank you and support these Demands for Grants and hope that our Demand in respect of Bihar will also be met by the Government.

[English]

SHRI BIPIN PAL DAS (Tezpur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, while supporting the Supplementary Demands for Grants, I would like to concentrate myself today only on one problem and that is the problem of regional imbalance. This is a serious problem which often leads to social and political unrest.

I am in favour of the Central Government doing everything possible to strengthen financially those States which are financially very weak and there is not enough scope for them to improve their situation. As an example, I would like to cite the case of my State, Assam. Assam is one of the most backward State in the country in spite of

there being abundant natural resources. The *per capita* Net Domestic Product of Assam at current prices of 1986-87 was Rs. 2204.3 as against the national average of Rs. 2974.5. During early fifties, it was higher than the national average and since the sixties, the picture has reversed. The growth of *per capita* income in Assam between 1970-71 and 1985-86 was 0.8 per cent as against national growth of 1.6 per cent. The gap has widened further and further over the years.

Assam's economy is based on agriculture. But occasional droughts and several waves of flood every year have crippled this economy. Most of the districts of Assam have been declared as no-industry districts. Lack of infra-structural facilities is the main hurdle in the path of industrialization. Therefore, power and communications should be given priority consideration in Assam and special emphasis should be given on developing industries based on locally available raw materials.

Assam produces jute, but jute growers are compelled to sell it at throw-away prices due to absence of adequate number of jute purchasing centres of the J.C.I. There is only one jute mill in Assam and that too very small, whereas there is scope for at least four jute mills of reasonable size.

The annual production of natural gas is 2100 million cubic metres, out of which 900 million cubic metres are being flared and burnt out. A great potential for industrialisation is being criminally wasted every day.

Assam was the first State to produce oil in India and is still a major oil producer. But we are being denied a just and rational quantum of royalty on oil.

We are the highest producer of tea in India. Assam produces 56 per cent of Indian tea. But the central excise duty on Assam tea is the highest in the country whereas Assam has not yet been allowed to levy a cess on land producing tea and coal.

Assam has tremendous potential for

[Sh. Bipin Pal Das]

hydel production which according to experts is about 25000 MW. But at the end of 1986-87 the total installed capacity of power in the State stood at only 484.4 M.W and even that has not been fully and properly utilised. The actual generation is about 220 M.W.

Banking facilities in Assam are still poor and inadequate. Because of transport difficulties and difficult geographic locations, the price situation in Assam is perhaps the worst in the country.

Employment opportunities are extremely limited and without industrialisation and development of agro-based industries employment generation will continue to be lagging behind.

There is, therefore, an urgent need for the Centre to come to the aid of the State in order to augment its resources and help the State to mobilise its own resources.

I know the Centre has been trying to help Assam in various ways. I also know that the present Government of Assam has failed to make proper use of funds made available to them. By sheer mismanagement and because of lack of political will they have created a financial crisis in Assam.

But, Sir, I am concerned more about the lot of our people. In the name of the State and the people I appeal to the Government to come to the aid of the people and take the following measures so that enough resources may be made available for the development of the State.

1. The oil royalty should be raised to the standard level and it should be revised every two years.
2. The capacity of the State to raise sales tax on crude oil should be unfrozen. Today it is frozen at 4%. So, it should be unfrozen by suitably amending Central Sales Tax Act of 1956.
3. Oil India Ltd, and ONGC should be advised to withdraw their cases in the Supreme Court against the Rural Development Cess recently sought to be levied on mineral oils.
4. The President may be requested to kindly give his assent to the Rural Plantation Labour Welfare Bill of 1986 without further delay.
5. Enabling legislation should be brought forward by the Central Government at an early date for the levy of consignment tax which should cover tea, petroleum products and plywood in order to augment the financial resources of Assam. The necessary Constitutional amendment has already been passed in 1983.
6. Assam should be treated on the same footing as the other states in the North-eastern region in so far as the financing pattern of the development plans is concerned.
7. Of the Central assistance to Assam 70% is loan and 30% is grant. My humble submission is that it should be reversed i.e. it should be 70% grant and 30% loan.
8. The Tea Board head quarter should be located within Assam. It would stimulate the industry further in the highest tea growing State. Assam produces 56% of the Indian tea but still the head office is located outside Assam. It does not help in the development of this particular industry.
9. The Polyester staple fibre plant of Bongaigaon Refinery Petrochemical Complex has the annual capacity of 30,000 M.T. This is the second largest in the country and first in the Public sector.

It has the capacity to feed 20 spinning mills of about 25,000 spindles each.

The PSF—Polyester Staple Fibre—has a wide ranging product pattern for blending with cotton and viscose and also with some type of wool. The entire down stream product of BRPL should be utilised as raw materials by installing 20 spinning mills in 20 districts of Assam, each having 25,000 spindles.

The Jogighopa rail-cum road bridge's construction should be expedited.

There is a great need for a bridge over Brahmaputra at Bogibil near Dibrugarh. Its survey work was started sometime ago but still there is not progress. It should be taken up in right earnest.

The proposed broad-gauge line between Gauhati and Dibrugarh via Nowgong, Jorhat and Sibsagar should be sanctioned without delay. There is a demand for a broad-gauge line from Gauhati to Silchar and also from Gauhati to North-Lakhimpur via Tezpur. This should be sanctioned as early as possible.

There is no Central Sector project in Assam during the Seventh Plan. I do not know why. Such projects should be included in the Eighth Plan. The tele-communication system in that entire region remains outdated and absolute and the modernisation programme should be taken up at the earliest.

Sir, I would urge upon the Government to seriously consider the possibility of establishing some high level technical institutes and museum complexes, like Institute of Advanced Research in Science and Technology or such institutions as Institute of Economic Growth of North-Eastern Region or National Academy of Science and Culture and so on. The Government should set up at least one Unit each of Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd., Semi Conductors Complex Ltd., Electronics Corporation of India Ltd. for

removing the economic imbalance of this region.

I hope the hon. Minister would kindly note all these points and would take necessary steps for further development of Assam.

[*Translation*]

SHRI AZIZ QURESHI (Satna): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Demands for Supplementary Grants. As the time is short, I would like to concentrate only on some of the Demands.

First of all, I would like to submit that an amount of Rs. 500 crores has been sought for under Demand No. 4 for the work under Jawahar Rozgar Yojana. While congratulating the Government, I support this Demand because in place of N.R.E.P. and R.L.E.G.P. Programmes, this scheme is going to be implemented. I hope that our goal and the goal of our leader Shri Rajiv Gandhi will be achieved through this scheme.

I support the Demand No. 21 and 22 relating to the Ministry of Energy. But under these demands, funds have been sought for kutir Jyoti scheme for providing one point connection to the people belonging to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. I would like that the Central Government should strictly monitor this programme and State Governments should be asked to furnish progress report of the scheme within scheduled time. In my Constituency of Satna, there are certain pockets inhabited by Adivasis, Harijans and backward classes, who live in forests and inaccessible area, where they have to face a great difficulty for three to four months in a year, the work is not being done properly in spite of my best efforts. I would like that the Government should pay more attention towards this and set up monitoring cell in order to ensure effective implementation of this programme.

The second point which I would like to make is about non-conventional source of energy. I would like to know the progress

[Sh Aziz Qureshi]

made with regard to small wind power generator. I know a case in which a man working in America met Late Smt. Indira Gandhi and he was inspired by her. Then, he came to India and set up a small wind power generator unit in Bhopal under small scale industries. This unit has been lying closed. Despite my repeated reminders, no work is being assigned to him. I would be happy if full support is given to such persons and small industries. The Government should help them by fulfilling their genuine demands and promote small wind power generations so that we can meet the shortage of energy in our country.

Demand No. 49 relates to Ministry of Education, Culture and Sports. I would like to request the Government to meet full cost of laying at least one Astro-turf in the capitals of each State so as to give boost to the game of Hockey.

Bhopal is famous for its hockey not only in India but also all over the world. However, in spite of all efforts, an astro turf could not be laid so far in the city. Assurances were of course given a number of times. I demand that the Government should give hundred per cent grant to Bhopal Hockey Association to enable them to play an astro turf in Bhopal immediately so that hockey day could be encouraged.

14.56 hrs.

[SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI *in the Chair*]

I would like to say a word to praise for the present management of the Indian Hockey Federation. Even though the results or the recent performance were not upto the mark, yet I am hopeful that Indian hockey will make progress in the hands of the Federation who have drawn up good programmes. Full protection should be given to them to enable them to work so that we may regain our lost glory in the game of hockey.

Now I would like to express my views on demand No. 57. A T-V relay station has since been set up by the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting in my Constituency, Satna. But at the time of acceptance of my demand I was assured that the programmes of the T-V Relay Station at Satna will benefit the people upto a distance of at least 25 kilometres. But it is not known as to why they are not able to relay the programmes beyond 12 to 14 kilometres. Shri Bhagat had himself gone there and I had made a request to him in this connection. At that time he had given me an assurance. I want that necessary attention should be paid to it, and arrangements made to relay the programmes of this station in such a way that they are received upto a distance of, at least, 25 kilometres. I want that the Government should make some permanent arrangements to relay various cultural and religious programmes frequently taking place in Chitra kut and Mayur from this relay station so that these programmes could be made a regular feature on the television.

Madam Chairman, now I would like to draw your attention to demand No. 54 which deals with Bhopal Gas Tragedy. As per Supreme Court's verdict, the Central Government has taken a decision to provide funds to the Government of Madhya Pradesh for this purpose.

15.00 hrs.

Madam Chairman, it is very unfortunate that in spite of the fact that the Government have made several efforts and taken a number of steps, the victims of Bhopal Gas Tragedy have not received due relief they were supposed to get, even after 5 years of the tragedy. The victims are crying like anything. Blood is oozing from their bodies. In this august House, I request the Government of India to pay attention to it. We have not been able to provide financial assistance to actual victims. A survey of the actual victims has not so far been done and their medical examination also not been done. We have also come to learn that some people are trying to present bogus claims.

[Sh. Aziz Qureshi]

The Central Government should take care of it and warn the Government of Madhya Pradesh to ensure that financial assistance be given to the actual victims and real claimants who lost their family members or those whose health has been deteriorated. The Government should take all possible steps in this regard. Otherwise, all our claims will prove to be hollow and history will not forgive us.

Madam Chairman, demand No. 48 deal with education. I am glad to note that the Jamia Milia has been granted the status of a Central University at the instance of the Prime Minister, and the Central Government has accorded its approval making Jamia Milia a Central University. In this connection, I demand, as I have been doing in the past, once again that the Jamia Milia may be granted the status of an open Urdu University for the whole of India. Jamia Milia is a symbol of national integration and national struggle. It should be given an opportunity to serve the entire country.

Similarly, I would like to draw the attention of the Government to the deteriorating conditions in the Aligarh University. It is for the first time in the history of Aligarh University that the members of its Court comprise people from the Congress Party. Earlier, parties like the Communist Party and Jamia Jamayate Islami used to occupy this position. It is for the first time that the Congress is controlling the University by dislodging these parties from power. But the Vice Chancellor as well as some officials of the Ministry of Education in Delhi do not want the congressmen to run the management of this University and control it. That is why deliberate attempts are being made to undermine their reputation and prestige. It is all the more unfortunate that the Vice-Chancellor as well as the people sitting at the Centre are indulging in such activities. I demand that the Central Government as well as the hon. Minister should pay attention to it, otherwise Aligarh University will be in troubled water. For this, those people will be squarely re-

sponsible who are indulging in these activities deliberately.

Madam Chairman, with these words I conclude and express my thanks to you.

SHRI KEYUR BHUSHAN (Raipur): Madam Chairman, I support these Demands for Supplementary Grants. On this occasion, I want to express my heartfelt happiness with regard to the steps the hon. Prime Minister has taken for nation building in such a critical situation. Today the entire country supports him and is ready to march forward along with him.

The Jawahar Rozgar Yojana, the Panchayati Raj and other such programmes launched with a view to uplift the Harijans and remove the backwardness of the Adivasis are very good steps. We are concerned about the rights of these backward castes and are taking steps for their upliftment. Today, you go to any village, you will find that the people have all the blessing for Shri Rajiv Gandhi. The only voice that comes out of the heart of the people is that Rajiv Gandhi should get more opportunities for ensuring welfare and progress of the country and people wish him long life. This voice comes from the care of their hearts. I would like to express the feelings of the people in the villages for Rajivji in the following words:

Rajiv nayan hamara,
Dheer-veer-gambhir,
Baher bhitar ek hain
Jaise Sant Kabir.

People may cast aspersions on him, but believe me, the evil designs of these people will not work. The truth always remains truth. If somebody repeats a lie thousand times it will remain a lie. The regard that the poor people have for Rajivji can be explained in the following words:

Nayanhin Ke nayan,
Pitrihin Ke pitri,
Daridra Unhen Kahate hain,
Ve hain hamare mitra.

[Sh. Keyur Bhushan]

He is a friend of the poor. This is the kind of feeling that is there in the hearts of the people for him. He has taken interest in the development of villages and I am fully confident that the villages will develop rapidly. At the same time, I would like to express my agony also. I would like to submit to the hon. Minister that underneath this agony lies the direction of development of the country. And it is the farmer's agony. Even at the time when the Indian farmer was ignorant about the modern techniques of farming, India used to be called "sone Ki Chidya".

The farmer is always burdened with debt even though he toils hard and produces foodgrains for all of us. He cannot wear clothes of his choice and provide good education to his children though agriculture is the base of our life and it is the life-line of entire India. The poets have spoken high of the significance of agriculture, the following maxim is very common;

Uttam kheti, madhyam vyapar
Nikhid chakari, bhikh nidan

What has happened today? Service has come up on top. Everybody wants to secure a job. Agriculture has now reached to the lowest position. When there is no other way out, people take recourse to agriculture, thus the position is totally the reverse now. Today service is on top, thereafter business and then the agriculture. The people who used to collect donation have become rich and the agriculture has been reduced to the bottom position.

Kheti kare kismat par roye,
Karz se kabhi na upar hoye.

This is the position of the people engaged in agriculture. If we want development of country, we will have to develop agriculture. If we want to solve all the problems confronting us, agriculture will have to be developed. The Government is contemplating to give the status of industry to agriculture. It is good but giving the status of

industry implies that Government will have to make available fertilisers and electricity at cheaper rates and also provide irrigation facilities. These three things are necessary. There have been rains but we have no control over them because excess rainfall as well as scanty rainfall destroys everything. For how long shall we depend on nature? We will have to win over the nature for the farmers, for the production of foodgrains. The Government will have to make all possible arrangements to see that irrigation facilities are made available from various minor, medium and major irrigation projects, reservoirs, river dams and by lifting water from rivers. Arrangements should also be made to set up agro-based industries. If agro-based industries are not set up in rural areas agricultural products will be dumped at one place and this will not give any benefit to the farmers. The farmer produces the raw material but he does not have the facility of processing units there. therefore, he has to exchange his products with other commodities. It is good that the Government has set up a separate bank for small scale industries, but at the same time the farmer should also be given an opportunity to set up industry. When industries would be set up in the villages, unemployment would be removed and nobody would migrate to cities for seeking employment. The man power will be absorbed there itself. If agro-based industries are set up, the farmers will definitely be benefited. In my constituency there are 3-4 cement factories, but a farmer's son does not get employment in these factories. He runs from pillar to post for employment. He cannot be made a partner in the industries, because a farmer cannot buy shares there. If participation of farmer's son is ensured in industry to be set up in rural areas, the villages will definitely develop. Let there be any type of industries, small scale or heavy, employment should be given to children of farmers, labourers and adivasis on priority basis there. It is only then, welfare of farmers can be ensured. If you want to develop the villages, you will have to provide protection to the ploughs and the oxen of the farmers. Dependence on machines only like tractors etc. will not do. Our elder member from

Punjab, Shri Sparrow is present here. He has complete knowledge about Punjab. I would like to submit that oxen of 'Sahiwal' breed are no where seen these days. Today, a farmer finds it difficult to purchase a pair of oxen. If there are no oxen with the farmer, no dung will be available and consequently source of manure and energy would also disappear. Then how can a farmer make progress? I request the Government to give full protection to oxen and cows of the farmer. If it is not done, the Indian farmers will be ruined. Sant Vinoba Bhave has been a great said. He was also a man of non-sectarian ideology. He was in no way superstitious. He had said to the farmers of this country that if you want to develop this country, protect the cow and its progeny here. When cows are protected, agriculture will develop. If considered necessary, the Government may make suitable amendments in the laws. I am fully confident that due attention will be paid to the voice of that great noble soul. Healthy oxen are being slaughtered in Devnar. For the last 8 years people are making efforts to make best possible changes in the practice. Just as cows and oxen are protected in Gujarat, Rajasthan and Kashmir in the interest of the farmers, similar protection should be given to cows and oxen in other parts of the country. This action will definitely benefit the farmers and it will enable to them to solve their problems. With these words I conclude.

SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY (Gopalganj): Madam Chairman, I rise to support the Supplementary Demands for Grants presented in the House. While extending support to these demands, I would like to submit that whenever there is a progressive Government, development takes place in every field and for that Supplementary Demands for Grants become necessary. In this context, I share the sentiments of all the hon. Members and extend my support to these demands. If we make an assessment of the ideology of Mahatma Gandhi and his sphere of work, we will come to know that he was all for the development of the villages. He knew that people living in the villages could register their complaints anywhere and their complaints were not taken note of.

That is why he wanted that the villages should develop and their problems should be identified. Inspired by such sentiments, Shrimati Indira Gandhi had taken steps to nationalise the banks. She wanted that the poor people of this country should be uplifted either through the rural banks or by any other means. She wanted that branches of the banks should be opened in the villages. This is the reasons that farmers living in the villages have been greatly benefited by this system. It is also certain that in the light of the above ideology, our present Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi has decided to devolve power to every man in the villages at the village level by launching the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana. We heard lot of things that half the central funds allocated under various schemes are being siphored away by the middle men and the full amount does not reach the poor. In order to check it, the Prime Minister has introduced the direct approach policy and by doing so he proved that we want to lay emphasis on the development of the poor who are not able to send their demands and complaints to higher levels and cannot go anywhere with their demands. Mr Panja, Sir, there are no two opinions that the performance of your department is definitely praiseworthy, but the objective which Shrimati Indira Gandhi had in mind while nationalizing the banks perhaps you also think that development of the poor people of this country should take place through rural banks—is not being achieved. As every hon. Member in the House knows and I had also put a question in this august House that there was bungling to the extent of Rs. 7 crores in a single rural bank. In my constituency, there is a Manager of the rural bank. There was a time when he was very poor but now as a Manager of the rural bank, he has become a millionaire overnight. Now a days, he travels by car. I say with authority that whatever money is released from here as subsidy does not reach the poor anywhere. As has been suggested here by other hon. Members, until you make reforms in this system and associate the Members of Parliament with all the local committees at the district level, the present malpractices will continue. When Members of Parliament are

[Sh. Kali Prasad Pandey]

associated with these committees, they will definitely work in the interest of the Government and also see that the Government policy is properly implemented at the village level. Today, how are the Board of Directors of these banks constituted and who are the directors? Anybody from outside, in whose favour recommendations are received, is appointed direct and his name is included in the Board of Directors. Today, the Members of the Parliament have got no say in this matter. Until and unless Members of Parliament are represented in these committees, the malpractices noticed in the functioning of rural banks cannot be removed. There are a number of problems in Bihar. There are three basic needs, viz. power, foodgrains and means of communication. If all these necessities are provided in any area, the area will develop and standard of living of the people there will be improved. What is even more important is that the Government should make proper arrangement for the education of the Children because they are the future of our country. The present situation is such that even if a school exists somewhere, there is no building for it and if the building is there it does not have a roof over it and they are lacking other facilities. There are no windows or blackboards in the schools. Can we ensure all round development of children by educating them in this way? The Government should first of all make proper arrangements for the education of all the children in every State. Schools duly equipped with facilities should be opened there. I have myself noticed during my tour of 5-6 blocks in Bihar and various Panchayats that the condition of schools there is very bad. It may be due to lack of funds or natural calamities. The school buildings exist there for the sake of name only it is either a roofless structure or a heap of bricks. Can we educate our children and help them in making all round development in this manner? They are our future and the Government will have to make necessary provision for their all round development. Bihar is always in the grip of either drought or floods. Just see the situation in West Champaran, Shri Bhola Babu hails

from Bagas, Shri Majoj Pandey from Betia and I myself belong to his neighbouring constituency Gopalganj. It has been repeatedly submitted that whatever assistance is to be given by the Centre, it should be made available to the State well before the floods hit the State. But this is not done. Floods days are the gala days for the engineers. A bill for 40 to 50 thousand of bags of sand are submitted for each bags of sand actually used. The situation cannot improve in this way. In order to improve the situation, we will have to first of all prepare an action plan for the work to be undertaken and identify the areas and the period when the natural calamities occur in different States and arrangement for funds should be made well before floods strike the area. Only then we can control the floods and solve the related problems. The Central Government gives assistance at the time of floods. But I am stating a fact that half of the money given for flood control is swindled by the officials. My submission is that the whole of Bihar and especially North Bihar is in the grip of floods. Shrimati Indira Gandhi had got the Piprasi Dam constructed in 1974 for the protection of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar from floods. You will be amazed to know that a sum of Rs. one crore is spent every year on it for flood control. Every year work is done on paper only, as a result of which cracks in the dam have become an annual feature. When the Central Government releases funds to the States for flood control, a central study team should also be sent to find out whether the funds allocated are being properly utilised or not. I came back from Bengal yesterday only. Due to heavy rainfall for the last 3-4 days, the situation is very serious there. No matter how loud we speak in the Lok Sabha to acquaint the Government with the situation, neither the funds will be properly utilised nor the general public or the poor masses will be benefited from it, unless a Central study team is sent there.

Madam Chairman, you know that there is a very good scheme for providing houses to the poor and housing facility was provided under the scheme. I have seen in my state that all the houses provided to the harijans

during the last 2 years collapsed and became useless because a conditions was stipulated that only locally available timber would be used in construction of houses. In pursuance of above guidelines, contractors used timber of locally available 'sama' trees which cannot withstand even a small weight. However, now some improvement has taken place and the roofs are being laid. But all the houses constructed 2 years ago have collapsed.

In these circumstances, I would like to submit that though some funds have certainly been allotted in the villages under the I.R.D.P. , the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana and other ongoing schemes but the funds released to Panchayats are inadequate for them. A sum of Rs. 2 lakh has been allocated to a panchayat. Suppose, a scheme of construction of a road is undertaken. But if that road passes through 5 villages, we cannot even complete its earth work with that amount, However, the step taken by the Government is appreciable. In this regard, I would like to submit no the basis of my practical experience that more funds should be allocated to the panchayats in order to make the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana a success, so that if a 'mukhiya' takes up even one scheme, he is able to complete the work properly. But what happens is that if the work of constructing a road to join one panchayat with the other is taken up, it is left incomplete half way and is thus never completed. Therefore, my submission is that if we have to complete the work, more funds should be allocated. I hope that the Government will allocate more funds in order to make this scheme fully successful. You are a dedicated Minister and we have high hopes from you. With this hope, before I conclude I would like to make two or three demands.

You should find out the reasons why the work is not completed despite the release of funds from the Centre. Secondly, I would like to submit that all the units of the proposed Thermal Power Scheme should have started

functioning by now but only one or two units have started functioning till date. The problem of power is very grim in Bihar. Most of the factories of Rohtas Industries, in which thousands of workers were employed, has been declared sick despite the availability of all the resources and the concerned industrialists have escaped responsibility. The Government should take steps for reviving the Rohtas Industries is that the labourers who were thrown out of job, could at least get two square meals. Similarly, a number of applications for setting up card board factories in my constituency, Gopalganj were received by the Bihar Government, which in turn forwarded them to the Centre. You will be surprised to know that there was a sugar mill in Siwan district and according to my information, grants were given to it. But the owner of the mill, Shri Virendra Pandey, who is known to all as the Great 'Natwarlal' took crores of rupees from the Ministry of Finance for reviving the mill and swindled the whole amount. But unless this practice of swindling the money by declaring the mills as sick is curbed and the loot of lakhs of rupees in the name of industry is stopped, the amount voted under the Demand for Supplementary Grants will fall short of the requirements.

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN (Barmer): Madam Chairman, I support the first supplementary demands for grants of Rs. 727.48 crores for the year 1989-90, out of which Rs. 500 crores is meant for the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana. Difficulties have been faced in constructing roads under this scheme. None of the schemes formulated under the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana for the laying of roads was undertaken because it requires more money. In the earlier schemes, the work of laying roads was undertaken but in this scheme that is not at all possible. Therefore it is necessary to formulate a scheme for laying roads and funds should be provided for it. Then alone can the roads be laid. Whenever I visit the village, the main demand there is that of the laying the roads. Therefore it is necessary that if we want to make progress, it is necessary that every gram panchayat is linked with roads.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI A.K. PANJA): May I make just one point clear? It is item No.9 in the programme—Construction of Rural Roads subject to prescribed standards and specifications and in accordance with amenities. It is there. So kindly get it done your place.

[Translation]

SHRI VIRDHJI CHANDER JAIN: I have read it and I submitted just now that under the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana the roads cannot be constructed because it involves huge expenditure. At present the cost of construction of one kilometer long metalled road works out to Rs. 1.25 lakhs. This work cannot be undertaken under the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana. The provisions made in the plan are not sufficient for the State. Therefore the roads cannot be constructed under the scheme.

My constituency has in the grip if drought since December 1988. A Central Government study team also visited the area and after studying the situation submitted a report to the Central Government but it did not give any assistance as per recommendations made in the report submitted by the study team. The financial position of the Rajasthan Government is very weak due to which the farmers had to undergo unprecedented sufferings. Last year the assistance was quite large and I thank the hon. Prime Minister for the same but on account of no assistance being given to the farmers since December 1988, they are not in a position to carry on their farming operation. There is sufficient rainfall in that area, and the farmers want to plough their fields but they lack resources and proper facilities. They are passing through a very difficult phase. It is extremely essential to help them in every possible way by granting them subsidy, etc.

Famine and floods should be treated at par for the purpose of providing financial

assistance. Whereas in the case of flood, 75 per cent of the money is spent from the non-plan expenditure, but in the case of famine, assistance is given under the plan expenditure and later on it is given in the form of loan. In my constituency, famine is much more devastating than floods in other states. During famine, people are badly affected by disease and their condition, in general, worsens. Therefore, as far as giving of assistance is concerned, flood and famine should be treated at par and the amount of margin money should be increased. All States are not able to face floods and famine. As one of my hon. colleagues has said, state governments lack adequate funds to tackle such calamities and the margin money is also insufficient. So the amount of margin money should be increased in my State and elsewhere after thoroughly examining the matter. In my state, the amount of margin money is Rs. 16.76 crores at present. This should be increased to Rs. 50 crores in view of the famine condition prevailing there consecutively for the last five years for which maximum assistance is needed.

The Desert Development Programme which was implemented in the desert area in my State has been extremely beneficial. But the Department of Rural Development has done gross injustice to our state, as a result of which the electrification programme has come to a halt. In a district like Jaisalmer, which is important from the point of view of tourism, a 132 K.V. line does not exist. This makes it difficult for the 33 K.V. line to be laid, which in turn is hampering the progress of the R.E.C. scheme. As the R.E.C. has given assistance for a 132 K.V. line from Bhima, assistance should also be given for laying a 132 K.V. line from Pokhran to Jaisalmer, so that the electrification work could be completed. The Animal Husbandry Programme was an important part of the Desert Development Programme. And cattle breeding is a very important component of the animal husbandry process. The breeds which suit the desert conditions most have become rare these days and the Central Government is not extending any help for this purpose under the Desert Development Programme.

The Rural Development Department has discontinued this programme and no funds have been provided for this purpose. This has resulted in heavy losses to the people. The animal husbandry programme should be included in the Desert development programme in order to facilitate development of these areas.

There was programme named 'Exploration of Tubewells' which has also been discontinued. All this is nothing but gross injustice towards the Desert Development Programme by the Rural Development Department. The development of desert areas is coming to a halt. The Government should pay special attention to the desert area in Rajasthan which is 2/3 rd of the total area of the State. For the development of the desert areas, it is essential that the Government accord them special status as in the case of hilly areas.

If quick steps are taken, an All India Radio station can be set up in Barmer within two months. All support facilities have already been set up of the work relating to the installation of High Power Transmitters in Barmer and Jaisalmer is making extremely slow progress. Arrangements should be made for the telecast of T.V. programmes over there so that people in rural areas could avail of the benefits of television.

The Government has not been able to provide drinking water facility during the Seventh Five-Year Plan. A scheme was formulated to provide drinking water from the Indira Gandhi Canal but the Canal is yet to be completed. The Eighth Five Year Plan should have provisions for solving the drinking water problem. I would say that Rs. 100 crores are insufficient for the implementation of this scheme. So this amount should be increased to Rs. 300 crore per annum. Completion of the Canal will lead to development of the desert areas beside, increase in productivity, which will ultimately benefit the country.

With these words, I express my support for the Supplementary Development Grants.

SHRIGIRDHARILAL VYAS (Bhilwara): Madam Chairman, the regional imbalance of the Central Government makes us sad but the regional imbalance created by God also makes us sad while Bihar, Assam and Bengal experience heavy rains, Rajasthan experiences scarcity of water. While there are floods in those States, our State is affected by drought. The Government should channelise the water from the flood-affected states to Rajasthan. Such a step is necessary to ward off the effects of regional imbalance created by the Almighty.

Hon. Shri Rao had set up a Commission and a plan was formulated to reach the excess water from flood prone rivers to areas where water is scarce. This plan should be implemented so that the drinking water problem in Rajasthan would be solved.

This year, Rajasthan Government has asked for Rs. 60 crores for providing drinking water. There are many areas which have not received any rains in this season resulting in shortage of drinking water. So the Government is requested to sanction funds for the State at the earliest.

The Government has given Rs. 100 crores to Rajasthan under the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana. As is well known these are a large number of people living below the poverty line in Rajasthan. Therefore, this amount would not be sufficient. The Government gives Rs. 200 crores to Rs. 300 crores as famine assistance. What I mean to say is that Rs. 126 crores will not be enough for the successful implementation of the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana. Hence the amount of funds to be sanctioned under this scheme should be increased to Rs. 5200 crores so that maximum number of people are able to get jobs.

Today what is needed most is to provide employment. If the Government is able to feed the poor, the latter will definitely feel indebted to the former. So all efforts should be made for the successful implementation of this scheme. The ban on new recruitment should be withdrawn. The Central Govern-

[Sh Girdhari Lal Vyas]

ment as well as the State Governments have imposed a ban on recruitment to class II, class III and class IV posts

This is the election year and people want that employment opportunities should be made available for more and more people but the Government have already imposed a ban on fresh recruitment. Such a situation makes the people think that the present Government is not in a position to provide them employment. This would create a bad impression in their minds. Hence, a provision should be made so that the State Government as well as the Central Government may lift the ban and more and more people are provided employment. It is necessary to make a provision in this regard.

Similarly I would like to say a few words in respect of the education department. During the last few years 2-3 universities have been opened in my State. One of these universities is the Ajmer University. This university has no building of its own for its offices. They have taken only 1 to 2 tenements on rent which are not at all worthy to give it the name of a university. The University Grants Commission and the Government of India should be asked to provide them funds for the construction of their office complex so that it may have the look of a university otherwise the present arrangement of the university is not suitable even for a college or a high school. They do not have adequate resources to meet their requirements. It is, therefore, extremely essential that at least the basic requirements of the university are fulfilled.

Similarly it is a matter of great shame and regret that our country has been registering a constant decline in respect of all the disciplines of games and sports though it is a big country and has a large population of more than 80 crores. After all what are the main reasons responsible for this situation? Incentives are not being given to the people in rural areas. In the villages, there are neither any play-grounds, nor any sports

material nor a coach available to provide guidance. The boys in the rural areas are quite intelligent and active and they may be groomed into very good sportsmen, who can uphold the prestige of their nation but they are deprived of all the facilities. Hence there should be such a provision at the block level and the district level that play ground, sports material and the incentives for participation in games are made available to them so that they may bring laurels to their nation.

I would also like to make a submission in respect of the roads in our country. As regards the development of roads in our country Rajasthan in particular has been lagging a behind because it is mostly a desert and rocky area and in past when feudal lords ruled over the country, they never bothered to construct roads. Whatever progress has been made in this regard is the result of the efforts made during the last forty years only. That is why we are still lagging behind in this field. One or two national highways have been constructed quite recently by the Central Government and one or two more highways are required. In this regard, I have made repeated submissions. The road from Ajmer to Bombay via Ratlam should be converted into a national highway because even from the traffic point of view, it is the busiest road in the country. Therefore, it should be declared a national highway. If it is done, it would immensely benefit the masses.

In regard to textile my submission is that there seems to be acute scarcity of yarn for the handloom industry and thus the handloom weavers get yarn at a very high rate. Cotton is produced in abundance in Bhilwara district of Rajasthan. Day before yesterday, I had pointed out to the hon. Minister of Textiles that two co-operative mills were established by cooperative societies 5-7 years back, but these mills are not being given any financial assistance by the NAFED and the IDBI. As a result, it has become difficult to establish Cooperative Spinning Mills. Keeping in view all these things, the hon. Minister of Finance should kindly direct these financial institutions to provide finan-

cial assistance to the cooperative mills being established in Asinda and Shahpura. In case this assistance is provided, the Textile Ministry may issue licences for setting up two additional mills, so that we can increase our production of yarn and supply it at a cheap rate to the people and thus also pass on the benefit to the cultivators in rural areas. It would also enable optimum utilisation of the money advanced to those cultivators.

Similarly, as regards the atomic department, my submission is that the Central Government have sanctioned four atomic plants for our State. But the work on these projects has not yet been started and it would take another 8-10 years to commission these projects. By then we would be lagging far behind in respect of power generation. In view of this situation, at least four of these atomic plants which have already been sanctioned, should be set up and commissioned at the earliest, so that the State of Rajasthan can have the maximum power supply at its disposal. Similarly, lignite is also found in abundance in our State, particularly in Bikaner and Barmer districts where a survey has already been conducted and the lignite plants for these areas have already been sanctioned but no further action has been taken on them. So the Government should take follow up action in this regard. The Government of Rajasthan has requested the Central Government to initiate action to set up four additional Thermal Power Plants. All these plants should also be sanctioned by the Centre because Rajasthan is the most backward State particularly in respect of power generation or industries or in regard to agriculture. Whenever there is famine or scanty rains, they resort to load shedding in our State. Same is the position in respect of agriculture and industries. That is why we are backward in every field. Hence I would like to request the Central Government to commission the power plants at the earliest for which they have given their sanction so that we get maximum benefit out of them by way of more employment opportunities, more new units and better performance in the field of agriculture.

The scheme of REC has been implemented by the Government in several places. In our State only 64 per cent of the villages have been covered under this scheme whereas in certain States it has been launched in all the villages. My submission is that these projects are completed at the earliest so that the scheme of REC is implemented in each and every village of Rajasthan and thus prove beneficial for agriculture and the farmers, who may increase their production and work for their economic progress. Hence these provisions are essentially required.

The last point I would like to submit relates to the Commerce Department. Mica is produced in my constituency. In the entire country, Mica is found only in three States i.e. Bihar, Andhra Pradesh and Bhilwara district of Rajasthan. The Central Government has set up Mica Paper Plants in the other two States viz. Bihar and Andhra Pradesh, but till date no such plant has been set up in Bhilwara. There is very good scope for it there and the Government can earn about Rs. 200 crores in foreign exchange. But the Government has not yet sanctioned such an important project. So it should be sanctioned at the earliest so that Mica plant may be set up there which will help generate employment opportunities for the people, with an increase in the number of industries and the Government will earn good amount of foreign exchange. The Central Government may kindly strengthen these provisions and thus set right our balance of trade.

With these words, I support these demands and conclude.

SHRI MOHD. AYUB KHAN (Jhunjhunu):
Madam Chairman, I rise to support the supplementary demands. In the first instance, I would like to congratulate our Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi for giving shape to the visions of Mahatma Gandhi, the Father of the Nation, the foundation of which was laid by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and was further strengthened by Shrimati Indira Gandhi with her sacrifices. Now it is the turn of Shri Rajiv Gandhi who is to give it the final shape. To

[Sh. Mohd. Ayub Khan]

materialise those visions Shri Rajiv Gandhi has, in the first instance, fulfilled the commitment he had made to the public of this country. He tried his level best to make the poorest of the poor of the country feel that he belongs to India and the responsibility of his well being is well secure in the hands of Shri Rajiv Gandhi. He has taken an initiative in this regard with the introduction of the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana. It is a scheme which has provided considerable relief to each and every person particularly belonging to the poor sections of the country. Even earlier lot of work was being done in this regard through NREP and RLEGP but the common man was feeling very much aggrieved with their working. He also felt that the public money is being misused. But today, under Jawahar Rozgar Yojana, funds are being allocated direct to the sarpanches and the entire scheme is to be implemented by the Gram Sabhas with the consent of the public of that village. It is immaterial as to how much funds are provided to a village, the people in rural areas realise that power has been passed on to them and they would be able to work for the prosperity of their village with their own resources. As such it would be a great achievement.

Keeping this in view, the Panchayati Raj Bill is going to be passed. Due to this Bill, today all the opposition benches are vacant. Today, when we go to the villages, we find that these people are now misleading the people and are asking them to fill a form for the purpose of getting their loans waived. They say that if they come to power, they would waive loans upto Rs. ten thousand. Now, you can easily see how these people have been hatching the conspiracy to weaken their country. How these people and certain foreign powers are busy conspiring to nullify the entire progress we have made by now. These foreign powers have been keeping watch on our progress and have joined hands with these people to block the way to further progress.

Today, these people are getting certain

forms filled up by the people for waiving the amount of their loans upto ten thousand rupees in the villages and are thus trying to ruin this country. The Inspectors who go the villages to collect samples from the village shops, threaten the people in the villages and because of it the shopkeepers have closed down their shops. That is the way how they collect money from the people in the villages. We have to be vigilant and keep a strict watch on such elements.

You may see it how these people avoided the discussion which was to be held in this House on the report of the Comptroller and Auditor General. Today every citizen and particularly the Members of Parliament should exercise caution not to say a word the weapons purchased for the defence of our country because it will be harmful for our country. If somebody does it he cannot be called a patriot. If somebody speaks something against the weapons being used by the Jawans on our borders for the defence of our country he cannot be loyal to his country. You may comment about the monetary aspect but it is regrettable if anyone doubts the capability of the guns purchased by us.

Now, I would like to request the Hon'ble Minister to sanction all the pending water projects at the earliest to solve the water problem of Rajasthan which is facing acute water shortage.

I come from Jhunjhunu constituency, which is a backward area. I would like to congratulate our Hon'ble Prime Minister for the construction of a T.V. Tower in Jhunjhunu which will benefit the people. Even the provision of S.T.D. facilities will benefit the entire district. It has a good effect on the entire district. I would also like to request the Hon'ble Minister to expedite the measures being taken for the provision of telephone facilities for each and every gram Panchayat so that the people may be benefited by this facility. The people will feel extremely happy if this facility is provided.

I belong to a very backward area i.e. Jhunjhunu, where there is acute shortage of

roads. If the roads are provided from Mukandgarh to Bichri, from Bichri to Beswa, from Beswa to Fatehpur, from Chirana to Todhpura and from Khiror to Tarapur, it would immensely benefit the people of that area.

Fatehpur Khari is a very big town but it is not covered by the T.V. network because it is a far off place from Sikar and Jhunjhunu and is midway between the two cities. I would like to urge upon the Minister to provide a T.V. Tower in Fatehpur Khari town which will be of great benefit for the people of that area.

Udaipurvati and Khetri are the hilly areas of my constituency. There is no provision of water in these hilly areas. If a dam is constructed in this area, it will be of great benefit for the people of that area. Therefore, provision of water should be made. Some parts of my constituency have been covered under dark zone since long, resulting in the non-availability of the facilities and assistance to the farmers which are generally available to the farmers of other places. Hence, it should be excluded from the dark zone at the earliest.

Rajasthan has been in the grip of famine for the last four years. Hence the amount of interest chargeable from the farmers on the loans for the last four years of famine should be waived. It will give great relief to the farmers. As regards the propaganda being carried out in regard to waiving of loans, it should be countered by the Government by explaining as to why the loans cannot be waived. The Government should also check the filling of forms.

There is a very big temple in my constituency. This temple of Kuldevi was built in Jhunjhunu seven hundred years ago. Hindus and Muslims both visit this temple which is an example of secularism in our country. Thousands of devotees visit this temple daily. There is an airport in this area since the days of princely States. I would like to urge upon the Government that this airport should be reopened and developed for the operation of

air services. The pilgrims who visit this temple, also visit the ancient religious places of Salasar, Jind and Lohagar. Lakhs of pilgrims come to see the fair organised near this temple. This temple is the symbol of unity of the two communities namely Hindus and Muslims. This temple was built up by a Muslim Nawab and the man who used to bring flowers for worshipping the deity was also a Muslim. People of all religious and castes visit this temple. Hence the provision of an airport at this place is essential for the development of this place.

In the end, in view of all these things, I would like to congratulate our Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi for the works undertaken for the welfare of the local public with his consent and blessings and for the works to be undertaken, especially the provision of Dabra-Singrana goods train from which serves the Khetri Copper Project for the transportation of goods to the project site but no passenger bogey is attached to this train. I would like to request the Government to provide funds required for the improvement of this railway service so that passenger bogies could be attached to this train.

With these words, I support these Demands for Grants.

SHRI SHANKARLAL (Pali): Madam Chairman, I rise to support the Demands for Supplementary Grants for the year 1989-90. While participating in the discussion on these Demands, first of all I would like to draw attention of the Government to fact that schemes like N.R.E.P. and R.L.E.G.P. have been merged into the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana. It has been done to augment employment opportunities in the rural areas. I would like to urge upon the Government that the works which are lying incomplete under the N.R.E.P. and R.L.E.G.P. schemes and are necessary but could not be completed, should now be completed under the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana. A separate provision should be made for this purpose so that the works which have been lying incomplete, could be completed. In Rajasthan many such works which were taken up as famine relief meas-

[Sh. Shankar Lal]

ure, e g works relating to anicuts, dams, soil-conservation etc are lying incomplete and crores of rupees have already been spent on them. If these incomplete works are not completed, the money already spent on these works would go waste. Therefore, a provision should be made to complete these works so that the money already spent on them is fully utilised and the people may get the benefit after the completion of these works.

Madam Chairman, the context of these supplementary Demands, I would like to make a request for the people of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes under the Kutir Jyoti Programme because we feel that scheduled castes and scheduled tribes have not been adequately benefited by the programme. Therefore I would like to submit that the small artisans, who live in the villages and are in need of electricity for their work should be given power connections. The Government of India should take a decision to cover the people belonging to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, and the people of other communities such as potters, blacksmith etc under the Kutir Jyoti Yojana for the purpose of assistance to these people.

Madam Chairman as regards the assistance for the sick units, I would like to submit that financial assistance should be given only to the genuinely sick units. Under its cover, a number of ineligible units draw money, as a result of which units badly in need of money are deprived of it. Madam Chairman, provision has been made for industrial units only. I would like to request that Small Scale Industries should be given priority in providing assistance. A number of small scale industrial units are lying sick. Funds should be provided to revive them so that proper utilisation of funds could be made and the people could be benefited from it.

16.00 hrs.

An additional amount of Rs 3.15 crore

has been sought for 'Nehru Yuva Kendras'. This demand is justified. As this year is being celebrated as Nehru Centenary Year, more and more Nehru Yuva Kendras should be set up. But the much needed extension of these centres in rural areas is yet to take place. Similarly, demand has been made for an additional amount of Rs 2 crore for the Anganwadi programme. I would like to submit that programmes under Anganwadi scheme are not being implemented properly. In my district of Pali, Anganwadi Programmes are being implemented for sake of name only. The officials misappropriate the funds meant for it. So greater degree of vigilance is required to be exercised over it. Although the scheme is a good one, it is not being implemented properly. That is why funds are not being utilised properly. Special attention should be paid to it. Similarly, additional funds have been demanded for the National Highway Authority. The Government has sanctioned construction of a National Highway No 14 from Delhi to Kandla via Pali. A name board of the proposed National Highway No 14 has been put up but its construction is to be watched, which will go on a long way in development of our area. With these words, I conclude.

SHRI MANKU RAM SODI (Bastar)

Madam Chairman, I support the Demands for Supplementary Grant placed before the House by the hon. Minister. It is necessary that the schemes undertaken are completed within stipulated period. I would like to congratulate the hon. Prime Minister for accepting our demand of upgradation of 210 kilometre long State Highway from Jagdalpur to Bhopalpatanam as a National Highway. It was very much necessary as development cannot take place at the desired pace unless adequate transport facilities are made available in the backward areas. The tribal and hilly areas are still backward because they lack transport facilities. Efforts are being made to connect Dallirajhara and Jagdalpur by a railway line. The Ministry of Railways and the Ministry of Mines are making their best efforts to do the needful. The State Government is also pressing for it but it has

not so far been cleared by the Planning Commission. It is not known how much more time will be taken by the Planning Commission to clear the project. People living in such backward areas cannot be brought to the mainstream, unless transport facilities are made available. No effort will bear fruit unless proper transport facilities are made available. So it is very necessary to provide transport facilities. During the last five years, not a single irrigation scheme has been approved for Bastar district which is an Adivasi area surrounded by forests, despite my having written numerous letters to the hon. Minister during his period. In my view, my area escaped the attention of the Government because it is an Adivasi area surrounded by forests and it is inundated. Every time I am told that such and such scheme can not be approved as it attracted the provisions of the Forest Act relating to protection of environment, whereas indiscriminate deforestation is taking place in the area and tendency of encroachments of forest land is growing. It is very difficult to check it because writ of the Naxalites runs in the area. On the one hand, forests are being cleared indiscriminately, on the other development works have been held up under the cover of provisions conservation of Forest Act which prohibit felling of trees. It is an ironical situation. How will development take place in my area? With the augmentation of irrigation facilities, new sources of income will be generated and it may help in stopping encroachment that is taking place at present. So it is necessary to provide irrigation facilities in Bastar district and I would like to submit that provision may be made in the Demands for supplementary Grants. High yielding varieties of crops should be encouraged in the area. This will help in conservation of forests.

Similarly, Bodhghat Hydrel Project has not been approved by the Central Government so far, whereas a number of other big Hydrel projects in the country have been approved. This has also adversely affected the development of our area and the people are very much agitated over it. It is not known whether the Conservation of Forest Act is

coming in the way of giving clearance to this project also. It is necessary to give clearance to this project for upliftment of the tribals. They are leading a very miserable life. I don't know as to when you will pay attention to it. No development work is taking place there, no roads are being constructed and skilled workers are also scared of working there because of dense forests in the area. Judging from the present pace development in my area I can say that it will not be developed even in next hundred years. As compared to other districts, Bastar district is lagging far behind in development. It is possible only when projects are implemented at a rapid speed. So the Government should pay attention towards the development of this area.

The Department of Health is also reluctant in developing Bastar district. As many as 150 posts of doctors are lying vacant there. During the rainy season serious diseases such as amebic dysentery, malaria and diarrhoea spread there. These diseases spread in epidemic form because of non-availability of potable water, in the absence of which people have to depend on unclear water. When so many posts of doctors are lying vacant, how can the spread of epidemic be checked. Secondly, a large number of patients succumb to these diseases as they are not provided timely medical aid due to lack of proper transport facilities. I would like to make a request that in this Demands for Supplementary Grants, more funds should be allocated for the development of backward areas and their problems should be solved. With these words, I support the Supplementary Demands for Grants.

SHRI YOGESHWAR PRASAD YOGESH (Chatra): Madam Chairman, first of all, I would like to thank you for giving me time to speak. I rise to support the Supplementary Demands for Grants presented in the House by the hon. Minister Shri Gadhvi. These demands are totally justified for the successful implementation of various schemes of the Central Government. For example, a demand has been made for an additional amount of Rs. 500 crores for the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana. Many hon. Mem-

[Sh. Yogeshwar Prasad Yogesh]

bers have submitted their views in this regard and all of them have supported it by terming it reasonable and justified. This scheme has been launched by merging the other schemes like N.R.E.P. and R.L.E.G.P. Allocation for this scheme was not made in the General Budget for the current financial year. So, the demand of additional amount for this scheme through the Supplementary Demands for Grants is totally justified. The Jawahar Rozgar Yojana will provide brighten the social and family life of the poor people and others in the country who live below the poverty line and also of the people belonging to the labour class who always confront the problem of employment and are not able to make their both ends meet. This scheme will fulfil a number of their aspirations. I, therefore, consider it a very just and valid demand. In this connection, I would specifically draw the attention of this august House as well as of the hon. Minister that demand for a grant-in-aid of Rs. 30 crore for setting up new industries in areas predominantly inhabited by Scheduled Castes, and backward areas is by all means a just demand. But at the same time I would like to say that a number of units running for years in such areas are lying closed. They have become sick and have been closed. What arrangements is the Government going to make to revive these units? In this context, I would like to draw your attention to Japla Group of Industries in Palamau district of Bihar. It is totally a backward area. Under these circumstances, this factory has to face frequent closures. Now it is lying closed for years. Thousands of labourers have been rendered jobless and the people in this area of Palaman District are very much in distress as a result thereof. It is a rocky area. There are no other means of employment. This factory is the only source of employment but it has been lying closed for a long time. While demands have been made to provide grants to new industries, I want that provision should also be made to revive these closed units. If it is not possible to make further demands for grants, these industries may be revived by providing grant in aid in out of the existing

provision. The cement factory run by Dalmia Group of Industries which provide livelihood to 15,000 families has been lying closed for years. Bihar is passing through acute famine and flood situation. A stage has now come when the people are left with nothing to eat. They are counting the hours in distress. They have been sold their utensils. Their children are dying for want of medicines. I request the Government to take steps to revive all the units of Dalmia Group alongwith the Japla Group of industries.

Madam Chairman, while making my second submission I would specifically say that the schemes like the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana launched by the Government in the current Budget have raised new hopes and aspirations in the people. Our late Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, had taken an initiative for social security under the 20 Point Programme. In accordance with the provisions of the said programme, all the widows, physically handicapped persons and old persons above 60 years of age are getting pension at the rate of Rs. 30 per month. But in view of the rising prices, the utility of this amount has reduced. I, therefore, request the Government that the existing amount of Rs. 30 being given as social security pension should be raised to Rs. 60 per month. In support of my demand I would like to say that this is the only source of livelihood for such people. Not only that, the socialistic schemes of our congress Government are based on this programme and this pension has been a source of financial assistance to the neglected and destitute people of this country. It has provided considerable support to these people and our programmes have become successful as a result thereof. But in view of the rising prices, I would like to request the hon. Minister to raise this amount from Rs. 30 to Rs. 60 per month.

Madam, provision has been made the CPWD for making payments to labourers. In this connection I would like to say that there are several departments like the National Building Construction Corporation which owe huge amount of arrears to labourers. These arrears should be paid immediately.

I shall conclude by drawing your attention to some of the problems of my constituency. A number of irrigation projects which were sanctioned long ago are pending in Chotanagpur area and plateau of Gaya District in Bihar. These include major projects like Tilaiya Dhadhar project, Oraiya Reservoir Scheme and Mohana river project where the pace of work is very slow. Recently, some decision was taken about these projects, but work has not yet started. I would like to draw the attention of the Government to it and request that just as they are making provisions for setting up industries in backward areas, Government should also allocate huge funds for the revival of such major schemes in Gaya, Palamau and Hazaribagh districts which are lying dead, so that greenery in rural areas could be ensured and irrigational potential increased.

There are several backward areas in Chotanagpur which are stricken acute poverty. If roads are constructed connecting Hazaribagh to Palamau, Hazaribagh to Gaya and Gaya to Palamau, each covering a stretch of 10 to 15 kilometres, means of communication will increase and the condition of the people will undergo a change. With these words, I strongly support these demands.

SHRIR.P. SUMAN (Akbarpur): Madam Chairman, I am grateful to you for providing me an opportunity to speak on the Supplementary Demands for Grants. I strongly support the Demands presented by the Government as I feel that these demands are very justifiable.

The Central Government has launched revolutionary schemes and in order to meet the financial requirements of these schemes, Supplementary Demands for Grants are absolutely necessary. Since these demands are very just and reasonable, they should be widely welcomed.

With these words I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to some specific points. While allocating central funds to various States for different schemes run

by them, the geographical situation, the population and percentage of backwardness prevailing in the State concerned should be taken into account and after making a proper assessment of all these factors, actual allocation of funds should be made. There are several areas in the country which are extremely backward and there are also areas which are developed. When some new scheme is launched people from developed areas reach the sites and avail the benefits of these schemes and the problem of areas predominantly inhabited by the Harijans and Adivasis remain unsolved with the result that the people of these areas continue to be backward. It is, therefore, necessary that special attention should be paid to backward areas of the country. While approving schemes and allocating funds, due attention should be paid to these areas.

I would like to make a mention of 2-3 schemes which are being implemented very speedily in the country. As far as the question of Jawahar Rozgar Yojana is concerned, we are going to hold a discussion on that in the next few days and I shall avail of that opportunity to express my view in detail at that time instead of taking it up right now.

There are other schemes also viz. Housing Scheme for the weaker sections called Indira Awas Yojana. When I happen to visit various parts of the country, I notice that the conditions prevailing there are very deplorable. There are proposals to construct houses for the poor people at a cost of Rs. 6000 per unit under the Indira Awas Yojana. Madam Chairman, do you think a house could be constructed for Rs. 6000? I, therefore, request the Central Government to enhance this amount to at least Rs. 15,000 per house so that the poor people are able to construct at least two small rooms which could suffice to accommodate their families.

Everyday advertisements are being given with the announcement that these houses are being constructed very soon. But no attention is being paid to the quality. Our engineers are doing wonders with their architectural skills by construct houses without

[Sh. R.P. Suman]

foundations. We must ensure that the houses we construct do not collapse during the very first rain of the year. I went to my constituency and saw for myself that people hesitate to live in the houses constructed under the Indira Awas Yojana or the Housing Scheme for weaker sections, because these houses collapse within a year.

Our hon. friend, Shri Rajhans made a few points on 'Kutir Jyoti.' In this connection I would like to state that when I visited my constituency last month, I did see the 'Kuteer' but not the 'Jyoti.' I feel that light has been confined to cities only. It has been the objective of the Central Government to provide light to jhuggis of poor people by providing electricity connections free to cost. But after visiting some districts of Uttar Pradesh, I found that the people were not getting its benefits anywhere in the State. At the most, 10 per cent of the people have been given electricity connections whereas the last financial year has already ended and we have entered the new financial year. I would say that the schemes formulated by the Central Government are quite good but as they are not being implemented properly, they are not yielding good result.

Many parts of the country are affected by natural calamities every year. The Central Government and the State Governments spend crores of rupees every year at such places but it is regretted to say that no permanent solution is being found to this problem. I urge the hon. Minister to prepare a master-plan which effectively check the occurrence of floods and other natural calamities at places where they occur every year. Crores of rupees spent by the Government in the form of assistance will thus also be saved.

A lot needs to be done in the field of education, particularly primary education. In villages there are no buildings for schools as also there are no teachers in the schools whereas the number of students is very large. The 'Aanganwadi' programme has

been started for women and girls. I have seen that in villages, the 'Aanganwadi' programme and the non-formal education programme are not being implemented properly. Such a state of affairs is unlikely to realise the aim and objective which our Hon. Prime Minister and his Government are striving to achieve. I would request that special attention be paid in this direction.

Today crores of rupees are being given for the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes through the Special Component Plan. This money is being given through banks. Is the Government aware of the extent of exploitation of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes by the bank employees? As far as I know there are no committees for monitoring this programme at the district level. A number of committees have been formed to monitor even trivial matters but there is no monitoring committee for the Special Component Plan which is quite a revolutionary step for the welfare of the poor. It is necessary to do something in this direction.

For all schemes approved by the Government, it must be ensured that the schemes are completed within the stipulated time-limit and within the funds allotted for them. I would like to cite the example of the Tanda Thermal Power Project costing Rs. 159 crores in my constituency which was scheduled to be completed by 1983 but is still incomplete in 1989. An amount of Rs. 400 crores have already been spent on it but I regret to say that even two of its units have not become operational. This is a matter of shame for us. I request the Government to ensure that all projects approved by it are completed within the stipulated time-limit. The Government should pin point the responsibility for delays and the officials found to be responsible for it should be punished.

The Central Government had granted a licence for a sugar mill in the co-operative sector in my constituency in 1976. During the Janata Party rule, the licence was cancelled although the mill had already been set up and work had commenced. A share capital

amounting to Rs. 17 lakh is still held up. I have raised this matter a number of times but there is no talk of either returning the capital or reopening the sugar mill. Through your good offices, Sir, I want to urge the hon. Minister and the Central Government to reopen the said sugar mill at the earliest as it will serve the interests of the farmers, particularly sugarcane growers of that backward area.

With these words, I conclude.

SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT (Nandurbar): Madam Chairman, I rise to lend my support to the Supplementary Demands for Grants. I am very grateful to Hon. Prime Minister and the Central Government that a demand for Rs. 500 crores has been made for the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana. This is a revolutionary scheme which aims at securing welfare of the poor in this country.

I want to make some demands on behalf of the people of my area for consideration of the concerned Ministries of the Central Government so that they could fulfill the said demands of my constituency.

This year the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting installed nearly 100 T.V. relay stations in the country. It has been the policy of the Hon. Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi's Government to give top priority to schemes pertaining to hilly and 'Adivasi' areas. But we are still far from getting benefits. I feel that the officials who are responsible for the implementation of these schemes are deliberately ignoring those areas. In Maharashtra, the people of Dhule district which falls in my constituency have been demanding a T.V. relay station for a long time. Over there T.V. relay stations have not been set up in Dandaicha, Tirupur and Nawanpur tehsils even though they fall in the tribal area. I request the Government to set up T.V. relay station there.

At Nargana village in my district, the Surat-Bhusawal railway line crosses the Bombay-Agra National Highway No. 3. For the past 5-6 years, a proposal to construct an

overbridge over there is under consideration of the Central and the State Government. I request the hon. Minister for Surface Transport to give priority to this project which is of considerable importance as it is on a road that passes through a tribal area.

I want to draw the attention of the Ministry of Communications towards the work with regard to laying of the telephone Co-axial line in Surat, Nawanpur, Nandurbar, Dondaicha, Shahada and Dhuliya which is yet to be completed even 5 years after it was started. Officials claim lack of funds as the reason. As old machinery has been installed in the telephone exchange, people are unable to know if their telephones work or not. During the rainy season, the telephone exchanges stop working. So I would request the Government to install new machinery in the automatic telephone exchange so that telephone facility can be provided to people.

The rural electrification programme is being undertaken on a massive scale in our country. But I would draw the attention of the Energy Ministry towards the Adivasi and hilly areas of Maharashtra where a lot is still to be done in this direction. Electricity has not reached many villages. Rural electrification programme in the Adivasi areas should be given top priority and necessary funds should be sanctioned to them.

I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI A.K. PANJA): Madam Chairperson: I am thankful to the hon. Members who participated in this debate, and made various suggestions.

The first batch of the Supplementary Demands for Grants, 1989-90 was presented in the Lok Sabha on the 25th July 1989. The Finance Minister in his Budget speech announced the launching of the new rural employment programme, viz. Jawahar Lal

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Nehru Rozgar Yojana with a provision of Rs 500 crores. In the Supplementary Grant, the provision was included, at that time, under the Department of Expenditure, now it has been decided that this programme would be implemented through the Department of Rural Development.

Some of the hon Members stated that Jawahar Rozgar Yojana is in replacement of NREP and RLEGP. That is not so. Jawahar Rozgar Yojana merges NREP and RLEGP. That is not so. Jawahar Rozgar Yojana merges NREP and RLEGP, along with the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana programmes—details of which have been given. Therefore, it is necessary now to bring this provision of Rs 500 crores, transferred from the Department of Expenditure to the Department of Rural Development.

The Prime Minister, on the 28th April 1989, made an announcement—Parliament of the Central assistance, for Jawahar Rozgar Yojana of a sum of Rs 2001 crores as against Rs 1711.25 crores actually provided for in the Budget and, therefore, the Department of Rural Development asked for a supplementary grant of Rs 888.75 crores, i.e. for transfer of Rs 500 crores from the budget of the Ministry of Finance and also Rs 388.75 crores additional. At present, this Rs 500 crores is being transferred and so far as the additional amount of Rs 388.75 crores is concerned, it would be in the Winter Session, or in the next Supplementary Demands for Grants.

So far as monitoring is concerned, monitoring has to be done by the Department of Rural Development, because the expenditure under this programme is on 80:20 basis. It means that 80% will be from the Central funds, and 20% has to be paid by the State Governments. Therefore, the monitoring of the programme will be done by the Department of Rural Development—which is also being done. The programme having already been started, the first instalment to all the States and Union Territories

has been released, and the expenditure—in which manner it has to be done—has been detailed.

Some of the hon Members commented on whether the people have been made aware of this programme. I called for some details from the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, and also from those who are in charge of publicity. I find that since this scheme was announced, extensive publicity has been arranged not only in the electronic media of Doordarshan as well as in the All India Radio. There are special programmes made by Doordarshan. We find that as of today, there were ten discussions which were telecast in the different Kendras in India, in the month of May itself. In one month, ten discussions took place in various Kendras in India. We have the Song and Drama Division; they have also made some publicity (through their Division), of the salient features—particularly in the rural areas.

All India Radio also made in the national network various programmes and has given this a top priority. The Films Division also released a film on the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana. I find that the DAVP has also circulated, with a graphic representation, a paper mentioning about fund allocation. I have just now said about it. It has already been released to the 25 States and the Union Territories. The Films Division, it appears, have already held 257 programmes during the course of the various field programmes that were made. I find that the Publication Division has also published various articles and write-ups from the experts, so far as this programme is concerned, under this programme, out of the fund given to the Panchayat, a minimum of 15 per cent has to be used for works benefitting SC&ST, upto 5 per cent fund can be used for administrative expenditure and upto 10 per cent on maintenance of assets, the balance amount can be spent on works for creation of durable assets, infrastructure for rural areas. The illustrations have been given in the book and the details, as I find, have also been given there. The hon Members can find them from the book *Social Forestry, Soil and water conser-*

vation, Minor irrigation, Flood protection, Construction/renovation of village tanks, irrigation wells and fields channels, Construction of institutional sanitary latrines in rural areas, Construction of rural roads—the hon. Members have mentioned about it—Construction of houses for individual members of SC/ST including Indira Vikas Yojana. Land development and reclamation is also a part of it, Construction of rural bank buildings so that it may go near the door-steps of the rural people, construction of rural bank buildings, godowns for storage of inputs, works of a purely social and community nature like primary school buildings, repairs and others; all the details have been given. I am sure, from those papers which have been published already, the hon. Members will find out the details of the work to be done so that they can take them up with the operating agency concerned, whether it is DRDA or Panchayat or the District Magistrate himself. They can go there and find out how much work has been done.

I also find that the draft manual for JRY was printed and circulated upto block level to get opinions. The power was not given from the top to the bottom; the power was given from the grass-root level. The draft was circulated to get their opinions. Their opinions have already been collected. The manual has been finalised in English and Hindi versions; it is under print. A separate manual has also been finalised and English and Hindi versions of it are under print. Most of the State Governments, in the meantime, have prepared manuals on JRY in the local language and they have since been distributed.

So far as Demand No. 21 is concerned, the Kutir Jyoti programme, under which single point light connection is provided to the rural poor without recovering one time initial cost was launched in the year 1988-89. The Planning Commission has approved an outlay of Rs. 10 crores for this programme during 1989-90. However, no provision for this programme exists in the budget of the Department of Power. That is why a Supplementary Demand for Grant is being brought.

In addition to this, an Action Plan in key areas for development of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has also been announced under which provision of electricity to SC/ST villages has to be ensured. In a meeting taken by the Secretary, Cabinet Secretariat on 30th June, 1989, it was agreed that about 9 lakh connections under the Kutir Jyoti programme would be provided to SC/ST households of rural poor at total cost of Rs. 20 crores (Unit cost Rs. 220/-).

[*Translation*]

SHRI R.P. SUMAN (Akbarpur): I can say with surety that the statistics relating to Uttar Pradesh are fake.

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let him reply.

SHRI A.K. PANJA: As I said, it is on the 30th June, 1989 that a decision has been taken to do this. Whether it is being implemented and how far it is being implemented, the hon. member should certainly find out and inform the Ministry concerned whether it is being done or not, but I am saying what was the decision taken and how it will be done.

In addition over 4.5 lakh connections would also be provided to the non-Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe households of the rural poor at a total cost of Rs. 10 crores.

As no provision existed for this programme in the budget of the Department of Power they would require an additional grant of Rs. 5 crores, and this additional grant of Rs. 5 crores is being provided to enable them to execute this programme.

So far as the Nenu Yuvak Kendra Sangathan is concerned, the hon. members must have found that the Plan provision was Rs. 64 crores and since there is a shortfall of Rs. 4 crores, the budget provision being Rs. 68 crores, to meet this shortfall a sum of Rs. 3.15 crores has been provided under Plan by suitable appropriation from savings within

[Sh. A.K. Panja]

the Plan. So far as the Nehru Yuvak Kendra Sangathan is concerned, it is doing well all over the country and that is why this budgetary provision has been made.

Women and Child Development sometimes suffer because of lack of proper training of the people who take part in this programme in the rural areas. That is why on the direction of the Prime Minister himself, when a meeting was held, it was decided to train some of the women and social workers as Gram Sevikas and Anganwadi workers to ensure that they are properly trained and they do not have any difficulty in carrying out the work that they are supposed to do. It has been found that lack of proper training resulted in non-implementation of the work. That is why 2000 more Gram Sevikas and 2000 Anganwadi workers are going to be trained by the middle of August. Also, the Central Social Welfare Board has been asked to hold State level meetings in all the States to discuss the issues relating to Panchayati Raj. For this an amount of Rs. 2,000 crores is necessary. This includes the CSWD's requirement of Rs. 80 lakhs for this purpose. A supplementary demand for Grant—hon. members will realise—for Rs. 2000 crores has been made to ensure that they are trained properly and when they go down to the rural areas they can perform their work properly.

About the provision for providing Television and strengthening the TV network in the Kashmir region and particularly in the border areas it was found by a high level committee of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting which visited the Kashmir Valley recently—and they recommended accordingly—that the existing black and white sets should be replaced by colour TV sets. That is why a provision has been made of Rs. 1.67 crores, with a capital outlay of Rs. 1.42 crores. It was taken out of the Contingency Fund of India and therefore an amount of Rs. 1,42,07,000 has to be recouped. This has been necessary, so far as Kashmir is concerned. After getting the reports it has to be

done on a war footing and the work is going on.

Some hon. members wanted to know about the Indira Gandhi Open University. The Seventh Plan provision was Rs. 30 crores. Out of that in 1989-90 the annual plan that has been approved was of the order of Rs. 11 crores. After that, it appears that an allocation of about Rs. 7.41 crores is necessary because of certain Japanese aid coming in as an outright grant. Since it is credited to the Government account a corresponding provision has to be made in the Government expenditure as a contra entry. The University will not be able to avail of the assistance and the grants may lapse. That is why, an allocation of Rs. 7.41 crores has been provided for.

Two main points were agitated by the hon. Members during the course of the discussion on Supplementary Demands for Grants but they did not concern the Supplementary Demands for Grants. Madam, under the Rules, I cannot touch those points. Those are of a general nature. I make it sure that the monitoring has to be done by the Rural Development Department and it is being done. The details have been given. And if any one looks at the manner by which the division of the amount has been made it is not only to the State concerned, but in that very State, district wise allocation has been made so that the responsibility and accountability could be fixed. Under the guidance of our hon. Prime Minister, for the success of this programme, a personal meeting is being taken by him almost twice or thrice in a month. I am sure that with the cooperation of all the hon. Members, we will be able to make it successful.

With these words, I request the House to vote the Supplementary Demands for Grants.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put the Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) for 1989-90 to vote.

The question is:

"That the respective supplementary sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1990 in respect of the following demands entered in the second column thereof—

Demand Nos. 4, 8, 21, 22, 25, 27, 48, 49, 51, 52, 57, 61, 67, 72, 74, 76, 80, 84 and 90."

The motion was adopted

APPROPRIATION (NO. 4) BILL, 1989

[*English*]

SHRI A.K. PANJA: Madam, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1989-90.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1989-90."

The motion was adopted

SHRI A.K. PANJA: I introduce the Bill.

I beg to move:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial

year 1989-90, be taken into consideration."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1989-90, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted

THE CHAIRMAN: The House will now take up Clause by Clause consideration of the Bill.

The question is:

"That Clauses 2 and 3 and the Schedule stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted

Clauses 2 and 3 and the Schedule were added to the Bill

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill

SHRI A.K. PANJA: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted

16.50 hrs.

DISCUSSION UNDER RULE 193

[English]

Statement made by the Prime Minister in the House on 28th April, 1989 regarding Jawahar Rozgar Yojana

SHRIMATI M. CHANDRASEKHAR (Sriperumbudur): I am grateful to you for giving me this opportunity to speak on the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana.

In our country, there are about 44 million rural people who are below the poverty line. This is due to the non-availability of employment to the rural people. So our Government thought of various means of providing employment to the rural poor who are below the poverty line. First it was considered to give certain poverty alleviation programmes. One of them was Food for Work Programme. After that it was followed by programme like NREP, RLEGP, self-employment programme and also IRDP. The objective of the Seventh Five Year Plan was to reduce rural unemployment and to do away with the rural poverty. This was done by the provision of certain programmes, providing food for them increase the work and also increase the productivity. But all the benefits were not reaching the poor people who are under the poverty line. It was siphoned off by various other agencies and also there was misuse of funds.

The primary objective of this Yojana is to generate additional gainful employment. Hitherto only men were getting the jobs and women were not taken into consideration and a very few of them were getting employment in rural areas. But now it is assured that women will get 30 per cent of the employment in rural areas to get over the rural unemployment. Apart from that, it is not only to give them employment but also to create capital assets which in turn will be used for productive purposes. Apart from providing work, it will go a long way in the rapid growth of the rural economy.

There were certain shortcomings in the implementation of the NREP and other programmes. The expenditure on non-productive work was more. Secondly, the schemes like NREP, RLEGP were identical but had separate administration. Very little of the public involvement was there. To remove the defects that had crept in the mal-functioning of the NREP and RLEGP; that were merged with the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana. Under this scheme 80 per cent of the financial assistance is borne by the Centre and 20 per cent by the States or the Union territories wherever the scheme is going to function. The weightage is now totally on the removal of poverty incidence in the States and the Union territories. Funds will be released directly to the districts avoiding delay. This will enable the implementing agencies to get financial assistance in time without further delay. The districts will distribute eighty per cent of the resources to the Panchayats and Mandals, taking care that larger share will go to the economically productive work. It will not only just provide them money but will also create assets and take care of the productive work.

For the monitoring of this Scheme, it has been thought of appointing Regional Officers. We hope and also pray that they will not impede the scheme or misuse the Scheme, as was done earlier, and they should also be able to guide and inform the poor and the ignorant people in the rural areas about the existing Scheme and also help them to get the benefit of the programmes and see that no misuse takes place.

Most of the BDOs under the existing schemes in the rural areas could not be justice. Political influence on them did not permit them to do justice to the poor people, the needy people. The fear of transfer from one place to another and other influences prevented them from doing the right things. Now I think with these Regional Officers, such things shall be taken care of. This type of interference was preventing the deserving beneficiaries from getting the fruits of the schemes.

It is encouraging to note that unlike the earlier poverty alleviation schemes, Jawahar Rozgar Yojana will give preference to women to the extent of thirty per cent and to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Nomadic Tribes and agricultural labourers according to their population. The total amount that will be spent on these is Rs. 26.33 crores. This will be distributed on the basis of population below poverty line. I make a special appeal because there are certain areas with no industry at all, which are classified as 'No Industry Area'. In such areas, little more care, little more funds will have to be given and some schemes will have to be taken up to take care of the backward areas.

In my constituency, Sriperumbudur Taluk is a very backward area. No rail connections are there. It would help the people of this area if it is declared as 'No Industry Area'.

The Jawahar Rozgar Yojana will provide at least 100 days work for at least one member of a family below poverty line. People with influence used to get work for two or even more members of the family under the earlier programmes. The work was not distributed in such a manner that at least one person in each family got the job. Under the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana, it will be possible for all the 44 million families to get at least one person in the family employed.

16.59 hrs.

[SHRI ZAINUL BASHEER *in the Chair*]

I would like to mention that there are periodic floods and drought facing our country. In one area there may be drought and in another area there may be flood. Lot of lives are destroyed both by floods and by drought. To do away with this, I would make an appeal to the Central Government to bring forward a Bill for all the rivers in the country to be under the domain so that the Centre can have control over them and help those people who suffer from drought and also from floods. Lot of crops and lot of lives are wasted in the floods. We should store the water, we should

prevent the water from being wasted, we should prevent the lives from being destroyed. Only the Centres can do it by bringing a Bill for bringing the rivers under the control of one authority. If this is done, we will be able to save the resources and also avoid the sufferings of the people as well as prevent the water from being wasted. Sir, this Jawahar Rozgar Yojana has come as a boon to the poor people of the country, particularly to those living in the rural areas. The poor people at the grass-root level do not have any say in the matter of village administration and now with the implementation of this Yojana, they will take part in the administration.

Sir, I was listening to the reply made by the hon. Finance Minister. He mentioned about the various programmes that are going to be taken up under the rural development schemes including opening of hospitals and Medical Health Centres in the rural areas. Sir, there are a number of Health Centres in the country. But they are not provided with doctors and medicines. Unless, these facilities are provided in these Health Centres, how can the scheme be successful?

Sir, in conclusion, I would like to submit that we are very grateful to the hon. Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi for having launched this Scheme in order to help the poor and the weaker sections of the society in the rural areas of the country and also set right the lop-sided development taking place in the country. Thank you very much.

SHRI T. BASHEER (Chirayinkil): Sir, I do not want to make a long speech and I do not want to repeat those points which have already been mentioned by the hon. Members here. I would only like to raise two or three points for clarification from the hon. Minister. Sir, before I raise those points, I would like to take this opportunity to congratulate the hon. Prime Minister for launching this programme, that is, Jawahar Rozgar Yojana. Sir, unemployment is a very serious problem in this country. If this situation continues, there will be a lot of agitation and the situation will explode ultimately. So, Sir, the

[Sh. T. Basheer]

step which is being taken now is a very important step. This programme is a historical programme.

Sir, in our planning, since its inception, employment generation had a little effect. But even then in the last many years, rural employment programmes have reached only 55% of the villages in this country. Now, with the implementation of this Jawahar Rozgar Yojana, it will reach every Panchayat. At least one member of each poor family will be provided with employment for 50 to 100 days a year. This will be a great achievement. The hon. Prime Minister and the Government deserve congratulations and we are very much grateful to the Government and to the Prime Minister. Sir, 30% of total employment will be reserved for women. The Yojana will reach out all over the country. 440 lakh families below the poverty line will be benefited. I do not want to repeat those points raised here already. But I take this opportunity to bring forward one or two points because the non-Congress-I Governments are opposing this Programme. Now, when we discuss this programme here, the Opposition Members both inside this House and outside have criticised this Programme. I do not know why they are criticising, I do not understand their logic. In Kerala when the Kerala Government criticised this, they said that the allotment for this Jawahar Rozgar Yojana is less than what is allotted last year for the NREP and RLEGP programmes. I would like to know the position regarding this. The Chief Minister and the Government of Kerala made an attack on this programme and the allotment made by the Central Government for this new scheme. So, I would like to know from the Minister what is the real picture. They said that this happened because of the methodology accepted by the Government for finding the instance of poverty. That is why this wrong allocation is there. I think the Minister will clarify the position.

The second point which I would like to make is that to my knowledge, about the

fund allotted to the panchayats, these panchayats have the right to deposit those amounts in any of the nationalised banks or to deposit in the Postal Accounts or the service cooperative banks of that area. But the State Government, the Government of Kerala, insists that this money should be deposited in the Government Treasury. This has become a problem in the State because the Kerala Government is undergoing serious financial crisis or serious financial difficulties because of their financial mismanagement and for withdrawing the money from the Government Treasury, in most cases the sanction from the Government is required. So, if these panchayats are going to deposit the amount in the Treasury, then afterwards they have to go to the Government for sanction to withdraw from the Treasury. That will be a problem for the panchayats. So, they are intervening in this way, they are curtailing the freedom of panchayats for using this money according to their decision. So, I would like to request the hon. Minister to inquire into it and give necessary direction to the State Government not to insist on those panchayats to deposit the money in the Treasury. This is the position as it stands today.

I would like to bring these two points to the notice of the hon. Minister and I would like to have a clarification from the hon. Minister on these points.

With these words I once again congratulate the hon. Minister for this historic and very important programme which is going to change the picture of this country. Thank you.

[*Translation*]

SHRI NANDLAL CHOUDHARY (Sagar): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to express my views on Jawahar Rozgar Yojana, the subject under discussion in the House today.

Even in those days when Shrimati Indira Gandhi gave the slogan of 'garibi hatao', the Opposition resorted with the slogan "Indira hatao." Jawahar Rozgar Yojana is

really a commendable step taken by our leader, Shri Rajiv Gandhi, and we feel obliged to him for his concern for the welfare of the poor and the weaker sections of the society. The poor been provided some relief through this scheme.

In these demands the amount of allocation for the Yojana has been increased by Rs. 500 crores. This goes to show the concern and the commitment of our leader Shri Rajiv Gandhi towards the poor people of the country.

With the implementation of this Yojana, new assets will be created in the villages since it provides for the construction of ponds, school buildings and planting of trees, which will add to the assets of the country, resulting in creation of employment opportunities for the poor. This will improve the present miserable condition of the rural poor and protect them from exploitation by providing them employment opportunities. My submission is that the scheme provides work for 100 days for a family in a year. This period also should be increased at least to six months in a year. There should also be a provision of job guarantee in this scheme, on the lines of Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Scheme, so that the labourers may get job for at least six months in a year and they may not migrate to the towns. Since the wages paid in the towns are more attractive, the rate of wages should be increased in villages too in order to see that the labourers are not lured towards towns and may feel contented in the village itself.

There is no provision for the middlemen or the contractors in this scheme and this is a good step. Now the people will work themselves and this the money which used to go to the contractor will be saved. However, proper monitoring of the work should be done and honest people should be deputed on monitoring work so that this scheme may function properly and people may not be exploited.

It is good that this scheme has been named after Shri Jawaharlal Nehru.

was the builder of the modern India and he took steps for the development of country and for the welfare of the labourers as he endeavoured for a socialistic pattern of society in India. I thank the Government for having named the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana after him.

The provision of providing jobs to the women is also a good step. The rural poor women will be able to earn something and thus their condition will improve. Providing daily bread is a sacred task and efforts in this regard deserve full appreciation.

If a programme of plantation of more and more trees is included in this scheme, it will help in checking environmental pollution and make available wood as well. The main objective of this scheme is to protect people from exploitation I have full regard for the feeling behind such a laudable objective and thank Shri Rajiv Gandhi before I conclude.

SHRI MOHD. AYUB KHAN (Udhampur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am thankful to you for giving me time to speak. I congratulate Shri Rajiv Gandhi for this thinking that formulation of a plan for the welfare of the poor and the unemployed will be perhaps the best tribute to the architect of modern India, Shri Jawaharlal Nehru. We feel that such a scheme is very much needed because while reviewing our planning process we feel proud of our achievements in the field of industry, science and technology we can not sideline the fact that a major section of our population is still living below the poverty line. As a party in power it is our duty to pay attention to this problem, but our friends in the Opposition are terming every step taken by the Government as an election gimmick. They are calling this programme also an election stunt although such a programme is badly needed at present.

17.17 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

I would like to tell my Opposition col-

[Sh. Mohd. Ayub Khan]

leagues that we took it to be our duty to introduce such a programme. Now that a section of the people in our country, which had no say in the affairs of the nation and which could never get the funds meant for them will now be able to receive those funds through this scheme and will have equal participation in the affairs of the nation. Shri Rajiv Gandhi has worked out a way through which some share of Plan allocation will reach the grassroot level. Major portion of the allocation was pocketed by the middlemen but now this practise has been stopped. Now funds will reach the right hands. These funds will be utilised for creating public assets like roads, panchayatghar, school buildings etc. and thus people will be immensely benefited through this scheme.

I would like to submit 2-3 more points. The panchayat elections have been yet been held in Jammu and Kashmir. The Government has introduced this scheme under which the funds are proposed to be spent through the office bearers of panchayats and the elected representatives. But what will be the position at those places where there are no representatives, where election to Panchayats have not been held. This is the eighth month of the financial year and the Government has to spent the funds. Under the present circumstances there is a danger that the funds may go unutilised. I would submit to the hon. Minister, Shri Bhajan Lai that at places where panchayat elections have not been held, where there are no institutions at the grassroot level and no representatives at panchayat level, the village level workers and the sarpanch will try to misuse this money. The Government, therefore, should take step to meet this eventuality. In Jammu and Kashmir, neither the panchayat elections have been held nor any advisory committee has been appointed at the panchayat level till now. Another point I would like to submit is that according to the provision made by the Government, more funds will be allocated to the remote districts where poverty is acute. But when we go through the statistics of Jammu & Kashmir,

we are surprised to note the allocation made for the remote districts. Like Udhampur, Poonch and other remote hilly areas of Jammu and Kashmir. I fail to understand the criterion adopted for allocation of funds. More funds have been allocated for plains where the population is comparatively on the lower wide. These districts have been ignored. I would request the hon. Minister to pay attention to this.

I will conclude after making one more point. As regards, *Indira Awas Yojana*, share of the State Government is received but it takes a long time for the Central Government to release its contribution. Due to this, poor people have to face problems. My submission is that funds should be released in time of the *Indira Awas Yojana*. The centre's share is not sufficient, it should be increased and funds should also be released in time so as to facilitate matters for the people.

I would like to add that more representatives of the people should be involved in the implementation and proper monitoring of this scheme. The State Governments should consult the M.L.As and M.P.s in the matter. The Opposition criticises us that the Centre has started this scheme to curb the autonomy of the States. But I may tell my friends that the Centre is contributing 80 per cent of the total expenditure and the States, share is only 20 percent. It is, therefore, the joint responsibility of the Centre and the States. If the Government has taken a step to alleviate poverty, please do not call it an election stunt rather we should appreciate it. Those who call it an election stunt, I think, they have no programme worthwhile to offer. We feel that it has been and is still the responsibility of the Congress party to alleviate poverty from the country, because no other political party has yet come forward to shoulder this responsibility.

With these words I conclude.

SHRI DAMODAR PANDEY (Hazaribagh): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, *Jawahar Rozgar Yojana* is under discussion in the House. I heartily welcome it. The entire public

of this country expresses its gratitude to their leader Shri Rajiv Gandhi who has launched this well conceived scheme after the name of a great leader of this country. I am fully confident that we would achieve great heights in this endeavour, which is apparent from the fact that all those who oppose us, are worried on account of its implementation and are now busy in fault-finding some way or the other. This very thing is indicative of the fact that we are moving in the right direction. And it is only due to this fact that people are being drawn towards us. They have also admitted it. That is why they have been fretting and fuming with the fear that they may not be vanquished on that account. They are giving absurd statements about the scheme, just in order to create confusion among the masses.

People of the country voted us to power and we are also committed to them. The most important commitment is the evolution of a socialistic pattern of society so as to provide equal opportunities of progress to all. In order to accomplish this task, any Government which is committed to the people, will grant equal rights to the lowest rung of the society and ensure them benefits of freedom and their share in production and wealth of the country. It is the first and the foremost duty of a Government to evolve scheme to achieve that end. We made several proposals but it was of no avail. There was a time when more than 50% of the total population lived below the poverty line. But gradually with the effective implementation of poverty alleviation programmes our country has made substantial progress in this regard. As a result thereof the number of people living below poverty line has been reduced to a considerable extent. At present the total number of such people does not exceed 30% of our total population. However, they are also the citizens of this country and the Government is always concerned about them. The Government has equal responsibility in respect of all sections of the society—whether those who live below poverty line or those who live above poverty line. An unemployed youth, whether he is educated or uneducated, becomes a matter of great concern in the family. To-day all the

persons who are employed by the Government, are paid for their work. But when such a person finds his highly qualified son holding a graduate or a post-graduate degree with a technical qualification unemployed, he feels worried and curses the Government and its economy for it. It is the responsibility of the Government to provide him a job. We would have waited for it for sometime. The Government have been taking effective measures for the educated unemployed which was a special category in the past. Even at present they are being provided loans through banks so that they can manage to set up their own small scale industries for self employment. But as a matter of fact, still there are people, in spite of being educated are not capable of standing on their own. Though they are moving ahead yet majority of them is still leading a miserable life. What Government is going to do for such persons.

However, one thing is certain, that despite all its achievements in the economic field, unless and until the Government achieves the target of providing employment to at least one member of each and every family as a source of income, all the efforts of the Government will be of no avail.

Shri Rajiv Gandhi has taken a bold step to assure the downtrodden sections that now at least one person of their family is sure to get employment which will improve their financial position. Hence this Jawahar Rozgar Yojana is a welcome step in this direction. I heartily congratulate the hon. Prime Minister for launching this scheme and I feel that it is a positive step he has taken in this direction.

I would like to mention a few things more. Some of my friends have pointed out that there are certain villages where Panchayat elections have not been held and if at all they were held at some places, it was some 10-15 years back. Even in those elections 'panchayat samities' were constituted at a few places only. How will the things go on in such places? Will it be done through BDOs or social-workers or has some other arrangement been made? Similarly if suit-

[Sh. Damodar Pandey]

able people in a particular area are not there to attend to this work, will any arrangement be worked out to involve the local MP. It is essential to make it clear as to what criteria will be adopted to involve them in this work and how the work will be done. Besides we are Members of Parliament and sanction grants from the Central Exchequer. Will the MPs go to the rural areas to decide matters. Their consultation is quite important in implementing the scheme, but if they are not able to express their views it may give an opportunity to the people in the opposition to try to create confusion among the people. Unless we find out a political solution, we would be able to tackle this problem. I would suggest involvement of all the people and it is essential that the members should express their views in this regard in the House so that people may feel and realise that it is entirely the commitment of their Government which is not an insignificant one. We want to stand up to this commitment with full dedication and confidence. I hope the hon. Minister would pay attention to it.

The Payment of Minimum wages Act does not apply to this sector although it is applicable in industrial as well as agricultural sector. Every State Government have its own rules and regulations. Will it be possible in these circumstances for the Central Government to give minimum wages in every state under this scheme. I would be very happy if more than the minimum wages are paid for the work done under this scheme but in any case minimum wages should be paid. Those, who do some constructive work and prepare schemes for the country or work to bring about an improvement in the society, should not be just paid minimum wages only. The Government should see to it that he is paid suitable remuneration for the work done by him, so that his family may feel satisfied that a member of the family is getting his due and that he is receiving any alms. He should feel that he is getting due return for his hard work. We should uphold the dignity of labour and a workers' family should be assured of rightful return for his labour. Arrangements

should be made to pay a person according to his capacity of work which may be of a varied nature requiring a different type of skill, labour intelligence, etc. All these factors should be taken into consideration while deciding it. Minimum wages should not be paid for all types of work irrespective of the hard labour involved in it—be it the work of a mason or earth work or ordinary tree plantation. It creates a distrust in the minds of the people. Hence, there should a provision of payment to an individual on the basis of his performance. The Government should not confine to its policy decision of providing employment to only one person in each family. It won't do. Another member in a family may come up as more intelligent, more hard working, wiser and having more capacity to work than others, he should not be ignored. In view of all these things I would like to suggest that the hon. Minister should give it a second thought and decide how to take effective measures to implement the scheme. We all know that he has a deep sense of dedication and he intends to accomplish the task with all sincerity. That is why the general idea he has given about it is clear. But there are certain things which require clarification. I am sure that keeping all these points in view and to counter the move of the opposition, the scheme would be implemented successfully under his leadership and further improvements wherever required would be made in it to which the other hon. Members have already drawn the attention of the Government. I hope that in view of all these things, with his concrete steps and proper directions, he would present a new picture of the country which would be a befitting reply to the opposition. All our schemes are providing relief to the people in the right direction because we have taken a big step for poverty alleviation and we will succeed in our attempts. That is the only hope we cherish.

SHRI R.S. KHIRHAR (Sitamarhi): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, at the moment Jawahar Rozgar Yojana is under discussion in the House. It has been welcomed at every where, in the remote villages and by all the sections of the society. Even the name of the scheme has the history of the Congress behind it. All

our former Prime Ministers and the Constitution of Congress had envisaged the evolution of a socialistic pattern of society which was also the vision of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. That is why the scheme has been named after that great leader. It is a laudable and welcome step. If we go through the history of the Congress we find that from time to time effective measures such as the abolition of princely states and privy-purses, poverty alleviation, introduction of land ceiling, abolition of bonded labour system and the fixation of minimum wages, have been taken and now the Congress Government have implemented the scheme for the alleviation of poverty. The Government have taken a number of measures and launched innumerable schemes to improve the economic condition of the backward classes and to infuse in them a new vigour of life. But Jawahar Rozgar Yojana has given it a new impetus and direction. Its significance lies in the fact that it has been implemented in the remote and rural areas and it has not been left to the discretion of any particular office-bearer or officer or institution.

The importance of this programme has increased further with its handing it over to the Panchayats. We hope and the people of India are also hopeful that this programme would result in development at Block and District level. Our hon. Prime Minister and all his colleagues who have been associated with this programme deserve to be congratulated. Training Programme has been started at District and Block level and accounts have been opened in the name of Gram Pradhans so that everything could go on smoothly. First, I would like to say that resources should be mobilised. I think that the funds provided for this scheme are not adequate. Rs. one lakh has been provided to a Gram Panchayat comprising four-five villages. With this amount not even a canal can be constructed. This is inadequate even, for installing tubewells.

In fact, for the development of village and society more resource mobilisation is required. The progress of the work has been hampered because of fixing percentage in

Jawahar Rozgar Yojana. We participated in the meetings held at the district and block level and we found that there was some difficulty in the implementation of this programme. It has been provided that certain percentage will be spent on certain work. For example, twenty percent on roads, twenty percent on something else etc. This restriction of percentage should be removed and the concerned panchayat should be taken into confidence regarding the development work to be undertaken in that area and that work should be done by the panchayat itself. If construction of a canal is necessary they should construct a canal, if tubewell is necessary, they should install a tubewell, and if construction of a dam is necessary then a dam should be constructed by the panchayat. The percentage should be made flexible and it should be left to the discretion of panchayat to utilise that amount.

With these words, I thank the Prime Minister and the Government for taking this socialistic step.

[English]

PROF. M.R. HALDER (Mathurapur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, at the outset I must congratulate the Prime Minister for having introduced Jawahar Rozgar Yojana throughout the country thus doing something for the down-trodden people in rural areas especially the scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and bonded labour of our country. It is a fact that those who have left this august House after submitting their resignations have already started a campaign against this historical programme introduced by Government of India. The political leaders of the Opposition parties are describing this scheme as an election gimmick of the Congress party. Sir, in October 1980 in our country a developmental programme called 'Food for Work' was introduced. In October 1980, a scheme called National Rural Employment Programme was introduced under the leadership of our honourable leader, late Shri-mati Indira Gandhi. It became a part and parcel of the Sixth Five Year Plan with effect from 1st April 1981. She again introduced

[Prof. M.R. Halder]

RLEGP. This programme was mainly meant for giving employment to the rural landless people for 100 mandays per year. Now, our leader Shri Rajiv Gandhi has introduced Jawahar Rozgar Yojana in the name of Pandit Nehru. The leaders belonging to the Opposition parties shouting outside should know who Pandit Nehru was. They are criticising Shri Rajiv Gandhi's Government that it is a political and election gimmick of the Congress party. Not only the people of our country but also crores of people all over the world know who was Pandit Nehru and what were his achievements. In fact, he was an architect of modern India. We are, more or less, following the policies adopted by the first Prime Minister, Pandit Nehru.

The Jawahar Rozgar Yojana has mainly two objectives. The first is for generation of gainful employment for the employment and under-employed persons both men and women, especially for those who are living below the poverty line and belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and bonded labour class. Its second objective is for creating productive community assets for direct and continuing benefits for poverty stricken groups and for strengthening the rural economic and social infrastructure.

We may say that this is a historic decision. Prior to 1980, there were rural development schemes but this scheme is for giving employment. On the one hand, it would generate employment for the unemployed and underemployed persons and the backward people. On the other hand, there will be the creation of community assets. Previously, the panchayats were functioning on directions from the State Government concerned. Now, the panchayats would get money directly from the Central Government on the basis of its population. There will now be direct instructions from the Government of India that at least 50 percent of the allotted money should be utilised for giving employment. As far as this Yojana is concerned, 4.40 crores of people will be bene-

fited but I think with this allocation the purpose of this scheme will not be satisfied. For this, an extra allocation is needed. So, I urge the Government of India to look into this problem so as to provide for employment in the rural areas and to benefit the people who are living below the poverty line. Normally, some contractors will be appointed and they will earn profit. But there is a ban on the appointment of contractors in this scheme. Therefore, the profits will go towards the wages of the people who are now employed. That is why, this scheme is historic. Lastly, I will submit one thing. Sir, you know very well about Bengal. What is going on in Bengal? There is a lot of criticism outside that it is an election gimmick and a political gimmick. The gram panchayat pradhans have taken money already from the Government of India directly, by way of Yojana funds, and they are misusing it. If there are 15 members out of which five are from Congress party and the rest ten are from CPI (M), these five Congress members are not invited to the meetings and their submissions are not included in the proceedings of the meetings. What I would like to tell is that the gram panchayats should be advised in such a way that the suggestions or submissions made by the Congress members will also be taken into consideration. This scheme is honestly depending on the goodwill and the broader outlook of the gram panchayat pradhans. They will have to come out from the narrow party politics. Only then, this Jawahar Rozgar Yojana will become successful.

[*Translation*]

SHRI BHARAT SINGH (Outer Delhi): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, with the launching of Jawahar Rozgar Yojana in the entire country, by our Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi, the rural people are confident now that the petty works of the villages would now be handled at the village level itself. Earlier it took months for these petty works to be completed. First, an estimate of that work was submitted and it was approved after a long time. That is why the Gram Panchayats and the rural populace all over the country is

thanking the Prime Minister today for this scheme. Now, with the launching of this Yojana, the rural people hope that they will get employment. You know, that there are five blocks and 5 BDO offices in Delhi. Now the panchayats of the five blocks will not have to go to any higher officer, but funds have been distributed to them in panchayats itself and they have been told that this amount has to be spent on such and such work. The villagers will get adequate wages, more earth work will be undertaken, more and more trees will be planted and drains will be repaired. I think that the status of panchayats would go up as compared to the past and the rural people will get many facilities besides the development work the pace of which would also be accelerated. Today, we find some people criticising this Yojana and saying a lot against it. Never before, was such a wave of happiness felt among the rural masses as with the implementation of this Yojana. Previously, the Gram Panchayat Pradhans had the power to spend Rs. 100 only but now with the launching of this Yojana, Gram Pradhans of all the villages and *sarpanches* of panchayats will have the power to spend upto Rs. 1000 on petty works. More and more trees will be planted in the villages and drainage facilities would also be provided. Every possible effort will be made to generate more employment for the poor. Playgrounds would be developed for the youth and facilities for swimming, playing kabaddi and other exercises would also be provided.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, you may be aware that there are 195 or 198 panchayats in Delhi. Funds have been provided to most of these panchayats. But there are 20-25 panchayats in five blocks which have not been provided money due to some reason. I would like to request the hon. Minister, through you, that these remaining panchayats should also be provided funds. My suggestion is that the poor in these villages should also be provided employment. Some work should also be given to the poor living in slum areas and other such colonies. Drinking water should be provided to these people and water drains should be cleared. I have a

few more suggestions like this and if you approve them, the rural masses of Delhi would be happy. The people of Delhi are still happy and this is the cause of worry for opposition. The public opinion is in your favour. So we want that such small works should be executed through Gram Panchayats. Previously, all the pradhans of Gram Panchayats had to come to the cities, but now it is not so. The officers in the cities themselves go to the blocks, panchayats and villages. Drainage arrangements and provision of drinking water should be made in such colonies. Provision should be made to enable the Gram Pradhans to install tubewells in the villages. You know that the population of Delhi has increased manifolds and we get little water from Yamuna river. Many new colonies have come up in different areas. Drinking water is supplied from Yamuna river to far flung colonies like Vikaspuri, but the water does not reach these Colonies. If the people of these colonies do not get the Yamuna water, the Sarpanch and Pradhan should install tubewells to ensure water to these areas. Similarly, there are some other small works in the villages such as repair of primary school buildings and other petty works which can be done by them. The rural masses will be benefited by the funds given to these panchayats directly. The earlier practice of contractors swindling half the funds will also come to an end. Development of villages can take place only when panchayats are given the entire funds.

Sir, I have one more suggestion. You have fixed the daily wages of a mason at Rs. 30/- and the same wages have been fixed for a labourer. You know that one cannot find a mason at this rate. A mason is not available for less than Rs. 50/-. I would like to request that you should fix different wages for mason and labourer and inform the Gram Pradhans accordingly. It should be made very clear I am sure that our villages, poor people and labourers will make progress and benefit from this scheme. Sir, I thank you for giving me time to speak and request the hon. Minister to pay attention to my suggestions.

18.00 hrs.

DR. PRABHAT KUMAR MISHRA (Janjgir): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the dream of Mahatma Gandhi self-reliant village and Gram Swaraj has been realised through the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana. It has been implemented as a result of Hon. Prime Minister's nation wide tour of the rural areas during which he was apprised of the problems of the villages. He not only heard their difficulties but also felt them. While supporting this Yojana, I would like to say that Jawahar Rozgar Yojana is a concrete programme which will definitely benefit the landless workers and rural masses. 80 percent of the assistance is to be granted by the Central Government and 20 percent would be released by the State Government. The Gram Pradhan will come in direct contact with the Centre because the funds will be directly released to the Gram Panchayats. There would be no middlemen to create problems. Therefore, we hope that maximum funds will be released to the Gram Panchayats.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Misra, you can continue your speech next time.

16.01 hrs.

RESIGNATION BY MEMBERS

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, I want to make an announcement. The Speaker has received today letters from the following members resigning their seats in Lok Sabha.

1. Dr. Datta Samant
2. Shri S.M. Guraddi
3. Rao Birendra Singh

The Speaker has accepted their resignations with immediate effect.

The House now stands adjourned.

18.02 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven o'clock on Tuesday, August 1, 1989/ Sravana 10, 1911 (Saka)