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Monday, March 26, 1990
Chaitra 5, 1912 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES (English Version)

**Second Session
(Ninth Lok Sabha)**



(Vol. III contains Nos. 11 to 20)

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Monday, March 26, 1990/Chaitra 5, 1912
(Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

SHRI T. BASHEER: Sir, I have given a notice under rule 388... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Not now. Please take your seat.

SHRI T. BASHEER: Sir, my notice is to suspend the Question Hour under rule 388.

MR. SPEAKER: I have not allowed it. Please take your seat. Question No. 186. Dr. Mahadeepak Singh Shakya.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[*Translation*]

Navodaya Vidyalayas in Uttar Pradesh

*186. DR. MAHADEEPAK SINGH SHAKYA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Navodaya Vidyalayas opened in Uttar Pradesh under Navodaya Vidyalaya Scheme;

(b) the number of schools which have started functioning; and

(c) whether district Etah in Uttar Pradesh has also been included in that plan?

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) and (b). Thirty Navodaya Vidyalayas have been opened in Uttar Pradesh under Navodaya Vidyalaya Scheme and all of them are functioning.

(c) No, Sir.

[*Translation*]

DR. MAHADEEPAK SINGH SHAKYA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the scheme of Navodaya Vidyalayas which was introduced by the previous Government is pragmatic or it is just Mohammad Tughlak's fanciful flight of imagination? I would urge that education is the first step in the development of man and society and, as such, proper attention should be paid towards its development. The State of Uttar Pradesh, about which I have raised this question, has 54 backward districts, of which Etah is the most backward district. The hon. Minister has stated that 30 Navodaya Vidyalayas have been opened so far in Uttar Pradesh. But he has denied this facility to Etah which is the most backward district in a State which comprises 62 dis-

tricts. I would like to know why he has neglected Etah in this matter?

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Singh, please take your seat, you have to put second question also.

PROF. M.G.K. MENON: The Government has decided that for the time being it would run the existing Navodaya Vidyalayas and only after reviewing their performance, it would decide whether more Navodaya Vidyalayas should be opened or not. As regards, Etah district, to which the hon. Member has pointed out, we have received proposals from the Uttar Pradesh Government and we have also sent a team there to review the proposals. Shanta Navipur in district Etah has been selected as a site for opening a Navodaya Vidyalaya; but until the entire scheme is reviewed and it is decided that more Navodaya Vidyalayas are to be opened, it will not be possible for us to open it at the selected site in Etah.

DR. MAHADEEPAK SINGH SHAKYA: Hon. Minister has stated that a piece of land measuring 30 Bgms has been selected there whereas his reply to the main question is in the negative. Which of the two statements is correct?

MR. SPEAKER: What he has said now, is correct.. *

DR. MAHADEEPAK SINGH SHAKYA: Kindly let me know the time by which Government propose to complete this scheme. Newspapers have reported that this scheme has given rise to many controversies. So I would like the hon. Minister to clarify whether it is necessary that the Central leadership should play a role in every such scheme in the State?

PROF. M.G.K. MENON: In all, 261 Navodaya Vidyalayas have been opened so far in the country. As I said earlier in my reply, out of these 261, 30 are in Uttar Pradesh. Only after conducting a review, we will decide whether more such schools are to be

opened or not. I had told you earlier also that it was not correct that we were not considering Etah district. When we decide to open more schools after reviewing the scheme, Etah will also be considered.

SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK: Mr. Speaker, Sir, Janata Dal's education policy is that a uniform education should be provided to all and public schools should be done away with. Navodaya Vidyalaya is also in a way, a public school as more funds are spent in its running as compared to ordinary schools. I would like to know from the hon. Education Minister whether contrary to its education policy, the Government wants to continue with the scheme of Navodaya Vidyalayas or is it going to review the scheme? The Government should ensure a uniform standard of education throughout the country by closing down the Navodaya Vidyalayas. In case the Navodaya Vidyalayas are opened in the rural areas, they will command more attention from the Government and the officials and in this process, the ordinary schools, which are already in a very bad condition and suffer from lack of resources, as at some places, there are only 1-2 teachers for 4-5 classes and there are no proper arrangements for building etc. will be grossly neglected and their condition will deteriorate further. Therefore, I would like to know whether the Government would close down the Navodaya schools scheme which was introduced by the previous Government and instead enforce a uniform system of education by raising the standard of all the schools?

PROF. M.G.K. MENON: In the Navodaya Vidyalayas, we are having 78 per cent children from the rural areas and only 22 per cent from the urban areas. Apart from this, 19 per cent children are from the Scheduled Castes and 11 per cent from the Scheduled Tribes. 27 per cent of the children are girls. So I do not agree that they are like public schools. But I agree with the point raised by the hon. Member that a review should be conducted in this regard. That is why I had said in the beginning that we would conduct a review in this regard and only then

we would decide whether to continue with this scheme or not.

[*English*]

SHRI C.K. KUPPUSWAMY: Sir, how many Navodaya Vidyalayas are opened in Tamil Nadu and whether are they opened?

PROF. M.G.K. MENON: Sir, as far as Tamil Nadu is concerned, there are 20 districts, but there are no Navodaya Vidyalayas in any of them because as the hon. Member himself is aware, there are several States, namely, Assam, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal, which have not accepted the scheme of Navodaya Vidyalayas on account of differences they have on the language question. Therefore, none has been opened in Tamil Nadu.

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: Sir, the hon. Minister has said that they will review the whole issue of the Navodaya Schools. You are aware, Sir, that for the last 3-4 years the entire democratic movement of the country including the National Front was fighting against the elitist bias of the previous education policy which led them to take the decision of opening Navodaya schools. But still the Government is not in a position to say whether they have already reviewed it or not. I would like to know how long they will take. It is a question of mass education of the country and the approach to education should be mass education. From the elitist bias it should be changed to mass bias. It is the International Literacy Year. So I want to know (a) how much money has been spent per Navodaya School and what is the ratio of teacher and student in the Navodaya school and what is the average of that in other common schools; and (b) whether this Government today will announce how long they will take to review it and take a final decision. It is not proper to take such a long time to remove this elitist bias in our education and take a mass approach. So, we want a categorical answer from the hon. Minister as to when he is going to review and by which time they will take a decision. (*Interruptions*)

PROF. M.G.K. MENON: Sir, as far as the Navodaya Vidyalaya is concerned, the expenditure has been Rs. 7.28 crores in 1986-87, Rs. 71.87 crores in 1987-88, Rs. 75.41 crores in 1988-89 and Rs. 63.21 crores until the 15th of March, 1990. These are the actual figures of expenditure of setting up the total number of schools which I have referred to earlier.

The point made by the hon. Member refers to a very fundamental question and there, in answer I would like to say, Sir, that the Government have decided to review the National Education Policy of 1986 and the modalities for that are being worked out. The Navodaya Vidyalaya scheme is part of the National Education Policy of 1986. But, in addition there will be a separate review conducted of the Navodaya Vidyalaya Scheme itself on the basis of the experience of setting up the schools so far. I would like to inform the House that as far as this scheme is concerned, the children are admitted on the basis of the tests and special privileges are given to ensure that Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes as well as girls can be admitted. We also know the percentages of those below the poverty line as well as the first generation learners who have been admitted. The bias of these schools is essentially from the rural areas so that schools can be set up there which can be centres of excellence to ensure that the other parts of the country also come together. So, there are certain elements in it where we must ensure that we do not lose good parts of it. But, certainly we will conduct the review and ensure that the points raised by the hon. Member are taken care of.

[*Translation*]

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT: Sir, I would like to ask the hon. Minister as to how many Navodaya Vidyalayas have been opened in Rajasthan and whether Policy regarding the Navodaya Vidyalayas will also change once National Education Policy undergoes a change? Has a review of Navodaya Vidyalaya Scheme been conducted?

so far and what are the achievements of this scheme?

PROF. M.G.K. MENON: Navodaya Vidyalayas have been opened in 21 out of 27 districts in Rajasthan.

[*English*]

PROF. N.G. RANGA: Sir, in view of the fact that this scheme was undertaken in order to ensure that the children from the rural areas would have special preference and on top of it, the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes also would be given special attention, would my hon. friend assure the House that these objectives would be adhered to in the review that they are going to make and ensure further development of this scheme in those districts where these schools have not been started so far?

PROF. M.G.K. MENON: Sir, the hon. Member has raised the question of those who are essentially disadvantaged, those who come from Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and those who are below the poverty line. May I inform the House that 40 per cent of the children, who have been selected so far, come from the families which have income below the poverty line and 16 per cent of them are already first generation learners. We will certainly take note of this and ensure that this is even more so if the scheme is continued and enlarged.

Nehru Centenary Celebration

*187. **SHRI RESHAM LAL JANGDE:** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state.

(a) whether Delhi School children who participated in the Bhartiya Programme organised by Nehru Centenary Celebration Committee at Jawaharlal Stadium in November, 1989 were given track suits and P.T. shoes as a token of their participation in the programme;

(b) whether Government are aware that

the school authorities are now demanding these items back; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

STATEMENT

(a) The Delhi School children, who participated in the Bhartiya Programme, were given costumes which were specially designed so as to be relevant to the themes of the programmes depicted by them. These costumes included gymnastic suits, track suits, dungarees and P.T. shoes.

(b) and (c). In view of the immense popularity of the programme, Deptt. of Education, Delhi Administration propose to put up another programme in the month of April 1990 after the school examinations are over. The costumes have, therefore, been taken back from the children to be cleaned and kept in good shape and to ensure that they do not get spoiled till the programme under contemplation is over. These costumes, however, will be returned to the children after the above programme is over.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RESHAM LAL JANGDE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like know as to why the track suits and P.T. shoes are being demanded back from the students?

PROF. M.G.K. MENON: I have said in the reply that the track suits are being taken back from the students to be cleaned and kept in good shape as the Department of Education of Delhi Administration proposes to put up another programme in month of April. I can assure you that all these costumes will be returned to the students as

soon as the proposed programme is over.

SHRI RESHAM LAL JANGDE: I would like to know the actual cost of costumes distributed to the students.

PROF. M.G.K. MENON: The items are worth Rs. thirty one lakhs. I have a complete list with me which I can read out or if you wish, I can send it to you also.

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, may I ask the hon. Minister as to why all the facilities during Nehru Centenary Celebrations were given to those schools only where children from aristocratic families came to study? Secondly from which firms were the items purchased? And, is it true that rural areas were totally neglected in centenary celebrations of such a great leader. In urban areas, the municipal schools were neglected and only those schools were allowed to participate in the celebrations where children of aristocratic families came to study.

PROF. M.G.K. MENON: Mr. Speaker, Sir, first of all I would like to tell you that nearly twenty four thousand students of Delhi schools and more than six thousand four hundred students from other States and Union Territories participated in the Bharatiyam Programme on 14th November last year. This programme was started as part of the National Physical Fitness Scheme in 1987. Therefore students were selected only from those schools which had participated earlier also in these programmes. The programme included Kalari Payattu of Kerala, Chhau, Lazium, Yoga, rope and pole, Malkhamb and many other things.

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, my question was whether it is true that rural areas were neglected in this celebration and where from all the items were purchased?

PROF. M.G.K. MENON: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have a complete list of items with me and the firms from which they were purchased.

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, my question is whether rural areas were neglected?

[*English*]

PROF. M.G.K. MENON: I can only point out that this was scheme which had been started, as I said, as part of the National Physical Fitness Scheme in 1987. There were many schools which were part of it. Therefore, there was a programme which was organised... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: You can give a notice for separate question afterwards. Please take your seat.

DR. RAM CHANDRA DOME: Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister, what was the total budget for celebration ceremony of this great patriot, Shri Jawaharlal Nehru held throughout the year.

I would also like to know whether the Government is thinking of holding national celebrations for other national stalwarts?

PROF. M.G.K. MENON: The total expenditure on the Bharatiyam which was organised on the 14th November last year was essentially Rs. 2,38,85,364. The bulk of the expenditure was essentially on the transportation and charges for refreshment and so on of outstation participants costing about Rs. 3 lakhs and boarding and lodging Rs. 47 lakhs.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM NAIK: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the school authorities are demanding back P.T. shoes and track suits given to the students. I would like to know whether the students were told about this beforehand? Does the Government think it proper to take back items like P.T. shoes from the students after four-five months.

PROF. M.G.K. MENON: All I can say is that we are not taking back these items,

instead they will be cleaned up and returned to the students.

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Is it possible to clean P.T. shoes?

PROF. M.G.K. MENON: I am talking about all the equipment in general. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

Computer-Assisted Sanskrit Teaching and Learning Project

+
*188. **SHRI L.K. ADVANI:**
SHRI SHANKERSINH
VAGHELA:

Will the **PRIME MINISTER** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Sanskrit Vidya Peeth and the Jawaharlal Nehru University with the support of Department of Electronics are working on the project Computer-assisted Sanskrit Teaching and Learning;

(b) if so, the progress made so far in each of the institutions; and

(c) the estimated expenditure on the project and in what way Sanskrit teaching and learning would be helpful by the work being so done?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) to (c). A Statement is laid on the Table of Lok Sabha.

STATEMENT

(a) The project on development of "Computer Assisted Sanskrit Teaching/Learning Environment" was started at Jawaharlal Nehru University (JNU) in June,

1988 and at Lal Bahadur Shastri Kendriya Sanskrit Vidyapeeth in November, 1989.

(b) Nucleus Software System has been designed which would be used in implementing the Teaching/Learning lessons and exercises. Further, two lessons have been designed; one deals with teaching alphabets and their properties and another deals with Sandhis.

(c) Total estimated expenditure of the project at the two institutions is Rs. 10.9 lakhs.

These proposed software packages would be available as supplementary instructional aids to facilitate drill and practice, and remedial exercises relating to sentence/text structure, vocabulary, comprehension, production and evaluation. The packages are expected to improve Sanskrit language studies and to open up new avenues for linguistic research.

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: It was five years back that certain articles appeared in various journals that NASA Army Research Centre and some of the experts in the field of computer technology have reported that a 20 years research for a human language which can meet computer's needs has ended in discovering Sanskrit as being ideally suited for that purpose. I recall that my colleague put a question in this regard in the other House and in reply to which the Government answered that they were aware of this discovery but more research was necessary before this hypothesis can be supported or rejected.

My first question is whether Government of India has made any research in this regard because I would think that this is a matter in which we should be more interested than any other country of the world and because if this is true then it opens up vast potential in so far as creating software in this country for export of the whole world is concerned and so my first question relates to what follow-up action has been taken in pursuance of this discovery and the assur-

ance given to Parliament that more research would be undertaken.

PROF. M.G.K. MENON: I think the hon. Member has raised a very important and interesting question and I would like to say that we are aware of these developments which relate to the structure of Sanskrit as a language and the possibility that this structure and its grammar will play an important role from the view point of languages in the broad sense. There is a Centre for Development of Advanced computing under the Department of Electronics which is in Pune and I can show the hon. Member papers which have been published by them. One of the titles is "Panini as model for intelligent natural language process." So, studies of this nature are being conducted and this is part of a total system which relates to the whole question of knowledge-based computer system development programmes. But, however, a great deal of work needs to be done and I must point out a very basic problem which one encounters here. Very large numbers of those who deal with computers are, however, not very familiar with Sanskrit. Many who deal with Sanskrit as a language are not familiar with the computer. So, this is an inter-disciplinary area and we are trying to bring the groups together. But I fully agree with the hon. Members that this is an area for significant development.

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am sorry that the question that I had posed had not been answered precisely because according to my information till now, though the Department of Electronics is 20 years old, not a single delivery of computer-based language education programme has been done. According to my information during the last five years not a single meeting has been held between the Department of Electronics and the Department of Science and Technology to exchange research results of different projects because in this particular case, as the hon. Minister has rightly said that those who are familiar with computer technology are not familiar with Sanskrit and those who are expert in the field of a Sanskrit are unfamiliar with the field of computer

technology. Still I feel somewhat sad that no concrete effort has been made in this direction. Therefore, my formal question is: Would the Government consider setting up of an Integrated Single System to implement specific targets to follow up this particular discovery which is very vital for India? It may not be vital for experts in the field of computer technology but it is very vital for India.

PROF. M.G.K. MENON: Sir, first of all, with regard to the question of a Single Integrated System, there is an Eighth Five Year Plan Programme of the Department of Electronics which relates to technology development for Indian languages. This will cover not only Sanskrit but all the other Indian languages and will cover various aspects which relate to the machine, human interface, translation and so on and so forth. This is a programme which will be taken up on a significant basis during the next Plan period. The total allocation asked for this at the present moment is Rs. 17 crores.

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: There are several questions right from the beginning which have been addressed to the Prime Minister. It is rather unfortunate the way he is treating the Question Hour because he is absent. Courtesy demands that he should be present here now. It is not that I mean any ill-will to Prof. Menon. Normally the Prime Minister presence is required during the question hour when questions are addressed to him. There are several questions addressed to him. I would be grateful if the hon. Speaker permits me to say...

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Will you first put a question on this subject. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: My question is specific. Question No. 205 is also connected to this. The hon. Minister has answered to the first part. Question No. 205 is really connected to this question to the extent of Indian languages and the development with regard to that. I would like to know whether any soft-ware with regard to the

development of learning systems; development of machine translation systems and development of Human-Machine Inter-face systems with regard to language Sanskrit have been developed and delivered to any particular institution. Or, is it still in a nascent development stage? The hon. Minister has said that lessons have been designed. Have the designed lessons been delivered to any educational institution? Are the lessons available in the market? What is the situation? Or, is it still in the development stage? But it is unfortunate that the Prime Minister is not here. I hope, Mr. Speaker, you will convey my feelings to the hon. Prime Minister.

PROF. M.G.K. MENON: In the answer which had already been laid on the Table of this House, it has been mentioned that a programme relating to Computer-Assisted Sanskrit Teaching and Learning Environment was started at Jawaharlal Nehru University in June, 1988 and at the Lal Bahadur Shastri Kendriya Sanskrit Vidyapeeth in November, 1989. I think the time elapsed is too short from the view point of having something delivered in the market. What has already been done is the development of the nucleus soft-ware system which would be used in implementing the Teaching system. These packages would be available as supplementary instructional aids to facilitate drill and practice. The packages are expected to improve Sanskrit language studies. But this should be available in a reasonably short-time period i.e. by sometime next year.

[*Translation*]

SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI: The hon. Minister has stated that it is an eight year project but five years have already been wasted. The hon. Minister has also stated that the work was going on in Lal Bahadur Shastri Sanskrit Vidyapeeth and Panini's Grammar was being computerised. I would like to submit that I knew the way the previous Government had neglected Sanskrit as a result of which despite sanction of lakhs of rupees the work was not accomplished. So I would like to know the definite programme

through which the Government would put an end to the neglect of the language and make amends for the carelessness of the previous Government.

[*English*]

PROF. M.G.K. MENON. As I mentioned, this is a programme in the Eighth Five Year Plan, namely, the question of technology development of Indian languages. And it will cover learning systems, machine translation systems and human machine interfaces. There has been considerable success in the sense of transliteration from one language to another. I can show the hon. Member the actual transliteration which has been done from one Indian language to another.

[*Translation*]

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, he has given no assurance regarding a single agency for computer based education programme. Are you going to entrust. This work to a single agency; it may be Technical Education of Indian Languages Agency or any other agency. Will the hon. Minister assure the House that this single agency would be set up for this time bound programme.

[*English*]

PROF. M.G.K. MENON: This will be done under the auspices of the Department of Electronics as a single agency and the key institution for it which will coordinate this work is the Centre or Development of Advanced Computing.

[*Translation*]

SHRI HARIN PATHAK: Mr. Speaker, the hon. Minister has said that 10.9 lakhs or nearly Rs. 11 lakhs have been spent over both the institutional projects. This means that Rs. 5 lakhs were allotted for one project. I would like to know whether the Government wants to enhance the amount as the present amount is inadequate.

PROF. M.G.K. MENON: The hon. Member said that the amount was inadequate. I wish to submit that the main expenditure in the project is only on the micro-processors and mini computers. What matters is the people who would be engaged on this project. It is not a question of spending crores of rupees on computers but of planning the things properly.

SHRIMATI VIJAYARAJE SCINDIA: I would like to say that since Sanskrit has been claimed to be a scientific language by people working on computer technology all over the world and in India, why more time is being taken by mixing it up with other languages? I would like to know the views of the hon. Minister on this issue.

[*English*]

PROF. M.G.K. MENON: I would like to first point out the technical aspects of this. Which is that we will first have to follow the roots of experimenting on the rules of grammar of Sanskrit which are well-established Paninian Grammar and then using these rules in other languages. Thereafter one can go on to see if Sanskrit itself can be used as a programme language. This is there for an area for significant research. One has embarked on it. I think we will make good progress because as the hon. Member Advaniji mentioned earlier, this is an area where we have specialised capabilities in the country and we ought to capitalise it; I hope you will agree with me.

Commercialisation in Education

*189. **SHRI GANGA CHARAN LODHI:** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any effective steps are contemplated by Government to immediately curb the growing menace of commercialisation in the system of education; and

(b) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) and (b). The Central Government has been taking persuasive and preventive measures to curb commercialisation of education. It has urged upon the State Governments to take steps to prevent charging of capitation fees. The Central Government have enacted the All India Council for Technical Education Act, 1987. Under the Act, AICTE has been vested with statutory powers for the coordinated and integrated development of technical and professional education in the country and to prevent its commercialisation. Under the provisions of the Act all institutions of technical education, Government or private, will have to observe the norms, standards and guidelines prescribed by the AICTE in respect, inter alia, of fees, admissions, curriculum etc.

The University Grants Commission (Amendment) Act, 1984 (Act No. 59 of 1984) also empowers U.G.C. to lay down regulations in respect of fees to be charged and it also forbids a university/college to charge, directly or indirectly, any payment otherwise than by way of fees, or any donation or gift.

As regards medical education, the Indian Medical Council (Amendment) Bill, 1987 provides for regulation of fees, deposits etc. payable by students. It also prohibits collection of capitation fee, donation etc. by Medical Colleges or persons in charge of their management. The Bill was referred to a Joint Parliamentary Committee which submitted its report to the Parliament on 28th July, 1989.

[*Translation*]

SHRI GANGA CHARAN LODHI

(Hamirpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, Education is an important department in our country as it is engaged not only in building the future of the country but also its development. I would like to know, through you, from the hon. Minister whether the commercialisation of education is on the increase. Although the Government provides grants to a number of schools, yet as the management is in private hands, not only the teachers but the students are also exploited. The students have to pay thousands of rupees for admission to these schools and the teachers have also to pay for appointment. The management is thus indulging in loot. Is the Government considering the issue of nationalisation of education keeping in view the present tendency of commercialisation. To my knowledge the issue of nationalisation of education is under the consideration of the Government. How long will it take to decide about it?

[*English*]

PROF. M.G.K. MENON: As far as the Government is concerned, it is very clear from the answer that one is against commercialisation of education. In this respect it has been pointed that the University Grants Commission as well as the All India Council of Technical Education have taken measures. There are legislations in this regard. With regard to the medical area, the Indian Medical Council (Amendment) Bill 1987, which is yet to come through, will provide for this area.

However, the question asked by the hon. Member which relates to the nationalisation of education and taking over of private institutions is a complex one. Because one must realise that there are Articles in our Constitution viz., Articles 19, 30 and 31—the right to form associations or unions, the right to form societies, to practice any profession, or to carry on any occupation, trade or business and Articles of the Constitution which give minorities the right to establish and administer educational institutions of their choice which are self-supporting—which cannot be violated. Therefore the whole

question of taking over by the State or nationalising it is a far more complex one.

What we have to ensure, however,—and this is done by the provisions of UGC, All India Council of Technical Education Act, Indian Medical Council—is that through these provisions we should prevent institutions from taking what are called capitation fees and only charging what are normal fees and donations.

[*Translation*]

SHRI GANGA CHARAN LODHI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has just pointed out that the Constitution provides for the establishment of educational institutions by the religious organisations but they have not yielded good results. All such schools run with the help of foreign aid in Jammu & Kashmir are trying to brainwash the youth, organise anti-India propaganda and create in them a sense of hatred and aversion besides creating an atmosphere of terror. Same is true of Punjab. The educational institutions running with the help of foreign aid there have today posed a great threat to our national unity and integrity. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government is taking effective steps for the closure of such foreign aided schools that work against our national interests. Today, there are a number of educational institutions run by religious organisations in our country.

[*English*]

PROF. M.G.K. MENON: Sir, May I read out a part in regard to Article 30 of the Constitution?

“All minorities, whether based on religion or language, shall have the right to establish and administer educational institutions of their choice”.

So, there is a provision which we cannot violate as it stands. But with regard to the

question or foreign assistance, this is certainly a matter which can be gone into and I would like to give an assurance that this will be looked into and an answer provided.

[*Translation*]

SHRI GANGA CHARAN LODHI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, that is not the reply to my question. I had asked as to how many universities and other religious institutions are being run with the help of foreign aid.

MR. SPEAKER: No it is not related to this question. You may give a separate notice for that.

[*English*]

No. You can put a separate question Now, Shri Basheer.

SHRI T. BASHEER: Sir, the last paragraph of the statement made by the Minister is about medical education.

Sir, there are so many private medical colleges running in various parts of the country without recognition from the Indian Medical Council. These colleges collect huge capitation fees from the students and because of lack of recognition from the Council, their education is suffering a lot. It is reported in the newspapers that many private medical colleges are issuing—actually selling—fake degrees to the students. So, I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to what steps the Government proposes to make the recognition from the Medical Council, a precondition for starting the medical colleges in the country and stop various practices which are going on in medical education.

PROF. M.G.K. MENON: Sir, the hon. Member sitting behind had raised a question earlier about the matter of foreign inputs and money flowing into education. This is a matter which in principle, is controlled by the Foreign Contributions Regulation Act and is looked after by the Ministry of Home Affairs. (*Interruptions*) I am coming to your question.

Please allow me to complete.

But, I have given him an assurance that this matter will be looked into and I will come back to the House with a statement on the subject.

Now, may I go on to the point which is raised about the medical education?

As far as the medical education is concerned, the basic provisions will be covered by the Indian Medical Council (Amendment) Bill, 1987 which is likely to be taken up for consideration by Parliament during the current or its ensuing Session. It has been referred to the Joint Parliamentary Committee which submitted its report in July 1989. In this, there are various provisions and I will not go into this in great detail except to say that Section 10(D) of it specifically provides for prohibition of collection of capitation fees, donations etc., in connection with the admission or transfer of the students to any course of study or training in medical colleges. This is not yet an Act. It is still to become an Act. It is going to come up during this Session or in the next Session. Therefore, once that is passed, I think, we will be able to have a greater control on the medical colleges and sort out the problems which the hon. Member has referred.

[*Translation*]

SHRI BRJ BHUSHAN TIWARI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the linguistic and religious minorities have freedom to open their own educational institutions but no religious or linguistic education is imparted in such institutions and under its cover, elitist education is provided through the medium of English and exorbitant fees are charged, I would like to know whether there is any intention of setting up a committee for enquiring into the activities of such schools or whether such an exercise has already been undertaken?

[*English*]

PROF. M.G.K. MENON: Sir, may I, first

of all, state that about 40 per cent of the schools are run on a private basis? Secondly, if one was thinking of taking over the schools, it would cost a fairly large sum of money which would be more than Rs. 520 crore apart from matters which I referred to earlier, namely, prohibition of capitation fees.

I am now referring to schools which are run entirely on their own without aid from the Government. In these cases, there are certain difficulties with regard to fees they charge, etc. However, I can assure the Member that the points made by him are valid because we are opposed to commercialisation of education. Therefore, the matter would certainly be gone into.

Electronic Units in Kerala

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

(a) whether Government have any plan to develop electronic units in Kerala;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of assistance provided to the State Government so far and likely to be given in 1990-91?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) to (c). A Statement is laid on the Table of Lok Sabha.

STATEMENT

(a) to (c). Kerala has been covered under various programmes of the Department of Electronics, namely, Electronic Research and Development Centre (ERDC)

at Trivandrum, Centre for Materials for Electronics Technology (C-MET) at Trichur, Centre for Electronics Design Technology (CEDT) at Calicut and Electronics Regional Test Laboratory (ERTL) at Trivandrum. Assistance has been given for starting women's cooperatives in the rural areas, maintenance technology for medical electronics equipment, demonstration of the usage of agri-electronics equipment to the farmers and initial assistance for development of Imaging Technology. In addition, 59 Industrial Licences, 22 Letters of Intent and 62 registrations have been issued for manufacture of electronic products in the State.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: I am happy that today, it is Prof. Menon's day. (*Interruptions*) That's why he is evading from the proper answer. He has given a statement without perhaps understanding the thrust of my question. I was asking the details of assistance provided to the State of Kerala as far as electronics industry is concerned. Well, he has not given the details. He has said that assistance has been given for starting women's cooperatives maintenance technology, etc., etc., but there are no details.

I would like to know what is the quantum of assistance given to the State of Kerala in these sectors and what is the number of employment generated so far due to all these investments. My last part of the question is about the proposal of investment for the year 1990-91 and the targetted employment generation. Actually, this is not a supplementary, but a part of my question.

PROF. M.G.K. MENON: As far as financial assistance is concerned, the Department of Electronics has provided Rs. 60 lakhs as loan to Keltron Power Devices Limited, Trichur and a loan of Rs. 35 lakhs to Keltron Rectifiers Limited in Trichu.

Apart from that, there has also been an

amount of grant of Rs. 40.5 lakhs given for Rural Employment Generation Scheme to Women's Cooperatives

As the hon. Member knows, from the viewpoint of industry directly what is done is give licences, letters of intent, foreign collaborations and the like and industry has to see on its own to set up production ventures.

Kerala has today a total production of the order of Rs. 178 crore in electronics with the total direct employment of around 9,000. The support or assistance from the Centre are for infrastructural elements and enabling elements which have been listed in the answer namely, the support for ERDC, Centre for Materials for Electronics Technology, Centre for Electronics Design Technology and the Electronics Regional Test Laboratory at Trivandrum.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Kerala is a State where unemployment is the highest. The hon. Member is well aware of that. Investment in large scale industries will not generate enough employment. But in electronic industry, the employment generation is much more. Therefore, I would request the Minister to give special attention to the State of Kerala as well as investment in this industry. With this request, I would like to ask my second supplementary. He has said that 59 industrial licences have already been issued. Out of these, how many of them have actually gone into operation, how many applications for licences have been rejected and on what grounds, how many pending applications are there for licences in electronics industry?

PROF. M.G.K. MENON: First of all, I would like to say that the hon. Member is perfectly correct while saying that electronics is an area of very great importance for the country as a whole and certainly, for Kerala,

it is important from the viewpoint of employment, as it has got a very high level of literacy. Secondly, I would like to point out that the information asked for by the hon. Member regarding the number of licences, the number which have gone into operation, the number rejected, etc. is somewhat voluminous. I have got the information with me, and I shall be quite happy to provide the details to the hon. Member.

SHRI K.S. RAO: Sir, computerisation is being taken up in every department and its prominence is also going up day by day. I wish to know from the hon. Minister as to whether or not his Ministry is thinking in terms of starting centres for training in computers and data processing, etc. on its own or is prepared to assist voluntary organisations, in a big way, which come forward to take up the training.

PROF. M.G.K. MENON: As far as this field and, mainly, generation of manpower in the field of informations are concerned, what is being done is far from what happens in educational institutions, national laboratories and the like. There is a provision whereby there can be institutions which can give courses in this area, and there will be a provision to ensure standardisation and certification, so that those courses are not only relevant but also fit to certify from the point of view of ensuring alternative employment.

[*Translation*]

Representation of Teachers/Students on Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan Board

*192. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Board of Governors of the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan has any representation of teachers and students on it;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and whether it is proposed to give such representation?

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) to (c). A statement is placed on the table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) and (b). The Memorandum of Association and Rules of the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan do not provide for any representation of teachers and students on Board of Governors of Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan.

(c) A Joint Consultative Machinery has been constituted in the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan. There are also Management Committees in every Vidyalaya in which teachers are represented. These bodies are adequate to deal with the problems of teachers. As regards students, apart from the Vidyalaya Management Committees, there are also parent-teacher associations organised at the Vidyalaya level on local initiatives. These bodies can deal with problems of students.

[*Translation*]

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA (Mandsaur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the reply of

the hon. Minister in connection with the Memorandum presented by the association of teachers of the Kendriya Vidyalayas about providing them representation in the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan is not clear. Therefore, I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to what are his views in this regard?

[*English*]

PROF. M.G.K. MENON: What is stated in the reply is the current position, namely, the Memorandum of Association and Rules of the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan do not provide for any representation of teachers and students. As far as students are concerned, I do not think that it is very relevant to have them in management bodies. As far as teachers are concerned, they are associated with the management. I would certainly go into the details of the functioning of the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan. But the view point is that the individual Vidyalayas as well as the management of these institutions should be properly organised. At the present moment, there is a body called Joint Consultative Machinery in which teachers are represented.

[*Translation*]

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is provision in different Universities to provide representation to the teachers and lecturers, but what are the reasons for not having similar provision in case of the Kendriya Vidyalayas? As the hon. Minister has stated just now that there is no such provision at present and therefore, it is neither necessary to deliberate on this matter nor will it be of any use. I would like to know from the hon. Minister the basis on which it has been decided that it is neither necessary nor useful? Or will it be reviewed after taking all aspects into consideration?

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS*[English]***Protection of Rhinos**

*193. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA:
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether 'Rhino' is a threatened species; and

(b) if so, the steps taken and scheme drawn out to protect and promote the species, indicating population of Rhinos in 1960, 1970, 1980 and at present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

1. Steps taken to protect and conserve rhinos are given below:—

- i) Rhino has been placed in Schedule I of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972, thus giving the species full legal protection;

ii) A Centrally sponsored scheme is under implementation for conservation of rhinos in Assam. The scheme aims at expansion, protection and management of the rhino habitats.

iii) Central Assistance is given under the Centrally sponsored schemes of Project Tiger and Assistance for development of national parks and sanctuaries, to the national parks and sanctuaries, some of which contain rhinos also.

iv) Under the Centrally sponsored scheme of control of poaching and illegal trade in wildlife, assistance is given to the State Governments of Assam and West Bengal to take measures against poaching of rhinos.

v) Five rhinos have been translocated from Assam and four from Nepal in 1984 and 1985 respectively to the Dudhwa Tiger Reserve in Uttar Pradesh with the aim of establishing an alternative home for the species.

2. Information available from the States of Assam, West Bengal and Uttar Pradesh regarding the estimated population of rhinos in the wild is as per statement given in the Annexure.

MARCH 26, 1990

ANNEXURE

Estimated Population of Rhinos in Different Years

S.No.	State	Year	Estimated Population	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Assam	1966	400	Kaziranga only.
2.	Assam	1972	658	Kaziranga only.
3.	Assam	1978	939	Kaziranga only.
4.	Assam	1986	1080	Kaziranga only.
5.	Assam	1989	1543	Whole state (out of these 1250 are in Kaziranga)
6.	West Bengal	1960	76	
7.	West Bengal	1970	88	
8.	West Bengal	1980	30	Excessive Poaching reduced the rhino population.

S.No.	State	Year	Estimated Population	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
9.	West Bengal	1989	39	
10.	Uttar Pradesh (Dudhwa National Park).	1989	9	

Development of Sports in Kerala

*194. PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Kerala Government has submitted any scheme for the development of sports in Kerala; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The proposal has been examined by an Expert Committee set up by the Department. It was felt that instead of having its own special projects at the cost of the Centre, the State Government should have schemes which are complementary to the existing schemes of the Central Government and Sports Authority of India, in order to derive maximum benefit for realising the common objective. Since the total allocation for sports in the VII Plan was only Rs. 200.00 crores, it was not found possible for the Central Government to finance a single project of any State Government, costing as much as Rs. 107.54 crores.

The State Government of Kerala was advised accordingly.

Sathya Sain Institute of Higher Learning, Anantpur

*195. PROF. SUDARSAN RAYCHAUDHURI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government or the UGC are giving any assistance to the Sathya

Sain Institute of Higher Learning, Anantpur (Andhra Pradesh); if so, the details thereof;

(b) the nature and extent of the control of the Union Government or UGC over the Institute;

(c) whether the teachers of the Institute have been representing for a long time to the authorities concerned for their various grievances; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) The Sathya Sai Institute of Higher Learning, Anantpur, was provided assistance of Rs. 65.38 lakhs in the Sixth Plan and Rs. 195.09 lakhs in the Seventh Plan for its development activities by the University Grants Commission (UGC).

(b) In terms of Section 3 of the UGC Act, the Central Government by notification issued on 10th November, 1981, declared the Sathya Sai Institute of Higher Learning, Anantpur as an Institution deemed to be university. The Institute is administered by Sri Sathya Sai Institute of Higher Learning Trust, an autonomous entity with its own Governing Body, Academic Council, Finance Committee and other authorities prescribed under the Rules. The Officers of the Institute include the Vice-Chancellor, Director, Deans of Faculties, Registrar and Treasurer. There is one representative each of the Central Government and UGC on the Governing Body and one on the Finance Committee. The Rules of the Institute were approved by Government of India and cannot be amended without its prior approval. The Central Government also has the right to cause an in-

specification or inquiry in respect of academic or financial matters of the Institute. Development assistance is provided by the UGC on the basis of the report of the Review Committee appointed for this purpose.

(c) and (d). Representations have been received for payment of revised UGC scales of pay to the teachers of the Institute, and for increased terminal benefits. The Institute has informed that as an autonomous body which does not receive any maintenance grant from Government it has formulated its own scales of pay, which were revised in December, 1989, has a Contributory Provident Fund and also provides gratuity terminal benefit.

Depletion of Forest Areas

*196. SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any estimate of the total forest areas getting depleted in every State every year;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the scheme presently being drawn up and implemented by Government to conserve the forests; and

(d) the steps taken in this regard in the Seventh Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FOR-

ESTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a) and (b). According to the studies conducted by the Forest Survey of India with the help of Satellite Imagery, the annual rate of depletion of forest cover in the country during the period 1981-83 to 1985-87 was 47,675 ha. The Statewise details are given in the attached statement.

(c) and (d). Conservation of forests is being done by protection of forests and reforestation of degraded forest areas.

For protection, Forest (Conservation) Act was enacted in 1980 to check diversion of forest land for non-forest purposes. The Act has been made more stringent by an amendment of 1988. Also, the National Forest Policy 1988 lays more emphasis on conservation of forests. There are specific provisions for protection of forests from grazing, fires and encroachment. Besides, alternate sources of energy, wood substitution and import of timber are encouraged to conserve forests. In addition, guidelines are issued to State/UT Governments from time to time for protection and conservation of forests and wildlife. Some of these relate to avoiding felling of natural forests, ban on fellings in the hills above 1,000 meters, and setting apart 4 per cent of the geographical area as protection area.

Wasteland development programme is being implemented for reforestation of degraded land within and outside forest lands and restoration of ecological balance.

STATEMENT

Assessment of Forest Cover Statewise

Forest Cover Assessment
(Area in Sq. Kms.)

Sl.No.	Name of State/UTs	Based on 1981-83 Imagery	Based on 1985-87 Imagery	Difference in Sq. Kms.	% age change
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	50194	47911	- 2283	- 4.5
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	60500	68763	+ 8263	+ 13.6
3.	Assam	26386	26085	- 328	- 1.2
4.	Bihar	28748	26934	- 1814	- 6.3
5.	Goa (including Daman & Diu)	1285	1300	+ 15	+ 1.2
6.	Gujarat	13570	11670	- 1900	- 14.0
7.	Haryana	644	563	- 81	- 12.5

*Forest Cover Assessment
(Area in Sq. Kms.)*

Sl.No.	Name of State/UTs	Based on 1981-83 Imagery	Based on 1985-87 Imagery	Difference in Sq. Kms.	% age change
1	2	3	4	5	6
8.	Himachal Pradesh	12882	13377	+ 495	+ 3.8
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	20880	20424	- 456	- 2.1
10.	Karnataka	32264	32100	- 164	- 0.5
11.	Kerala	10402	10149	- 253	- 2.43
12.	Madhya Pradesh	127749	133191	+ 5442	+ 4.25
13.	Maharashtra	47416	44058	- 3358	- 7.02
14.	Manipur	17679	17885	+ 206	+ 1.16
15.	Meghalaya	16511	15690	- 821	- 4.97
16.	Mizoram	19092	18178	+ 914	+ 4.78

**Forest Cover Assessment
(Area in Sq. Kms.)**

SI.No.	Name of State/UTs	Based on 1981-83 Imagery	Based on 1985-87 Imagery	Difference in Sq. Kms.	% age change
1	2	3	4	5	6
17.	Nagaland	14351	14356	+ 5	+ 0.03
18.	Orissa	53163	47137	- 6026	- 11.33
19.	Punjab	766	1151	+ 395	- 51.5
20.	Rajasthan	12478	12966	+ 488	+ 3.9
21.	Sikkim	2839	3124	+ 285	+ 10.0
22.	Tamil Nadu	18380	17715	- 665	- 3.6
23.	Tripura	5743	5325	- 418	- 7.2
24.	Uttar Pradesh	31443	33844	+ 2401	+ 7.63
25.	West Bengal	8811	8394	- 417	- 4.7

Forest Cover Assessment
(Area in Sq. Kms.)

Sl.No.	Name of State/UTs	Based on 1981-83 Imagery	3	4	Based on 1985-87 Imagery	Difference in Sq. Kms.	% age change
1	2	3	4	5	6		
26.	Andaman & Nicobar Island	7603	7624	+ 21	+ 0.27		
27.	Chandigarh	2	8	+ 6	+ 30.0		
28.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	237	205	- 32	- 13.5		
29.	Daman & Diu	—	2	—	—		
30.	Delhi	15	22	+ 7	+ 46.6		
31.	Lakshadweep	—	—	—	—		
32.	Pondicherry	8	—	—	—		
	Total	642041	640134	-1907*	- 0.29		

*Change of forest area in 4 years=190700 hectares
Average annual rate of change of forest cover=47675 hectares

A number of schemes have been implemented during the 7th Five Year Plan for conservation and protection of forests and Wildlife. These include:—

- (i) Afforestation Programme by the National Mission on Wasteland Development.
- (ii) Survey of Forest Resources.
- (iii) Forest Research, Training and Education.
- (iv) Development of Infrastructure for protection of forests.
- (v) Introduction of Modern Forest Fire Control Methods
- (vi) Beneficiary Oriented Schemes for Tribal Development
- (vii) Development and Conservation of National Parks.
- (viii) Development and Conservation of Wildlife Sanctuaries.
- (ix) Project Tiger
- (x) Rehabilitation of endangered species.
- (xi) Conservation, Education and Interpretation Programme
- (xii) Control of Poaching and illegal Trade in Wildlife.
- (xiii) Conservation of Rhinos in Assam.

Production of Civil Items by Ordnance Factories

*197. SHRI UTTAM RATHOD: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the ordnance factories have taken up production of some items for civilian use also; and

(b) if so, the details of the items being manufacturing by them for civilian use?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. RAJA RAMANNA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) (i) Sporting weapons and ammunition of non-prohibited bore.

(ii) Chemicals and Explosives.

(iii) Silica Sand

(iv) Testing and other Services.

(v) Forging items, tentages, clothing and leather items etc.

Revised Syllabi of Text Books

*198. SHRIM.V. CHANDRA SHEKARA MURTHY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether all Text Books from Class 1 to 12 have been totally revised, taking into account the dictates of the New Education Policy;

(b) if so, the broad features of the syllabi revised and the pattern of the new text books;

(c) with effect from which academic year will this new revised syllabi be brought into force; and

(d) the steps taken in advance to make the ready availability of these new books by the time the new academic year starts throughout the country?

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

OGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) to (d). The National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) has revised the textbooks in Languages, Social Science, Science and Mathematics for Classes I to XII. The Council has also prepared new textbooks in Business Studies and Accountancy for Classes XI and XII.

The focus of the syllabus at the primary stage is on development of basic skills of literacy and numeracy, study of environment in terms of physical and social phenomena, participation in activities which would develop productive skills, creative expression, and physical development and good health habits.

The syllabus at the upper primary stage is directed at consolidation of knowledge, skills, attitudes and values acquired at the primary stage, and acquisition of wider knowledge base in the context of a broad-based general education.

The syllabus at the secondary stage further strengthens the broad-based general education imparted upto the upper primary stage.

Diversification of courses is introduced at the higher secondary stage; and elective courses covering science, mathematics, commerce, social science and humanities are provided. The syllabi for courses at this stage are designed to prepare students either for university/professional education or for entering the world of work.

The NCERT has also designed syllabi for different vocational courses to prepare students at the higher secondary stage for careers in agricultural, industrial or service sectors as well as for self-employment.

The syllabi at different stages of school education incorporate certain common core components comprising, inter alia, the following:—

- (a) The history of India's Freedom Movement;
- (b) The Constitutional Obligations;
- (c) Content essential to nurture national identity;
- (d) India's common cultural heritage;
- (e) Egalitarianism, democracy and secularism;
- (f) Equality of sexes;
- (g) Protection of the environment;
- (h) Removal of social barriers;
- (i) Observance of small family norm; and
- (j) Inculcation of scientific temper.

The new textbooks brought out by the NCERT have been introduced in the Kendriya Vidyalayas and the other schools affiliated to the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) in a phased manner. The years in which the new textbooks have been introduced in different classes is indicated in the statement below.

The NCERT tries to ensure that the text books are printed in advance of each academic year. The textbooks published by the NCERT are distributed through the Sales Emporia of the Publications Division, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting. The Council has also appointed 22 private wholesale agents—13 in Delhi and 9 in the State capitals, where the Sales Emporia of the

Publications Division are not available and where the Regional Offices of the Kendriya Vidyalayas are located. The NCERT has also been entertaining orders from schools

for supply of textbooks directly to them. The Council runs a Sales Counter on the NCERT Campus in New Delhi for the convenience of the students/parents/casual buyers.

STATEMENT

Introduction of Revised Textbooks (Published by NCERT) for Classes I to XII.

Year of Publication of revised textbooks	Classes in which the revised textbooks are introduced	Year of introduction of the revised textbooks into the Non KVS (Affiliated to the CBSE)	Year of introduction of the revised textbooks into the Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVS)	Year of introduction of the revised textbooks into the Non-KVs
1	2	3	4	
1987	I, III & VI	1987-88		1987-88 in respect of some Non-KVs
1988	II, IV & VII	1988-89		1988-89 in respect of some Non-KVS
1988	IX & XI (Science & Mathematics)	1988-89		1989-90

Year of Publication of revised textbooks	Classes in which the revised textbooks are introduced	Year of introduction of the revised books into the Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVS)	Year of introduction of the revised textbooks into the Non KVS (Affiliated to the CBSE)
1	2	3	4
1989	V & VIII	1989-90	1989-90 in respect of some Non-KVs
1989	IX & XI (Language & Social Sciences)	1989-90	1989-90
	XI (Business Studies & Accountancy)	1989-90	1989-90
	X & XII (Science & Mathematics)	1989-90	1990-91

Year of Publication of revised textbooks	Classes in which the revised textbooks are introduced	Year of introduction of the revised books into the Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVS)	Year of introduction of the revised textbooks into the Non KVS (Affiliated to the CBSE)
1	2	3	4
1990	X & XII (Language & Social Sciences) XII (Business Studies & Accountancy)	1990-91	1990-91 1990-91

Privatisation of Defence Ordnance Factories

*199. SHRI KALP NATH RAI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether some ordnance factories have been privatised;

(b) if so, the details of the defence equipments being manufactured in the private sector; and

(c) the amount of defence expenditure being saved annually as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. RAJA RAMANNA): (a) No, Sir.

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

Mazagaon Dock Extension Project

*200. SHRI A.R. ANTULAY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have shelved the on-going construction work of Mazagaon Dock Extension Project at Digha Port in Raigad District of Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the progress made so far in the construction work including the amount spent; and

(d) how it is proposed to ensure that money already spent does not go waste?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. RAJA RAMANNA): (a) and (b). MDL's Dighi Yard Project is being kept in abeyance, pending clearance from environmental angle and finalisation of future Naval and Coast Guard requirements.

(c) An amount of approximately Rs. 9.6 lakhs has so far been spent on security fencing, levelling and development of land, and part construction of a temporary power station.

(d) As the Project is only being kept in abeyance, the question of money spent going waste does not arise.

Amendment to Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 to Grant Pattas to Tribals

*201. SHRI ARVIND NETAM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to amend the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 to remove the impediments in the speedy development of the tribals including those in the hill areas and to settle the pending claims for grant of permanent pattas to the tribals; and

(b) if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI) (a) and (b). There is no proposal under consideration to amend the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980. However, rules have been amended and guidelines relaxed with a view to delegate powers for expediting clearance under the Act in forest areas including hills, for developmental activities directly beneficial to the local inhabitants, including tribals. Proposals for grant of permanent pattas to the tribals are considered on the merits of each case.

Kudankulan Atomic Power Plant

*202. SHRI A. ASOKARAJ: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the steps initiated for the implementation of Kudankulam Atomic Power Plant in Tamil Nadu; and

(b) by what date the plant is expected to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) In terms of the Inter-Governmental Agreement of cooperation between USSR and India signed on 20th November, 1988, discussions are in progress between Soviet and Indian sides regarding preparation of the Detailed Project Report (DPR) for the proposed project consisting of 2 x 1000 MWe units.

(b) The present target schedule for completion of the project is December, 1998 for Unit-1 to be followed by Unit-2 in December, 1999.

National Waste Management Council

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

(a) whether Government have recently constituted a National Waste Management Council;

(b) if so, the objectives thereof;

(c) whether the composition of the Council has been finalised; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMEN-

TATION (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The objectives of the Council are as follows:

(i) Promotion of collection, collation and publication of information regarding availability of wastes, technologies for waste and markets for recoverable materials.

(ii) Analysis of information for overcoming constraints to commercialisation of available technologies for both waste utilisation and waste minimisation and identification of areas in which new technologies need to be developed.

(iii) Rendering advice to the Government, industry and such other sectors as may seek their advice on the aspects of the waste management and on incentives/disincentives needed to facilitate waste utilisation.

(iv) Recommending research and development schemes for developing new technologies.

(v) Advise Government on fiscal/regulatory measures to promote waste utilisation.

(vi) Promotion of measures to create awareness among those concerned.

(c) and (d). The composition of the Council is as under:

I. Chairman — Minister of State for Environment and Forests

- II. Vice-Chairman-Secretary, Ministry of Environment and Forests.
- III. *Members*
1. i. Secretaries of Departments of Agriculture and Cooperation, Industrial Development, Chemicals and Petro-chemicals, Urban Development, Technical Development and Non-Conventional Energy Sources.
 - ii. Director General, National Productivity Council.
 - iii. Chairman, Central Pollution Control Board.
 - iv. Secretaries, Environment (or) Chairman of the State Pollution Control Boards of Maharashtra, Gujarat, Uttar Pradesh and Tamil Nadu.
- IV. *Representatives of*
2. i. Federation of Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industry
 - ii. Associated Chamber of Commerce and Industry
 - iii. Confederation of Engineering Industry of India
 - iv. Indian Chemical Manufacturers Association
 - v. Chemtech Foundation
 - vi. Institute of Packaging
 3. Representatives of the Corporation of Delhi, Calcutta, Bombay.
 4. i. Representative of the Department of Science and Technology
 - ii. Representative of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research
 - iii. Director, Industrial Toxicology Research Centre, Lucknow
- V. *NGOs and Media:*
- i. Mrs. Usha Rai, Journalist.
 - ii. Ms. Nalini Singh, Journalist and Film Maker
 - iii. Dr. Nandita Krishna, Director, Environmental Education Centre, Madras
 - iv. Dr. B. Pathak, President, Sulabh Souchalaya International, Patna
 - v. Voluntary Organisation in Interest of Consumer Education, New Delhi (VOICE)
 - vi. Consumer Action Group, Madras (CAG)

Technology for Monsoon Prediction

*204. SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED:
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian meteorologists are using "Power Regression Model" for prediction of monsoon in different parts of the country;

(b) whether this mathematical tool developed three years ago has failed to predict correct monsoon and other data during the last three years; and

(c) if so, the reasons for not acquiring

the latest technology for the prediction of monsoon correctly in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir. Only in the last two years forecasts were made using the new Power Regression Model, and for both the years, the forecast proved to be accurate.

(c) Does not arise.

Project for Technology Development Mission

*205. DR. A.K. PATEL.
SHRI PYARELAL KHANDELWAL:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the projects undertaken so far for Technology Development Mission for Indian Language Programme and the projects which are proposed to be taken further and the period when work under each project was undertaken and work done so far on each project; and

(b) the funds earmarked for each project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) Technology Development for Indian Languages (TDIL) programme has been drawn

up by the Department of Electronics for implementation during the Eighth Plan. In the early stages of its formulation, it was termed as Technology Development Mission for Indian Languages programme. The proposed activities under this programme are grouped as follows:

- 1) Development of Learning Systems
- 2) Development of Machine Translation Systems
- 3) Development of Human-Machine Interface Systems

Sub activities under the above categories are as follows:—

- A. Learning Systems (LS)
 - A1. Language Learning Systems
 - A2. LS for Handicapped
- B. Machine Translation Systems (MTS)
 - B1. Core Grammar and Phonetic Features
 - B2. Practical MT Systems
- C. Human-Machine Interface Systems (HUMIS)
 - C1. Text Representation Conversion System (e.g. Shorthand and Optical Character Recognition System)
 - C2. Speech-to-text and Text-to-Speech System
 - C3. Multi-lingual Mass Communication Display System
 - C4. Indian Language Interface to Software

Integration of R&D efforts into deliverable prototypes for technology transfer will be undertaken in Natural Language Processing Laboratory proposed to be set up under this programme.

In order to meet the specialized manpower requirement for implementing these projects and to promote wider use of the resulting technology, specialized manpower development programmes in the area of Natural Language Processing are also proposed to be taken up.

(b) A total expenditure of Rs. 17 crores is estimated for the programme for the first five years.

Production of Electronic Goods

1986. SHRI D. AMAT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total value of electronic goods manufactured in the country from January 1, 1987 till November 30, 1989,

(b) the corresponding value of these goods during the years 1984-85 and 1985-86; and

(c) the names of foreign firms which have been allowed participation in Indian ventures for production of electronic goods alongwith the broad terms of their collaboration agreements?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) The value of electronic goods manufactured in the country during the period January 1, 1987 till November 30, 1989 is about Rs. 18,320 crores.

(b)

<i>Year</i>	<i>Value (Rs. Crores)</i>
1984-85	2081
1985-86	2880

(c) During the last three years, foreign collaborations have been approved with USA, UK, Federal Republic of Germany, Japan, Italy, France, Switzerland, Australia, Netherlands, Canada, Singapore, South Korea, Taiwan etc. These collaborations are broadly in the nature of technical know-how, financial participation, design and drawings and training of personnel etc. All the foreign collaborations approved in the electronics sector are within the normal policy framework applicable to all sectors of Industry. Foreign equity holdings upto 40% only has been allowed in all areas of electronics except in the case of 100% Export Oriented Units and units in the Export Processing Zones.

Sardar Sarovar Hydrel Project

1987. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have sanctioned the Sardar Sarovar Hydrel Project at Navagan in Broach District, Gujarat;

(b) the total estimated cost and proposed capacity of this project;

(c) whether objections have been raised against this project on the grounds of environment/ecology; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Sardar Sarovar Project involves an investment of Rs. 6406 crores for creating an installed capacity of 1450 MW and a net irrigation potential of 17.92 lakh ha.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir.

The main environmental objections to the project arise out of apprehensions regarding rehabilitation, impacts on catchment and command areas, deforestation and impacts on flora and fauna including aquatic life.

[*Translation*]

Cleaning of Ganga at Ghazipur

1988. SHRI JAGDISH SINGH KUSHWAHA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to clean the Ganga river at Ghazipur under the Ganga Action Plan; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI):

(a) and (b). In the current phase of the Ganga Action Plan only Class I towns on the banks of the river in the three States of U.P., Bihar and West Bengal have been included. Ghazipur being a Class II town has not been included in the current phase. The question of including Ghazipur or other Class II towns in any further phase of the Ganga Action Plan would depend upon the availability of resources and the prioritisation of towns to

be taken up, with reference to their pollution load on the river.

[*English*]

Implementation of Recommendations of the Report on Commission on Self Employed Women

1989. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to implement the recommendations of the Report of the National Commission on Self Employed Women and Women in the Informal Sector; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) and (b). The recommendations of the National Commission on Self-Employed Women and Women in the Informal Sector have been examined and forwarded to the concerned Departments/Ministries and State Governments for consideration and appropriate implementation.

[*Translation*]

Retirement of Central Government Employees

1990. SHRI PARASRAMBHARDWAJ: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal to retire Central Government employees in the months of January and July only is under consideration of Government; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

state:

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(a) whether there is any proposal for strengthening and widening of National Highways in Tripura; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

[English]

Strengthening and Widening of National Highways in Tripura

1991. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. RAJA RAMANNA): (a) and (b). National Highway-44 in Tripura is being widened/strengthened to take traffic of 1500 vehicles per day to the following specifications:

<i>Stretch</i>	<i>Formation</i>	<i>Surfacing</i>
i) Km 284.08–458.00	7.5 m	3 75 m
ii) Km 458.00–479 40	12 m	7 m

There is no proposal for further strengthening/widening of this sector of the Highway

[Translation]

Complaints of Misutilisation of Public Money against Mobile Crèche for Working Mothers

1992. SHRI GOVINDA CHANDRA MUNDA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received complaints against the Mobile Crèche for Working Mothers': 5-B Telegraph Lane, New Delhi about misutilisation of public money;

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

(c) the action taken by Government against the persons found guilty?

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) and (c). A complaint regarding the misuse of public funds by the organisers of Mobile Creches 5-B Telegraph Lane, New Delhi was received by the Central Bureau of Investigation from Shri S.K. Pattnaik, M.P. The complaint is still under verification. After completion of verification action will be taken. Another complaint was received by the Central Vigilance Commission from the same M.P. against the same organisation. The Central Vigilance Commission has not caused any investigation to be made in the case as the M.P.'s letter did not contain any specific allegations.

[English]

Oil Exploration in Antarctica

1993. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether oil exploration will be taken up at Dakshin Gangotri in Antarctica;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether some preliminary studies have been conducted in this regard; and

(d) if so, whether these indicate possibilities of commercial oil production in the area?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) and (b). No, Sir.

(c) and (d). Scientists of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission (ONGC) participated in the 3rd, 4th and 6th Scientific Expeditions to Dakshin Gangotri in Antarctica, to make a preliminary study of the existence, if any, of possible hydrocarbon accumulation in the region. The information so far collected from this area is insufficient to indicate the commercial viability of oil exploration in the area.

Effects of Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 on Development of Mineral Resources

1994. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to review the requests/proposals made by some

States with regard to the hardships being faced due to the enforcement of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 which has almost put a stop to development of mineral resources in the forest areas;

(b) whether Government are also contemplating to ask the mining lessees to plant equal number of trees elsewhere for the trees cut in the course of mining operations;

(c) the details of any such proposal received from the State Government of Orissa; and

(d) the reaction of Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a) State Governments have not brought to the notice of Government of India cases of hardship in development of mineral resources due to enforcement of Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980.

(b) As per the guidelines issued under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980, compensatory afforestation over equivalent non forest land has to be done where any forest land is diverted for mining. Compensatory afforestation can be taken up on degraded forest land twice in extent of the area being diverted if non forest land is not available.

(c) and (d). The details of proposals for diversion of forest land for mining purposes in Orissa State are shown in the statement below.

STATEMENT

S.No.	Name of the Proposal	Present Status
1	2	3
1.	Quartz mining in Koraput District.	Rejected for non-furnishing of information.
2.	Bauxite mining project by M/s Balco in Sambalpur and Bolangir districts.	Approved.
3.	Bauxite mining project by NALCO in Koraput district.	Approved.
4.	Lingraj Opencast coal mines in Dhenkanal district.	Approved.
5.	Kalinga opencast coal mines in Dhenkanal district.	Rejected for non-furnishing of information.
6.	Ananta opencast coal mines in Dhenkanal district.	Rejected for non-furnishing of information.
7.	Samaleshwari opencast coal mines in Sambalpur district.	Rejected for non-furnishing of information.
8.	Lakhanpur opencast coal mines in Sambalpur district.	Rejected for non-furnishing of information.

S.No.	Name of the Proposal	Present Status
1	2	3
9.	Lilari opencast coal mines in Sambalpur district.	Under consideration.
10.	Bharatpur opencast coal project in Dhenkanal district.	Rejected for non- furnishing of information.
11.	Cromite mining in Cuttack district.	Rejected for non- furnishing of information.

Schools without Buildings in Punjab

1995. SHRISURYANARAYAN SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of Government schools in Amritsar have been functioning without buildings; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to provide suitable buildings for these schools?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) 8 Primary Schools in Amritsar Town are functioning without buildings. All other schools in Amritsar town and district are functioning in buildings.

(b) The Government of Punjab has taken up the matter with the Improvement Trust/Municipal Corporation for getting land for these 8 Primary Schools.

Conservation of Forests

1996. SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA NARASIMHA RAJA WADIYAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the felling of trees is still going on in a large scale in many States;

(b) if so, the instructions given to different State Governments to check the felling of trees;

(c) the steps taken by those State Governments to implement the instructions of the Union Government; and

(d) the steps taken for the conservation of forests in pursuance thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a) and (b). There are no reports from State Governments about felling of trees going on in a large scale. Guidelines have been issued to the State Governments from time to time to check felling of trees. These include:—

- i) To avoid felling of natural forests.
- ii) To consider ban on fellings in the hills above 1,000 meters.
- iii) To identify critical areas in the hills and mountains which require protection from felling of forests and need immediate vigorous afforestation.

(c) The guidelines are being implemented by the State Governments as applicable.

(d) Following steps are taken for conservation of forests:—

- i) Forests are being conserved by protection of forest lands and reforestation of degraded forest areas.
- ii) Forest (Conservation) Act, was enacted in 1980 to check diversion of forest land for non-forest purposes. The Act has been made more stringent by an amendment of 1988.
- iii) National Forest Policy, 1988 lays more emphasis on conservation of forests. There are specific provisions for protection of forests from grazing, fires and encroachment.

- iv) Alternative sources of energy, wood substitution and import timber are encouraged to conserve forests.
- v) Wasteland development programme is being implemented for reforestation of degraded forest lands and restoration of ecological balance.

Percentage of School Going Children

1997. SHRI SHOPAT SINGH MAKKASAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state the state-wise number and

percentage of children getting primary education in the country at present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): State-wise information pertaining to total enrolment at the primary stage and its percentage to the relevant age population is given in the attached statement. The number of children completing primary education is, however, much lower because of the high drop-out rate.

STATEMENT

Regarding Percentage of School Going Children

1987-88

Sl.No.	Name of States/UTs	Enrolment (In Lakhs)	Enrolment Ratios (Percentage)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	70.95	103.45
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.92	92.91
3.	Assam	32.85	105.71
4.	Bihar	81.45	80.81
5.	Goa	1.46	114.10
6.	Gujarat	52.02	114.27
7.	Haryana	16.34	85.41

1987-88

Sl.No.	Name of States/UTs	Enrolment (In Lakhs)	Enrolment Ratios (Percentage)
1	2	3	4
8.	Himachal Pradesh	6.59	113.20
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	7.14	84.61
10.	Karnataka	53.70	104.70
11.	Kerala	32.65	108.08
12.	Madhya Pradesh	73.64	99.50
13.	Maharashtra	98.49	121.70
14.	Manipur	2.47	115.29
15.	Meghalaya	2.17	100.64
16.	Mizoram	1.02	136.94

1987-88

Sl.No.	Name of States/UTs	Enrolment (In Lakhs)	Enrolment Ratios (Percentage)
1	2	3	4
17.	Nagaland	1.45	118.28
18.	Orissa	34.36	98.14
19.	Punjab	20.30	94.88
20.	Rajasthan	42.79	79.56
21.	Sikkim	0.62	116.81
22.	Tamil Nadu	74.74	131.83
23.	Tripura	3.62	130.66
24.	Uttar Pradesh	122.51	74.74
25.	West Bengal	84.61	118.09

1987-88

Sl.No.	Name of States/UTs	Enrolment (In Lakhs)	Enrolment Ratios (Percentage)
1	2	3	4
26.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0.36	99.17
27.	Chandigarh	0.44	63.68
28.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.15	92.04
29.	Daman & Diu	0.10	0.00
30.	Delhi	8.36	90.81
31.	Lakshadweep	0.08	144.59
32.	Pondicherry	0.96	129.09
	INDIA	929.43	97.86

Vedic Mathematics

1998. KUMARI UMABHARATI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether in February, 1989, the Rashtriya Ved Vidya Pratishthan had recommended that agencies inclined to conduct training programmes in Vedic Mathematics should be encouraged and supported;

(b) if so, the names of the agencies and training programmes in Vedic Mathematics so encouraged and supported; and

(c) the details of guidelines and action-scheme in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Rashtriya Ved Vidya Pratishthan has not yet identified any agency to conduct training programmes in Vedic Mathematics. An action-scheme in this regard has yet to be worked out. It has itself organized a training camp on Vedic Mathematics in June 1989 to cover Mathematics teachers from the Southern States. It has also received proposals for organizing seminars on Vedic Mathematics.

Implementation of Reservation Orders

1999. SHRI HET RAM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government directives relating to reservation in services for SC/ST as contained in brochure for reservation for SC/ST have been properly followed by various undertakings/enterprises under the

administrative control of Department of Defence Production and Supplies;

(b) the number of total vacancies in the said institutions identified in different posts in last three years and how many of them were reserved for SC/ST in direct recruitment as well as in promotions and how many of them were actually filled, dereserved, lapsed and position of backlog of reserved vacancies alongwith details of total strength of employees postwise in these institutions and representation of SC/ST as on 1.1.89 and 1.1.90; and

(c) the steps taken to avoid dereservation of reserved vacancies and filling of backlog?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. RAJA RAMANNA): (a) to (c). The information is being collected.

Kendriya Vidyalayas In Orissa

2000. SHRI BHAJAMAN BEHERA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Kendriya Vidyalayas proposed to be opened in the near future;

(b) whether Government give any priority to Industrial towns besides cities in the matter of opening of Kendriya Vidyalayas to provide quality education to the children of industrial workers, etc.;

(c) if so, whether Government are considering to set up Kendriya Vidyalayas at Talcher and Anugul in Dhenkanal District of Orissa; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) There is no decision, as of now, with regard to the number of Kendriya Vidyalayas to be opened in the near future.

(b) Kendriya Vidyalayas are opened at places having a concentration of at least 1000 transferable Central Government employees and when, to begin with, there are at least 200 children (500 in the case of big cities) willing to be enrolled in different classes. The proposal for opening Kendriya Vidyalayas are to be sponsored by Ministries or Departments of Government of India, State Governments, Union Territories Administration, organisation of employees belonging to the eligible categories who should agree to provide the following facilities:

- a) 15 acres of land, free of cost, or on nominal cost.
- b) Temporary accommodation to run the Kendriya Vidyalaya till Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan is able to construct its own accommodation.
- c) Provision of residential accommodation to at least 50% of the staff where alternative accommodation may not be available within reasonable distance from the school.

2. Besides, Kendriya Vidyalayas are opened in Project Sector in places of public sector undertakings of Government of India or institutions of higher learning if:

- i) adequate number of children are available;
- ii) infrastructural facilities are available as above; and
- iii) the undertaking/institution agrees to meet all recurring and non-recurring expenditure.

(c) and (d). Two Kendriya Vidyalayas under project sector are already functioning at Talcher and no other proposal for opening of a Kendriya Vidyalaya at Talcher had been received. The proposal to open a Kendriya Vidyalaya at Anugul town under Civil Sector was received from the State Government in 1987. However, the State Government have not so far been able to arrange for the necessary physical facilities needed for the purpose.

[*Translation*]

Special Drive for Employment of SC/ST

2001. SHRI RAJVEER SINGH:
SHRI KIRPAL SINGH:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the special drive to provide employment to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in Government of India Ministries/Departments and Undertakings during 1989 has since been completed;

(b) if so, the details together with progress achieved; and

(c) if not, the reasons for not completing the drive during 1989?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) to (c). The Special Recruitment Drive carried out in 1989 has been completed in respect of Ministries/Departments of the Central Government. In Public Sector Undertakings, the Drive is still continuing and a number of vacancies are in various stages of being filled up. In some cases on account of poor response, posts have been re-advertised.

The progress achieved in the Special Recruitment Drive for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes is indicated below:

	<i>No. of vacancies identified for Special Recruitment Drive</i>	<i>No. of candidates offered appointment</i>
Ministries/Departments of the Central Government including Ministry of Railways	35647	31243
Public Sector Undertakings (as on 30.11.1989)	11000	6758

Model District Plans

2002. SHRI RAM LAL RAHI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission had asked the National Institute of Rural Development, Hyderabad to prepare model district plans;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Planning Commission had given any assistance in this regard; if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether Government propose to allot more funds in 1990-91 for the purpose and if so, the details thereof?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) to (d). Yes, Sir. Services of National Institute of Rural Development, Hyderabad were engaged for preparation of Model District Plans. These were for the districts of Tirunelveli-Kottambomman (Tamil Nadu), Nasik (Maharashtra), Munghyr (Bihar), Shimla (Himachal Pradesh) and Sitapur (Uttar Pradesh). The total cost of the project was Rs. 6.77 lakhs. This was in the form of one time assistance.

The question of allotting more funds in 1990-91 does not arise.

[English]

Production of T.V. Industry

2003. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the percentage of production of T.V. industry has come down in 1989 as compared to the years 1986, 1987 and 1988;

(b) if so, the details of production, capacity utilisation and the reasons for fall in production; and

(c) the remedial steps proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) and (b). The production of Black and White and Colour Television sets during 1986 to 1989 has been as follows:

	<i>B&W TV sets (in million nos.)</i>	<i>% Growth</i>	<i>CTV sets (in million nos.)</i>	<i>% Growth</i>
1986	2.15	19.4	0.85	25
1987	3.2	48.8	1.1	29.4
1988	4.4	37.5	1.3	18.2
1989	4.0	(-) 9.1	1.2	(-) 7.7

The marginal decline in 1989 has been due to some slackening of demand.

(c) It is expected that production will pick up with increase in domestic sales and exports by step up of marketing efforts all round.

Defence Industrial Projects in Rajasthan

2004. CH. JAGDEEP DHANKHAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any plan to set up any Defence industrial project in Rajasthan;

(b) whether the Government of Rajasthan has also written to the Union Government for setting up of any Defence industrial project in the State; and

(c) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. RAJA RAMANNA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Chief Minister of Rajasthan had made a request in December 88 to set up one or two industrial projects of the Defence Ministry in the State. He was in-

formed in January 89 that there was no proposal to set up any defence production unit in Rajasthan.

Recruitment Rules for Navodaya Vidyalayas

2005. PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Rules and Regulations for the recruitment of teaching Staff and the Administrative staff of Navodaya Vidyalayas have been formulated;

(b) if so, the criteria for recruitment of teaching staff and the managerial staff in these Vidyalayas;

(c) if not, the reasons thereof;

(d) the time by which the requisite rules are likely to be finalised; and

(e) whether there is any 'Appointment Committee' for the selection of the staff and the teaching staff, clerical and managerial staff?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE

MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) and (c). The Navodaya Vidyalayas Samiti is a new organization having been set up only in 1986. The Vidyalayas have been established so far on a phased basis, subject to resource constrains. Regular rules have not so far been formulated for recruitment of the teaching and administrative staff of the Vidyalayas. They have been under formulation.

(b) Criteria for recruitment have been—Qualifications, experience and method of recruitment which have been adopted following as far as possible the practices of comparable organizations running schools. Merit as assessed by duly constituted Selection Committees including academic experts.

(d) Government have decided to review the Navodaya Vidyalaya Scheme; pending this, the question of framing regular recruit-

ment rules does not arise.

(e) For the selection of all categories of staff, there are duly constituted Selection Committees on the recommendations of which appointments are made.

[*Translation*]

SC/ST IAS Officers

2006. SHRI GOPAL PACHERWAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state the number of persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes serving in Indian Administrative Service, Statewise?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): As per the latest available information state-wise position of SC/ST Officers in the IAS is given in the statement below.

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	Name of the Cadre	Number of IAS Officers belonging to	
		Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes
1	2	3	4
1.	Assam-Meghalaya	10	33
2.	Andhra Pradesh	42	13
3.	Bihar	35	22
4.	Gujarat	25	10
5.	Himachal Pradesh	11	13
6.	Haryana	35	2
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	9	4
8.	Kerala	23	6
9.	Karnataka	37	8

1	2	3	4
10.	Maharashtra	42	11
11.	Madhya Pradesh	44	19
12.	Manipur-Tripura	5	29
13.	Nagaland	—	21
14.	Orissa	19	7
15.	Punjab	29	1
16.	Rajasthan	26	13
17.	Sikkim	4	14
18.	Tamil Nadu	48	10
19.	Uttar Pradesh	75	11
20.	West Bengal	31	15
21.	Union Territories	22	18
Total		572	280

[English]

Candidates Passed In Civil Service Examination

2007. SHRI R. JEEVARATHINAM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state the number of candidates who passed the Civil Service Examination during the last three years; year-wise?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): The number of candidates recommended for appointment on the basis of the Civil Services Examina-

tions held in 1986, 1987 and 1988 is 855, 817 and 897 respectively.

Scrutiny of Annual Property Returns of Senior Officers

2008. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any regular system of scrutinising annual property returns of senior officers of the Central Government of the rank of Deputy Secretary and above;

(b) who scrutinises the property returns of the Secretaries of the Ministries/Departments and whether the results of such scrutiny are recorded and kept in the Confidential reports of the respective officers;

(c) what action is taken when the said senior officers fail to submit such returns or make inordinate delay in filing; and

(d) how is it ensured that the Senior Central Government Officers do not amass wealth in excess of their known sources of income and assets?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). There are detailed instructions emphasising the need for a thorough scrutiny of annual immoveable property returns of all officers of Central Government belonging to Group 'A' and 'B' and All India Services. The annual immovable property returns of Secretaries to the Government of India are required to be maintain by the authorities who maintain their Confidential Rolls. The results of such scrutiny are not required to be retained in the confidential rolls of the officers under the rules.

(c) The CSS (Conduct) Rules and All India Services (Conduct) Rules make it mandatory for all said officers to submit annual immoveable property returns. Failure to comply with rules render officers liable for disciplinary action under the relevant rules.

(d) Conduct rules contain adequate provisions to ensure that the acquisition and disposal of immoveable property by Central Government Servants in their own name or in the name of any member of their family or any other person is accounted for. In addition the Prevention of Corruption Act 1988 renders the possession of assets disproportionate to a public servant's known sources of income an act of criminal mis-

conduct which is punishable under the said Act.

Making NCC Compulsory in Schools/Colleges in Punjab

2009. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Schools and Colleges in Punjab where NCC has been made compulsory;

(b) the number of Schools and Colleges in Punjab where NCC has not yet been introduced;

(c) whether Government have any proposal to make NCC compulsory in all schools and colleges in Punjab; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. RAJA RAMANNA): (a) NCC is compulsory only in one schools in Punjab viz. Sainik School, Kapurthala.

(b) NCC has been introduced in 161 colleges and 242 Schools out of approximately 178 Colleges and 2729 schools in Punjab.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Rural Museums

2010. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken some steps to assist financially the development of Rural Museums of our country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Financial assistance is provided to certain categories of museums, including those located in Rural Areas, under the "Scheme of Financial Assistance for the Reorganisation and Development of Other Museums" described in the statement below.

STATEMENT

Scheme of Financial Assistance for the Reorganisation and Development of other Museums

1. *Objects*:— The object of the scheme is to give financial assistance to the Tribal Art Museum, Textile Museums, Craft Museums, Antiquity Museums, Ethnological Museums, Tanc Art Museum, Science Museums, Numismatic Museums, Memorial Museums, Paintings and Photographic Museums, Children Museums and School Museums, managed by the Voluntary Institutions, Societies, Trusts, Colleges, Universities, Municipalities, Corporations, i.e., all museums except those directly managed by the State Governments and the Central Government.

2. *Primary Criteria for Grants:*

- i) The Voluntary Institution, Society and Trust should be registered as a Society under Indian Societies Registration Act, 1860 (XXI Act of 1860) or as Public Trust under any law for the time being in force;
- ii) They should have been in existence for at least three years before applying for grants;
- iii) The College should be affiliated to a University;
- iv) The College or University, which applied for grants for establishing the museums or for reorganising and developing its existing museums, should have in its curricula the post-graduate courses or research courses in the specific field for which the Museum has been established or it is proposed to be established;
- v) The applicants will not be eligible continuously for grant for more than three consecutive years.

3. *Other conditions in respect of the Voluntary Institutions, Societies and Trusts:*

The institutions, etc. should possess the following characteristics for being eligible for financial assistance under the scheme:—

- (i) It should be in a position to maintain the museum financially or otherwise;
- (ii) It should have facilities, resources and personnel to initiate the

scheme for which the grant is required;

- (iii) It should have well-defined constitution;
- (iv) Its work should have been reported as satisfactory by the respective Government; and
- (v) It is not run for profit to any individual or individuals.

4. *Purpose of Grant.*

- (i) *Construction, purchase of art objects etc.*

Financial assistance will be given to the Institutions for construction of building, minor extension, repairs to building, and purchase of art objects or other objects meant for the museum, but in no case for light fittings, interior decoration, etc.

- (a) The grant for construction will be given in the ratio of 3:2 i.e. 60% of estimated expenditure will be met by the Central Government and 40% by the Institution or the respective State Government. The share of the Central Government will be released in three instalment. First instalment representing 25% of the Central Government's share will be released to the grantee on receipt of a utilisation certificate duly signed by a Chartered Accountant to the effect that the grantee has utilised 50% of its share; and second instalment representing 50% of the Central

Government's share will be released only after the grantee has utilised the first instalment and the remainder of its share and has submitted the statement of audited accounts showing the expenditure incurred by the time and a utilisation certificate in respect of the first instalment duly signed by a Chartered Accountant; third and final instalment will be released after receipt of a utilisation certificate and the statement of audited accounts in respect of second instalment. The Central Government's share will be assessed on the basis of the estimated expenditure duly certified by a registered architect or P.W.D. Engineer. An excess expenditure on account of any reason has to be met by the grantee and the building has to be completed within 12 months after the release of the third instalment of Central Government share. A completion-cum-valuation certificate from P.W.D. Engineer and also a utilisation certificate and the statement of audited accounts in respect of the third and final instalment have to be supplied to the Central Government within 15 months after its release.

- (b) The grant for purchase of art objects will be given in exceptional cases, in the ratio fixed in the case of building grant, but the first instalment representing 50% of the

Central Government's share will be released after receipt of necessary documents indicating the total cost of the objects; second instalment will be released after the grantee has contributed their share and utilised the first instalment. In proof of its proper utilisation, the grantee has to supply utilisation certificate and the statement of Audited Accounts in respect of the first instalment.

(ii) *Equipments:*

The grant for equipment will be made available to the museums run the by Voluntary Institutions, Societies, Trusts, Colleges and State/Central Universities on cent per cent basis. Equipment will include items required for display and storage. Office furniture, light fittings, interior decoration, etc., and stationery will not qualify for a grant. As a special case, one camera, one epidiascope and one slide projector, air-conditioning plants and ceiling fans will also be considered as equipments. No single item of equipment costing more than Rs. 50,000/- will qualify for grant. Details of articles as well as the total cost have to be furnished alongwith the application.

(iii) *Publication:*

The publication which will qualify for financial assistance under the scheme are catalogues, guides to galleries, photo-index cards, picture post cards, albums of pictures of exhibits, monographs

and other similar publications based on the collections in the museums. The pattern of assistance for such publications will be as follows:—

- (a) Assistance will be given only for such publications as are approved by the Government of India.
- (b) An advance grant of 25% of the estimated expenditure will be released on approval of the project by the Government of India on receipt of confirmation that the grantee is ready to commence the work.
- (c) Further advance of 50% of the estimated expenditure will be released within a month of the manuscript going to the press. To claim this instalment the grantee should certify that the necessary paper is available and should also produce such other information as may be required by the Government of India. This grant at (b) above will be treated as advance grant.
- (d) The balance of 25% of the grant will be subject to the conditions of the receipt of 10 copies of the publication and scrutiny thereof by the Government of India. The release of this instalment is contingent upon the work being upto standard. Where the work is of substandard, Government may call for refund of the entire advance paid under (a) and (b).

(iv) *Laboratories:*

Appropriate assistance will be extended to the existing laboratories to enable them to function in regard to minor and routine preservation work. The grant will be subject to the condition that the laboratory has adequately trained staff. Where such trained staff is not available, person in charge of this work may be required to get trained either in the National Museum or in the Laboratory of the Archaeological Survey of India before the museum qualifies for financial assistance under the scheme.

(v) *Libraries:*

Grants will also be made available to the existing libraries of the non-government museums for purchase of books on art and culture, racks, shelves and binding of books in the ratio of 1:1 i.e. 50% of the institutions concerned or the State Government. The Government of India's share will be released only after the institution has utilised its share and submitted a Utilisation Certificate and the Statement of audited accounts duly signed by a Chartered Accountant to the effect that the Institution has utilised its share. Expenditure on furniture, light fittings, interior decoration, stationary, periodicals other than professional journals and newspapers will not qualify for grants under this scheme.

5. The Museums of the Voluntary Institutions, Societies, Trusts, etc. have to send their applications through the respective State/Union Territory

Government to the Government of India, and college museums/state and Central University museums through the University Grants Commission. Application sent to this Department directly will not be entertained at all. No museum will be assisted for the engagement of staff, salaries, fees, etc.

Yachting Centres in Goa

2011. SHRI GOPALRAO MAYEKAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to establish a Yachting Centre in Goa; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The project consists of a 75—bed hostel to accommodate the trainees and coaches, and other facilities like Boat-house, Gymnasium, Sports Science Laboratory and Ramps for launching Boats.

[*Translation*]

Water Pollution in River Betwa

2012. SHRI RAGHAVJI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the water pollution in river Betwa of Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, the extent, nature and causes thereof;

(c) the steps being taken or proposed to be taken by Government to check water pollution;

(d) whether Government propose to issue necessary instructions to the State Government in this regard; and

(e) whether any scheme is proposed to be formulated by Government to control water pollution in this river?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Stretches of the Betwa along Mandideep, Vidisha and Kurwai are highly polluted due to discharge of industrial effluents and domestic wastes.

(c) and (d). Industries particularly at Mandideep and Vidisha have been directed to put up pollution control devices and to treat their effluents to prescribed standards. The Madhya Pradesh Pradushan Niwaran Mandal has launched prosecutions against the major defaulting units under the provisions of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974. A Special Drive has been launched by the Government to control pollution of rivers from industries. The State Government has been requested to implement the Special Drive within a time-frame.

(e) An Action Plan for cleaning the Betwa has been formulated by the State Government. The Plan includes schemes for construction of Common Effluent Treatment Plant for the Mandideep Industrial Area, and schemes for construction and augmentation of sewerage and drainage systems at Vidisha and Kurwai.

Smog in Bombay

2013. SHRI R.N. RAKESH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the news item appeared in "The Hindustan Times" dated 20 February, 1990 wherein it has been stated that the Bombay is being smothered by heavy smog for last three weeks causing breathlessness and eye irritation to the people;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any action has been contemplated by Government in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The monitoring records of the India Meteorological Department indicates that smog did occur occasionally during this period. However, no specific complaints of breathlessness and eye irritation to residents during this period have been received.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. Steps have been taken to control air pollution.

Consents are granted to the industries in Bombay under Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 stipulating conditions for control of air pollution to meet the standards within a stipulated time. Legal action is taken against the defaulting units.

In order to control vehicular pollution, Transport Commissioner, Bombay has started implementing the Bombay Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Rules, 1984. Further, Motor Vehicles Rules, 1989 are being

enforced in Maharashtra State from 1.3.1990.

[*Translation*]

Corruption cases against IAS Officers

2015. SHRI JANARDAN TIWARI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Indian Administrative Service officers against whom cases of corruption have been registered during the last three years;

(b) the number of cases in which final decisions have been taken; and

(c) the number and details of the pending cases in this regard?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[*English*]

Construction of Ramban-Rajouri Via Gool-Budhal Road

2016. SHRI PIYARE LAL HANDOO: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Ramban-Rajouri via Gool-Budhal road link construction was to be started by Border Roads Organisation;

(b) if so, when and what was the estimated cost thereof;

(c) whether the construction has since been completed; and

(d) if not, the reasons for delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. RAJA

RAMANNA): (a) and (b). The sector Gool-Mohar-Budhal of the road was approved in March 1978, for development as an unsurfaced road with 4.88 meter wide formation, at an estimated cost of Rs. 545 lakhs.

(c) The road was completed to the required specification except for some permanent works, formation and service bridges

(d) The funds allotted by Ministry of Surface Transport for the road had been exhausted. However, it is now proposed to maintain and also widen and black top the road on operational considerations.

Establishment of a New Cantonment in Jaunpur

2017. SHRI YADVENDRA DATT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to establish a new Cantonment at Jaunpur, seeing the strategic importance of the town; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. RAJA RAMANNA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Kendriya Bhandar Profit

2018. SHRI RAM SAGAR (Saidpur): Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether despite the increase in the scales of Kendriya Bhandar its pro-portionate net profit has gone down in 1988-89 in comparison to the profit earned during the years 1983-84 and 1984-85;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is any control on the expenditure and the administration of the Kendriya Bhandar; and

(d) the steps taken to increase the operational efficiency of the Kendriya Bhandar?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). It is true that despite the increase in sales the proportionate net profit as a percentage to sale has gone down to 1.89% in the year 1988-89 from 3.33% and 2.22% during the years 1983-84 and 1984-85 respectively. However, the net profit in absolute amount has gone up from Rs. 31.53 lakhs in 1983-84, and Rs. 24.09 lakh in 1984-85 to Rs. 56.44 lakh in 1988-89, indicating a sharp increase in profits in recent years.

(c) A careful control on the expenditure and administration is maintained. In fact, the proportionate expenditure to sales has come down to less than 5% in the current year as compared to 5.93% in 1983-84 and 5.89% in 1984-85. The net profits could be more but for the Kendriya Bhandars principle of passing on the maximum benefits to the consumers by keeping the margin of Profit very low.

(d) The following measures have been taken to increase the operational efficiency in the Kendriya Bhandar.

(i) modernisation of system (ii) recruitment of professionals (iii) computerisation of inventories, financial accounting, stationery billing etc. and (iv) running of various training programmes for the employees to equip them to meet new challenges.

Changes In Planning Approach

2019. SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the basic approach to Planning is being changed;

(b) if so, the details of the changes and the reasons thereof;

(c) whether the Planning Commission have suggested a reduction in the size of the plan; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). The approach to Eighth Five Year Plan is being evolved. It is envisaged that the approach will pursue the following major objectives:

- (i) Strengthening the federal structure
- (ii) Decentralization of authority
- (iii) People's participation
- (iv) Greater bias for the development of the rural sector
- (v) Sharper focus on women's role in economic activity
- (vi) Employment

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Allocation to Andaman and Nicobar Islands for Industrial Sector

2020. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the allocations made for setting up of major and small scale industries in the current Five Year Plan in Andaman and Nicobar Islands; and

(b) the allocation made in the 1988-89 annual plan for Andaman and Nicobar Islands for the sector; project-wise?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) There are no schemes under Large & Medium Industries in Andaman and Nicobar Islands. The allocation made in the current Five Year Plan for Village & Small Scale Industries in Andaman and Nicobar Islands is Rs. 206.00 lakhs.

(b) The allocation made in 1988-89 for Village & Small Scale Industries in Andaman and Nicobar Islands was Rs. 140.00 lakhs.

Proposal for Film Studies

2021. SHRIMATI MALINI BHATTACHARYA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal for studies submitted by Jadavpur University in 1985 is under consideration of the Government; and

(b) if so, when such courses are likely to be started?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) and (b). According to the information fur-

nished by University Grants Commission, the proposal of the Jadavpur University for starting a Department of Film Studies has been approved by the UGC at item meeting held on 14.2.1990. The Commission has also agreed to provide recurring and non-recurring expenditure to the University for the same. The Commission has further resolved that the actual implementation should start only after an assurance has been received from the State Government for taking-over the liability of the recurring expenditure after the 8th Plan period.

Autonomous Colleges

2022. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of colleges converted into autonomous colleges so far, State-wise;

(b) the number of such colleges to be converted into autonomous colleges during 1990-91, State-wise; and

(c) the names of States which have not started autonomous colleges?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) The State-wise breakup of autonomous colleges is as follows:

Andhra Pradesh	—	19
Tamil Nadu	—	43
Gujarat	—	2
Madhya Pradesh	—	28
Rajasthan	—	5

Orissa	—	5
Uttar Pradesh	—	1

(b) The proposals for conferment of autonomous status on colleges are to be approved by the concerned University and then sent for concurrence to University Grants Commission and the State Govern-

ment. 71 proposals from the following States for conferment of autonomous status are with the concerned University, State Government or UGC:

1.	Gujarat	6
2.	Haryana	8
3.	Jammu & Kashmir	2
4.	Karnataka	1
5.	Punjab	1
6.	Rajasthan	3
7.	Uttar Pradesh	8
8.	Maharashtra	40
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2

71

However, it is not possible to indicate precisely the number of colleges which would be converted into autonomous colleges during 1990-91.

(c) The names of the States which have no autonomous colleges are as follows:

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Arunachal Pradesh | 6. Himachal Pradesh |
| 2. Assam | 7. Jammu & Kashmir |
| 3. Bihar | 8. Karnataka |
| 4. Goa | 9. Kerala |
| 5. Haryana | 10. Maharashtra |
| | 11. Manipur |
| | 12. Meghalaya |
| | 13. Mizoram |
| | 14. Nagaland |

15. Punjab
16. Sikkim
17. Tripura
18. West Bengal

Establishment of Central University in Assam

2023. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Assam have sanctioned necessary infrastructure including the land at Silchar for the establishment of a Central University for which Parliamentary passed a law in 1989,

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) follow-up steps Union Government propose to take?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) to (c). The Assam University Act, 1989, provide for establishment of a teaching and affiliating University in the State of Assam with headquarters at at Silchar. The Government of Assam is of the view that the Central University should be established at Tezpur in the district of Sonitpur. The State Government have informed that at this stage it is not possible for them to make any commitment regarding availability of land required for this purpose at Silchar.

The matter is under consideration.

Autonomous Colleges

2024. DR. SUDHIR RAY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to review its policy of autonomous colleges; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) and (b). Government have decided to undertake a review of the National Policy on Education, 1986 which contains the policy relating to autonomous colleges also. The modalities for the review are being worked out.

Disaster Warning Centres

2025. SHRI DHARMESH PRASAD VARMA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up more disaster warning centres in the country during the Eighth Five Year Plan:

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the places where these centres are proposed to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The main purpose of the scheme is to transmit cyclone warnings, in local language, directly to the coastal areas likely to be affected by cyclones, using the Indian National Satellite (INSAT). The Disaster Warning System (DWS) supplements the

use of conventional communication channels which are usually disrupted by cyclones and thus ensures high reliability of dissemination of information.

(c) 100 Disaster Warning receivers have already been set up during the Seventh Five Year Plan along the South Andhra Pradesh and North Tamil Nadu coasts. 50 additional Units are proposed to be installed during the Eighth Plan in coastal areas of West Bengal, Orissa, North Andhra Pradesh and Gujarat.

[*Translation*]

Setting up of Bal Vishwavidyalaya

2026. SHRI BALESHWAR YADAV: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up a Bal Vishwavidyalaya;

(b) if so, when and the names of the place where it is proposed to be set up;

(c) whether Government are considering to set up more such vishwavidyalaya in other parts of the country especially in eastern Uttar Pradesh;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) No such proposal is under consideration of the Central Government.

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

[*English*]

Recruitment in Defence Forces

2027. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether unsuccessful candidates were found to have been recruited in the Armed Forces in the past few years;

(b) if so, the steps taken to check such enrollments; and

(c) the details of the fraudulent recruitments/enrollments in the Defence Forces during the last 3 years-Force-wise; with details of action taken against the guilty officials?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. RAJA RAMANNA): (a) to (c). *Army*

During the period 1986-87 to 1988-89, a case involving appointment of 30 unsuccessful candidates to the post of Havildar Clerk was detected. All these candidates have been ordered to be discharged from service. During the same period 52 cases of production of false educational/domicile certificates by candidates were also detected and all of them have been discharged from service.

Navy

Five cases of fraudulent entry on grounds of production of false certificates (age, educational qualification) were detected during the last three years. The concerned Recruits were summarily tried and discharged from service.

Air Force

There has been no case of fraudulent

recruitment/enrollment in the Indian Air Force.

Remedial Measures Taken

In order to prevent fraudulent/irregular enrollment in the Armed Forces, the following steps have been taken:

- (i) A well established procedure of screening the qualifications at various stages of the recruitment process has been laid down.
- (ii) A Strict control and check over printing, custody and distribution of Question papers is being exercised.
- (iii) Evaluation of Answer Books and compilation of results/merit lists are being carried out by properly constituted Boards of Officers. Each page of the merit list is signed in ink by the Board of Officers as well as the countersigning authority.
- (iv) A proper fool-proof system of checking the utilisation of vacancies against demand is being followed.
- (v) proper action is being taken by the recruiting agencies/user units to verify the age and educational qualifications of the candidates from their respective educational institutions, in addition to the normal Police verification of character and antecedents. If any adverse report is received from any of the above agencies, necessary disciplinary action is initiated accordingly.

Details of Action Taken Against Guilty Officials

During the last three years 13 officers (i.e. 12 Service Officers and one Civilian Officer) have been found blameworthy for

malpractices in recruitment of the Service Officers. While one officer has been cashiered (dismissed), two have been reprimanded and disciplinary action is in progress against the remaining 9. The Civilian Officer has been suspended from Service and his case is now under investigation of the C.B.I.

[*Translation*]

Opening of Kendriya Vidyalayas in U.P.

2028. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any proposal to open a Kendriya Vidyalaya in Didihat (District Pithoragarh) in Uttar Pradesh;

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

(c) the date by which Kendriya Vidyalaya is proposed to be opened?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a). The Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan has not received any proposal from any prescribed sponsoring agency for opening a Kendriya Vidyalaya in Didihat (Pithoragarh) in Uttar Pradesh.

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

[*English*]

Decision on Centrally Sponsored Schemes

2029. SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESWARI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether some new Centrally sponsored schemes are under consideration of Government;

(b) if so, the total number of such schemes;

(c) how many of them have been cleared so far; and

(d) the States where these schemes are proposed to be implemented?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) to (d). The Planning Commission is of the view that there should be a more selective approach to Centrally Sponsored Schemes in the Eighth Plan. The large number of such schemes currently in operation as also proposals made for new schemes are being reviewed critically in keeping with this approach. A clear picture regarding new schemes that may be introduced will emerge when the Eighth Plan is finalised.

Naval Yard, Karwar

2030. SHRI R. GUNDU RAO: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had sanctioned Naval Yard at Karwar,

(b) if so, when the Naval Yard is likely to start functioning;

(c) whether there has been delay in completion of the Naval Yard; and

(d) if so, the reasons for the delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. RAJA RAMANNA): (a) The Government have sanctioned the setting up of a Naval Base at Karwar.

(b) The time required for the completion of the Project will be known only after the Detailed Project Report has been prepared.

(c) and (d). Certain slippages in the implementation of the Project have occurred due to delays in the acquisition of the required private lands and in the rehabilitation of the affected families.

Cases Relating to Pollution Control

2031. SHRI J. CHOKKA RAO: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state the number of cases registered and number out of them pending in courts under the Pollution Control Act from 1 January, 1989 upto February, 1990 and the number of accused convicted throughout the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): THE information is being collected from the concerned State Pollution Control Boards and will be laid on the table of the House.

R & D Work on Therapeutic Value of Garlic

2032. SHRI P. R. KUMARAMANGALAM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Research and Development (R&D) work was carried out on therapeutic value of garlic in the forties and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether a lot of R&D work has been done on garlic in India and elsewhere since then and if so, the details of findings including any work done in ICMR/CSIR laboratories;

(c) whether garlic preparation have found a place as a regular remedy; and

(d) whether any Government/public sector units are manufacturing/marketing these curative medicines and if so, the details thereof indicating their price-structure?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The R&D work on the therapeutic values of garlic pertains among others to its cholesterol lowering activity, anti-bacterial and antibiotic properties, and the curative values for dyspepsia and arthritis. The findings have been that garlic oil has the possibility of lowering cholesterol.

(c) Garlic preparations/extracts are used in the Indian system of medicine.

(d) As per the information available, a unit in the Private Sector is manufacturing/marketing the essential oil extract of garlic in the form of capsules. These capsules are being sold at the whole sale price of Rs. 25.72 per hundred capsules.

[*Translation*]

Target of Tree Plantation in the Country

2033. SHRI HARIKEWAL PRASAD: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the target of tree-plantation fixed during the current financial year in the country; and

(b) whether more funds are proposed to be made available to the village Panchayats for this purpose through the State Governments under the Centrally Sponsored scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a) The target of afforestation/tree planting for the current financial year (1989-90) is 1.71 million hectares.

(b) Under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes, funds are released to the State Governments for implementation through the concerned Departments and other appropriate agencies including the Panchayats. Under the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana, 80% of the, Central assistance is made available directly to the Panchayats to enable them to take up local works, including Social Forestry, at their discretion.

Scheme to Make Environment Free From Pollution in West Rajasthan

2034. SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have formulated a scheme to make the environment free from pollution caused by industries in West Rajasthan; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a) and (b). The Rajasthan State Pollution Control Board has formulated a scheme in this regard and has sent it to the Rajasthan State Government for implementation. There are two main features in the scheme which are given below:

(i) In plant process modifications to reduce pollution at source.

- (ii) Construction of Common Effluent Treatment Plants for cluster of Industries. The cost of construction and operation shall be paid by the concerned industries and they shall be operated by the agencies like Industries' Associations.

**Falling Standard of Education in
Kendriya Vidyalayas**

2035. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn towards the deteriorating standard of education in Kendriya Vidyalayas: and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) and (b). There is no indication of deterioration in educational standards of Kendriya Vidyalayas as a whole, as would be seen from a comparative statement attached of the pass percentage results of Kendriya Vidyalayas vis-a-vis Non-Kendriya Vidyalayas at the All India Secondary and Senior Secondary School examinations (classes X and XII respectively) conducted by the Central Board of Secondary Education during the last five years.

STATEMENT

Comparative Statement of the Pass Percentage. Result of Kendriya Vidyalayas vis-a-vis Non-Kendriya Vidyalayas at the All India Senior Secondary (Class X) and All India Senior Secondary Certificate (Class XII) Examinations conducted by Central Board of Secondary Education, New Delhi during the last five years.

Year	Pass percentage in Kendriya Vidyalayas		Pass Percentages in Non-Kendriya Vidyalayas			Over-all CBSE Pass percentages	
	Class X	Class XII	Class X	Class XII	Class X	Class XII	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
1985	86.3	88.7	78.0	73.8	80.4	78.5	
1986	88.8	88.6	79.0	74.9	78.7	78.9	
1987	88.7	90.1	77.0	74.4	77.2	79.2	
1988	89.3	95.0	77.2	78.1	80.6	83.2	
1989	93.4	94.0	90.3	89.8	91.3	91.2	

[English]

Meeting of JCM and KVS

2036. SHRI LOKANATH CH-
 OUDHURY:
 SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHER-
 JEE:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Council under the scheme of Joint Consultative Machinery had been formulated by Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan;

(b) if so, the composition of the council;

(c) whether the meeting of the Council scheduled for 1989 has since been convened; and

(d) if so, the date and the agenda thereof; and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The composition of the council is as under:

A) Vice-Chairman, Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan.	—	Chairman
B) Representatives on the official side		
1. Finance Member, Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan.	—	Member
2. Two members of the Board of Governors, Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (to be nominated by the Chairman, Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan.	—	Member (s)
3. Commissioner, Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan.	—	Member
4. Joint Commissioner (Administration), Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan.	—	Member
5. Deputy Commissioner (Administration), Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan.	—	Member-Secretary

C) Representative on the Staff Side:

There shall not be more than 7 members on the staff side to be nominated by the

Associations recognised for the purpose of representation on the Staff Council. The present distribution of the 7 seats on the staff side is as follows:

i) Teachers (Two Associations)	—	05
ii) Non-teaching Staff (One Association)	—	01
iii) Staff of Headquarters Office and Regional Offices	—	01

07

(c) and (d). It has not been possible to hold the meeting of the council inter-alia, on account of objection raised by some of the Employees' Associations on allocation of seats to them on the Council.

[*Translation*]

Proposal to Set up I.I.T. at Bareilly

2037. SHRI RAJVEER SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up an I.I.T. at Bareilly in Western Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the time by which it is likely to be set up;

(c) if not, whether Government have received some proposals in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a). No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

[*English*]

Inadequate Books in Libraries of Delhi University

2038. SHRI BANWARILAL PUROHIT:
SHRI R.N. RAKESH:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether libraries of Delhi University are facing lack of funds;

(b) if so, whether the science libraries have been particularly affected;

(c) if so, whether Government propose to provide sufficient funds for the purpose; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) to (d). The University Grants Commission provides funds for development and maintenance of libraries of all the Central Universities, including Delhi University. The exact

quantum of funds provided by the Commission to different Central Universities for this purpose depends on the proposals made by the individual Universities and the availability of funds with the U.G.C. The Commission is providing about Rs. 90,00 lakhs per annum for the maintenance of libraries of Delhi University. In addition to this, during the Seventh-Plan period, the Commission has allocated development grant of Rs. 91.30 lakhs for books and journals, building and furniture for libraries of Delhi University. The Commission is aware of the problem being faced by Libraries of all Universities including Science Library of Delhi University, due to steep escalation in the cost of publications, particularly science journals and books. It has not been able to provide additional funds due to the overall resource constraint.

Extra-Work Allowance

2039. SHRI R. L. P. VERMA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Fourth Pay Commission has recommended for grant of extra-work allowance in lieu of overtime allowance;

(b) if so, whether the modalities for implementing the said recommendation have been worked out;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons for delay and when this is likely to be finalised?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) to (d). Pursuant to the recommendation of the Fourth Central Pay Commission to discontinue the system of payment of Overtime Allowance in Government Offices which has been accepted by Government, it has been decided

inter-alia that Extra Work Allowance should be allowed under prescribed conditions for specific categories of employees. For formulating the modalities of implementing the decision, Government have been following the process of consultation with the Staff Side of the National Council (JCM) and the major Ministries/Departments employing Operational staff and the Ministry of Finance. Every effort is being made to finalise the modalities at the earliest which will include revised rates of Extra Work Allowance as per pay slabs in the revised pay scales in respect of Operative staff. Pending this, for the extra work beyond office hours, provision exists for payment of compensation on the basis of notional pay in the pre-revised scales of pay as per the existing orders.

[Translation]

Alleged Pilferage of Aviation Fuel at Bareilly Airforce Centre

2040. SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether some incidents of pilferage of aviation fuel at Bareilly Airforce Centre have come to light;

(b) if so, the dates on which such pilferages were detected and the quantity of fuel pilfered and the value thereof; and

(c) the preventive action being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. RAJA RAMANNA): (a) No such incidents have been reported in the recent past.

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

[English]**Purchase of Canvas and Blankets**

2041. SHRIMATISUBHASHINIAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to purchase canvas and blankets from the public sector textile and woollen mills instead of purchasing these from private sectors for the armed forces;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reasons for purchasing the canvas and blankets of inferior quality by his Ministry from the private sector when those of superior quality are available from the public sector units?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. RAJA RAMANNA): (a) and (b). Currently canvas is being procured on open tender basis. Barrack Blankets are, however, procured by the Armed Forces from the Ordnance Equipment Factories to the extent of their capacities and thereafter from the Public Sector National Textiles Corporation/British India Corporation mills and the DGS&D. The policy also provides for their purchase from Khadi & villages Industries Commission and the Association of Corporations and Apex Societies of Handloom.

(c) All purchases are to be as per specifications laid down by the Directorate General of Quality Assurance of the Ministry of Defence and are duly inspected and passed for accepted by that Organisation. The question of procuring inferior quality material therefore does not arise.

Antarctica Expeditions

2042. SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJ: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) how many Indian Expeditions have been sent to Antarctica so far;

(b) the work done by each of the expeditions;

(c) the size of the present team in terms of personnel of different categories stationed in Antarctica; and

(d) the expenditure incurred on each of the expeditions and on the maintenance of the present team?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON):

(a) Ten expeditions have so far been sent to Antarctica, nine annual expeditions to Dakshin Gangotri—Maitri region since 1981, and an exploratory expedition to the Weddell Sea Region in 1989-90.

(b) Scientific activities carried out during these expeditions relate to research in Basic and Environmental Sciences. They broadly include studies of the structure of the Antarctica crust, of the upper atmospheric shells notably ozone and D-layers, of climate, as well as those to elucidate the ecosystems of Antarctica and the surrounding seas. Additionally, researches have also been carried out to develop appropriate materials and engineering systems to support the living and work of scientists under exacting conditions. A brief outline of these activities for each expedition are given in the attached statement. In addition to continually raising the quality and scientific content of research activities at Dakshin Gangotri — Maitri region, a special exploratory expedition was sent in November 1989, to the Weddell Sea Region of Antarctica, as a part of a programme to develop first hand knowledge and understanding of the critical terrains of

Antarctica, to guide us in selecting an appropriate site, if it is later decided to set up a second permanent station in Antarctica.

(c) The present team stationed in Ant-

arctica for continuing research work during the Antarctica winter, consists of 22 members belonging to the following organisations:

Scientists:

Geological Survey of India	2
India Meteorological Department	2
Defence Institute of Physiology and Allied Sciences	1
Research and Development Engineers	1

Logistics:

Indian Army	12
Armed Forces Medical Service	1
Indian Navy	3

(d) The expenditure incurred in various expeditions is given below:

First	: :	1.90 crores
Second	: :	1.95 crores
Third	: :	5.70 crores
Fourth	: :	6.20 crores
Fifth	: :	5.74 crores
Sixth	: :	5.12 crores
Seventh	: :	6.50 crores
Eighth	: :	11.50 crores
Ninth	: :	Anticipated 12.99 crores

STATEMENT*Brief Outline of the Work Done During Each Antarctic Expedition**First Expedition*

Scientific studies were initiated in the fields of Oceanography, Geology, Glaciology, Geomagnetism and Biology. Besides meteorological studies and testing of various communication, clothing, food and pre-fabricated structures were undertaken.

Second Expedition

The scientific studies of the first expedition were continued. Two pre-fabricated structures were constructed.

Third Expedition

The third expedition established a permanent Indian station 'Dakshin Gangotri' in Antarctica, complete with all life supporting systems and living comfort. Two satellite communication terminals were set up to provide telephone and telex links with India. Scientific studies undertaken in the earlier expedition were continued. A team of 12 members was left behind for wintering for the first time.

Fourth Expedition

Maintenance of the newly built station was carried out besides establishing additional accommodation and garage space. A direct HF communication link between India and Antarctica was also established. Scientific studies initiated earlier were continued. The first wintering team was brought back and a new team of 13 left behind.

Fifth Expedition

Maintenance work of existing structure, communication link and vehicles taken up.

Besides continuance of the scientific studies taken up earlier, indigenously made solar panels were successfully installed for studying their performance in Antarctica. A wintering team of 14 members was left behind.

Sixth Expedition

Maintenance of existing structures, vehicles, communication systems taken up besides continuance of scientific studies. Studies on Atmospheric and geological sciences expanded. A winter team of 17 members was left behind.

Seventh Expedition

Maintenance work of existing structures, communication system, vehicles taken up besides continuance of scientific studies. A Post Office was inaugurated at Dakshin Gangotri. Large quantities of cargo and personnel were carried by helicopters to Maitri for laying the foundation of second station as well as for stocking of fuel. A winter team of 15 was left behind.

Eighth Expedition

The major achievement of the eighth expedition was the completion of the new permanent station at Maitri and the leaving behind for wintering of 26 members in the new station as well as 16 members in the old station at Dakshin Gangotri. In spite of the heavy logistic work done, the scientific studies in the field of Geosciences, Oceanography, Meteorology, Biology, Atmospheric physics etc. were continued.

Ninth Expedition

The ninth expedition summer team has successfully converted the Dakshin Gangotri old station into a supply base as the station had outlived its warranty period. In addition, all the scientific programmes planned for summer were successfully

completed and a winter team of 22 has been left behind to continue the scientific and logistic work.

The Weddell Sea Expedition surveyed as part of the Weddell Sea region to understand the terrain for selecting an appropriate site for continuing scientific programmes and/or for establishing a base if so decided later.

Draft Policy on National Conservation Strategy

2043. DR. Y.S. RAJASEKHAR REDDY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Committee headed by Dr. M.S. Swaminathan has submitted a draft policy statement on the national conservation strategy; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a) and (b). The Committee has submitted a draft Environmental Policy Statement as a part of its exercise for preparation of a National Conservation Strategy. It has enlisted certain priorities and action points. These include: land and water management; afforestation and forest protection; rehabilitation of grass lands and shrub lands; conservation of biological diversity; prevention of pollution; energy management; and, conservation education. Suggestions have also been made in regard to institutional mechanisms at various levels for ensuring public participation in conservation activities.

Air and water Pollution due to Rotary lime kiln Operation in Paper Industries

2044. SHRIK. MURALEEDHARAN: Will

the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that air pollution due to rotary lime kiln operation in pulp and paper industries is increasing day by day;

(b) the steps proposed to control the same;

(c) whether pollution Board insists upon industries for incorporation of electrostatic precipitator along with rotary lime kiln;

(d) whether most of the pulp industries are not complying with the affluent standard stipulated by the Pollution Board; and

(e) the steps proposed for implementing the stipulated effluent standard by the board throughout the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a) and (c). The standards for emission from pulp and paper industries have been prescribed by the State Pollution Control Boards. The industries have been directed to install the necessary pollution control equipment to comply with the emission standards. The choice of equipment needed to attain the standards is left to them.

(d) Out of 25 large units that have been monitored, 18 have installed secondary effluent treatment facilities and are complying with the standards of Biological Oxygen Demand (BOD).

(e) The Government have launched a special drive in regard to the pollution control from major categories of water polluting industries including pulp and paper. The State Governments and the State Pollution Control Boards have been asked to follow up with the defaulting industries for setting up

effluent treatment plants on a time-bound basis. Legal action is taken against the defaulting units.

Implementation of Chattopadhyay Commission's Recommendations

2045. SHRI PRATAPRAO B. BHOSALE:
SHRI K. PRADHANI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state the names of States which have implemented in full or partly the recommen-

dations of the Chattopadhyay Commission regarding improvement in emoluments and status of school teachers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON):
According to the available information, the following State Governments have revised the pay scales of their school teachers:-

<i>Name of the State</i>	<i>Date from which pay scale revised</i>
1. Andhra Pradesh	1.7.86
2. Arunachal Pradesh	1.1.86
3. Goa	1.1.86
4. Gujarat	1.1.86
5. Haryana	1.1.86
6. Himachal Pradesh	1.1.89
7. Karnataka	1.1.89
8. Madhya Pradesh	1.1.86
9. Maharashtra	1.1.86
10. Manipur	1.7.88
11. Meghalaya	1.1.87
12. Mizoram	1.1.86
13. Punjab	1.1.86
14. Sikkim	1.1.87
15. Tripura	1.1.89
16. Uttar Pradesh	1.1.86

Out of the above States, the States of Arunachal Pradesh and Goa have revised pay-scales of their teachers as per the recommendations of the IVth Central Pay Commission, while Govt. of Mizoram have revised pay-scales as per Chattopadhyaya Commission. Other States have not indicated the basis on which they have effected revision of pay scales.

Copies of the National Commission on Teachers—I Report have been made available to all State Governments. It is for the State Governments concerned to suitably revise the pay scales for their teachers and implement such other recommendations as they may consider acceptable.

Viability of Nuclear Power Plants

2046. SHRIMATI CHENNUPATI VIDYA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey has been conducted about the viability of the existing nuclear power plants; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) and (b). As per a study on "Pricing of Nuclear Power" carried out in February, 1985 by an Expert Committee constituted by the Department of Atomic Energy, it was found that nuclear energy is a viable option for generation of electricity in India.

Cases of Lakshadweep Employees Pending Before C.A.T.

2048. SHRI P.M. SAYEED: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state the

number of case of employees working U.T. Administration of Lakshadweep pending before the Central Administrative Tribunal during the period of 1987-88 to 1989-90 as well as those decided by the Tribunal during the same period?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): During the period 1987 to 1989 (upto 28.2.90) the number of cases of the employees working in the Union Territory Administration of Lakshadweep, decided by the Central Administrative Tribunal is 89 and those pending before the Tribunal pertaining to this period is 34.

[*Translation*]

Assistance for Implementation of Sub-Plans in States

2049. SHRI HARIBHAN SHANKAR MAHALE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to give more financial assistance for Sub-Plans being implemented in the States; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). The Sub-Plan assistance to States is specifically with reference to the Tribal Sub-Plans. As against Rs. 210.05 crores provided for in the year 1989-90, for the year 1990-91 it has been raised to Rs. 232.70 crores. Besides this, there are Special Area Programmes in which Central Assistance is provided for area development purposes. States are urged to adopt a Sub-Plan approach so as to establish effective linkage between State's own effort and the effort made under the Central Assistance programme. In these programmes also Central Assistance has been increased in the year 1990-91 over the

current year i.e. 1989-90.

Housing Problem of Civilian Staff Working in Defence Establishments in Kanpur

2050. SHRI KESHARI LAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the steps being undertaken by Government to solve the housing problem of civilian staff working in the various defence establishments in Kanpur;

(b) whether Government has received some memoranda in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. RAJA RAMANNA): (a) The following steps have been taken:

- (i) 850 quarters are under construction and nearing completion for the employees of Ordnance Factories.
- (ii) Houses for the Defence civilians under the Department of Defence Research and Development have been constructed and the employees are in the process of shifting in the new houses.
- (iii) Air Force constructed 48 quarters in 1988 and allotted them to the Defence civilians working in Air Force.
- (iv) 84 houses from the Defence pool accommodation controlled by the Station HQ Kanpur have been allotted to the Defence civilians under the Army.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The allegation made in the memorandum has been investigated and found

baseless.

Linking of Ancient Sanskrit Scriptures with Science

2051. SHRI PRAHLAD SINGH PATEL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that in several American Universities ancient Sanskrit scriptures are being linked with science;

(b) if so, whether Government are also linking ancient scriptures with modern science; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) to (c). The Central Government do not have information about the efforts in American Universities to link ancient Sanskrit scriptures with Science. One of the objectives of the Rashtriya Veda Vidya Pratishthan, set up by the Central Government is to promote research among those with background of Vedic knowledge so that scientific thoughts contained in Vedas could be linked with modern science and technology.

Vocational Education In Navodaya Vidyalayas

2052. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD SHASTRI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether no special vocational training in the field of industry is being imparted in Navodaya Vidyalayas; and

(b) if so, whether Government contemplate to make the primary and secondary education purposeful, employment oriented and talent oriented in these Vidyalayas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) No vocational courses have been introduced in the Navodaya Vidyalayas so far, since no vidyalaya, as yet, has come to have class XI; and it is only in this class that vocational courses are to be introduced as per the Navodaya Vidyalaya Scheme.

(b) Navodaya Vidyalayas do not provide education at primary level, Government have decided to review and the Navodaya Vidyalaya scheme based on the experience thus for.

[English]

Provision for Sustenance and Support to Medical and Engineering Post Graduates

2053. SHRI MANDHATA SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the CSIR Scientists pool scheme provides sustenance and support to medical and engineering post-graduates;

(b) if so, the period for which this support is given and whether there is any difference between the medical and engineering cadres regarding the duration of the support; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN DE-

PARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) and (b). The Scientists' Pool Scheme provides temporary placement of highly qualified Indian scientific and technical personnel including medical and engineering post-graduates for a fixed tenure. Presently, the tenure for medical and engineering Pool Officers is 2 years. There are no cadres in the Pool and also no discrimination between the Pool Officers belonging to these disciplines regarding the tenure.

(c) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Proposal to Change Navodaya Vidyalaya Scheme

2054. SHRI RAMESHWAR PRASAD: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to impose restrictions on opening new Navodaya Vidyalayas;

(b) if so, whether the new education policy, under which Navodaya Vidyalayas were opened, needs to be reviewed comprehensively;

(c) if so, whether it is proposed to enforce some alternate education policy in place of the said New Education Policy;

(d) if so, the measures being taken in this regard; and

(e) if not, the particulars of proposals of the Government to guarantee autonomy to the educational institutions and see that they are open to common man instead of only to the elite ones?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a). Yes, Sir. Government have decided to review the Navodaya Vidyalaya Scheme, and not to open more schools pending this action.

(b) to (e). Government have decided to review the National Policy on Education (NPE) 1986. The modalities for this are being worked out. Enforcement of an alternative education policy, pending this review, does not arise.

Sale of Old Vehicles by Defence Vehicle Depots

2055. SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Defence Vehicle Depots sell old vehicles after the expiry of their life span;

(b) if so, the number and types of vehicles sold by each depot during last three years;

(c) whether complaints have been received that the vehicles are sold out after removal of some parts therefrom in the depots;

(d) whether Government have conducted any enquiry in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. RAJA RAMANNA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) This information is being collected.

(c) to (e). In order to ensure the maximum utilisation of components/ancillaries, and to achieve economies in this regard, cannibalisation/ removal/replacement of components is undertaken as part of a conscious policy. Complaints are infrequent. When received, they are gone into on merits. No such complaint could be substantiated in the recent past.

[English]

Group Insurance Scheme and Other Benefits to Teachers Working in Delhi Administration

2056. SHRI KALKADAS: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether benefits enjoyed by the Assistants in Government Offices are higher than those enjoyed by the TGTs & PGTs working in the schools run by the Delhi Administration despite the fact that the scale of pay and grade of teachers are higher than those of the Assistants;

(b) whether in the matter of group insurance scheme and other admissible benefits to the Assistants, the teachers are treated at par in the matter of payments before and after the death;

(e) if not, whether Government propose to remove this anomaly; and

(d) if so, the time by which it will be done?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) and (b). The Assistants working in the Delhi Administration are in the pay-scales Rs. 1400-2300, while the pay scale of Trained

Graduate Teachers/Post Graduate Teachers is Rs. 1400/1640-2900 respectively. In regard to benefits other than medical assistance and age of retirement — that is, in respect of Group Insurance, Leave-Travel Concession, House Rent Allowance, City Compensatory Allowance, Dearness Allowance, bonus and Superannuation benefits — Assistants and TGTs and PGTs are treated alike. While the teachers get a fixed medical allowance of Rs. 15/- p.m., apart from reimbursement of expenses on medical treatment for chronic diseases, the Assistants are given the facility only of this re-imbursment. The age of retirement of teachers is 60 while that for Assistants is 58.

(c) and (d). There is no proposal to extend to the Assistants the benefits of retirement at 60 years of age or fixed medical allowance at Rs. 15/- p.m. in addition to the re-imbursments for treatment of chronic diseases as are presently applicable to teachers.

[*Translation*]

Celebration of Literacy year

2057. SHRI KASHIRAM RANA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken to make "Literacy Year" successful;

(b) the amount allocated to achieve the targets fixed in this regard; and

(c) whether the experience of adult education scheme has been kept in view of making efforts to make it a success?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a)

to (c). United Nations has declared 1990 as the International Literacy Year (ILY). The Prime Minister launched ILY in India on 22nd January, 1990.

A plan for observance of ILY has been prepared keeping in view the past experience in implementation of literacy programmes. All State Governments and Union Territory Administrations have been advised to draw up a calendar of activities to be organised as part of observance of ILY. These activities are expected to generate public awareness about the implications of illiteracy as well as means for combating it, and to mobilise involvement of all sections of the society. Some of the activities organised or proposed to be organised in respect of ILY include:-

- (i) Presentation of tableau on ILY in the Republic Day Parade.
- (ii) Printing of calendar on the theme of ILY.
- (iii) Environment building on a massive scale through mass media folk and traditional media, and other means.
- (iv) Launching of mass campaigns for complete eradication of illiteracy in the State of Goa and pondicherry, and several selected districts, blocks, villages, etc. in other States/UTs.
- (v) A larger involvement of students, educational institutions, non-student youth, voluntary organisations, ex-servicemen, etc. in literacy activities.
- (vi) Release of postal stamp.
- (vii) Organising the Bharat Gyan Vigyan Jatha to cover 70000 villages.

- (viii) Holding of exhibitions, conference and seminars, poster competitions, photo competitions on various themes of literacy.
- (ix) Arranging competitions on books for neo-literates.
- (x) Publication of success stories in newspapers, bulletins, periodicals magazines etc.
- (xi) Printing of ILY logo on things of common use for wide publicity of ILY.
- (xii) Televising films on literacy.

No specific allocation has been made for ILY, but allocations under the existing schemes aimed at eradication of illiteracy are being appropriately made use of.

Misuse of Money Given for Preservation of Forests in Bihar

2058. SHRI DASAI CHOWDHARY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the allocation to Bihar for environment and preservation of forests for the last three years;

(b) whether whole of the money was used for this purpose; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI):

(a) The allocation for Bihar for environment and preservation of forests is as follows:-

(Rs. in crores)

<i>Year</i>	<i>Amount allocated by the centre</i>	<i>Amount allocated in the State Plan</i>
1987-88	40.95	10.76
1988-89	55.64	15.28
1989-90	54.11	18.80

(b) and (c). There was some shortfall in utilisation owing to overall resource position of the State.

[English]

Code of Conduct for Tourists to Prevent Environmental Pollution

2059. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to lay

down code of conduct and ethics for tourists to prevent environmental pollution;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) when a final decision is likely to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION:

TATION (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a) to (c). Formal Code of Conduct and ethics in this regard have not been laid down. However, campaigns have been launched to create awareness and motivation for prevention of environmental pollution in tourist sites.

Environmental guidelines have been prepared for tourism in beach areas and Tiger Reserves. A Working Group has also been set up to evolve detailed environmental guidelines for tourism.

Reservation in promotion for Physically Handicapped Employees

2060. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to provide reservation in promotion for physically handicapped employees; and

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

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Government have issued instructions introducing reservation for the physically handicapped, in promotions made within Group 'D', from Group 'D' to Group 'C' and within Group 'C' against vacancies in Central Govt. jobs that are identified as suitable for being filled by the physically handicapped. A copy of the order issued is enclosed as annexure.

ANNEXURE

No 36035/8/89-Estt. (SCT)

Government of India

Ministry of Personnel, P.G. & Pensions
(Department of Personnel & Training)

New Delhi, the 20th November, 1989

Office Memorandum

Subject: Reservation for the physically handicapped in posts filled by promotion.

.....

The undersigned is directed to say that

the Government has under consideration a proposal to introduce reservation in favour of the physically handicapped persons in posts filled by promotion. The matter has been examined and it has now been decided that when promotions are being made:

(i) Within Group 'D', (ii) From Group 'D' to Group 'C' and (iii) within Group 'C' reservation will be provided for the three categories of the physically handicapped persons namely, the visually handicapped, the hearing handicapped and the orthopaedically handicapped.

The applicability of the reservation, will, however, be limited to the promotions being made to those posts that are identified as being capable of being filled/held by the appropriate category of physically handicapped.

2. Each of the three categories of the physically handicapped persons will be allowed reservation at one percent each. Though the reservations will be effective only in those posts that are identified as being capable of being held by the appropriate category of the physically handicapped persons, the number of vacancies that will be reserved for the physically handicapped persons when promotions are being made to such identified posts will be computed by taking into account the total number of vacancies that arise for being filled by promotion in a recruitment year both in the non-identified as well as identified posts. If the appropriate category of the physically handicapped persons are not available in the feeder grade from which promotion is being made to the next higher grade of the identified posts then an inter-se exchange will be permitted subject to the condition that:

(i) the post to which promotion is to be made is one that can be held by the category of the physically handicapped persons available in the

feeder grade; and

- (ii) The reservation so exchanged is carried forward to the next three recruitment years after which the reservation shall lapse.

3. Ministry of Finance etc. are requested to give immediate effect to those orders.

Sd/-
(K.N.K. Karthiayani)
Director

To,

All Ministries/Departments.

Adult Education Programme

2061. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have made any assessment of the programmes being implemented under the Adult Education Programme in the country;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken to make the Adult Education Programmes more useful?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) and (b). The National Adult Education Programme was revised by a Committee under the Chairmanship of Prof. D.S. Kothari in 1979 and the report submitted in April, 1980. Concurrent evaluation of the programme has also been conducted by 7 Institutes of Social Science and Research during 1978-1985, and 56 evaluation reports have been brought out. Currently 20 Institutes of Social

Sciences/Management/Universities and Colleges have been engaged to carry out an impact evaluation of the adult education programme. Of these four have already submitted their reports. Some important findings of these reports are;

Motivation and participation in the case of women was high; The coverage of SC/ST is on increase; and State Resource Centres have brought out good teaching-learning materials.

(c) Several steps have been taken to improve the quality and coverage of the adult education programme. These include;

- Increasing motivation of learners as well as teachers.
- Improving the pace, content and quality of learning.
- Designing of a new package of materials which will ensure a process of self-directed learning from the beginning.
- Ensuring availability of standard teaching-learning materials in time.
- Ensuring suitable training to instructors/instructresses to develop skill and techniques to implement the Adult Education Programme
- Harnessing the findings of scientific and technological research for improving the teaching-learning environment and effective management information system.
- Securing people's participation at all levels in formulation and implementation of the programme.
- Launching mass movement for literacy involving voluntary agencies,

educational institutions, teachers, students, youth, ex-servicemen, employers, trade unions, banks, co-operatives etc.

Institutionalising the post literacy and continuing education through Jan Shikshan Nilayams.

- Providing additional staff in States/UTs under the scheme of Strengthening of Administrative Structure for proper implementation, supervision and monitoring of the programme.
- Constitution of an Expert Group to examine the reports submitted by external evaluating agencies and suggest remedial measures based on these for betterment of the programme.

[*Translation*]

SC/ST Teachers Promotion in Delhi Administration

2063. SHRI GOVIND CHANDRA MUNDA:
SHRI KALKADAS.

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether promotions of SC/ST teachers in Delhi Administration, particularly in the posts of Vice-Principal and Deputy Education Officer (Physical Education), have not been made for past some years as per reserved quota, although teachers with requisite qualification are working;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to fill up these posts immediately; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) According to the information furnished by the Directorate of Education, Delhi Administration, all employees belonging to SC/ST category who were within the zone of consideration and those found suitable as per recruitment rules have been given promotions. The Administration have also reported that rules, regulations and instructions issued from time to time in respect of SCs and STs are being strictly conformed to in the matter of promotions.

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

Educated/Semi-educated and Unemployed Persons in the Country

2064. DR. LAXMI NARAYAN PANDEYA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of educated, semi-educated and illiterate unemployed persons in the country; and

(b) the number of Doctors, Engineers, Technicians among them as per the latest survey?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). According to the 43rd Round survey conducted by National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) on employment and unemployment, the estimated number of educated, semi-educated (literate and Primary and Middle School educated) and illiterate usually unemployed (as per principal or subsidiary status) persons aged 15 years and above in the country as on 1.1.1988 comes to about 3.7 million, 3.3 million and 1.8 million respectively. The number of

Engineers, Doctors and Technicians among them is not available from the survey.

[English]

Scientific Studies on Unusual Weather

2065. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scientific studies have been made about the unusual rain, wet spell and unpredictable weather in last February;

(b) if so, its outcome thereof; and

(c) if not, whether in view of this rare phenomenon Government propose to undertake a special study in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. Scientific studies indicate that such a situation is not unusual. In the last 30 years, similar unusual excess rainfall in the winter seasons (January-February) of the years 1970, 1979, 1981, 1982, 1984 and 1986 occurred in a number of meteorological sub-divisions. Such studies are of an ongoing nature to detect unusual occurrences.

Marketing of Indian Defence products at fifth Asian Aerospace show, Singapore

2066. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian embarked on a major effort to market its defence products at the 5-day Fifth Asian Aerospace show inaugu-

rated at Singapore on 16 February, 1990; and

(b) if so, India's achievements at this show?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. RAJA RAMANNA): (a) The Defence Exhibition Organisation under the Department of defence Production & Supplies organised the participation by the Indian Ordnance Factories, Defence Research & Development Organisation and some of the Defence Public Sector Undertakings in Asian Aerospace-90/Asian Defence-90 exhibition and show at Singapore (14-18 Feb, 1990)

(b) The participating agencies exhibited their production range and capabilities. They collected marketed enquiries and are responding to them individually for finalising export orders wherever possible.

Grants for forestry and Environmental sector

2067. SHRI D. AMAI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the allocation for the forestry sector as percentages of the total outlay of the plan in the Sixth and Seventh Five Year Plans; and

(b) the proposed allocation in the Eighth Five Year Plan for forestry and environmental sector.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a) The allocation for the forestry sector as percentages of the total outlay of the plan in the Sixth and Seventh Five Year Plans are as under:

<i>Plan</i>	<i>Public Sector</i>	<i>Forestry Sector</i>	<i>% of Col.3 over Col. 2</i>
	<i>(Rs. crores)</i>	<i>(Rs. crores)</i>	
<i>(1)</i>	<i>(2)</i>	<i>(3)</i>	<i>(4)</i>
Sixth Plan	97500.00	692.49	0.71
Seventh Plan	180000.00	1856.39	1.03

(b) The allocation for the Eighth Five Year Plan under Forestry and Environment sectors has not been finalised.

Vedic Mathematics

2068. KUMARI UMA BHARATI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether in February, 1988, the Rashtriya Ved Vidya Pratishthan had recommended commissioning of the writing of four different books on four different aspects of Vedic Mathematics; and

(b) if so, the names of the books so written, names of writers, subject matter of each book and the action-scheme for their publication?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) and (b). The Rashtriya Ved Vidya Pratishthan had recommended commissioning of writing of the following books:—

Books recommended

(i) A book giving for each students can discover the Sutra by

recognising patterns with the help of illustrations.

(ii) A book explaining how students can discover the Sutras by recognising patterns with the help of illustrations.

(iii) A book explaining Sutras for educating teachers and other users like managers, bankers, engineers etc.

(iv) A book comparing the Sutras with other methods of calculations and in particular with those of Trachtenburg Speed System of Basic Mathematics.

Writing of books in hand

Smt. Ranjani Chari of the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan has been sanctioned fellowship to work on Vedic Mathematics in the school context. Dr. Narendra Puri, Reader, Roorkee University is working on a book on Vedic Mathematics for Engineers. Shri D. Kulkarni, an expert from Pune is compiling a book on Vedic Mathematics for bankers. Shri Om Vikas, Director, Deptt. of Electronics, has been entrusted the work of preparing a paper on the use of Vedic Mathematics for computers. Action relating to publication will have to await completion of writing and evaluation of the manuscripts.

[*Translation*]

Steps to check Environmental Pollution and Denudation of Forests in Uttar Pradesh

2069. SHRI GANGA CHARAN LODHI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state.

(a) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to check environmental pollution and denudation of forests in the Kwarai region of Hamirpur district of Uttar Pradesh; and

(b) the results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[*English*]

Dahanu Thermal Power Project

2070. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had given clearance to the Dahanu Thermal Power Project in Maharashtra;

(b) whether Government propose to reconsider its stand on the matter;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the final stand of Government on this issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FOR-

ESTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). Certain representations have been given to this Ministry by two environmental groups of Maharashtra urging reconsideration of the clearance. These are under consideration.

Promotion of Archery

2071. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to promote the art/sport of Archery;

(b) if so, the details of plan for promotion of archery;

(c) whether efforts have been made to spot the good talents from among the Adivasis/Tribals of the forests of Wyanad area in Kerala;

(d) if so, the details of tribes among whom such talent was identified; and

(e) the steps taken to give support and encouragement to them for the 'sport' of archery?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) A Long Term Development Plan has been drawn up which includes: systematic and intensive training of talented archers; engagement of foreign coaches; organisation of competitions at various levels; for-

oreign exposures through participation in appropriate international competitions; and use of imported archery equipments. A special programme of tapping natural talent from the tribal areas of the country, and imparting rigorous training to them at the Sports Authority of India's Centres is being implemented, as part of the Special Area Games Scheme of the SAI.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. Talent was identified from the Kurichiya and Panna tribes.

(e) A talent contest was conducted and the talented archers, identified at this contest, underwent two assessment/coaching camps and the archers so identified were admitted to the Special Area Games (SAG) Centre at Delhi. Necessary facilities have been provided to impart systematic training to a long term and scientific basis under expert coaches.

Implementation of Central Schemes

2072. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether implementation of Central Government programmes for rural upliftment, women's upliftment, etc. are to be entrusted wholly to State Governments;

(b) whether funds meant for the said programmes are also to be given to the respective State Governments;

(c) if so, the amount allocated to the State of Kerala this year; and

(d) what are the means of monitoring proper utilisation of funds and proper implementation of programmes?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) to (c). The Planning Commission is of the view that

there should be a more selective approach to Centrally Sponsored Schemes in the Eighth Plan. The large number of such schemes currently in operation including programmes for rural upliftment and women's upliftment are being reviewed with a view to determining which need to be continued, which may be transferred to the States along with the resources, and which may need to be retained. Final decisions have not yet been taken.

(d) Monitoring and review of Plan Programmes including Centrally Sponsored Schemes is done with the help of State Governments through the mechanism of periodical reports, Annual Plan discussions and mid-term reviews.

[*Translation*]

Admission of Sri Lankan Students In Indian Universities

2073. SHRI GOPINATH GAJAPATHI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to admit some students from Sri Lanka in various Indian universities;

(b) if so, how many students from Sri Lanka have sought admission on the ground that their's is a disturbed country; and

(c) the number of Sri Lanka students proposed to be accommodated in different universities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) to (c). A formal request to the Government of India has been made by Sri Lanka for

securing 500 scholarships for Sri Lankan students to pursue under-graduate and post-graduate studies in India. The request has been made in view of universities in Sri Lanka remaining closed for some time because of disturbed conditions. The Government has decided to offer 500 scholarships to students from Sri Lanka—400 for under-graduate and 100 for post-graduate studies. The University Grants Commission would arrange for admission of these students during the academic session 1990-91.

[English]

Talks about Tehri Dam Project

2074. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA:
SHRI P.M. SAYEED:
SHRI PARASRAM BHARD-
WAJ:
SHRI HARI KEWAL PRASAD:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether talks were held under his Chairmanship between representatives of Environmentalists and other interests to discuss the various objections against the construction of Tehri Dam Project; and

(b) if so, the decisions taken in the light thereof to carry out the various items of work under the project, including the Coffer Dam?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a) and (b). The Minister of State for Environment and Forests held a meeting of all concerned to discuss the environmental issues of the Tehri Dam Project. It was decided that the work on the clearance of river bed may be resumed without blasting operations, but no construction work on the Coffer Dam is to

be undertaken till a final decision is taken.

Reconsideration of Hydel Projects

2075. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether some major Hydel Projects are being reconsidered on the basis of ecological and environmental protection;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Tehri dam project is reported to be located in a seismic zone,

(d) if so, the implications thereof; and

(e) the final decision of Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI):

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

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) and (e). Because of the weak geological formations and high seismicity of the region, the Tehri Dam Project is being designed as a rockfill structure. The dam has, therefore, to be designed for a maximum credible earthquake likely to occur in the region. These aspects have been examined by the standing Environmental Appraisal Committee for River Valley Projects of the Ministry of Environment and Forests and a final decision will be taken shortly.

Operation Blackboard

2076. SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJ: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state the number of blocks covered under the

'Operation Blackboard' scheme during the past three years, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): The number of the Blocks covered under the Operation Blackboard Scheme since it was started in 1987-88 is given in the attached statement.

STATEMENT

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of State/UT</i>	<i>Number of Blocks covered between 1987-88 to 1989-90</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
1.	Andhra Pradesh	671*
2.	Assam	73
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	24
4.	A & N Islands	5
5.	Bihar	238
6.	Chandigarh	1
7.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	2
8.	Daman & Diu	2
9.	Gujarat	61
10.	Goa	8
11.	Haryana	80
12.	Himachal Pradesh	68
13.	Jammu & Kashmir	140**
14.	Karnataka	114
15.	Kerala	75
16.	Lakshadweep	1
17.	Madhya Pradesh	230

1	2	3
18.	Maharashtra	52
19.	Manipur	17
20.	Meghalaya	6
21.	Mizoram	11
22.	Nagaland	28
23.	Orissa	163
24.	Pondicherry	12
25.	Punjab	73
26.	Rajasthan	141
27.	Sikkim	405
28.	Tamil Nadu	399
29.	Uttar Pradesh	895
30.	West Bengal	73
Total		4076

* Mandals.

** Educational Blocks.

N.B. Delhi comprising mainly municipal area, has not been under-taking blockwise coverage, and is therefore not reflected.

Annual Outlay for Delhi

2077. PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the proposed outlay of annual Plan 1990-91 for Delhi;

(b) whether Government are contem-

plating to cut further the allocated annual outlay; if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(c) the justification for the proposed cut of the outlay when even the existing outlay is not adequate to finance the continuing/on-going schemes of the capital; and

(d) whether Government would con-

sider to enhance the annual outlay of the capital in the light of the growing needs to complete the on-going projects and to take up the new projects in the capital?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) The Delhi Administration proposed an outlay of Rs. 940 crores for their annual plan 1990-91.

(b) and (c). There is no such proposal under consideration.

(d) An outlay of Rs. 800 crores for the annual plan 1990-91 of Delhi was agreed during the discussion between the Dy. Chairman, Planning Commission and Lt. Governor, Delhi, after detailed examination of the proposals, keeping in view their overall resource position.

Pension to Disabled Army Personnel

2078. **SHRI SHANKERSINH VAGHELA:**
SHRI L.K. ADVANI:

Will the **PRIME MINISTER** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a minimum pension of Rs. 375 is applicable to all Government pensioners including the military pensioners;

(b) whether the above pensionary benefit is not applicable to 'disability element of pension only' recipients; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. RAJA RAMANNA): (a) to (c). Consequent upon implementation of Government decisions on the recommendations of the IV Central Pay Commission regarding pensionary benefits for the Armed Forces personnel, the Government has fixed minimum amount of pen-

sion (viz. retiring/service/invalid/disability/reservists/ dependants/ordinary or special family pension) at Rs. 375/- p.m. w.e.f. 1.1.1986.

2. Disability pension consists of two elements—service element and disability element. It is granted to Armed Forces personnel who are invalided out of military service on account of disability which is accepted as attributable to or aggravated by military service provided the disability is 20% or more. However, in cases where Defence personnel are not medically boarded out but are discharged from service on completion of their terms of engagement and who have earned only a service gratuity in consideration of length of qualifying service and who at the time of discharge are found to be suffering from a disability, attributable to or aggravated by military service, only disability element may be sanctioned by the competent authority in addition to the service gratuity as admissible.

3. In case of pensioners in receipt of both the element, only disability pension, i.e. disability element and service element, only the service element of disability pension, if it is less than Rs. 375/- P.M. is to be stepped up to the minimum level of Rs. 375/- w.e.f. 1.1.1986 and the amount of disability element received by them is not to be taken into account while stepping up the service element.

4. In respect of personnel who are in receipt of disability element only which was sanctioned to them at the discretion of the competent authority, such disability element is not to be stepped up under the present rule position to the minimum level of Rs. 375/-, as they have not earned the service element of disability pension. w.e.f. 1.1.1986 the rates of disability element have been revised as under. These revised rates of disability element are also applicable to all past military pensioners:—

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Rank</i>	<i>Rates for 100% disability prior to 1.1.1986</i>	<i>Revised rates for 100% disability w.e.f. 1.1.1986</i>
1	2	3	4
1)	Officers	Rs. 200.00	Rs.750/-
2)	Honorary Commissioned & JCOs	170.00	550/-
3)	(a) Ris. Maj/Sub Maj/Ris./Sub/Nb. Sub. and equivalents	110.00	} 450/-
	(b) Hav/NK and equivalents	60.00	
	(c) Sowar/Sep and equivalents	45.00	
	(d) NC(E)s	40.00	

Note: For disabilities less than 100% but not less than 20%, the above rates shall be proportionately reduced.

Rehabilitation of Ex-servicemen

2079. PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of ex-servicemen yet to be rehabilitated in Kerala with district-wise break-up; and

(b) the steps being taken to rehabilitate them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. RAJA RAMANNA): (a) The total number of ex-servicemen in Kerala, yet to be rehabilitated, as on 1.1.90 is 33025 as per the figures in live registers of persons seeking employment in various Zila Sainik Boards in the State.

The district-wise break-up of these figures is given in attached statement.

(b) The Central Government has pro-

vided reservation of 10% and 20% for Group 'C' and Group 'D' posts in Central Public Sector Undertakings including Nationalised Banks is 14 1/2% and 24 1/2% respectively. The reservation can be carried forward for one year in respect of unutilised reserved vacancies. Ministries/Departments with larger employment potential have been requested to undertake special drives for recruitment of ex-servicemen, including pooling of vacancies and giving advance intimation of the vacancies.

Apart from the reservation provided by the Central Government, the steps taken by the Kerala Government for rehabilitation of ex-servicemen are:

- (i) They are given preference for jobs in Class III and Class IV posts in Government sponsored companies and in certain categories of Government posts. Age and educational qualification are relaxed for ex-servicemen;

(ii) The State Government provides employment on priority to the wife, dependents of service personnel who die in harness, if the death is attributed to military service;

(iii) To encourage self-employment of ex-servicemen, reservation is available for seats in Industrial Training Institutes and Centres, for allotment of industrial plots and sheds and for mechanised boats constructed in boat building yards of Fisheries Department for ex-servicemen Cooperatives. Pref-

erence is also given in retail distributionships.

The Scheme of SEMFEX-I (Self Employment for Ex-servicemen) launched from 1.4.1987 in collaboration with the Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI) and the Scheme of SEMFEX-II launched from 15.1.1988 in collaboration with the National Bank for Agricultural and Rural Development (NABARD) by the Directorate General of Resettlement are available for ex-servicemen in Kerala State also to provide training and finance for self-employment ventures in non-farm and farm sectors and for setting up small industries.

STATEMENT

PROVISIONAL

No. of Ex-servicemen on Live Register of Zila Sainik Board in Kerala as on 1.1.1990

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of District/ZSB</i>	<i>Number</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
1.	Trivandrum	5340
2.	Quilon	3679
3.	Alleppey	6741
4.	Kottayam	1262
5.	Ernakulam	1807
6.	Trichur	2346
7.	Palghat	3027
8.	Malapuram	0995
9.	Kozhikode (Calicut)	1269
10.	Cannanore	3670
11.	Idukkv	0525

1	2	3
12.	Wynad	0161
13.	Pattanamthitta	1875
14.	Kasargod	0328
Total		33025

Development of Space Technology

2080. PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have formulated any new scheme for further development of space technology; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) and (b). In pursuance of the primary objective of Indian Space Programme which is to establish a self-reliant base and bring the benefits of space technology to the common man, a well-kit integrated space programme is evolved. Evolution of new technologies and using them when proven in the Projects and Programmes of Indian Space Research Organisation, is part of the continuous process of Research and Development. The major new Schemes/Projects and Programmes proposed for implementation during the Decade 1990-2000 strongly focus on the operationalisation of space services on continuing basis to enable the country to derive full benefits of space technology in the areas of communication including TV and Radio broadcasting and networking, natural

resources survey and management, meteorology and introduction of specialised services such as search and rescue operations and mobile communications, National level Resource Information System, etc.

In pursuance of the objectives and goals set forth, more sophisticated satellites are being built. These include Remote Sensing Satellites, IRS-1C and ID, capable of imaging at high resolution and second generation INSAT-2 satellites having almost twice the capability of INSAT-1 system.

In terms of launch vehicles, Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle (PSLV), capable of launching IRS Class of 1 ton polar orbiting satellites is at the final stages of realisation. Cryogenic Technology has been initiated which can permit the upgrading of PSLV to geostationary launch vehicle capable of launching 2 ton class of geostationary satellites.

Literacy Mission

2081. PROF. P.J. KURIEN:
PROF. K.V. THOMAS:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether literacy mission operating in Kerala has achieved success; if so, the details thereof for the last three years;

(b) how much central assistance was given to this mission during the last three years, year-wise; and

(c) whether similar action is proposed to be undertaken in other States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DE-

VELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) to (c). A statement is attached.

(a) Complete eradication of illiteracy has been achieved in Kottayam city and District Ernakulam in Kerala. The State Government is also launching a campaign for complete eradication of illiteracy in the entire State of Kerala

(b) Central assistance sanctioned in the State of Kerala under various schemes are indicated below:—

<i>Sl. No</i>	<i>Scheme</i>	<i>1987-87 Rs.</i>	<i>1987-88 Rs.</i>	<i>1988-89 Rs.</i>	<i>1989-90 (so far) Rs.</i>
1	2	3	4	5	6
i)	Assistance to Voluntary Agencies	9,000	7,00,000	1,02,69,100	5,33,000
ii)	Rural Functional Literacy Projects	92,45,320	92,45,000	70,00,000	1,52,76,000
iii)	Strengthening of administrative structure for Adult Education Programme	1,90,745	2,15,304	2,41,025	2,00,000

In addition an amount of Rs. 1.00 crores has been sanctioned in 1989-90 to support the campaign for complete eradication of illiteracy in the State.

(c) The position in respect of certain other States is indicated below:—

Goa:

A project for achieving 100% literacy in the entire State of Goa by January 1991 has been taken up by the State Government.

Gujarat:

The Sakshartha Abhiyan launched by the Government of Gujarat and the Gujarat Vidyapeeth in May 1988 aims at making 35 lakh adults literate by July 1990.

Karnataka:

The State Government proposes to take up two districts, Bijapur and South Kanara, for total eradication of illiteracy by February 1991.

Orissa:

The State Government has launched a mass programme for 100% literacy in 70 community development blocks by mobilising voluntary agencies, industrial organisations, students, etc.

Pondicherry:

A voluntary agency, viz, Pudukkottai Arivoli Iyakkam Society, has undertaken a project for achieving 100% literacy in the Union Territory by 1990-91.

Uttar Pradesh:

The State Government has undertaken an experimental project to achieve 100% literacy in 6 blocks of Mirzapur District in 3 phases with a coverage of 6.00 lakh illiterate adults. A separate project for covering 1.50 lakh illiterate in the age-group 6-35 in 400 villages of 4 blocks in the newly created district of Sonbhadra is proposed to be undertaken by a voluntary agency named Banvasi Seva Ashram, Govindpur.

West Bengal:

The State Government has formulated a plan for complete eradication of illiteracy in one-third of the Community Development blocks in the State (i.e. 144 blocks). Of these, 20 contiguous blocks have been taken up for implementation of Adult Education Programme through Panchayati Raj institutions.

Several State Governments are taking up complete eradication of illiteracy in selected districts, towns, blocks of villages.

[Translation]**Population below Poverty Line**

2082. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of population in the country below poverty line; and

(b) the percentage of decline or increase in their number during the last decade?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) The percentage of population in the country below poverty line in 1987-88 was estimated provisionally as 29.2.

(b) The percentage of their number has been on decline during the last decade, that is, from 48.3% in 1977-78 to 29.2% in 1987-88.

Eighth Plan Document

2083. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA:
SHRICHIRANJILAL SHARMA:
SHRI J. CHOKKA RAO:
SHRI MANDHATA SINGH:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the time by which the Eighth Five Year Plan document will be ready; and

(b) the details of the new priority areas included in the plan document?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) The Eighth Five Year Plan Document is likely to be ready by September-October, 1990.

(b) The Plan document will contain the details of new priority areas.

Memorandum from Kendriya Vidyalaya Teachers

2084. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received a memorandum from Kendriya Vidyalaya Teachers' Union in the beginning of this year;

(b) if so, the main demands raised in the memorandum; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) to (c). No, Sir. However, an open letter from General Secretary, All India Kendriya Vidyalaya Teachers' Association addressed to the Prime Minister has been received in January, 1990. The issues raised in this open letter pertain to admissions under special dispensation, change in recruitment rules for teachers, alteration in the panel of Principals, ignoring the claim of departmental candidates for promotion to the post of Assistant Commissioner (Admn.), with-holding the promotion of Deputy Commissioner (Acad.), delay in filling the post of Commissioner, violation of transfer guidelines for teachers, arbitrary fixation of closing date for annual transfers for the session 1989-90, meeting of the council under Joint Consultative Machinery, implementation of recommendations of Chattopadhyaya Commission and investigation into the affairs of Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan. The issues raised will be examined.

[English]

Induction of Ex-AMC Doctors in Central Health Services

2085. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the scheme for utilising the services of Ex-AMC doctors after being relieved from Army services, while they are still well within the civilian services age limit;

(b) whether such ex-AMC doctors are inducted direct in Central Health Services, on priority basis, without going through a fresh selection test through UPSC; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. RAJA RAMANNA): (a) There is no special scheme for this purpose. Short Service Commissioned Officers (SSCOs) of Army Medical Corps on completion of ten years' continued commissioned service are granted rehabilitation assistance of Rs. 7,000/-. To assist ex-Army Medical Corps Officers in finding employment biodata of such officers are forwarded on request to hospitals and other employing agencies.

(b) and (c). Ex-Army Medical Corps doctors are allowed age relaxation from 3 to 10 years against prescribed age limit of 30 years for recruitment to the Central Health Services is through UPSC. Recruitment to the Central Health Services is done on a competitive basis through the UPSC in accordance with the Recruitment rules.

Wrong Map of India

2086. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news-items captioned "Map without J&K in Fourth Std. Text Book" appearing in the Hindu of January 27, 1990.

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereon; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed against the guilty persons and to ensure that wrong maps are not printed and published?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Government takes a serious view of such happenings. The responsibility for production of textbooks for use in schools in the States is primarily that of the State Governments. The book in question was printed at the Government Textbook Press, Andhra Pradesh.

The book was withdrawn by the State Government; and the omission has since been rectified. The Director, Government Textbook Press Andhra Pradesh has been asked to explain the omission.

All agencies/State level organisations involved in development of textbooks are required to ensure that maps of India are printed only after obtaining the approval of Surveyer General of India. The State Governments are being reminded to scrupulously follow this procedure.

Status of Government Employees to Anganwadi Workers

2087. PROF. K.V. THOMAS:
SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI:
SHRI RAM SAJIWAN:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Anganwadi workers have been demanding that they be granted the status of Government employees; and

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Some of the Anganwadi Workers working in Haryana have filed a Writ Petition in the Supreme Court, making Government of India and Haryana Government respondents. Hence, the case is sub-judice.

Rural Fuelwood Plantation Scheme in Orissa

2088. SHRI GOPINATH GAJAPATHI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the centrally sponsored Rural Fuelwood Plantation scheme is being implemented in some States;

(b) whether such a scheme is being implemented in Orissa;

(c) if so, since when and the district-wise details thereof;

(d) how many hectares of land in Ganjam district of Orissa have been brought under this scheme; and

(e) the details of the fuelwood and fodder species being planted in that district?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a) and (b). The Rural Fuelwood Plantations Scheme is being implemented in all the States including Orissa.

(c) The Scheme is being implemented since 1980-81 in 7 districts of Orissa State, namely Cuttack, Puri, Balasore, Ganjam, Koraput, Kalahandi and Bolangir.

(d) and (e). During the Seventh Plan period, 4080 hectares of land have been covered under the Scheme in Ganjam District. The fuelwood and fodder species being planted in the district are *Acacia auriculiformis*, *Acacia nilotica*, *Albizia lebbek*, Bamboo, *Casia siamea*, *Casuarina*, *Eucalyptus*, *Glyricidia maculata*, *Prosopis juliflora*, Sissoo, Subabul, etc.

Restoration of Commuted Portion of Pension

2089. SHRI UTTAM RATHOD: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are thinking of restoring the commuted portion of pension of Central Government employees after ten years after commutation instead of fifteen years as at present; if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the formula will be applicable to the employees who retired in the past so that they may get back the excess paid to Central Government in the commuted portion of pension;

(c) if so, when the necessary orders are to be issued; and

(d) whether Government propose to consider to adopt a new commutation formula in the matter in future as recommended by Fourth Pay Commission?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

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

(d) No, Sir.

Development of Missiles

2090. SHRI UTTAM RATHOD:
SHRI KALP NATH RAI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made so far in the country to develop missiles, longrange and medium range; and

(b) the plans drawn up and being implemented for further development of missiles technology?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. RAJA RAMANNA): (a) Under the Integrated Guided Missile Development Programme, design, development and limited series production of following four missile systems is being progressed:

- (a) Short range surface-to-air missile system (Trishul)
- (b) Medium range surface-to-air missile system (Akash)
- (c) Surface-to-surface missile system (Prithvi)
- (d) Third generation anti-tank missile system (Nag)

Number of flight trials of Trishul, Prithvi and Nag have been undertaken. Agni, the technology demonstration vehicle also developed under this programme had been successfully flight tested on 22 May 1989. Akash will be flight tested shortly.

(b) Based on overall emerging scenario in the field of guided weapons, certain projections for future developments are being formulated. It will not be in the public interest to disclose these.

Sainik School In Jhunjhunu

2091. CH. JAGDEEP DHANKHAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any plan for opening of a Sainik School in Jhunjhunu district, Rajasthan; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. RAJA RAMANNA): (a) and (b). In response to a request received from the Government of Rajasthan to intimate them the pre-requisites and financial implications for starting a Sainik School at Jhunjhunu in Rajasthan, we have informed the State Government about the requirements in this regard. However, this Ministry has not received any concrete proposal for opening of the Sainik School from the State Government.

Reservation of Jobs for Women

2092. SHRI ARVIND NETAM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to make reservation in certain categories of jobs for women; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir, the matter is under examination.

Developing a Network for Public Health Institutions

2093. SHRI A. ASOKARAJ: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the programme undertaken by the Planning Commission for de-

veloping a network of public health institutions throughout the country; and

(b) the investment proposed to be made in this programme?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) Health Management is one of the crucial inputs for effective and efficient delivery of Health services in the country. During the last two Plan periods, considerable efforts have been made on training of medical and para-medical personnel. During the Eighth Five Year Plan, efforts would be made to further strengthen and augment a network of public health institutions for the training of medical and para-medical workers particularly in health management, extension education and community organisation. These areas, till now, have been the weak areas in the health care delivery system. This network would take care of the management training needs of doctors and para-medical personnel like Multi-purpose Workers (Male), ANMs, laboratory technicians, radiographers, pharmacists etc.

For the Annual Plan 1990-91, a token provision of Rs. 100 lakhs has been approved for a new scheme of "Strengthening of Public Health Administration: Training and Education".

(b) The formulation of the Eighth Five Year Plan is under way and the final details of the programmes to be undertaken during the Plan period are yet to take firm shape. The details of the programme for developing a network of public health institutions and the outlay available for this would be incorporated in the Plan document.

Apna Utsav

2094. SHRI K.S. RAO: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of 'Apna Utsavs' held so far;

(b) the approximate expenditure incurred in organising these 'utsavs';

(c) the objectives behind these 'utsavs' and whether these objectives have been achieved;

(d) whether Government is considering to scrap the concept of 'Apna Utsav'; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) Two Apna Utsavs have so far been held—one in Delhi in November 1986 and the other in Bombay in January 1989.

(b) The Delhi Apna Utsav cost Rs. 570.08 lakhs. Till 1.9.89, a sum of Rs. 805.42 lakhs had been expended on Bombay Apna Utsav.

(c) The purpose to Apna Utsav festivals was to give the masses a glimpse of India's rich and varied cultural heritage. The main objectives of these festivals are:

- (i) to capture and recreate the Indian way of life in all its originality, diversity and richness;
- (ii) to preserve and promote the cultural heritage of India by creating awareness among masses and encouraging their active participation in various events held during the festival;
- (iii) to enhance cross-cultural communication and interaction by

bringing together artistes, artisans, performers, linguists, writers, folklorists, sculptors and photographers, etc., from various parts of the country; and

(iv) to reflect commonalities of culture from different regions of the country thus re-establishing and re-affirming the forces and processes which give India its cultural unity and act as a unifying form.

The above ideas and objectives have been achieved to considerable extent.

(d) and (e). This scheme is currently under review.

Asian Institute of Transport Development

2095. SHRI K.S. RAO: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Asian Institute of Transport Development has been set up in the country;

(b) if so, the objectives for which the Institute has been established;

(c) the names of the countries which are likely to participate in the venture; and

(d) the details about financing of the Institute?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The main objectives of the Institute are:

- i) To sponsor, promote and co-ordinate research and studies in the matters of transport policy, inter modal systems and other

related areas.

- ii) To promote management and operational efficiency of transport services.
- iii) To organise appropriate training programmes both at institutional and individual level.
- iv) To foster regional co-operation in the transport sector.

(c) No other country has participated in the setting up of the Institute. However, countries in the Asian Region are likely to participate and benefit from its activities.

(d) The Institute has been set up under the Societies Registration Act, 1860, as an autonomous body. The initial capital for the Institute is proposed to be arranged through one-time contribution by the government, contribution from organisations which expect to benefit from the services of the Institute and grant from international agencies. The recurring expenditure is expected to be met through the resources/contributions to be raised by the Institute.

Establishment of Archaeological Survey of India Office at Jaunpur

2096. SHRI YADVENDRA DATT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of buildings and bridges of historical importance in Jaunpur;

(b) whether Government propose to establish an Archaeological Survey of India office at Jaunpur for their proper upkeep and maintenance;

(c) if so, by when it is likely to be done; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) There are sixteen historical monuments protected by the Central Government as monuments of National importance and four monuments are protected by the State Government of Uttar Pradesh out which two are bridges in District Jaunpur.

(b) There is already a sub-circle office at Jaunpur under the Patna Circle of Archaeological Survey of India for the upkeep and preservation of local monuments under the protection of the Central Government.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Does not arise.

Sales by Kendriya Bhandar to Government Departments

2097. SHRI RAM SAGAR (Saidpur): Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether irregularities have been noticed in making sales of stationery items to Government Departments by Kendriya Bhandar according to an investigation conducted by the Defence Department;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the particulars of the officials found guilty; and

(d) the action taken in the matter so far?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) to (d). Some irregularities have been noticed in the purchase of a specific brand of stationery by the Ministry of Defence from the Kendriya Bhan-

dar as per the preliminary investigation report of the Defence Department. The report has identified the officers in the Ministry of Defence as responsible for the irregularities. Ministry of Defence has not finalised the action to be taken against the persons referred to. A copy of the enquiry report has also been received by the Kendriya Bhandar and the matter is under examination.

Defence Expenditure

2098. SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Defence expenditure has been going down over the years;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) whether it has adversely affected India's Defence preparedness?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. RAJA RAMANNA): (a) No, Sir.

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

National Service Scheme for College Students

2099. DR. A.K. PATEL:
SHRI PYARELAL KHANDELWAL:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal to make National Service Scheme (NSS) compulsory for college students to involve them actively in community service in the rural areas;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) at what level of college classes, the

NSS is proposed to be introduced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) No, Sir.

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

Study of History and Philosophy of Ancient Sciences in Schools/Colleges

2100. DR. A.K. PATEL:
SHRI PYARELAL KHANDELWAL:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to include the study of 'history and philosophy of ancient sciences' in the schools/colleges curriculum at appropriate levels;

(b) whether books on such study have been made available; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) Certain aspects of the development of science during different periods of Indian and World History have been included as part of the History curricula developed by the NCERT for various stages of school education. The Universities are free to prescribe their own curriculum for various courses.

(b) and (c). Certain sections dealing with the development of science during dif-

ferent periods of Indian and World History have been included in the History textbooks for Classes VIII, IX and XI published by the NCERT. These books are.—

- (i) Modern India: A History Textbook for Class VIII.
- (ii) The Story of Civilisation (Volume I): A History Textbook for Class IX.
- (iii) Ancient India : A History Textbook for Class XI.

Per-Capita Income/Investment in A & N Islands

2101. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA:
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) the per capita investment and the

rate of increase in per-capita income in Andaman and Nicobar Islands during the last three years, year-wise;

- (b) whether it is below the national average; and

(c) if so, the steps taken/proposed to be taken to increase the per-capita investment and per-capita income of Andaman and Nicobar Islands in the current Plan period?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) to (c). While the estimates of per capita State Domestic Product for Andaman and Nicobar Islands are presently not available, per capita Plan outlay in comparison to the national average is indicated below:

Andaman & Nicobar Islands N a -
tional average of

	<i>Per capita Outlay</i>	<i>Per capita Expenditure</i>	<i>Outlay</i>	<i>Expenditure (Per Capita)</i>
1987-88	1920	1758	244	228
1988-89	2720	2572	258	243
1989-90	2941	2941	277	284

Production of MIG-21 MIG-27 In Soviet Collaboration

2102. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL:
SHRI DHARMESH PRASAD
VARMA:
SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJES-
WARI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Soviet Aviation Industry Minister and the Indian Minister of State for Defence have discussed in regard to up-

grading production of MIG-21 and MIG-27 planes in India;

- (b) if so, whether any agreement has been reached in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. RAJA RAMANNA): (a) There were no discussions between the Soviet Aviation Industry Minister and Indian Minister of State for Defence in regard to upgrading production of MIG-21 and MIG-27M planes in India.

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

Children in Navodaya Vidyalayas

2103. KUMARI UMABHARATI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether about 256 Navodaya Vidyalayas have been established in various States/UTs which are pace-setting and have been established to serve the talented children largely from rural areas;

(b) if so, what sort of pace has been established by these schools in each State; and

(c) the State-wise percentage of the children from rural areas in these schools?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) and (b). Two Hundred and Sixty one (261) Navodaya Vidyalayas have been established. The objective was to have pace-setting schools to serve talented children largely from rural areas. The performance of these schools has not been evaluated. It is proposed to now review the Navodaya Vidyalaya Scheme based on the experience so far.

(c) State-wise percentage of children from rural areas is given in the attached statement.

STATEMENT

<i>Sl. No</i>	<i>State/UT</i>	<i>Percentage of students admitted from rural areas</i>
1	2	3
01.	Andhra Pradesh	76.64%
02.	Arunachal Pradesh	94.12%
03.	Bihar	77.43%
04.	Goa	74.69%
05.	Gujarat	77.66%
06.	Haryana	77.09%
07.	Himachal Pradesh	79.63%
08.	Jammu & Kashmir	80.72%
09.	Karnataka	77.41%
10.	Kerala	77.89%
11.	Madhya Pradesh	73.60%

1	2	3
12.	Maharashtra	76.80%
13.	Manipur	82.18%
14.	Meghalaya	90.78%
15.	Mizoram	92.54%
16.	Nagaland	75.00%
17.	Orissa	79.24%
18.	Punjab	79.11%
19.	Rajasthan	77.24%
20.	Sikkim	100%
21.	Tripura	80.62%
22.	Uttar Pradesh	75.30%
23.	Andaman & Nicobar	88.98%
24.	Chandigarh**	66.12%
25.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	88.36%
26.	Daman & Diu	80.98%
27.	Delhi	79.71%
28.	Lakshadweep	100%
29.	Pondicherry	75.16%
Total :		77.52%

Note: **In the case of Chandigarh, sufficient number of rural candidates are not available.

[*Translation*]

Compensation for Lands Acquired for Defence purposes in Bikaner and Ganganagar Districts

2104. SHRI SHOPAT SINGH MAKKASAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total area of land in acres acquired for defence purposes in Bikaner and Ganganagar districts of Rajasthan;

(b) the names of places where the amount of compensation has been paid to the farmers and the places where compensation is yet to be paid;

(c) whether any scheme has been formulated to rehabilitate the farmers whose lands have been acquired;

(d) if so, the details therefor; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. RAJA RAMANNA): (a) The total area of private land acquired for Defence purposes in Bikaner and Ganganagar districts of Rajasthan is 1,95,759.027 acres and 9046.462 acres respectively.

(b) The amount of compensation in respect of the land has been paid to the local civil authorities for disbursement to the owners of the land. The names of places where compensation has been disbursed yet to the disbursed by the local civil authorities are given in the attached statement.

(c) to (e). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha

STATEMENT

Places where compensation has been paid/yet to be paid

District Bikaner.

<i>Sl. No. Place</i>		<i>Remark</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
1.	Nal Bari	Compensation paid.
2.	Bikaner	—do—
3.	Udasar	Payment for 22.56 acres has not been made by the Collector.
4.	33 Villages in Tehsil Lunka Ransar	A sum of Rs. 1,23,20,647.04 has not been paid by the Collector

District Sriganganagar.

5. Chak No. 25 PBN and 27 PBN (Kar anisar) Tehsil Suratgarh Compensation paid.

1	2	3
6.	28 PBN (B), Tehsil Suratgarh	—do—
7.	Chak A.1 Bara (Khakhiran) Tehsil Sriganganagar	—do—
8.	Chak No. 2Z, 3Z, 5Z and 1E Chhoti, Tehsil Sriganganagar	Compensation has not been paid by the Collector.
9.	Amargarh Barani, Tehsil Raisingh Nagar	Compensation paid.
10.	Chhani Bari, Tehsil Badra	—do—
11.	2 SGM Tehsil Suratgarh	—do—
12.	Chak No. 6 SGM, 1 KSR, 2 KSR, 3 KSR, 4 KSR and 28 PBN, Tehsil Suratgarh	—do—
13.	Chak 4 LLP, Tehsil Suratgarh	—do—
14.	Chak No. 16 ML Tehsil Sriganganagar	—do—
15.	13 SGR Tehsil Suratgarh	—do—
16.	22, 23, 24 SDG, Kihir Chak, Barani, Lalgah Barani and 10 LIG Tehsil Sadul Shahar	—do—
17.	21, 22, 23, 24 SDS, 10-LIG, Lalgah Barani II, Kikar Chak Barani, Tehsil Sadul Shahar	—do—
18.	501 INP, Tehsil Sriganganagar	—do—

Release of Grant by UGC

2105. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the sanctioning of UGC grants to colleges and Universities takes a long period; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K MENON): (a) and (b). University Grants Commission provides financial assistance to eligible University and Colleges for their general development as well as for specific schemes. The assistance under general development is for buildings, equipment, books and journals and staff. The grants for books and journals, and equipment are released soon after the proposals have been approved by the Commission, provided the Universities/Colleges have submitted utilisation certificates for grants paid during the earlier Plan period. The assistance for building projects is provided on a sharing basis and can be released only after the reasonableness of the rates has been certified by the PWD, resolution of the concerned University Building Committee received and assurance to meet matching contribution to be given by the concerned State Government/Management. Completion of these formalities often takes time causing delay in release of grants. In respect of assistance for staff, the grants are provided by UGC upto a period of five years and thereafter the State Governments have to take over the liability. The delay in release of grants occurs if the commitment of the State Government is not received in time.

According to the UGC, normally is no undue delay in sanctioning and releasing grants if the universities/colleges follow the prescribed procedure and submit the requisite information/documents as desired by the Commission.

Phased Abolition of Freight Equalisation Policy

2106. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have since taken any decision with regard to the phased abolition of the freight equalisation policy on Steel and Iron as recommended by the Pande Committee; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). The Government have decided to refer the matter to the National Development Council for a decision.

Modification of Industrial Planning

2107. SHRI DHARMESH PRASAD VARMA:
SHRI SHANTILAL PURUSHOTTAMDAS PATEL:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission is considering to modify the industrial planning strategy of the country; and

(b) if so, the main changes that are being contemplated?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). The Approach Paper for the Eighth Plan is in

the process of finalisation. It is, therefore, premature to spell out any modification in the strategy for industrial or any other major aspect of Planning.

Damage to Fertile Land by Effluents from Tanneries in Tamil Nadu

2108. DR. K. KALIMUTHU: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the serious damage caused to fertile lands and crops by the effluents from tanneries in Tamil Nadu, specially in the North Arcot district of the State; and

(b) if so, the details of the remedial measures taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI):
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The remedial action include the following:

- (i) Tannery units have been directed by the Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board to treat their effluents to prescribed standards.
- (ii) Tannery units in Tamil Nadu situated in clusters have been asked to put up Common Effluent Treatment Plants (CETP).
- (iii) The Central Government has given a grant of Rs. 25 lakhs to the Tamil Nadu Leather Corporation for installation of a CETP at Vaniyambadi. Works on this are in progress.

- (iv) Schemes for setting up Common Effluent Treatment Plants specially for those in the North Arcot District have been formulated by the Tamil Nadu Leather Corporation.

[*Translation*]

Industries in Hill Areas

2109. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has recommended for setting up of certain specific type of industries in hill areas for the balanced industrial economic development of the hill regions;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to remove economic-imbalance in the hill areas during the Eighth Five Year Plan?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) to (c). The industries which reduce weight of the local materials, have low volume, light weight, have high value, and have long shelf life are generally considered suitable for hill areas. The industries which require pollution-free atmosphere, cool climate are also suitable. The examples of this are electronic goods, watch assembling units, optical glass, etc. Small-scale cottage industries like handlooms and carpet-making are also suitable. Tourism and trekking with due regard to judicious use of non-renewable local scarce resources are also considered appropriate. However, in all of these, care for preservation, development and restoration of ecology is considered important. Socio-economic and industrial development in the hills have to take place in harmony and to mutual advantage of human beings and ecological system. Details in this regard in the Eighth Plan

would be incorporated in the Plan Document.

Widening of Tanakpur-Tawaghat Motor Road in U.P.

2110. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal in the current Five Year Plan for widening of Tanakpur-Tawaghat (U.P.) Motor Road or for the construction of an alternative motor road for this area; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. RAJA RAMANNA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

[*English*]

Scheme for Greening of the Himalayas

2111. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the national mission on waste lands development has initiated a scheme for greening of the Himalayas;

(b) if so, whether a comprehensive scheme has been prepared in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the total expenditure to be incurred thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI):

(a) Under the newly introduced scheme for Integrated Wastelands Development, projects for 'greening' of the Himalayas are being taken up.

(b) and (c). The main components of the scheme are:

- (i) micro-planning for integrated wastelands development;
- (ii) conservation of selected ecologically fragile areas like the Western Himalayas, Aravallies and Western Ghats;
- (iii) technology extension for special problem lands; and
- (iv) regeneration of degraded forest areas through natural regeneration supplemented by planting wherever necessary, with main focus on raising indigenous species for providing fuelwood, fodder, small timber, minor forest produce, etc.

(d) During 1989-90, 10 projects have been sanctioned in the States of Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh for total amount of Rs. 308.90 lakhs. The outlay for the Eighth Plan has not been decided.

Assistance from Abroad to Combat Pollution

2112. SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESWARI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have decided to seek assistance from abroad to combat pollution in the country;

(b) if so, the countries which have been approached;

(c) the extent to which these countries have agreed to help India;

(d) whether any agreement has been reached in this regard; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a) to (e). As a part of international environmental co-operation, the Netherlands, United Kingdom and Federal Republic of Germany are assisting India for pollution control. A Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) was signed with the Netherlands in January, 1988 on Environmental Cooperation. Under the MOU, the Netherlands are assisting India in control of pollution in some rivers, control of pollution from thermal power plants and other major polluting industries. The Federal Republic of Germany is assisting in strengthening of laboratories. The United Kingdom is assisting in the Ganga Action Plan and in cleaning the waterways of Madras.

[*Translation*]

Military Science in Educational Institutions

2113. SHRI HARIKEWAL PRASAD: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to make military science a compulsory subject in all educational institutions; and

(b) if so, by what time and from which level?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Space Centre near Delhi

2114. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up a Space Centre near Delhi; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) There is no proposal to set up any major Space Centre near Delhi in addition to the following existing Space Centres:

- (1) Vikram Sarabhai Space Centre, Trivandrum
- (2) Space Applications Centre, Ahmedabad
- (3) ISRO Satellite Centre, Bangalore
- (4) SHAR Centre, Sriharikota; and
- (5) Liquid Propulsion Systems Centre at Valiamala Bangalore.

(b) Does not arise.

Migration of Ph.D. Degree Holders

2115. SHRI RAJVEER SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the reason for migration of Ph.D. degree holders in different science subjects to other countries;

(b) whether Government propose to guarantee employment to such Ph.D. degree holders and ensure rural development by utilising their expertise;

(c) if so, whether Government propose to introduce any scheme to enable these Ph.D. degree holders to settle down in the country; and

(d) if so, the time by which it will be done?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) No specific reasons could be identified for migration of Ph.D. degree holders in different science subjects to other countries.

(b) No such proposal is under consideration of the Central Government.

(c) and (d). The University Grants Commission has taken several steps to provide better research facilities and positions for researchers. The pay-scales of teachers in Universities and Colleges have been revised to attract and retain talent in higher education and research. The various science departments have also introduced several schemes and programmes for creation of employment opportunities in new areas of science and technology and in production and services sector to minimise the outflow of scientists, technologists and doctors and also to attract those settled abroad to come back to the country.

[English]

Proposal to Start an Information and Library Network

2116. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal to start an information and library network in the country; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The details are being worked out and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

Engineering Projects in Madhya Pradesh

2117. SHRI PARASRAMBHARDWAJ: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the centrally sponsored engineering projects above 20 crores under implementation in the State of Madhya Pradesh;

(b) whether the delay in completion of those projects is leading to cost escalation; and

(c) if so, the details of steps taken to expedite the execution of these projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI):

(a) According to the Quarterly Monitoring System of the Ministry of Programme Implementation in respect of the projects costing over Rs. 20 crore each, as on 31st December, 1989 there is no centrally sponsored engineering project falling under heavy, medium and light engineering category under implementation in the State of Madhya Pradesh.

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

Voluntary Organisations for Promotion of Cultural Activities

2118. SHRISANTOSH KUMARGANGWAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) state-wise names of voluntary organisations funded by Union Government for promotion of various cultural activities and programmes along with nature of projects and programmes and the amount of funds released in each case during each of the last three years and the current year; and

(b) the specific results achieved through these projects and programmes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) and (b). The details are given in the statement ('A' and 'B') [Placed in Library. See No. LT 554/90]

[*Translation*]

Pollution Controlling Arrangements in Industrial Units in Bareilly

2119. SHRISANTOSH KUMARGANG-

WAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether large industrial units in Bareilly division have necessary pollution controlling arrangements; and

(b) if not, the details of the action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI):

(a) and (b). In Bareilly Division, there are 24 large units out of which 9 have installed effluent treatment plants (ETP). In 5 units, treatment plants are under construction, 3 units have partial treatment plants and 2 units have submitted a time bound programme for their installation.

The U.P. Pollution Control Board has taken legal action against 8 defaulting industries in Bareilly Division under the provisions of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 to ensure that these units meet the prescribed effluent standards.

[*English*]

Pilotless Aircraft of Pakistan for Surveillance

2120. PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Pakistan has achieved a major break-through in the field of surveillance in the battle-field by indigenously producing a pilotless remote controlled aircraft equipped with most sensitive cameras; and

(b) if so, the details of the steps taken to meet the threat of surveillance of our territory in case of a war between the two countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. RAJA RAMANNA): (a) There is no such confirmed information in this regard.

(b) Does not arise.

Opening of Kendriya Vidyalayas

2121. PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Kendriya Vidyalayas running in the country at present, state-wise;

(b) what was the target to open the Kendriya Vidyalaya during the Seventh Plan and whether this target was achieved;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor,

(d) whether Government propose to

open more Kendriya Vidyalayas during the next two years (1990-91 and 1991-92) in Delhi; if so, details thereof; and

(e) the target to open Kendriya Vidyalayas during the Eighth Plan; and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) Seven hundred and forty one (741) Kendriya Vidyalayas are functioning in the country at present. A statement indicating the State-wise distribution of Kendriya Vidyalayas is given below.

(b) The target to open Kendriya Vidyalayas during the Seventh Plan year-wise and target achieved is as under:—

Year	Target	Target Achieved		Shortfall
		Defence	Civil	
1	2	3	4	5
86-86	35	26	06	03
86-87	100	32	49	19
87-88	50	17	30	03
88-89	50	13	17	20
89-90	50	07	04	39
	285	95	106	84

In addition, forty five (45) schools have been opened under the Project Sector during the Seventh Plan period.

(c) New Kendriya Vidyalayas are opened every year depending upon the suitability, in terms of prescribed norms, of the

proposals received.

during 1990-91 or 1991-92.

(d) As of now, there is no decision to open more Kendriya Vidyalayas in Delhi

(e) No decision have been taken so far by Government in respect of the Eighth Plan.

STATEMENT

State-wise distribution of Kendriya Vidyalayas as on 31.12.1989

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of States/UTs</i>	<i>No of Kendriya Vidyalayas</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
1.	Andhra Pradesh	39
2.	Assam	43
3.	Bihar	52
4.	Gujarat	34
5.	Haryana	20
6.	Himachal Pradesh	13
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	25
8.	Karnataka	24
9.	Kerala	21
10.	Madhya Pradesh	70
11.	Maharashtra	49
12.	Manipur	05
13.	Meghalaya	07
14.	Nagaland	04
15.	Orissa	22
16.	Punjab	36
17.	Rajasthan	42

1	2	3
18.	Sikkim	01
19.	Tamil Nadu	27
20.	Tripura	04
21.	Uttar Pradesh	106
22.	West Bengal	45
23.	A & N Island, Portblair	02
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	06
25.	Chandigarh	06
26.	Delhi	30
27.	Goa, Diu Daman	05
28.	Pondicherry	02
29.	Mizoram	01
		741

Charging of Capitation Fee

2122. SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJ: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether despite the ban on charging capitation fees, huge amounts of capitation fees are charged from students by most of the private engineering and medical colleges in some of the States; and

(b) if so, whether Union Government, with the consent of State Governments, propose to enact a law banning capitation fees in private educational institutions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) and (b). The Central Government have been urging the State Governments to take appropriate action to prevent charging of capitation fee for admission to technical institutions. All India Council for Technical Act also provides for steps to prevent commercialisation of technical education.

Some of the States where capitation fee had been prevalent, viz; Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Karnataka and Maharashtra, have since passed State Acts to ban capitation fees. These States have also informed that capitation fee is no longer being charged.

However, at present there is no legislation in Tamil Nadu banning capitation fee and as per the information from the State Government capitation fee is being collected by private colleges under the guise of donation.

In so far as medical education is concerned, a Bill to amend the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956 has been introduced in the Rajya Sabha. This Bill, however, is yet to be approved by the Parliament.

Afforestation of Wasteland

2123. SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJ:
SHRI D. AMAT:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any plan has been finalised for afforestation of wasteland in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Under the 20-Point Programme, afforestation/tree planting targets are fixed for each year. The targets and performance of the last four years are given below:—

	<i>Target</i> (in million hectares)	<i>Performance</i> (in million hectares)
1985-86	1.45	1.51
1986-87	1.71	1.76
1987-88	1.79	1.77
1988-89	2.00	2.12

The target for 1989-90 is 1.71 million hectares, which is expected to be achieved.

(c) Does not arise.

Raising of Retirement Age

2124. SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to raise the retirement age of Government employees to 60 years in view of the increase in the recruitment age for entry in certain services and also because of the longevity of life;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Government have accepted the recommendations of the Fourth Central Pay Commission that the general age of retirement should continue to be 58 years.

Nuclear Power Generation in Maharashtra

2125. SHRI PRATAPRAO B. BHOSALE : Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have received request for taking up of nuclear power generation programmes in Maharashtra expeditiously;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken on the request?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) to (c). Maharashtra Government have proposed from time to time sites for setting up of nuclear power plants in Maharashtra. Apart from the 2x160 MWe Units in operation at Tarapur Atomic Power Station, Government has decided to set up 2 additional units of 500 MWe each at Tarapur.

Water Quality Monitoring Stations in Orissa

2126. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of places in Orissa where the water quality monitoring stations and coastal water monitoring stations have been set up or are proposed to be set up in the near future for pollution control and management;

(b) whether the pollution assessment for Brahmani river is complete and any action plan has been chalked out;

(c) whether Government propose to set up an authority on the lines of the Ganga authority; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI) : (a) There are presently 33 water-quality monitoring stations on the various rivers in Orissa. In addition, 13 stations have been set up along the coast of Orissa under the coastal monitoring programme. The details of the places for these stations are given in the attached statements I & II.

(b) to (d). Pollution assessment studies have been completed on the Brahmani. However, no specific plan has been formulated for the Brahmani on the lines of the Ganga action Plan. However a number of steps are being taken for the prevention and control of pollution in the Brahmani. These include:

(i) The Orissa State Pollution Control Board has directed the major industries to install pollution control devices and to treat their effluents to prescribed standards before discharging into rivers.

(ii) Task forces have been set up to monitor the progress made by certain categories of industries for installation of effluent treatment plants.

(iii) Adequate consideration is given for locating industries at suitable sites

(iv) Prosecutions are launched against the defaulting units.

STATEMENT-I**Annexure 1**

Details of Monitoring Stations in Orissa State on Brahmani, Baitarani and Mahanadi and their Tributaries

<i>River</i>	<i>Location</i>	
1	2	
Brahmani	Pamposh U/s	
	Pamposh D/S	
	Bonaigarh	
	Rengali	
	Samal	
	Kamalanga	
	Bhuban	
	Dharmasala	
	Pattamundai	
	Rourkela D/S	
	Talcher U/S	
	Baitarani	Joda
		Anandpur
Jajpur		
Chandbali		
Dhamra		
Sundergarh		
Jharsuguda		
Brajraj Nagar D/S		

1

2

Mahanadi**Hirakud Reservoir****Sambalpur U/S****Sambalpur D/S****Sonepur U/S****Tel****U/S of Mahanadi****Mahanadi****Sonepur D/S****Tikkarpara****Narshinqpur****Cuttack U/S****Cuttack D/S****Kuakhai****Bhubaneshwar U/S****Bhubaneshwar D/S****Mahanadi****Brairaj Nagar U/S****Kathjoda****Cuttack D/S**

U/S : Upstream*D/S : Downstream**

STATEMENT—II**Details of Monitoring Stations in Orissa under the Coastal Monitoring Programme**

<i>Station</i>	<i>Nearest river</i>	<i>Nearest town/Place</i>
1	2	3
01.	—	Chandipur
02.	On Brahmani river mouth	Chandbali
03.	Off Brahmani river mouth	Chandbali
04.	On Mahanadi river mouth	Paradip
05.	Off Mahanadi river mouth	Paradip
06.	Off Devi river mouth	Konark
07.	Chilka mouth	Puri
08.	Rushikulya	Gopalpur
09.	—	Gopalpur
10.	—	Gopalpur

<i>Station</i>	<i>Nearest river</i>	<i>Nearest town/Place</i>
1	2	3
11.	Off Devi river	Konark
12.	Off Mahanadi river mouth	Paradip
13.		Chandipur

Navodaya Vidyalayas

2127. PROF. VIJAY KUMAR
MALHOTRA:
SHRI MANDHATA SINGH:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number and location of the Navodaya Vidyalayas presently functioning in the country state-wise;

(b) the total annual budgetary provision and the actual expenditure incurred on these Vidyalayas for the last three years;

(c) whether the budgetary provision has been fully utilised, if not, reasons therefor;

(d) whether there was any departure of

the policy of the Constitution directives particularly in the matter of providing free education of the children of 14 years of age; if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) to what extent the objectives of the scheme has been achieved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON) :
(a) Particulars of the numbers and locations of Navodaya Vidyalayas presently functioning in country are furnished in the attached statement.

(b) and (c).

(Rs. in crores)

<i>Year</i>	<i>Budgetary provision</i>	<i>Actual Expenditure</i>	<i>Reasons for shortfalls in expenditure</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>
1986-87	18.00	7.28	First year of taking up construction up works; there were initial problems in receipt of building designs, finalisation of construction agencies, award of works, etc.
1987-88	69.00	71.87	
1988-89	79.30	75.42	Construction works were in progress; short fall due to normal time lags in receipt of claims and settlement of the same.

(d) and (e). Education is totally free for all children in the Navodaya Vidyalayas. There has been no departure from any policy including that arising from Constitutional directives. The objectives of the Scheme have been achieved as indicated below:

- Children have been selected for admission on the basis of their talent assessed through objective type admission tests.
- The children are predominantly from rural areas; 78% of the admitted children are from such areas.
- Admissions have been made with reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, in propor-

tion to their population vis-a-vis total population in the respective Districts, subject the national minimum percentage of reservation. Children from Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes constitute 19% and 11% respectively in the admissions made so far.

- Girls admitted so far account for 27% of the total admissions as against the objective of ensuring that one-third of the students admitted are girls.
- As against the objective of setting up one Vidyalaya in each District by the end of the Seventh plan, 261 Vidyalayas in as many Districts have been established.

STATEMENT

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Name of State</i>	<i>No. of Vidyalayas</i>	<i>Location of Vidyalayas</i>	<i>District</i>
1	2	3	4	
1.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	2	1. Car Nicobar 2. Bloomes-Del	Nicobar Port Blair
2.	Andhra Pradesh	20	1. Chala Kurthy Camp 2. Horsley Hills 3. Nizamsagar 4. Choppadandi 5. Peddapuram 6. Kagaz Nagar 7. Lepakshi	Nalgonda Chittoor Nizambad Karimnagar East Godavari Adilabad Anantpur

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Name of State</i>	<i>No. of Vidyalayas</i>	<i>Location of Vidyalayas</i>
1	2	3	4

<i>Village</i>	<i>District</i>
8. Wargal	Meda
9. Ongole	Parakasam
10. Devarapalli	Visakhapatnam
11. Gajuladinne Project	Kurnool
12. Maddirala	Guntur
13. Paleru	Khammam
14. Gachibowli	Ranga Reddy
15. Rajampet Mardal	Cuddapah
16. Krishnapuram	Nellore

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Name of State</i>	<i>No. of Vidyalyayas</i>	<i>Location of Vidyalyayas</i>	<i>Village</i>	<i>District</i>
1	2	3	4		
17				Vennelavalasa	Srikakulam
18				Pedavegi	West Godavari
19				Venugopalapuram	Vizianagaram
20				Veluru	Krishna
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	5		1 Hunli	Dibang Valley
				2 Tezu	Lohit
				3. Tissa	Tirap
				4 Lepajaring	Upper Subansiri
				5. Seppa	East Kameng

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Name of State</i>	<i>No. of Vidyalyayas</i>	<i>Location of Vidyalyayas</i>	<i>District</i>
1	2	3	4	
4.	Bihar	24	1. Birauli 2. Sheikhpura 3. Kumar Bagh 4. Hansdiha 5. Ara 6. Ranti 7. Masaria Dam 8. B.I.T. Mesra 9. Chaibasa	Samastipur Munger West Champaran Dumka Bhojpur Madhubani Gumla Ranchi Singhbhum

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Name of State</i>	<i>No. of Vidyalyayas</i>	<i>Location of Vidyalyayas</i>	<i>Village</i>	<i>District</i>
1	2	3	4		
10.				Rewar	Nawada
11.				Shaktinagar	Bhagalpur
12.				Supaul	Saharsa
13.				Bishanpur	Begusarai
14.				Barun	Aurangabad
15.				Bikram	Patna
16.				Jethian	Gaya
17.				Kharonaidih	Muzafarpur
18.				Kadirebad	Darbhanga

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Name of State</i>	<i>No. of Vidyalyayas</i>	<i>Location of Vidyalyayas</i>
1	2	3	4
			<i>District</i>
		19.	Maranga
		20.	Rajgir
		21.	Chiri
		22.	Urja Nagar
		23.	Kedha
		24.	Hazipur
5.	Chandigarh	1	Sector 17-C
6.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1	Rakholi
7.	Daman & Diu	2	Kachigaon
			Purnee
			Nalanda
			Lohardega
			Godda
			Katihar
			Vaishali
			Chandigarh
			Dadra & Nagar Haveli
			Daman

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Name of State</i>	<i>No. of Vidyalyayas</i>	<i>Location of Vidyalyayas</i>	<i>District</i>
1	2	3	4	
8.	Delhi	1	1. Katewara	Kanjawala Block
9	Goa	2	1. Canacona	Goa
			2. Valpoi	North Goa
10.	Gujarat	7	1. Kathlal	Kheda
			2. Porbandar	Junagadh
			3. Roop Nagar	Bharuch
			4. Vyara	Surat
			5. Druma	Kutch

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Name of State</i>	<i>No. of Vidyalyayas</i>	<i>Location of Vidyalyayas</i>	<i>Village</i>	<i>District</i>
1	2	3	4		
11.	Haryana	9		6. Alabada 7. Kodinar 1. Jhajjar 2. Titram 3. Devarala 4. Kareera 5. Khunga Kothi 6. Pabra 7. Chhainsa	Jamnagar Amreli Rohtak Kurukshetra Bhwani Mahendragarh Jind Hissar Faridabad

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Name of State</i>	<i>No. of Vidyalayas</i>	<i>Location of Vidyalayas</i>	<i>District</i>
1	2	3	4	
12.	Himachal Pradesh	8		
		8.	Butana	Sonepat
		9.	Odhana	Sirsa
		1	Pandon	Mandi
		2.	Theog	Shimla
		3.	Sarol	Chamba
		4	Nahan	Sirmour
		5	Rekong Peo	Kinnaur
		6.	Paprola	Kangra
		7.	Kotla Khurd	Una

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Name of State</i>	<i>No. of Vidyalyayas</i>	<i>Location of Vidyalyayas</i>
1	2	3	4
13.	Jammu & Kashmir	14	
	8. Tarkwan		8. Hamirpur
	1. Agglar		1. Pulwama
	2. Putushi (Lolab)		2. Kupwara
	3. Naidkhai		3. Baramulla
	4. Leh Ladakh		4. Leh Ladakh
	5. Rakh Jaganoo		5. Udhampur
	6. Kot Trunka		6. Rajouria
	7. Arnora (Ghat)		7. Doda
	8. Aishmugam		8. Anantanag

Sl.No.	Name of State	No. of Vidyalayas	Location of Vidyalayas
1	2	3	4
9.	Hatbara		District
10.	Khanpora		Srinagar
11.	Basohli		Budgam
12.	Surankote		Kathua
13.	Baroo		Poonch
14.	Nud		Kargil
14.	Karnataka	18	Jammu
1.	Doddaballapur		Bangalore
2.	Balehonnar		Chikmanglur
3.	Yenigadale		Kolar

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Name of State</i>	<i>No. of Vidyalyayas</i>	<i>Location of Vidyalyayas</i>
1	2	3	4
			<i>District</i>
	4. Shivaragudda		Mandya
	5. Kuknoor		Raichur
	6. Gajanur		Shimoga
	7. Shettigera		North Canara
	8. Mavinakera		Hassan
	9. Tipranth		Bidar
	10. Galibedu		Madikeri
	11. Bhimarayangudi		Gulbarga
	12. Kelageri		Dharwada

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Name of State</i>	<i>No. of Vidyalayas</i>	<i>Location of Vidyalayas</i>	<i>Village</i>	<i>District</i>
1	2	3	4		
				13. Kothalikuppanwadi	Belgaum
				14. Almatti Dam Site	Bijapur
				15. Chikkajoghalli	Bellary
				16. Katral	Chitradurga
				17. Hondara Bala	Mysore
				18. S.S Puram	Tumkur
15.	Kerala	10		1. Painavu	Idukki
				2. Vechoochitra	Pathanamthitta
				3. Periyé	Kasargod

Sl.No.	Name of State	No. of Vidyalyayas	Location of Vidyalyayas	Village	District
1	2	3	4		
				4. Nerianmangalam	Ernakulam
				5. Bhagavadpadapuri	Cannanore
				6. Pallickachira	Kottayam
				7. Palayad	Calicut
				8. Mayannur	Trichur
				9. Agali	Palaghat
				10. Orrakam (Melkuri)	Mallapuram
16	Lakshadweep	1	1. Minicoy Islands		Lakshdweep
17.	Madhya Pradesh	28	1. Alirajput		Jhabua

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Name of State</i>	<i>No. of Vidyalyayas</i>	<i>Location of Vidyalyayas</i>
1	2	3	4
	<i>Village</i>		<i>District</i>
2.	Kundeshwar		Tikamgarh
3.	Pawarkheda		Hoshangabad
4.	Burji Nadad		Jabalpur
5.	Mana		Raipur
6.	Ramkhiriya		Panna
7.	Bohani		Narsinghpur
8.	Monani Sagar		Shivpuri
9.	Amarkantak		Shahdol
10.	Manpur		Indore

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Name of State</i>	<i>No. of Vidyalyayas</i>	<i>Location of Vidyalyayas</i>	<i>District</i>
1	2	3	4	
11.	Chandrasekhar			Dewas
12.	Khurai			Sagar
13.	Churhat			Sidhi
14.	Dongargarh			Rajnandgaon
15.	Hatta			Damoh
16.	Rampura			Mandsaur
17.	Bhirkhori			Bhind
18.	Malhar			Bilaspur
19.	Kanhiwada			Seoni
20.	Borai			Durg

Sl.No.	Name of State	No. of Vidyalyayas	Location of Vidyalyayas			
1	2	3	4			
				<i>Village</i>	<i>District</i>	
		21.	Shyampur		Sehore	
		22.	Junapani		Khargone	
		23.	Kachnaria		Rajgarh	
		24.	Khiriya Devat		Guna	
		25.	Beekar		Datta	
		26.	Manpur		Morena	
		27	Nawgaon		Chhatarpur	
		28	Multhan		Dhar	
18.	Maharashtra	19	1. Walgaon Road		Amravati	

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Name of State</i>	<i>No. of Vidyalyayas</i>	<i>Location of Vidyalyayas</i>
1	2	3	4

<i>Village</i>	<i>District</i>
2. Nagegaon Khairi	Nagpur
3. Shegaon	Buldana
4. New Nanded Naka	Latur
5. Ghot	Gadchiroli
6. Shankernaga	Nanded
7. Tuljapur	Osmanabad
8. Takli Bhokeshwar	Ahmed Nagar
9. Dhanegaon	Beed
10. Bordi	Thane

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Name of State</i>	<i>No. of Vidyalyayas</i>	<i>Location of Vidyalyayas</i>
1	2	3	4
	<i>Village</i>		<i>District</i>
11.	Akkaluwa		Dhule
12.	Bhusawal		Jalgaon
13.	Khedgaon		Nasik
14.	Sakoli		Bhandara
15.	Borgaon		Wardha
16.	Umarsara		Yavatmal
17.	Partur		Jalna
18.	Basmath Nagar		Prabhani
19.	Talodi		Chandrapur

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Name of State</i>	<i>No. of Vidyalyayas</i>	<i>Location of Vidyalyayas</i>
1	2	3	4
19.	Manipur	7	
		1. Sandumba Achouba	Thoubai
		2. Chingphei	Bishnupur
		3. Tuniom	Churachandpur
		4. Pfuikhro-Mao	Senapati
		5. Khumbong	Imphal
		6. Monsang Pantha	Chandel
		7. Lambui	Ukhrul
20.	Mizoram	2	
		1. Thenzawai	Aizawai
		2. Pukpui	Lunglei

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Name of State</i>	<i>No. of Vidyalayas</i>	<i>Location of Vidyalayas</i>
1	2	3	4
21.	Meghalaya	3	1 William Nagar 2. Baghmara 3. Niangbari
22.	Orissa	12	1 Rengali Dam site 2 Hadagarh 3 Satiguda 4 Mundali 5. Pillasalki Dam 6. Belpada
			<i>District</i> East Garo Hills West Garo Hills East Khasi Hills Dhenkanal Keonjhar Koraput Cuttack Phulbani Bolangir

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Name of State</i>	<i>No. of Vidyalyayas</i>	<i>Location of Vidyalyayas</i>
1	2	3	4
		<i>Village</i>	<i>District</i>
		7. Chiplima	Sambalpur
		8. Zinc Nagar	Sundergarh
		9. Bagudi	Balaso
		10. Narla	Kalahandi
		11. Surangi	Ganjam
		12. Betnoti	Mayurbhanj
23	Pondichery	1. Thalatheru	Karaikal
		2. Kadirkamam	Pondicherry
		3. Palloor	Mahe

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Name of State</i>	<i>No. of Vidyalyayas</i>	<i>Location of Vidyalyayas</i>	<i>Village</i>	<i>District</i>
1	2	3	.4		
24.	Punjab	8		4. Mettakur 1. Samrala 2. Longowal Village 3. Bring Khera 4. Pojewal 5. Gondwal 6. Maseetan 7. Sunduan 8. Fathahpur Rajputan	Yanam Ludhiana Sangrur Fridikot Hoshiarpur Amritsar Kapurthala Ropar Patiala

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Name of State</i>	<i>No. of Vidyalyayas</i>	<i>Location of Vidyalyayas</i>
1	2	3	4

	<i>Village</i>	<i>District</i>
25. Nagaland	1 Kohima	Kohima
26. Rajasthan	1. Kuchaman City	Nagaur
	2. Gandhi Vidya Mandir	Sardarshahr
	3. Budwa	Banswara
	4. Rajasmand	Udaipur
	5. Paota	Jaipur
	6. Hurda	Bhilwara
	7. Mandaphia	Chittorgarh
	8. Jaswantpura	Jalore

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Name of State</i>	<i>No. of Vidyalyayas</i>	<i>Location of Vidyalyayas</i>	<i>Village</i>	<i>District</i>
1	2	3	4		
				9. Patan	Sikar
				10. Atru	Kota
				11. Pechpada Nagar	Barmer
				12. Thankarda	Dugarpur
				13. Nandla Nasirabad	Ajmer
				14. Mohangarh	Jaisalmer
				15. Tilwasani	Jodhpur
				16. Mahyanwali	Sri Ganganagar
				17. Chhan	Tonk

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Name of State</i>	<i>No. of Vidyalyayas</i>	<i>Location of Vidyalyayas</i>
1	2	3	4

	<i>Village</i>	<i>District</i>
18.	Pachpahar	Jhalawar
19.	Khairthal	Alwar
20.	Jojawar	Pali
27.	Sikkim	West Sikkim
28.	Tripura	West Distt.
29.	Uttar Pradesh	Meerut
		Nainital
		Faizabad
		Bulandshahr

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Name of State</i>	<i>No. of Vidyalayas</i>	<i>Location of Vidyalayas</i>	<i>District</i>
1	2	3	4	
5.	Chaubari			Bareilly
6.	Marihu			Jaunpur
7.	Barua Sagar			Jhansi
8.	Gauriganj			Sultanpur
9.	Bawan Buzurg Balla			Rai Bareilly
10.	Jungla Agahi			Gorkhpur
11.	Sarsaul			Kanpur Nagar
12.	Tarikheth (Ranikheth)			Almora
13.	Jiyanpur			Azamgarh

Sl.No.	Name of State	No. of Vidyalyayas	Location of Vidyalyayas
1	2	3	4

	Village	District
14.	Dilwara	Lalitpur
15.	Mahu Darwaza	Farukhabad
16.	Pathera Kalan	Mirzapur
17.	Kirtanpur	Jaharaich
18.	Uttarkhand Vidhyar Peeth	Chamgii
19.	Partap Nagar	Tehri Garhwal
20.	Devaria	Gonda
21.	Mejarkhas	Allahabad
22.	Dhungir	Uttarkashim

[*Translation*]

National Rowing Centre at Ramgarh Lake

2128. SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had taken any decision to set up national rowing Center at Ramgarh Lake near Jaipur:

(b) whether Sports Authority of India has taken over the possession of the desired place from Rajasthan Government and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the time by which Government propose to set up the national rowing centre now?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) Yes, Sir. A decision to set up a NSNIS Rowing Academy at Ramgarh lake. Jaipur had been taken prior to august, 1986.

(b) No, Sir. Since the State Government of Rajasthan took no action till end 1988 to transfer the land, Sports Authority of India decided to set up a Committee to suggest a suitable site for a Rowing Centre in the country. After inspecting Several sites (including Ramgarh), the Committee has recommended the Hussain Sagar Lake, Secunderabad as most suitables.

(c) The Sports Authority of India has requested the Sports Authority of Andhra Pradesh for transfer of the land require, and

to completed all transfer formalities by May, 1990.

[*English*]

Per Capita Plan Expenditure in Rajasthan

2129. SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) Whether the extent of area to be developed in the states is given adequate importance while extending central assistance to the States;

(b) the national average of per capita plan expenditure vis-a-vis Rajasthan is during Sixth and Seventh Five Year plans;

(c) whether the per capita average of the plan expenditure in Rajasthan is constantly declining vis-a-vis the national per capita average of plan expenditure;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether Government propose to amend the policy/ principles regarding the provision of central assistance to the states in view of the declining economic status of Rajasthan?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) : (a) Central assistance to States is extended on block grant basis keeping in view factors like population, per capita income, special problems etc.

(b) The National average of per capita plan expenditure Vis-a-Vis Rajasthan, during Sixth and Seventh Five Year Plans, are indicated below:

	<i>All India</i>	<i>Rajasthan</i>
Sixth plan	Rs. 706	Rs. 589
Seventh Plan (Outlay)	Rs. 1054	RS. 746

(c) and (d). The year-wise comparison during the VII th plan period is as follows:

	Seventh Plan percentage increase in Per Capita Plan Expenditure			
	1986-87 over 1985-86	1987-88 over 1986-87	1988-89 over 1987-88	1989-90 over 1988-89
Rajasthan	20.5	18.5	6.2	15.6
All India	17.0	7.6	6.6	16.9

(e) Both during the 6th plan and the 7th plan, percentage share of allocated Central assistance in Rajasthan's plan outlay was higher than the average for all the States. The allocation of central assistance is determined according to the policy/principles as may be decided by the National Development Council from time to time.

IAS/IPS Officers sent abroad for Training

2130. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of IAS/IPS and other allied services personnel sent abroad for training during the year 1989-90, category-wise; and

(b) the number of women officers among them?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) The Department of personnel and Training nominated 192 IAS officers for training courses abroad during 1989-90. The Ministry of Home Affairs nominated 29 IPS officers for training abroad during 1989-90. The number of officers from allied services sent abroad for training during 1989-90 is not centrally available.

(b) : The number of women officers among IAS officers nominated is 21. Among IPS officers sent for training there is one woman officer.

Allocation to Punjab for 20-point Programme

2131. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the amount earmarked to Punjab 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 Punjab Government during the above period; and

(d) the success achieved in implementation of 20-point programme in Punjab during the above period?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) The amount for implementation of 20-point Programme is derived from different heads of Annual Plans of the States and Central Ministries, and as such no separate allocations were made for the 20-point programme in the Seventh Five Year Plan in respect of different States including Punjab.

(b) The total amount provided to Punjab in this regard in the State Plan during the three years ending 1989-90 was Rs. 623.42 crores.

(c) The amount utilised by the State Government during the three years stands at Rs. 583.58 crores. This includes provisional figures of utilisation for 1989-90.

(d) In the implementation of certain

select items of the programme, the State of Punjab secured first position in 1987-88 and eleventh position in 1988-89 amongst the various states. The position in respect of 1989-90 is not known at this stage.

Construction work of Irrigation Schemes of Madhya Pradesh

2132 SHRI PYARELAL KHANDELWAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the names of irrigation schemes pertaining to Rajgarh, Guna and Vidisha Districts of Madhya Pradesh, whose construction work has been suspended due to certain provisions of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980; and

(b) the time by which Government are likely to accord clearance to these schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI):

(a) As per attached statement

(b) No time frame can be fixed. Disposal will depend on submission of complete information by the state Government.

STATEMENT

S.No.	Name of Proposal	District	Present status/remarks
1	2	3	4
1.	Kelo Irrigation Project.	Rajgarh	Detailed rehabilitation plan sought from state Government on 12.12.1989. Reply of State Government is still awaited. In the meanwhile, on 13.3.1990 Regional Chief Conservator of Forests, Bhopal has been asked to carry out site inspection.
2.	Lower Sirpani Scheme.	Rajgarh	The proposal stands rejected due to non-receipt of essential details sought from State Government on 24.5.1985.
3.	Mani Canal Project.	Rajgarh	The proposal stands rejected due to non-receipt of essential details sought from State Government on 28.3.1985.
4.	Bandia Nala Irrigation Project.	Guna	The proposal stands rejected due to non-receipt of essential details sought from State Government on 18.12.1989.
5.	Rajhat Project.	Guna	Essential details sought from Uttar Pradesh Government on 19.3.1990. Their reply of the State Government is awaited.

S.No.	Name of Proposal	District	Present status/remarks
1	2	3	4
6.	Gobindpura Tank	Guna	Regional Chief Conservator of Forests, Bhopal has been requested on 31.1.1990 to carry out site inspection.
7.	Sukhanalla Tank Project.	Guna	The proposal stands rejected due to non-receipt of essential details sought from State Government of Madhya Pradesh on 16.6.1986.
8.	Chadonbht Tank Project	Guna	The proposal stands rejected due to non-receipt of essential details sought from State Government of Madhya Pradesh on 17.11.1989.

Study About water Pollution due to use of Chemical Fertilisers

2133. SHRI MANDHATA SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any study has been undertaken by Government to estimate the extent of pollution caused in the river waters due to use of chemical fertilisers and insecticides in the fields; and

(b) if so, the findings of the study and steps proposed to be taken to avoid this kind of water pollution?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI):

(a) A study has been undertaken by Government on the River Ganga and its tributaries for 25 parameters including pesticides and fertiliser residues.

(b) The study reveals that the nitrate concentration is most of the time within permissible limits, whereas the observed values of pesticides were above the permissible limits.

The Government has initiated steps to regulate the use of pesticides and to promote other methods like integrated pest management and use of pest resistant crop varieties

Establishment of Water Treatment Plants at Lucknow

2134. SHRI MANDHATA SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any study had been undertaken to estimate the extent of pollution in the river waters caused by the failure of the industrial units to establish water treatment

plants in Lucknow and other important cities of Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the results thereof; and

(c) whether any effective measures have been taken to punish the guilty to avoid health hazards to the people?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI):

(a) The Uttar Pradesh pollution Control Board is conducting intensive monitoring of river -water quality of the Gomti at Lucknow and the Ganga at Kanpur, Varansi, Allahabad and Haridwar- Rishikesh.

(b) The levels of some critical water-quality parameters such as Biochemical oxygen Demand (BOD), Dissolved Oxygen (DO) and bacterial count at these stretches show that the river waters are polluted in some stretches.

(c) The measures taken include the following:

(i) The penal provisions in the various pollution control Acts have been made more stringent through suitable amendments.

(ii) Prosecutions have been launched by the Uttar Pradesh Pollution Control Board against the defaulting units.

A total of 195 cases have been filed under the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974. In addition, the Government has issued notices/directions to 57 industries in Uttar Pradesh under sections, Envi-

Environment (Protection) Act,
1986.

[*Translation*]

**Minimum Employment Guarantee
Scheme**

2135. SHRI RAJVEER SINGH: Will the
PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to
implement Minimum Employment Guarantee
Scheme in order to provide means of
livelihood to tribals, weaker sections, low
income groups and agricultural labourers of
Uttar Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISH-
WANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b. No
specific proposal of the kind mentioned for
U.P. is under the consideration of the Central
Government. However, the Government is
separately working on a national programme
to ensure for all citizens the Right to work.

[*English*]

**Vocational Training for Widows of
Army Jawans**

2136. SHRI RAJVEER SINGH: Will the
PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of centres at present
being run for vocational training to widows of
Army Jawans and the stipends paid to them
during 1989-90;

(b) whether Government propose to
open such more centres;

(c) if so, the reasons therefore; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. RAJA
RAMANNA): (a) The following organisation
are imparting vocational training to widows
of Army Jawans and dependants of ex-
servicemen:-

- (i) Training-cum-production
centre, Landsdowne (UP) run
by Garhwal Rifle Regimental
Centre.
- (ii) Vocational Training Centre,
Mizoram.
- (iii) War widows Association,
Delhi.
- (iv) Eight centres run by Haryana
Government-4 at Panchkula,
one each at Chhachhrauli,
Jhajjar, Dadri and Rewari.
- (v) Training-cum production
centre, Rohtak, run by Har-
yana Government.
- (vi) Three Centres run by Rajast-
han Government at Jodhpur
Sikar and Jhunjhunu.
- (vii) Training courses run by All
India Gorkha Ex-servicemen
Association at Doon Valley
for dependents of Gorkha
Ex-servicemen.

In addition, such vocational training is
also being carried out by various Regimental
centres with their own resources for ex-
servicemen, dependants and widows. The
State Governments/Organisations con-
cerned mentioned above are paying stipend
to the trainees varying from Rs. 75/- to
Rs.200/- p.m.

The scope of existing Ex-servicemen
Resettlement Training scheme has also

been enlarged, with effect from June 1989 to train war widows/widows/at least one dependent child of personnel whose death was attributable to service. Under this scheme, vocational training is being imported at Jaipur, Ajmer, Jodhpur and Chandigarh and a stipend of Rs. 350/- p.m. is given to each such trainee under the scheme.

(b) to (d). There is no proposal under consideration of the Ministry of Defence to open vocational training centres. This Ministry is not directly running any vocational training centre but it considers giving financial assistance to voluntary or other agencies if they come forward to open and run vocational training centres for widows of service personnel or dependants of ex-servicemen.

Laying of Underground Sewerage in Sadar Bazar Old Nangal Village by M.E.S.

2137. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether underground sewerage has been laid in the areas of Sadar Bazar and village Old Nangal by Military Engineering Service;

(b) if so, whether the certificate regarding the proper functioning system of underground sewerage has been issued by the MES to the Delhi Cantonment Board;

(c) if not, the reasons therefore; and

(d) the time by when the certificate is likely to be issued?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. RAJA RAMANNA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. It was certified by the M.E.S that all the tests for the newly laid sewerage line were carried out

and were found to be satisfactory.

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

Equitable Distribution of Work Among Teaching Staff of Delhi Administration

2138. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Principals and Vice-Principals of the Higher Secondary schools under the Directorate of Education, Delhi are supposed to undertake actual class teaching to their respective schools;

(b) if so, the number of periods in a week a Principal and Vice-Principal is supposed to take:

(c) whether there have been complaints from the PGTs and other senior Teachers regarding their being over burdened on account of inequitable and unjustifiable distribution of work amongst the staff by the head of the school; and

(d) if so, the measures Government propose to take to ensure even and equitable distribution of work amongst various categories of teaching staff in schools under the Directorate of Delhi Administration?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) and (b). Principals/Vice-Principals are required to take 12 and 18 teaching periods per week, respectively.

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

**Mutation of Properties Falling Under
Delhi Cantonment Areas**

2139. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons of village Naraina falling within the Delhi Cantonment Area who have applied for the mutation/sub-division of their properties to the cantonment Board, Delhi ;

(b) since when these applications have been lying pending in the office of the cantonment Board;

(c) when the mutation/sub-division of these properties will be completed; and

(d) the reasons of the inordinate delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. RAJA RAMANNA): (a) to (d). 66 persons applied for mutation etc. during the period from 1st January, 1987 to 31st December, 1989. Mutations in respect of 59 cases have been done and only 7 cases are pending. Out of these 7 cases, 2 pertain to 1988 and 5 to 1989. The pending cases could not be finalised as the applicants have not cleared the dues of the cantonment Board or have not completed other required formalities.

[*Translation*]

Goods Suppliers

2140. SHRI HUKMDEO NARAYAN YADAV: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether some suppliers who were supplying goods to the Defence Ministry were blacklisted in the recent past; if so, the particulars thereof; and

(b) whether complaints have been received that the suppliers blacklisted earlier have been again given orders on their fake names if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. RAJA RAMANNA): (a) and (b). 'Blacklisting' is not the terminology used regarding the administrative action taken against a firm guilty of unethical business dealings. The terminology used is "banning of business".

During the last two years, the Department of supply, as the nodal department under the Government of India, have issued orders banning business with five firms who were supplying goods to the Defence services. No complaints appear to have been received that any of these suppliers, have been again given orders in their fake names by the Defence Ministry.

[*English*]

Supply of Sub-Standard Goods

2141. SHRI HUKMDEO NARAYAN YADAV: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether suppliers are appointed in the Defence Department for supply of various goods; and

(b) whether the suppliers have been supplying sub-standard goods and if so, the number of such cases detected during the last three years and action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. RAJA RAMANNA): (a) and (b). No suppliers are appointed in the Department of Defence for supply of various goods. However there is a system of registration of firms in the civil sector comprising both the Private and

Public Sector after capacity verification, for supply to defence.

The number of suppliers who were detected, during the last three years, to have supplied sub-standard goods is 86. 52 of these suppliers have been de-registered and the action against remaining firms is in progress.

[*Translation*]

Water Pollution

2142. SHRI RAGHAVJI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the rivers in respect of which action plans have been prepared during the last five years at the initiative of Central Government for cleaning or to remove water pollution;

(b) the amount spent on each such plan till 28.2.90 and the extent to which water pollution has been reduced;

(c) whether Government propose to take such initiatives in respect of other rivers also; and

(d) if so, the names thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI):

(a) Action plans for cleaning the Ganga and

the Yamuna (as part of the Ganga basin) have been prepared at the initiative of the Central Government.

(b) The Yamuna Action Plan is yet to be implemented. The total amount spent on the Ganga Action Plan till 01.03.1990 is Rs. 187.83 crores. Of the 262 schemes sanctioned for pollution abatement of the Ganga so far 99 schemes have been completed.

(c) and (d). Action Plans for cleaning the major rivers in the country could be taken up on the basis of experience gained on the Ganga Action Plan and the availability of funds.

Adult Education in Bihar

2143. SHRI DASAI CHOWDHARY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the expenditure incurred by Government on adult education and informal education Bihar during the last three years; and

(b) the achievements thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) The Central assistance provided to the Government of Bihar and other agencies working in the field of adult education and non-formal education in the state during the last three years has been as under:-

(Rupees in lakhs)

Year	Adult Education	Non-formal Education
1986-87	468.99	310.22
1987-88	539.55	1031.38
1988-89	457.46	486.07

(b) The enrolment under these programmes during this period has been as under:-

Year	Adult Education	Non-formal Education
1986-87	13.72	7.49
1987-88	11.13	9.99
1988-89	12.55	10.17

[English]

Socio-Economic Conditions of Forest Workers in Orissa

2144. SHRI BHAJAMAN BEHERA:
SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the programmes implemented and achievements made by the Logging Development Institute, Dehradun in ameliorating socio-economic conditions of forest workers of Orissa; and

(b) the number of forestry personnel trained in tool testing, allied short duration courses and the people of Orissa trained under these training programmes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a) and (b). Logging Development Institute which merged with Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun in 1987 as its Logging Development Division, has been imparting training under workers training programme to forest workers for improving

their socio-economic conditions. During the period 1982-87, 1144 forest workers from Orissa were trained in handling and maintenance of improved logging tools with a view to improve their productivity and wages. Only 2 persons from State Forest Department were trained in tool testing and allied short duration courses during this period.

Schemes for Development of Tribals

2145. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to give a filip to schemes for development of tribal areas of the North eastern Region;

(b) if so, whether rehabilitation of Jhumia tribes in Tripura from the hills tracts to plains was undertaken under a scheme with the above stated objective;

(c) Whether Government propose to utilise the tribes for protection of the forest and also for growing plantations; and

(d) if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI):

(a) and (b). A scheme for control of shifting cultivation with 100% central assistance, envisaging permanent settlement of the "jhumias" through developmental programmes like land development irrigation and supply of inputs required for permanent cultivation, is under implementation in 9 States including 7 States of the North - Eastern Region. 18,609 families are proposed to be covered in the North-Eastern States including 1800 families from Tripura.

(c) and (d). National Forest Policy 1988 envisages close association of the tribal people in the protection, regeneration and development of forests.

Compensation for the Lands Acquired for Naval Airbase in Tamil Nadu

2146. SHRI R. JEEVARATHINAM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have since given full compensation to those whose lands were acquired for the establishment of Naval Airbase at Arakkonam in Tamil Nadu; and

(b) the number of persons provided with jobs in the new establishment and how many are still to be provided with jobs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. RAJA RAMANNA): (a) Full amount of the compensation, as fixed by the land acquisition authorities, has been paid by the Government of India to the Government of Tamil Nadu.

(b) 7 persons have so far been provided employment from among the families affected by land acquisition. Further recruitment will be undertaken only after the manpower complement for the project is sanctioned by the Government of India. Members of the families whose lands have been acquired will be given due consideration, subject to fulfilment of the qualifications pre-

scribed for the available posts.

Encashment of Leave Salary for Punjab Government Employees

2147. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the benefit of encashment of leave salary is available to all categories of employees of Punjab Government; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. Encashment of earned leave at the time of retirement is admissible to all employees of the State Government upto a maximum period of 240 days subject to fulfilment of prescribed conditions.

(b) Does not arise.

Extension to Government Officials after Superannuation

2148. SHRI ANIL SHASTRI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Government officers at the Centre who have been given extension after superannuation during the last financial year;

(b) the different levels of service where the officers have received such extensions after retirement; and

(c) the parameters which are taken into consideration while giving such extensions?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). As the various Ministries/Departments are competent to grant extension in service to the Government officers under the prescribed conditions, the information regarding the

number of government officers who have been granted extension after superannuation during the last financial year is not available in this Ministry.

(c) Extension in service after superannuation to a Government servant is to be granted in very rare and exceptional circumstances, purely in public interest when either another officer is not ripe enough to takeover the job or the retiring officer is of outstanding merit.

[*Translation*]

Mica Mining

2150. SHRI R.L.P. VERMA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to permit mining by mica mining lease holders and get afforestation done in lieu thereof;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a) to (c). Any proposal for mining of mica involving forest land requires prior approval of Central Government under the provisions of Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980. The concerned State Government has to submit the proposal to the Central Government in the proforma prescribed under the Act. Each case is decided on its merits. Cases are approved after ensuring that adequate environmental safeguards have been proposed including adequate reclamation measures of the mined out areas and compensatory afforestation in lieu of the forest land which is proposed to be put to non-forestry use for mining.

[*English*]

Health Sector Planning in Eighth Plan

2152. SHRIPARASRAMBHARDWAJ: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a separate health sector planning in the Eighth Five Year Plan and there is special emphasis on health of women and children;

(b) whether success of population programme very much depends on the general health and status of women and children;

(c) if so, the steps taken to ensure that population programmes are not at the cost of general health care and preventive medicare services; and

(d) whether Government propose to entrust the responsibility of actual planning, implementation, monitoring and target setting of the population programmes on local Mahila Mandals, Panchayat Raj institutions and other local community organisations and if so, the details thereof?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) Right from the First Five Year Plan, planning for Health Sector has been done on sectoral basis but it forms an integral part of the overall socio-economic development planning. For the Eighth Five Year Plan also, planning for Health and Family Welfare Programmes would be along similar lines. Under the Family Welfare Programme, special emphasis is placed on ensuring better health to mothers and children under the Maternal and child Health Programme (MCH).

(b) Of the various factors affecting the success of the population programme, the general health and status of women and children are very important. The other impor-

tant factors affecting the success of the Programme are female employment, female education, age of marriage of women etc.

(c) The Family Welfare Programme being implemented as 100% Centrally Sponsored Scheme has emerged as the main tool of population control in the country. The Programme is being implemented as an integral part of overall package of health services and there is integration between health and Family Welfare Programmes at various levels. There is no question of one Programme being implemented at the cost of others.

(d) As a part of the general process of decentralised planning and implementation envisaged for the Eighth Five Year Plan, it is proposed to involve the Panchayati Raj Institutions and Local Community Organisations like Youth Clubs, Village Health Committee, Mahila Mandals etc. in the population control programme. The formulation of the Eighth Plan is under way. The details would be incorporated in the Eighth Plan document.

Committee on River Valley Project

2153. SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESWARI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Environment Committee appointed by the Union Government to assess river valley projects have expressed serious reservations against Rs. 3000 crores Tehri Dam Project,

(b) if so, the main points expressed in their report;

(c) whether Government have considered these points; and

(d) the final decision taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a) to (d). Yes, Sir. The standing Environmental Appraisal Committee for River Valley Projects in the Ministry of Environment and Forests has examined the available data and Environmental Action Plans of the Tehri Dam Project and submitted its report. The findings of the Committee are under consideration of the Government and a final decision is to be taken shortly.

[*Translation*]

Manufacture of Defence Equipments

2154. SHRI HARI KEWAL PRASAD: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the defence equipments being manufactured in the country are also proposed to be imported from abroad in future,

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether it is proposed to abolish the system of taking commission on the import of defence equipments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. RAJA RAMANNA): (a) and (b). Items of defence equipment manufactured in the country are not considered for import unless there is a special justification for doing so.

(c) The existing policy provides that no agents/commission shall be permitted in the procurement of 'weapons' and 'weapon systems'. For other defence stores, agents/commissions can be permitted within the prescribed limits and subject to regulatory measures ensuring full disclosure of interest.

[English]

Creches for Children of Working Women in Delhi

2155. SHRI KESHARI LAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of creches running at present in Delhi;

(b) whether Government propose to open more creches in Delhi for looking after the children of working women;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) other steps taken by Government for the proper care of children of working women?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) 275 creches.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Hostels for Working Women are now providing day care centres for children.

[Translation]

Irregularities in Pre-Medical Entrance Tests

2156. SHRI BRIJ BHUSHAN TIWARI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether complaints had been received regarding irregularities in the Pre-Medical Entrance Tests held during the years

1985-89, in Kashi University;

(b) whether the entrance examination held in 1988-89 has been cancelled; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to make an inquiry in this regard and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) to (c). According to the information furnished by Banaras Hindu University, stray complaints were received in regard to the Pre-Medical Tests conducted by the University during 1985-88. Appropriate action on these was taken by the Vice-Chancellor.

A number of complaints were received regarding alleged leakage of question papers of Pre-Medical Test held by the University in June 1989. The Executive Council of the University considered the matter in its meeting held on 30th and 31st July, 1989 and resolved that, with a view to maintaining credibility and sanctity in the matter of examinations, and also to allay all doubts, the Pre-Medical Test held on 4th June, 1989 be cancelled and the Test be held again. The Test was accordingly held again on 22nd October, 1989.

The Executive Council of the University in its meeting held on 5th and 6th August, 1989 further decided to request the Central Bureau of Investigation to take up the investigation relating to alleged leakage of question papers of Pre-Medical Test held on 4.6.89 and fix responsibility, if any. The Department of Education accordingly requested the CBI to investigate the matter. Central Bureau of Investigation has informed that on the basis of scrutiny of relevant material/documents and confidential verifi-

cations, registration of a case by CBI is not warranted.

Subsequently, the Executive Council of the University in its meeting held on 27-28th February and 1st March, 1990 has resolved to constitute a Three-Member Enquiry Committee headed by a Retired Judge of the Supreme Court to examine all aspects relating to the alleged leakage of question, etc. of the Pre-Medical Test held on 4th June, 1989 and fix responsibility, if any.

12.00 hrs.

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: One at a time. Please take your seats first. I will listen to everybody. Please take your seats. Shri Kumaramangalam.

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM (Salem): We have seen today morning the newspaper report; a former M.L.A. Shri Mir Mustafa, who was kidnapped has been hanged also. We think that the situation in Kashmir has become very tense and I have given notice for a discussion under Rule 193 also. The hon. Speaker may kindly consider and ascertain the sense of the House whether the Calling Attention can be converted into a discussion under Rule 193.... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: One by one. I am coming to you Prof. Soz.

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ (Baramulla): I have been approaching the hon. Speaker..... (*Interruptions*) I have been allowed by the hon. Speaker.

Sir, the exodus of Kashmiri Pandits is a very unfortunate situation. They have left

their hearths and homes and are facing great difficulties in Jammu. I want the Calling Attention to be covered into a Discussion under Rule 193..... (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: Calling Attention is already there.

[*English*]

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ: I will explain why; kindly listen to me..... (*Interruptions*)

They are facing difficulties and it is a very heart-rending situation. But there is another aspect. Despite violence, despite critical situation in Kashmir, there is no communalism there. Kashmiri Muslims feel hurt. ... (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA (South Delhi): This issue is being diluted deliberately Mr. Speaker, Sir, I request you not to dilute it.

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. It's over.

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, what I want to say is that you have allowed it after great persuasion. As such we may take up Calling Attention Motion today. Other matters could be taken up later.

MR. SPEAKER: I would like to have the sense of the House.

[*English*]

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ: They feel that the Governor is a party to organized exodus. I want high level judicial probe into the exodus and I want conversion of the Calling

Attention into a discussion under Rule 193, because we want to express our views..... (*Interruptions*) We want to explain to the House the situation there. The image of the Kashmiri Muslims is being tarnished. We want a full-fledged discussion; Calling Attention no answer. We want them back in their homes; they must live with amity. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA (Delhi Sadar): The question of having the sense of the House on it does not arise at all. It is Calling Attention, so you may please take up the Calling Attention. Reply of the hon. Minister has also come by now. First let it be disposed of, later on the other one may be taken up. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, please listen to me. I was going to say. (*Interruptions*) You have heard his views, but not mine. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seat. It is in his name and I am listening to him. You may please sit down.

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: I would like to submit that I do not want to dilute this issue. This pin pointed issue concerns the fate of more than 1 lakh people who have no place to go. As such we may take up Calling Attention first. Some other time may be allotted for the discussion under Rule 193. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Today we are having a discussion on the Railway Budget and tomorrow we will be taking up the General Budget. You have allotted 14 hours for that. Thereafter the Budget will be taken up for discussion in the Rajya Sabha. As such we may take up the Calling Attention today. Matters under Rule

193 or Rule 24 or 30 could be taken up at any other point of time of your choice. We will have no objection to that. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Soz Saheb, you may please sit down.

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT (East Delhi): Sir, we have made a request to you and that request is being repeated in the House that instead of a Calling Attention there should be a discussion under Rule 193 on the Kashmir issue. Now, let them understand why I am saying this. They are all my colleagues and they should know that it is not the first time when a Calling Attention motion is being converted into 193. It has been allowed umpteen times in the House. We are not minimising the importance of what Mr. Khurana is saying. He can even get the priority in the discussion, I don't mind.

[*Translation*]

SHRI VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: You don't have time for it?

[*English*]

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT: That is not the way. I don't expect this from you. Sir, there is some sanctity. We raised this matter with you. The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs who represents the Government should come and take a view on it. This matter was raised with you and we do not want to delay it. Meanwhile very important developments have taken place including the hanging of an ex-M.L.A. killing of a Congress worker and an increase in the number of people going out of Kashmir. The Government says that there is a policy. We would like to know what is that policy. Therefore, I am saying.... (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: Soz Saheb, please let him speak.

[*English*]

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT: Now, you may not agree because you are supporting the Government but the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs agrees with it. Finally, it was said that it should be converted into 193. We are prepared to take it up right now. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I have called Indrajit Gupta.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Midnapore): The House is sovereign and so the House may decide either to take up this Calling Attention which is being tabled by my friend here or convert it into 193 but on no situation should there be any encroachment on the time for discussion on the Budget because the discussion has to be completed by 5.00 P.M. day after tomorrow and sent to the Rajya Sabha. If you decide to convert it into 193 then that discussion should come later, not that the discussion on the Budget should be later. General Budget must be given precedence. If the House decides to discuss the issue under Rule 193, kindly fix it after 6 o'clock.

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: We shall not encroach upon the time for the Budget discussion.

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: Reply to the Railway Budget will be given today.

SHRI VJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: We may take up Calling Attention today and have the discussion on Friday.

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, reply to the Calling Attention has already come and we may list the discussion for some other day.

[*English*]

SHRI AMAL DATTA (Diamond Harbour): Let this discussion come on Friday.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): The question of Kashmir is of great importance and nobody is minimising it. Sir, I agree with Shri Indrajit Gupta that without affecting the time allotted for the Budget discussion, we can have discussion under Rule 193 today or tomorrow but the discussion on Budget should not be postponed because we have seen in the last Session also that there was hardly any time to speak on the President's address since all the time was taken up by some other discussions. Therefore, subject to that, if Members decide we do not mind.

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: Sir, we want a full-fledged discussion on the Kashmir situation. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Even at the time of discussion under Rule 193 you will be given the first opportunity.

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: Please give them first opportunity at the time of discussion under Rule 193 also.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Khurana, if you decide for a discussion under Rule 193, as per the rules, your name will be at the top.

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Since reply to the Calling Attention has been re-

ceived from the Home Minister, a discussion on Kashmir could be taken up on Friday. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Sir, the situation in Kashmir is a very serious one. We also want to discuss the situation in Kashmir. It can be converted. We have no objection, because, we also want to participate in this discussion; but the time allotted for the Budget discussion should not be curtailed. (*Interruptions*) Sir, we can have a discussion on Kashmir after the Vote on Account is passed. We can have a discussion and that can be allowed under Rule 193. After Budget discussion, we can take up the situation in Kashmir under Rule 193.

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: Bhagatji, are you going to make any suggestions?

[*English*]

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT (East Delhi): I only want to assure you Sir—what Shri Inderjit Gupta, Shri Somnath Chatterjee and others have said about the Budget, the allocation of time and curtailment and so on—that we want to keep the sanctity of the Budget. We want that the time should not be curtailed. We had assured you that we are prepared, if necessary—even otherwise, this has happened in the past—even to sit late hours. It was decided that this can be taken up under Rule 193. Let us take it up under Rule 193 today itself. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE (Dumdum): The Vote on Account has to be passed before 31st of March.

Sir, my suggestion is, let the House decide that without any discussion, Vote on Account may be passed. After that you can

have your time for General Discussion on the Budget. If this is done, the time constraint is eliminated.

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): Sir, as you are well aware, in the Business Advisory Committee meeting, we discussed the whole business until the 28th and 29th and it was agreed also that till the Financial Bills are passed, we will not take up other issues. But yet Sir, you in your wisdom, have accepted the Calling Attention Motion and the Government does not shy away from the discussion. We are also eager to tell the Government's side as to what is happening in Kashmir. But I would like to inform the House that there is a constraint. This Railway Budget has to be sent to the Rajya Sabha today, so that they can take it up tomorrow and the General Appropriation Bill has to be sent to the Rajya Sabha on the 28th so that they can return it on the 29th. 5 o'clock on 29th is the deadline from the Rajya Sabha and, 5 o'clock on 28th is the deadline from here, because, the President will be leaving on 30th early morning. All these have to be signed by him by 29th evening. That is the schedule. These are the constraints which are there. Now, the Business Advisory Committee has allotted 14 hours for the General Budget. Two hours are left for the Railway Budget, for the Minister's reply and voting, and for Kashmir, I do not know how many hours you would like to allow.

Sir, in between, another contingency has come. We may have to introduce a Constitution Amendment Bill tomorrow, because, today all the Leaders are meeting the Prime Minister at 2.00 P.M. For Punjab, we may have to bring a Constitution Amendment Bill tomorrow, so that the House can approve it by tomorrow or the day after. That also has to be approved before the 28th. Keeping in view all these things, Sir, you

decide what you want to do: whether you would like to curtail the number of hours allotted to the Budget... *(Interruptions)*

SOME HON. MEMBERS: No. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI P. UPENDRA: Or sit late into the night. If the hon. House wants to sit late into the night, we will arrange for dinner. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: He says he will arrange dinner.

SHRI P. UPENDRA: We will arrange dinner both for today and tomorrow. *(Interruptions)* Let me complete. In that case, today and tomorrow we can sit upto 9 p.m. For today, I suggest that before 2 o'clock let the Railway business be completed, including voting. The from 2 to 6 p.m. you kindly allow four hours to discuss the General Budget. *(Interruptions)*

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Nö.

SHRI P. UPENDRA: Just a minute, the discussion on the Budget is also very important. On Kashmir, we had a discussion in the beginning of this Session. You are well aware of it. Therefore, to push through the Budget at 6 p.m. may not be proper. Let us start the Budget at 2 p.m. At 6 o'clock you kindly take up Calling Attention. At the end of Calling Attention... *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Bhagat, allow him to conclude. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI P. UPENDRA: You can combine Calling Attention and the 193 discussion. As soon as the Calling Attention is over, that is, after all the five Members have spoken, you can allow other Members also, who have given notice under rule 193 also. After that, the Minister can reply. If we take up the two together, we can sit late and finish the Ka-

shmir discussion today. That is my proposal. *(Interruptions)*

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ: If Calling Attention is converted, they can reserve the right to speak first. Let them initiate it. We do not differ there. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: The House must come to a consensus.

(Interruptions)

[*Translation*]

SHRI VJAYKUMAR MALHOTRA: The names of the members giving notices of the Calling Attention are balloted. Last time when there was a discussion on Punjab problem we wanted to speak on it, but they did not allow anybody to speak. You may allot one hour for the Calling Attention.

MR. SPEAKER: That is right.

SHRI VJAYKUMAR MALHOTRA: The Calling Attention will take one hour. Thereafter we may take up Railway Budget followed by the General Budget. But please do not turn down Calling Attention.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seat.

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Please do it with general consensus of the House. Do not impose it on us. This forcible conversion....

MR. SPEAKER: It is all right. Please take your seat. Yes, Mr. Minister.

[*English*]

SHRI P. UPENDRA: In regard to the conversion of the Calling Attention Motion, let them take up the Motion. At the end of it,

we can take up other Motion also.

(Interruptions)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: Since there is no consensus, I would proceed as per the Agenda. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: You may please sit down.

(Interruptions)

[*English*]

SHRI A. CHARLES (Trivandrum): I met the Speaker. I had earlier given Calling Attention notice, but in the ballot I did not get my name. Then the Speaker promised that discussion under Rule 193 will be held. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: You are all agreed on the urgency of the situation. The House must come to a consensus; otherwise I will go as per the schedule.

(Interruptions)

SHRI A. CHARLES: It is not fair to go back on the promise and deny discussion under Rule 193. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: It is ridiculous to take Calling Attention first and then 193. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Since there is no consensus, I would like to proceed as per the schedule.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I have not finished Mr. T. Basheer and Mr. Kumaramangalam. I am in the hands of the House. I am going to tell

you regarding the procedure. You have all agreed on the urgency of the situation. The point is that, after we finish this Calling Attention, if the House agrees we can take up discussion under Rule 193 also at the same time—at 6 O'clock we shall take up both. Now we shall proceed with the Railway Budget. At 6 O'clock we can take up these things together so that there will not be any encroachment on the time for General Budget. If the House agrees I think I should proceed accordingly.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I think this is the consensus. Let me proceed accordingly. Mr. Jatiya, please sit down. At 6 O'clock we will first take up Calling Attention and then we will take up discussion under Rule 193.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I think the House has agreed on this.

(Interruptions)

SOME HONOURABLE MEMBERS: No, no!

MR. SPEAKER: This is the best course the House should adopt. I would request the House, I would rather beseech the House to accept it.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You had set a very good tradition on the day we discussed the situation in Kashmir. I think this is the best solution we have arrived at. Now let us proceed with the agenda.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I will hear everybody

one by one, not like this. Mr. Basheer, please take your seat. You have not met me. I will try to hear first those who have met me.

Mr. Kumaramangalam.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I want to hear those who had met me, for one minute each. First, Mr. Kumaramangalam.

SHRI T. BASHEER (Chirayinkil): Sir, you called me.

MR. SPEAKER: I am coming to you. Yes, Mr. Kumaramangalam? Mr. Basheer, you take your seat.

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: I have given a notice to move a statutory resolution about the matter and the manner in which the Lt. Governor of Pondicherry has acted.

MR. SPEAKER: Your motion is under my consideration.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, Mr. Basheer?

SHRI T. BASHEER: Actually, I am on a point of order. *(Interruptions)* You have allowed a discussion—a Calling Attention—on Kashmir.

MR. SPEAKER: No discussion on that please. The House has already agreed.

SHRI T. BASHEER: Sir, I have a doubt...

MR. SPEAKER: Do not reopen the

issue. The House has taken a decision in the matter.

(Interruptions)

SHRI T. BASHEER: You can have a discussion under Rule 193; but how can you have a Calling Attention and discussion under Rule 193 on the same subject on the same day?

MR. SPEAKER: We had dispensed with the Question Hour at the beginning of the session to discuss the Kashmir issue.

SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA (Kottayam): Sir, twenty-seven people have died in Kerala in a fire tragedy. The Central Government should conduct an inquiry.

MR. SPEAKER: It is for the State Government to look into it.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: They are also Members of the House. Mr. Basheer, take your seat.

SHRI RAJ MANGAL PANDE (Deoria): Sir, there should not be any curtailment so far as the time allotted to the General Debate is concerned. The House is supreme. When dissenting voices are there as to which item should be taken up first, let the view of the House be taken.

MR. SPEAKER: The view of the House has been taken. That has been decided earlier.

[Translation]

SHRISATYNARAYAN JATIYA (Ujjain):

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I seek your protection. You are our custodian.....

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: You are duly protected, do not worry about it.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SATYNARAYAN JATIYA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, yesterday night when I was coming to Delhi by train, which was detained on receiving a tip that a bomb had been planted in one of its compartments. So I had to detrain at Indore to catch a flight from there. At Bhopal Airport I approached the S.T. for issue of a transit pass. Instead of giving me a transit pass he, knowing fully well that I was a Member of Parliament, misbehaved with me and prevented me from coming to Delhi.

MR. SPEAKER: You should have given me in writing and met me personally.

SHRI SATYNARAYAN JATIYA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is a very serious matter. A Member of Parliament should not be meted out such a treatment. He prevented me from coming to Delhi.

MR. SPEAKER: Alright, you have made your point.

SHRI DHARM PAL SHARMA (Udhampur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, a discussion was held in your chamber in which Shri H.K.L. Bhagat, Shri Kumaramangalam, Shri M.J. Akbar, Shri Upendra were also present...

MR. SPEAKER: That point is over. Please do not repeat the same.

SHRI DHARM PAL SHARMA: In that meeting you had agreed to.....

MR. SPEAKER: No, now the consensus of the House has been taken on that matter.

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Sir, already you have given your ruling. Why are you allowing them to raise it again? Unnecessarily they are wasting the time of the House... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY (Mangalore): Sir, efforts are being made by the National Front Government to destabilise the State Governments... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: No, I have not permitted you.

(*Interruptions*)*

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: All of you may please sit down. If you do not sit I will not be able to permit anyone to speak. All of you stand up at the same time. I will not be in a position to call anyone to speak unless all of you sit down. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI BALGOPAL MISHRA (Bolangir): Sir, human rights are being trampled in Bhutan. The people are being compelled to change their religion. They are also being forced to wear the uniform prescribed by the State. The people who are violating this are being imprisoned. As a result of this a large number of people have started migrating to India, Nepal and other adjoining areas. Because

India is a signatory to Human Rights Commission and human rights are being violated in Bhutan, the Government of India should take note of it and do the needful..... (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: So, according to the list of business, the Calling Attention comes after the Papers Laid on the table. We will take it accordingly. Motion under Rule 193 will be taken up at 6.00 p.m.

Now Papers Laid. Shrimati Maneka Gandhi.

12.32 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[*English*]

Notifications, under Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, Notification containing corrigenda, Review and Annual Report for Andaman and Nicobar Islands forest and Plantation Development Corporation Ltd, Port Blair for 1988-89 etc.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 26 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986:-
- (i) The Environment (Protection) Second Amendment Rules, 1989 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 931 (E) in Gazette of India dated

the 27th October, 1989.

- (ii) The Manufacture, Storage and Import of Hazardous Chemical Rules, 1989 published in Notification No. S.O. 966 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 27th November, 1989, together with a corrigendum there to published in Notification No S.O. 115 (E) dated the 5th February 1990.
- (iii) The Rules for the Manufacture, Use Import, Export and storage of Hazardous micro-organisms/ Genetically engineered organisms or cells published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1037 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 5th December, 1989.
- (iv) The Environment (Protection) Second Amendment Rules, 1989 Published in Notification No. G.S.R. 913 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 24th October, 1989.
- (v) The Environment (Protection) Amendment Rules, 1990 published in Notification No. S.O. 12(E) in Gazette of India dated the 8th January, 1990.
- (vi) The Environment (Protection) Second Amendment Rules, 1990 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 54 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 5th February, 1990.
- (2) A copy of Notification No. S.O. 116 (E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 5th February, 1990 containing corrigendum to Notification No. S.O. 594 (E) dated the 28th July, 1989.
- (3) A copy of the Notification No. S.O. 914 (E) (Hindi and English versions) pub-

lished in Gazette of India dated the 24th October, 1989 containing corrigendum to Notification No. S.O. 64(E) dated the 18th January, 1988.

(4) A copy of Notification No. S.O. 108 (E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 30th January, 1990 prohibiting and restricting the use of benzidine-based dyes and its salts in the dyeing and colour processing industries. [Placed in Library. See No LT-532/90]

(5) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:-

(i) Review by the Government on the working of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands Forest and Plantation Development Corporation Limited, Port Blair, for the year 1988-89.

(ii) Annual Report of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands Forest and Plantation Development Corporation Limited, Port Blair, for the year 1988-89 along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library See No LT-533/90]

(6) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Centre for Environment Education, Ahmedabad, for the year 1988-89 along with Audited Accounts

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Centre for Environment Education, Ahmedabad, for the year 1988-89.

(7) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (6) above. [Placed in Library. See No LT-534/90]

(8) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Pollution Control Board, Delhi, for the year 1988-89 under sub-section (10) of section 39 of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974.

(ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Pollution Control Board, Delhi, for the year 1988-89 together with Audit Report thereon under sub-section (6) of Section 40 of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act 1974.

(iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Central Pollution Control Board, Delhi, for the year 1988-89. [Placed in Library. See No-LT-535/90]

Notification under All India Service Act, 1951 Annual Report of Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan, New Delhi, for 1987-88 and a statement showing reasons for delay in laying the latter, Annual Reports etc, and Review on Kendriya Bhandar, New Delhi for 1988-89 etc.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): I beg to lay on the Table...

(1) A copy each of the following Notifica-

[Prof. M.G.K. Menon]

tions (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951:-

- (i) The Indian Administrative Service (Appointment by Competitive Examination) Amendment Regulations, 1990 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 39 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 1st February, 1990.
- (ii) The Indian Police Service (Appointment by Competitive Examination) Amendment Regulations, 1990 published in Notification No G.S.R. 40(E) in Gazette of India dated 1st February, 1990.
- (iii) The Indian Administrative Service (Appointment by Competitive Examination) Second Amendment Regulations, 1990 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 86(E) in Gazette of India dated the 21st February, 1990.
- (iv) The Indian Police Service (Appointment by Competitive Examination) Second Amendment Regulations, 1990 published in Notification No.G.S.R. 87 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 21st February, 1990. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-536/90]
- (2) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi English versions) of the Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan, New Delhi, for the year 1987-88.
- (3) A statement (Hindi and English Versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (2) above. [Placed in Library See No LT-537/90]

- (4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Kendriya Bhandar (Central Government Employees Consumer Cooperative Society Limited), New Delhi, for the year 1988-89 along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A Statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Kendriya Bhandar (Central Government Employees Consumer Cooperative Society Limited), New Delhi, for the year 1988-89. [Placed in Library. See No LT.538/90]

[English]

(Interruptions)

MR.SPEAKER: I am not permitting.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : Please sit down.

[English]

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ (Baramulla).
I am on a point of order. Your direction...

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Please Sit down and listen to the point of order.

[English]

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ: They are not honouring the rules of the House. *(Interruptions)*

My point of order is this that your direction is always final. Earlier you decided that you would take up discussion under rule 193 and calling Attention together. This is on record. I want a minor amendment that rule 193 could precede calling Attention. But your orders are final. You have said you will take them up together. Now you are taking calling Attention first.

MR. SPEAKER: But there is difficulty so far as rules are concerned. According to the List of Business I am taking up the Calling Attention first.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ: But your earlier decision was that you will take them together.

[*Translation*]

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora): I have given notice of an Adjournment Motion. Here....

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Rawat, please sit down.

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: On a point of Order Sir.

MR. SPEAKER : I have not permitted you. Your point of order is ruled out summarily

[*Translation*]

SHRI JANARDAN TIWARI (Siwan): It has been a convention of the House.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Which rule has been violated?

[*Translation*]

SHRI JANARDAN TIWARI : What authority he has? Who is he to say that? (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: I have not permitted you. They are not yielding.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM (Sivaganga): We are agitated on all these issues- Kashmir, Goa Meghalaya, Pondicherry. You will have to find some way to accommodate our request to have a discussion. We think that the solution which you have given, I say with great respect, is unsatisfactory on the Kashmir issue.

MR. SPEAKER: It is not my decision. It is the decision of the House.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: I know the decision, Sir. We reiterate that this is a very unsatisfactory solution. We are not agreeing to the solution but we have to abide by whatever you rule, and unless you find a way and unless the Parliamentary Affairs Minister finds a way to have a discussion... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Chidambaram, you know the rules of the House. It is not my decision. The House had agreed.....

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: I am only voicing our protest. I think we should have full-flagged discussion on Goa, Pondicherry and Meghalaya. Unless you find some way and the Government finds some way in which we can discuss this matter, we have no other option but to walk- out in protest... (*Interruptions*). We are walking out in protest.... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: You have you representative also in the Business Advisory Committee...

(Interruptions)

[At this stage Shri P. Chidambaram and several other Hon. Members left the House]

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): Sir, only one small amendment I would like to suggest. The Railway Minister will not take more than forty-five minutes. Within one hour we can finish this Railway Budget because this has to be reported to the Rajya Sabha today. They have to finish it by evening there. Therefore, I will request the movers of the Calling Attention Motion to wait for an hour so that we can finish the Railway Budget.

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, I think now the House has agreed that we shall take up the reply of the Minister.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

MR. SPEAKER: But before that we shall take up Matters under rules 377.

12.43 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair]

[English]

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

- (i) **Need for steps to meet to drought condition prevailing Anantapur District (Andhra Pradesh)**

SHRI A. VENKATA REDDY (Anantapur): Sir, Anantapur, one of the districts of

Rayalseema region is battered by drought and famine for the last thirty years. The condition of the agriculturists, labour class, plebeian strata of society has been going down year after year. The annual rainfall of Anantapur district, compared with other districts of Rayalseema is lowest.

Every year Anantapur suffers from vagaries of monsoon. People suffer even for basic necessity like drinking water.

The survey of Anantapur District by geologists has shown that it is prone to become desert in a very short time, unless the Government arrests the famine. The water sources there are scarce. I request the Central Government to constitute 'Anantapur district drought prone area Development Authority as in the case of Jaisalmer in Rajasthan and request that at least Rs. 200 crores be allotted to Anantapur district to save it.

[Translation]

- (ii) **Need for levelling the ravines in Kanpur Dehat, Hamirpur, Banda, Jalaun, Fatehpur and Etawah districts of Uttar Pradesh to make the land cultivable, providing irrigational facilities and setting up small agro-based industries to remove unemployment there**

SHRI KESHARI LAL (Ghatampur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Kanpur Dehat, Hamirpur, Banda, Jalaun, Fatehpur and Etawah Districts have a large number of ravines as a result of which these areas continue to remain dacoit infested. These jungles have become the hideout for the criminals and anti-social elements. As there has been no work of development in these areas, there is widespread unemployment among the youths of this region. As a result of it, they can be easily lured for anti-national

and anti-social activities. Even the geographical factors are conducive to extend a helping hand to them in their activities. It permeates terror among the local residents and the problem of law and order has become a permanent phenomenon in these areas.

Therefore, I would request the Government to undertake the work of levelling ravines along the banks of Yamuna to make the land cultivable. Irrigation facilities through tubewells and lift irrigation system from the Yamuna should be provided and agro-based industries should also be set up there so that there can be optimum development of these districts and the problem of unemployment among youths can be solved and a permanent solution to the law and order problem can be found.

- (iii) **Need to formulate a uniform levy system for rice throughout the country**

SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR (Bareilly). Mr Deputy Speaker, Sir, Rice Industry in Uttar Pradesh is passing through a phase of financial crisis. There are one thousand modern rice units in Uttar Pradesh which employ 50,000 workers. This industry has a capital investment of Rs.100 crores. As per the Central Government Policy norms, the Rice Industry of Uttar Pradesh has to contribute 60 per cent of its production to the Central pool in the form of levy and the FCI pays the price at a rate which is less than the production cost. The Central Government have not fixed a uniform price for the levy rice. The prices paid for the levy rice in Punjab and Haryana are much higher than the prices paid in Uttar Pradesh. In Rice Industry, the tolerance limit is one per cent whereas in respect of pulse mills this limit is ten per cent. There should have been a uniform policy in respect of both the Industries. In order to give higher benefit to the

farmers, mills should be allowed to make direct purchase of paddy from the farmers. In addition to it, instead of one kg, bags, bags weighing only 750 gms. are being provided which is causing a loss of rupees three crores per annum to the Rice Industry. The system of checking in the industry should also be done away with. Due to the above mentioned reasons the Rice Industry in Uttar Pradesh is incurring a loss of crores of rupees every year and passing through a serious financial crisis.

I would, Therefore, request the Central Government to intervene in the matter and formulate a uniform levy system for rice throughout the country, so that the rice industry in Uttar Pradesh may also prosper.

[English]

- (iv) **Need to declare the Digha Contai-Mecheda road a National Highway**

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI (Contai): Digha is a great tourist resort on the Bay of Bengal in West Bengal. Situated on the borders of West Bengal and Orissa, Digha has developed to be a place of attraction not only to the people of West Bengal but to the people of other States also because of the fact that besides its tourist-charming characteristics, it consists of a sea fishing net work. That is why it had assumed the character of a business centre. Hence thousands of people daily travel to and from Digha and the vast surrounding area of thick population, which is connected by a single narrow road called "Digha-Contai-Mecheda Road". Further, Haldia port situated a few miles away from the said road is of great national importance because of its oil refinery and recently declared petro-chem Complexes. A vast area around this road remaining outside the ambit of rail communications, hundreds of buses, heavy trucks and vehicles have to ply on this road every day carrying thousands of people and other commercial commodities.

In view of its great importance, the

[Sh. Sudhir Giri]

Government of West Bengal has earlier sent a proposal to the Union Government for declaring the "Digha-Contai-Mecheda Road" as National Highway and do the needful.

[*Translation*]

(v) Need for introducing helicopter service at subsidised rates in Kargil, Jammu and Kashmir

SHRI MOHD. HASSAN COMMANDER (Ladakh): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to draw attention of the Government towards the non-introduction of helicopter service in my constituency of Kargil in Jammu and Kashmir which borders China and Pakistan. This service was sanctioned quite sometime back.

This area is such that due to continuous snowfall, roads are blocked, with the result that this area is cut off from the rest of the country for 7-8 months and all road links are severed. It is on account of the heavy demand of lakhs of people of this area that the Central Government had sanctioned ME-17 helicopter belonging to the Indian Air Force for 50 hours of operation in this area in a month. However, this scheme has not been implemented so far.

The people of this area are mostly poor and backward. That is why most of the people have been awarded with the status of scheduled tribes as well. The people have to face immense difficulties on this account. Therefore, I would like to request the Government that keeping in view their poverty and difficulties helicopter service already sanctioned at subsidised rates should be introduced at the earliest.

(vi) Need for amending the Forest Conservation Act, 1980 for a speedy development of the hilly areas in the Nasik district of Maharashtra

SHRI HARIBHAU SHANKAR MAHALE (Malegaon): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, there

is an urgent need to provide employment to the people in Maharashtra, especially in district Nasik, but due to Forest Conservation Act 1980, many development works such as the construction of ponds, small dams, roads etc. have come to a standstill. The means of communication have also come to a standstill. All the development works in the area have been held up. Many development works which were started earlier have been stalled. Crores of rupees have already been spent on them. Therefore, I would request that a little relaxation should be provided in the above mentioned act so that employment could be generated and the people may not have to starve. The held-up projects may also be completed and fresh development works may be taken up.

[*English*]

(vii) Need for adequate steps meet the drinking water problem in Madras city

SHRI ERA ANBARASU (Madras Central): The people of Madras are facing acute shortage of drinking water. The people have to wait for a long time in queue for drinking water near the street taps. In fact most of the poor ladies belonging to poor families spend most of their night times in standing in the queues to collect drinking water from the Corporation tap sacrificing their normal comforts. Whatever little quantity of water available now may not be available during summer season, especially, in the months of May and June.

There were days, I would like to recall, when water was carried by trains from Vijayawada to Madras city to meet the challenge of drought.

I, therefore, urge upon the Government to take immediate adequate steps to ensure proper supply of drinking water to the people of Madras City and, in particular to the people of Central Madras as this is the area where poor people predominantly reside.

373 *Resolution re. Approval of 1st Report of R.C.C. Rly. Budget, 1990-91 Dem. for* CHAITRA 5, 1912 (SAKA) *Grants (Rlys.), 1990-91 374*
Suppl. Dem. for Grants
(Rlys.), 1989-90

(viii) **Need for laying in the Table of the House the appraisal report on the Tehri Dam**

SHRI BANWARILAL PUHOHIT (Nagpur) I would like to draw the attention of the House towards the decision taken by Government ignoring all norms including the report of environmental appraisal committee on the multipurpose Tehri Dam Project and Defence experts opinion.

A copy of the report is in circulation in the Capital. I would like to impress upon the Government that an authentic copy of the report should be placed on the Table of the House

12.53 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE: APPROVAL OF FIRST REPORT OF RAILWAY CONVENTION COMMITTEE, 1989

RAILWAY BUDGET 1990-91—GENERAL DISCUSSION,

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (RAILWAYS), 1990-91

AND

SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (RAILWAYS), 1989-90 —Contd.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We shall now take up the discussion on the Railway Budget. Shri Gopalrao Mayekar was on his legs. He may please speak now.

He is absent. I have received a letter from Mr. Inderjit Gupta is he here in the House? No. Now the hon. Railway Minister may please reply.

(Interruptions)

SHRI P.C. THOMAS (Muvattupuzha): Sir, I did not get a chance. I will take only two minutes. I have been waiting

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI SATYANARAYAN JATIYA (Ujjain). Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, 25 minutes allotted to BJP are still left. Kindly allow us time to make our submission.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am very sorry that it is very difficult to accommodate you because the schedule is very tight, we shall have to discuss the Railway Budget, then we shall have to discuss the Calling Attention, have the General discussion and then discussion under Rule 193 also.

(Interruptions)

SHRI ERA ANBARASU (Madras Central): Sir, I will not take more than three minutes.

[Translation]

SHRI KALKA DAS (Karol Bagh): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, 25 minutes of the time allotted to the BJP are still left. At least the allotted time should be allowed.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please understand that time is not available. If I give you the chance, then others also have to get the chance. I am sorry; I would have been very happy to accommodate you, but it is very difficult.

SHRI ERA ANBARASU: Sir, thinking that the Railway Budget discussion will resume on Monday, I only pressed for quorum on Friday. So, I thought I can speak today.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SATYANARAYAN (Jatiya): Please allow a few minutes each. The Railway Budget is discussed only once every year.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You can speak during the General Budget.

SHRI SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Matters regarding the Railways cannot be raised when the General Budget is under discussion (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI ERA ANBARASU: Sir, it is unfortunate that the Railway Minister has toppled... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI P.C. THOMAS (Muvattupuzha): Sir, I want only two minutes

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The Railway Budget has to go to Rajya Sabha. Please understand the difficulty. If it does not go to Rajya Sabha, there will be so many complications. That is why I plead with you not to press to speak here. Let the hon. Minister speak.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, out of the time allotted to the BJP, 25 minutes are still left. If 5 minutes time is allowed to us, we shall be able to make our submission.

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: It is very difficult. I would have been very happy to give you time, but it is very difficult.

[*Translation*]

SHRI KALKADAS: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, his problem is different. There is still some time left out of the time allotted to his party and he can be given time out of it. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, until we get time to make our submission how can our problems be heard?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: All right, how much time is the hon. Minister of Railways going to take?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): I shall take half an hour.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: It is all right. The Minister of Railways will complete his reply within half an hour. Therefore, you will get 2 minutes time each.

[*English*]

I can give you time, but you shall have to finish your say within 2 minutes' time. I will press the bell after 2 minutes and you have to take your seats

Shri Era Anbarasu.

SHRI ERA ANBARASU (Madras Central): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I will only request the hon. Minister to consider my request of continuing the name of Kamarajar Nagar' which was previously known as 'Maraimalai Adigal Nagar' railway station. It is the first time in the history of Indian Parliament that 27 MPs and 56,000 workers were arrested. Secondly, no solution has been suggested in the Railway Budget for preventing wastage in the Railways, especially in the Kharagpur Stock Yard where so many crores of railway materials are being looted and the loss is being estimated as Rs. Six to seven crores every year. So, it should be decentralised. Then, administration is very very poor in the railway schools and hospitals. Hence, I urge upon the Railway Minister to constitute a fact-finding committee to find out the working aspects of the railway schools and hospitals so as to suggest ways and means to improve the administration.

Sir, the late Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi died as a martyr; her sacrifice has not been respected by this Government.

She laid her life for the sake of national integration. Therefore, the Grant Trunk Express should be named as 'Indira Gandhi Express'. Then, the season ticket charges have been increased considerably. So, I request the hon. Minister not to hit below the belt of the poor people. They are the people who are using the season ticket. Therefore, consider to review it and decrease the season ticket rates.

13.00 hrs.

About Madras city, it is a highly congested city. I do not know what has happened to the Circular Railway Project. I understand the survey has been over but it has not been included in this Budget. Then, the allocation of Rs. 14 crores for the Mass Rapid Transit System between Madras beach and Luz, is very very meagre. If this trend continues, I do not think, this project will be completed in this century. Therefore, I urge upon the hon. Railway Minister to allocate more funds for this project.

Madras Railway Central Station is a congested one and every day commuters and passengers, about 50,000 to 1 lakh people are using only one gate and one exit. Therefore, there should be foot over-bridge to connect all the 14 platforms in the Madras Central Railway Station. Therefore, I request the Railway Minister to consider this proposal and implement it very quickly.

My friend very rightly has pointed out that the hon. Railway Minister is not a dynamic Minister but a 'dynamite' Minister. He is popularly known as 'dynamite' Minister for the Baroda dynamite case. The services of the people who took part in the agitation under his leadership have been terminated. I wish, he should concentrate sometime to reinstate them in service. His own trade-union Railway people are involved whose services were terminated. Therefore, I request that their service be reinstated.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please wind up.

SHRI ERA ANBARASU: The increase

of platform ticket to Rs. 2 is unreasonable. Even for a city like Madras, it should be reduced. Moreover, the cost of platform ticket for each station should be according to the status of the railway station (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You must take your seat.

It would not go on record now.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SATYANARAYAN JATIYA (Ujjain): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I thank you for providing me an opportunity to express my point of view on such an important topic. In the ensuing 'Singhastha Kumbha Mela' of 1992, more than one crore of pilgrims from all over the country are expected to throng Ujjain. It is essential to make elaborate arrangements in Ujjain on this occasion. The expenditure likely to be incurred for this purpose will not be very heavy and there has been a demand for a long time to make these arrangements. There is no link between Khaachrod and Indore. If the Awantika Express running between Indore and Bombay is provided a stoppage at Khachrod which is the sub-divisional headquarters, it will immensely benefit the people of the area. The people of Khachrod have been making this demand for quit some time. I have already made a request in this matter to the General Manager of Western Railway whose office is located at Churchgate in Bombay. I expect that a stoppage would be provided at Khachrod. As you have stated that there is shortage of passenger bogies and tracks are also inadequate for undertaking major expansion but I would like to make a request that the express train running between Ujjain and Nagpur should be extended upto Ratlam, which will benefit the people a great deal. The 111 and 112 Baroda-Bhopal Passenger train which has been withdrawn should be restored. The Dehradun Express run on the Kota section and by the time it covers this section, other trains cover Nagda and Bhopal sections. It runs like a passenger train but its fare is equivalent to that of an express train. My request is that fare charged should be that of passenger

[Sh. Satyanarayan Jatiya]

train. Similarly in the case of Rajkot-Bhopal train, Passenger fare should be charged for the stations located between Ratlam and Bhopal. Indore, Nagda, Dewas etc. are industrial areas. Therefore, train number 107 running for the benefit of industrial workers should be extended upto Ujjain. Additional bogies will not be required for this train. If this train is run between Indore and Ujjain via Dewas, it will definitely benefit the industrial workers on this route and you should provide them with this benefit because I know that you are much concerned about the industrial workers. If communication facilities are made available for such people there can be nothing like that. I would also like to request you that Ujjain and Indore are two big cities and thousands of people travel on this route daily. There is no reason why a sub-urban train cannot be introduced on this 68 km. meter gauge stretch which would benefit 20 thousand passengers. The pretext which they take is that road facilities are available on this route but my submission is that there is no need to pay heed to such things and maximum facilities should be provided to the passengers.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, as I have put forward a few small demands, such as the restoration of the 111-112 passenger trains, introduction of the Ujjain-Indore suburban trains etc., I hope that the hon Minister would pay special attention for meeting these demands.

[English]

SHRI INDER JIT (Darjeeling): Mr. Deputy Speaker, I want to appeal to the Railway Minister through you for a fair and a better deal for my Constituency, the Darjeeling Parliamentary Constituency. I shall make three short points.

My first point is that Siliguri has a population of over 30 lakhs. There is only one direct train from New Jalpaiguri to Calcutta at the moment. At one stage, a Kanchenjunga Superfast Express was introduced but it was

then taken on to Guwahati consequently, the people of Siliguri are suffering greatly, I would therefore plead with the Railway Minister that the Kanchenjunga Superfast express should be restarted once again from New Jalpaiguri to Calcutta. At the moment, there is only one direct train and the people are suffering a great deal.

Secondly, the problems of the people of Siliguri could be sorted out a little if we could have a three-tier coach attached to the Kamrup Express from New Jalpaiguri. At the moment, there is no such coach from New Jalpaiguri and there is no direct booking. Such a coach would make matters really simpler and more convenient.

Thirdly I would plead with the Railway Minister to get the Railway Board to give greater attention to the Teendharia Railway Workshop which takes care of the famous toy train from Siliguri to Darjeeling. At the moment, there is great need for revamping and modernising this workshop and for ensuring a more efficient running of this toy train.

I will not take more of your time and I am grateful to you for giving me even this brief chance to ask for a better deal for my constituency.

SHRI A.K. ROY (Dhanbad): Railway Minister, to whichever party he may belong to, is characterised by only two answers, (a) No sir and (b) Does not arise. I want some break in that tradition from this comrade Minister who is now handling this Railway Ministry.

In my constituency, Dhanbad, I do not need any new train, any new line, any new electrification. I only want that the trains should run properly and nothing else. These facilities should be utilised properly.

We have got a train which runs from Dhanbad to Pathardih and there is a station, Bhojudih in the rural area of Dhanbad which is also a scheduled caste constituency. That train stays at Pathardih for about two hours.

We want that that train should be brought to Bhojudih so that that idle time is utilised. After that, that could be extended to Adra and a new route to Calcutta can be opened up.

Secondly, Dhanbad to Bokaro, there is a train and there the train simply stops and there remains idle for eight hours. We want that idle time should be utilised. It should be dragged to Muri so that the entire agricultural belt can be connected with the industrial belt of Bokaro. Similarly, there is a train which comes from Barka Khana to Muri. There, the train is stopped for the whole night. We want that that train should be taken up to Tatanagar and within that time it should again be brought back so that the time is equalised. Similarly, there are the other proposals. For example, our commrade Minister was very much keen about the welfare of the workers. In our area, the coal and ash handling mazdoors are fighting for their regularisation for a long time. Their case is pending in the Supreme Court. As they come from weaker section of the people, I want that justice should be done by our hon. Minister. They should be regularised at least during this period.

Lastly, I would like to touch upon increase in fares. He has increased freight as well as passenger fares in respect of all trains. We definitely oppose that. I do hope that prudence will dawn on him and he would make some concessions during his reply. Further, I would like to say that in our area there is one train from Burdwan to Ranchi and Asansol to Benaras. Previously there used to be some 16-17 bogies. But now this train has been reduced to 11 bogies. So, the bogies should be increased. There are other basic amenities like water, provision of fan, electricity etc. These facilities should be augmented. Finally, I ask the hon. Minister not to repeat the same reply: (a) no sir and (b) does not arise"

SHRI P.C. THOMAS (Muvattupuzha): Sir, first of all I would like to submit that a sudden increase in the prices of all articles is going to take place because of the hike in the

freight as well as passenger fares. I think the hon. Minister, who is a socialist, will prove himself to be socialistic when he gets an opportunity and I hope he would withdraw most of the hikes which have been proposed. I have got only two or three points. My first point is with regard to certain lines running through Kerala. One such line is the Angamali-Achchankoil and the people of Kerala are clamouring for this line for a very long time. In fact a survey has been done by some private persons. An association has conducted that survey and that survey shows that it is less than 200 kms. It touches almost all the important centres in the area. It goes through the hilly tract and goes through the agricultural area. It conforms to all the other aspects which are stated in Budget Speech. I would submit that this will be a very easy route to Sabarimala, a place where thousands of pilgrims are visiting every year even from the North. I would humbly submit that this should be implemented. My learned friend has just now mentioned about the sort of replies we get. I put a question in regard to this line and I got an answer which the hon. Member has just now narrated—"No, Sir, it does not arise."

MR. DEPUTY - SPEAKER: But you do not have any time for all these things.

(Interruptions)

SHRI P.C. THOMAS: So, I humbly Request the hon. Minister to reconsider this line and order a survey or some kind of an investigation and see that this is feasible and it can be granted. I am not going into all the details with regard to other lines which I want to mention. I would only mention the names of those lines. The first line is regarding the Cochin-Madurai line. It is an inter-State line. If it is implemented, it will connect a very good network. Secondly, there is a very small route from Nilambur to Chamarajnar in Karnataka State. That will be very advantageous because that line connects two States. That will be advantageous for the whole network of the Railways there.

Finally I would like to submit that due to

[Sh. P.C. Thomas]

the increase in freight and passenger fares, the people who are going to be affected most will be the people in the South, especially the people of Kerala. I would humbly request the hon. Minister to withdraw the hikes proposed i.e. freight rates as well as passenger fares in respect of second-class. Further, I would submit that the lines which are there in Kerala are having heavy traffic and I would request the hon. Minister to provide parallel lines or double-lines in order to ease the traffic. I also pray that electrification should be done in Kerala. In particular, the lines which come from Kanyakumari towards North should be electrified. That is all.

[Translation]

SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK (Durg): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would not like to deliver a long speech, but I would like to tell two-three things to the hon. Minister. Madhya Pradesh, particularly Chhatisgarh area, is being subjected to injustice and neglect. I am saying this on the basis of the fact that out of a total revenue of Rs. 750 crore that the Railways earned last year from its nine zones spread through out India, Bilaspur Division alone contributed a revenue of Rs. 1.5 crore. Secondly, as against the average national revenue earning of Rs. 13 lakh, per kilometer the railways earned a revenue of Rs. 76 lakh per kilometre from the Chhatisgarh region of Bilaspur Division. Despite contributing this much revenue, which is one-sixth of the gross national income, the Ministry of railways has no proposal to lay down new lines in Madhya Pradesh, particularly in the Chhatisgarh region and no additional facilities are also being provided on the existing railway lines. I would like request the hon. Minister of Railways to make provision in the budget for laying down of two or three new railway lines, which are essential for Chhatisgarh and that entire region, keeping in mind the large revenue earned by the Railways from the Bilaspur Division. One is the Rajhara-Jagdalpur line. Iron ores are available in Rajhara and Jagdalpur which are backward areas. If

Rajhara is connected to Jagdalpur, Vishakhapattanam would be directly linked to Jagdalpur. Secondly, there should be a railway line linking Vishrampur with Ambikapur. These too are backward areas and this proposal too should be considered. Thirdly, the Jabalpur Durg line should also be given due consideration. Along with this, an express train, by name, Chhatrapati Express, may be introduced to link Howrah with Pune, as there is no direct rail service between the two cities. Many Maharashtrians live at places situated between Howrah and Pune. The introduction of this train would provide more facilities to these people. Without taking more time, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to say only this much that I would be presenting to the hon Minister of Railways, the proposals put forward by the Chhatisgarh Railway Users' Committee, but I request the hon. Minister of Railways to kindly pay more attention to the proposals, I have put forward and also to get them implemented. With these words, I support the Railway Budget.

SHRI HARI KEWAL PRASAD (Salem-pur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, first of all, I would like to congratulate and felicitate the hon. Minister of Railways for putting forward for the first time in this House, a proposal for a blanket ban on the production of Air-conditioned and first class coaches. I would like to congratulate him for his proposals for distribution of land along railway tracks among landless people and for providing tea to passengers in 'Kulhars' (earthen-post)

Along with this, I would like to say that our Minister for Railways is a kind of person who hardly becomes anyone's pawn, but now he has become a pawn. He has become a pawn in the hands of the Railway Board and its officials. I would like to suggest to him that he should free himself from his present position of being a pawn and he should try to follow the policies and programmes of the Janata Dal. From the beginning to this date, it has been the practice that the ministers merely ditto the line suggested by the officials. I would like to suggest to the hon. Minister that he should not remain a puppet in the hands of the officials and put his

signature on the files without going into the merits of the proposal contained therein. Indian Railways have been divided into nine zones. Whenever the General Manager of each zone go on a tour, they are accompanied by a large team and an amount of atleast one lakh rupees is incurred by each zone on each such tour. From the British period itself, only one company, by the name 'W.H. Wheeler' is given the contract for selling books at the railway stations. Catering in the Railways is done by a group of people who are close to the Scindia family. There is also a proposal for hiking the prices of food provided in the trains. I would like to say that people from all over the country, including Bihar and U.p. travel to Bombay, Assam and Calcutta and they travel on the roof, of trains. Those people who put their life in peril by doing so, are also human beings. We used to raise slogans

*" Dr. Lohia ka Armaan
 rail ke Dibbey Ek Samaan"*

(which meant that the aspiration of Dr. Lohia was that uniform type of coaches should be provided to all sections of the society). I would like to tell you that you should start operating Janata trains. In place of C.R.P. personnel, who now look after the bogies and railway tracks, R.P.F. personnel should be deployed He should also accord recognition to the union of those security forces, who were denied recognition by the former Railway Minister, Shri Madhavrao Scindia. Railway employees in trouble or facing problems should be provided with appropriate facilities. With these words, I would like you to at least bring about some changes in the Railways.

[English]

SHRI A. VENKATA REDDY (Anantapur): Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, the hon. Railway Minister is aware that work of laying rail track between Chellikera and Rayadurga is going on very slowly on account of paucity of funds. The Minister has recently inaugurated a railway line between Chitradurga and Chellikera. The earth work between

Chellikera and Rayadurga is completed and the compensation is also paid to the land owners whose lands are acquired. The only work remains to be done is laying of rail track. I request the hon. Minister to provide funds to complete this work immediately.

There is a metre gauge railway line which runs from Secunderabad to Tirupathi via Guntakal junction. This is a very important meter gauge track in which Venkatadri Rail runs from Secunderabad to Tirupathi. From Tirupathi to Renugunta there is a broad gauge line. I request that this metre gauge may be converted into the broad gauge line.

There is another metre gauge line which runs from Guntakal to Guntur via Dronachalam junction. From Guntur to Vijayawada there is a broad gauge line. This is a very important metre gauge line and I request the hon. Minister to convert this metre gauge line also into a broad gauge line.

The Dronachalam Junction in Kurnool District is very important. The Gutti Junction in Anantapur District also is very important. The distance between Dronachalam and Gutti is only 48 kms. I propose construction of a new railway line from Dronachalam to Gutti. It reduces the distance.

With regard to fare and freight rates may hon. Members have already spoken in detail. I entirely agree with them and I wish to speak a few words. It is very unfortunate that the hon. Minister has proposed to increase the fare—not only of upper class passengers but also of second class passengers—and also the freight rates. I would like the hon. Minister to withdraw these proposals and do justice.

[Translation]

SHRI MITRA SEN YADAV (Faizabad): Mr. Chairman, Sir, with reference to the Railway Budget presented by the hon. Minister of Railways, I would like to express some views regarding the problems faced by my constituency. You would give me only a little time, therefore along with my sugges-

[Sh. Mitra Sen Yadav]

tion, I would like to thank the hon. Minister and give same suggestions for his consideration. The hon. Minister has given assurance to introduce several new trains. This is a welcome step, but there is a feeling of bitterness and dissatisfaction among the people, because of the hikes in second class fares and the rate of platform tickets. If the penalty for ticketless travel was increased and effective steps were taken to check theft of railway properties, it would not have been necessary on your part to increase the fares. By increasing the fares, he has spoiled the image of the Government and due to this, the credibility of the Members of Parliament too has been adversely affected. If you do not increase the fares and withdraw the proposed hike, it would bring relief to the common man and it would also save our credibility.

So far, it has been the case that all the trains were diverted to the constituencies of the Prime Minister and the Railway Minister but this time, it is being hoped that the hon. Railway Minister due to his socialist inclinations would understand the difficulties being faced by the people and would bring about some changes in the Railways.

In order to link South India with North India, my request to the hon. Minister is that a bridge should be constructed over River Sarju to link Muzaffarpur, Samastipur, Gorakhpur, Basti, Gonda, Katra and Ayodhya with South India. Ayodhya and Faizabad has remained neglected for quite a long time now. All the trains go Varanasi via Sultanpur and Amethi. The proposed new train from Surat should be run via Faizabad, Ayodhya and Varanasi. If such an arrangement is made, it would fulfil a great need of the people and would be all praise for it. The frequency of Saket Express which runs between Faizabad and Bombay should be increased from the existing once in a week to at least thrice a week.

The frequency of the two trains running throughout area, that is, the Ganga-Yamuna

and the Benares-Delhi Superfast Express should be increased from the existing alternative days to a daily service. This would provide more convenience to the people, apart from increasing the profit of the Railways.

Our hon. Minister is a follower of Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia. Nowadays we are celebrating his birth anniversary too, but it is distressing to note that to date, not even a stone has been named after him. As Faizabad is the birth place of Dr. Lohia, my submission is that a bridge should be constructed on River Sarju and it should be named as 'Lohia Bridge'. This would bring a good name to you throughout the country and the people of the country would remember you for a long time to come.

Sir, you gave me very little time, though I wanted to say much more. With these words, I conclude my speech.

[English]

SHRI UTTAM RATHOD (Hingoli): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I congratulate the hon. Minister for giving the Status paper of the Indian Railways.

The demands regarding the conversion of metre gauge lines into broad gauge lines in Marathwada have been neglected. This should be given priority. I request the hon. Minister to provide more funds for the conversion of Manmad-Parli-Adilabad section. The provision will have to be made in such a way that the whole line is completed in the next five years. The conversion of Latur-Kurduwadi section should also be taken up. New lines in the section Darwha-Pusad-Bhokar and Beed-Ahmednagar should also be taken up.

I am happy that the Railway Minister has done away with the further introduction of First Class coaches. But, I would like to know why does he want to locate the Zonal and Divisional Headquarters in big cities, where one has to pay more towards the cost of land and cost of construction also. It is

better to have them in smaller places nearby and develop the smaller places. I would like the hon. Minister to pay more attention to this and develop them.

I have to say something about All India Railway Welfare Fund, for which, only Rs. 10 crores have been provided. I think, some more amount should be provided.

One more Member for Signals and Telecommunications be appointed on the Railway Board at Delhi.

I would like to suggest that if we introduce fast trains on metre-gauge and narrow-gauge sections, the whole trouble of conversion will get solved. I hope you would look into this matter.

I represent a constituency through which Madkhad-Adilabad railway section passes. It is one of the most outdated railway line. I would like the Minister to visit that Place so that I need not repeat the grievances of the people.

[Translation]

SHRI A. LARANG SAI (Surguja): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to say only two-three things. I come from such a place, which adjoins the backward tribal districts of all the three states i.e. Madhya Pradesh, Bihar and Orissa. The entire belt consisting of surguja, Raigarh, Basti, Sidhi and Shahdol districts of Madhya Pradesh and Palamau, Ranchi and Hazaribagh districts of Bihar is a backward area. The only thing, I demand from the hon. Minister is to let the 85% of tribals of these areas, who have never seen a passenger train in their life, have a glimpse of a passenger train. I would like to say one more thing that crores of tonnes of coal are transported by goods trains from there, but there are no passenger train facilities for the tribals. Due to this, the tribals have started feeling that they are not being provided any railway facility despite the fact that tonnes of coal are taken away by trains from there and that if no concrete step is taken in this direction, they would not allow the goods trains to

transport coal from their area. Therefore, I request you to provide passenger train facilities to the tribals of that area. My suggestion in this regard is that a lot of work including earth work has been completed on the Barwadih-Karanji line for which a survey was conducted during the British period, but now the authorities are saying that the line is not a profitable how is it that it has become unprofitable now? If that line is not a profitable which line is profitable? They have also done a survey of the route from Lohardagga to Korba. Work on that line should also commence and that would benefit you. There should also be line linking Vishrampur with Ranchi and Mayurpur with Jharsuguda.

These are all tribal belts, and if they are connected with railway lines it would be possible to exploit the mineral resources found in that area, which in turn would benefit the nation as a whole. Therefore, once again, I would like to say that, if you want to mine coal from that area. then you should provide railway facilities to the tribals. I want to say only this much.

[English]

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Midnapore): Sir, I thank you for acceding to my request just to clarify one point. Our party is going to vote for the railway budget, I want to make it clear that we have some very serious reservations about some of the provisions made. and those provisions are the ones which relate mainly to imposing of new burdens on the ordinary mass of railway users. I am not bothered about the first-class or the AC and all that. But as far as the all-round freight increase which has been proposed-I don't know if he is going to make any concession now- is concerned, that freight rise is going to have an all-round escalatory effect on the price level, on the market, and push up prices much further. Also, the ordinary second-class, non-AC second class fares for long distances have been steeply increased, Suburban fares have been increased. Platform tickets have been increased. The whole burden will fall on the ordinary common man. These are things which we do not approve of

[Sh. Indrajit Gupta]

especially in view of the fact that the railways have ended with quite a handsome surplus even after paying their full obligation of dividends to the general revenues. I suppose the Minister has to be congratulated for ending the year with a big surplus. That means there is a cushion available. And it is not necessary that they must impose these burdens on the ordinary passengers. We are much distressed on that score. There are developmental sides of the Railway Budget which I support, namely, extension and development of the whole railway system, modernisation and all that. This is very good.

The last point which I want to make is this. While he has suggested some novel and avenues by which the Railways can indirectly provide employment for other sections of people, he has not said anything about employment of railwaymen themselves where recruitment had been stopped for a long time... (*Interruptions*).....I am sure that the Minister knows that job security or insecurity of the railwaymen in railway workshops and in other places is something which is causing great apprehensions among them all the time where the total labour force is being reduced though various methods of rationalisation, modernisation and so on. This is being done without any corresponding alternative means of absorbing this so-called surplus labour by training them in other occupations. He has said nothing about this aspect at all. In spite of all these, we are not going to vote against the Railway Budget because that has its own implications in this Parliamentary system. We do not want to join hands with the Opposition in trying to show that we have no confidence in this Government. After all, this Government has been in power for less than four months and we think that they should be given more chances to show what they can do. But we cannot forget that they have inherited something from the past also..... (*Interruptions*).....I want to make it quite clear that while our party will vote for the Railway Budget, it is not an unqualified or unconditional support that we are giving. We have got serious reservations

on many points which I have mentioned briefly. but in spite of that, we will not vote against the railway Budget but for it.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur) : Sir, I join with what has fallen from Shri Indrajit Gupta that we have our reservations and we have made them clear. Subject to these reservations, we shall support this Railway Budget.

[*Translation*]

SHRI M.S. PAL (Nainital): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, so far as Railways are concerned India enjoys the top position in Asia and second in the world. Uttar Pradesh is the largest State in the country and Uttarakhand the largest region in the State. Besides supporting the budget I would like to remind the hon. Minister of Railways that in Uttarakhand region Railways operate only in the district-Nainital. The scheme of new broad-gauge line between Rampur and Haldwani was first mooted in 1971 and if the Budgetary allocations are made in the way they have been done, during this Budget the scheme would complete not before the 21st century. The hon. Minister should pay attention towards this. Similarly there is a proposal for the Kashipur Kuan broad gauge line for which provision has been made in the Budget. My submission is that the Government should pay attention to the proposed project of the railway line between Tanakpur and Bagdiwar in district Pithoragrah, the survey of which has already been made. I would also like to suggest that from the environmental point of view about ten crore trees were planted over eighty eight thousand hectares of land, but most of them have withered away and not even 1/3 of them have survived. More trees are to be planted over an area of 36 thousand hectares. My personal opinion is that all the sections of the society should be involved in this work. Social organisations in particular should also be involved in it. In this way environment will remain unpolluted and trees would be saved. I would suggest that these organisations should be involved in this work. I support the Railway Budget and conclude.

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA (South Delhi): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, before the hon. Minister of Railways replies to the debate, I would like to make it clear that though the railway fares have been increased, Delhi has been denied metro railway and the railway employees have not been provided all the facilities. Yet we support this Budget with reservations. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI KANKAR MUNJARE (Balaghat): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I should also be given the opportunity to speak. I had given my name six days back; it is injustice to me. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Time is Very short, so I cant allow you.

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRIDHARAMPAL SHARMA (Udhampur): Sir, I beg of you to spare a minute for me. Since the hon. Minister is also incharge of the Kashmir Affairs, I want to draw his attention to one important matter regarding construction of railway line from Jammu to Udhampur. It has been going on for the last 7-8 years and I find that only Rs. 20 crores, a very meagre amount for this purpose, has been allocated in 1990-91 I request that the hon. Minister should allocate more funds so that this line is completed as early as possible. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please take your seat. Now, the hon. Railway Minister.

[*Translation*]

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Mr Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to convey my thanks to all the hon. Members of the House who not only participated in the Budget discussion but also offered a number of suggestions which, I am sure, would help to improve the railway system.

Before presenting the Railway Budget,

a document had been released. As soon as I took over the charge of the Railway Ministry I gathered the information in regard to the economic and other problems as I had been closely associated with the Railways. I concluded that if some of the problems are discussed at national level, it would enable us to improve the railway system and also to overcome those problems. I am glad that the document published by the Government was discussed at the national level by the political parties, Members of Parliament, people in different walks of life who utilise the railway facilities, like the intelligentsia, journalists and it was also discussed in the state capitals. and in places where railway traffic is quite heavy I am glad that country wide debate on this topic is still continuing. Actually, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I want this discussion to continue. During the last 4-5 days in the House we found that Railways play a significant role in the life of people, and that is why the discussion is still not over Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, a proposal was made in the last session for the construction of 200-225 km long narrow gauge line in Vidarbha region, and about 36 members participated in the discussion. We had thought that only the Members from this region would plead the case and offer suggestions regarding extension, closure or taken over of such lines by the Government. Actually, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, that discussion was on Railway Budget and about 36 Members from 9 states not only participated in it but also demanded additional railway lines. The estimated cost of those new proposals would come to about Rs. 20,000 crores. If the demands or suggestions made during this discussion are to be met, it would require not less than Rs. twenty thousand crore. At the same time I do agree that Railways play a significant role in the life of the masses and in the economy of the country.

The Members of opposition alleged that we have not brought any revolutionary change in the Railway Budget. They expected us to bring about a revolutionary change which they could not bring about. But my submission is that it will be an issue for a prolonged debate as what revolutionary

[Sh. George Fernandes]

changes should be brought in the Railways. Suppose for a moment the Government takes the revolutionary step of converting all the upper classes like first class, two tier AC, AC I class etc. into 2nd class. Even then the present arrangement will have to be continued for two years. It would take about two years to convert the AC coaches into second class coaches.

For example now that we have decided that the first class coaches would not be manufactured with immediate effect. It does not mean that the coaches which are already in the assembly line would not be completed because the budgetary provisions are already made for the year. Actually it takes at least 2 years to implement a decision. There was a misunderstanding among some Members in regard to the decision taken for the conversion of first class coaches into second class, which they expressed in their speeches while participating in the discussion on the Budget. We announced that as a result of this decision we would get 15000 additional seats in the next two years. But the Members thought that the quota has been restricted to merely 15000 seats. Actually these seats will be in addition to the present quota. If the first class coaches are withdrawn, we would succeed in providing 15000 additional seats during the next two years. First of all I would like to make it clear to the House that revolutionary changes cannot be brought in the Railways with one stroke of pen. First we decide which things should be given priority and which areas should be improved. Keeping these factors in view the Government tried to give priority to certain tasks and one of them was construction of new railway lines. The total expenditure incurred on the construction of railway lines last year was Rs. 264 crores, while the allocation for this work in the entire Seventh Plan which is going to close of 31st March was about Rs.912 crores. In the current year, the Government proposes to spend Rs. 371 crores on constructing new railway lines. There has been 40 per cent increase in the expenditure as compared to the previous

year. I do agree that this is an area which requires maximum investment. Similarly so far as the question of gauge conversion is concerned, one of the Members pointed out that if fast trains are operated on metre gauge, the demand for broad gauge would decrease. I agree with this view and the Government is making efforts to implement a scheme in regard to increasing the speed of trains running on metre gauge. I am confident that after sometime the speed of those trains which run at 70-80 kms per hour on metre gauge would be increased to 100 km or even than that. The Railways propose to implement a scheme to this effect. But gauge conversion does not mean merely to run fast trains on metre gauge. Priority to gauge conversion will have to be given throughout the country, particularly to link those parts of the country, where coal and steel are found in abundance, with the industrial centres.

But the issue of gauge conversion assumes political overtone also as it is rooted deep in people's mind that development of a place is possible only if it is connected with the big cities with broad-gauge lines and often political leaders seeking elections give assurance to the people that if they vote for them they will ensure broad-gauge lines for the area. So this attitude on the part of the common people puts a very strong political pressure on the Railways. That is why we are planning to make a provision of Rs.120 crores for gauge conversion in this year's budget as compared to Rs. 87 crores made last year. As regards doubling of single railway track is concerned, we have made a provision of Rs.338 crores for the year 1990-91 as compared to Rs.282 crores in the year 1989-90. So we have tried our best to fulfil the genuine demands of the people with regard to gauge conversion and doubling of track about which demands have been made by the hon. Members in this House and in the current Budget we have made an all time high allocation for these purposes. But mere laying of new tracks or increasing the length of the present ones or doubling of tracks which not serve the purpose, necessary provision will have to be made for railway coaches, good quality locomotives and roll-

ing stock, etc. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, against an amount of Rs. 496 crore incurred on rolling stock last year, we are going to spend an amount of Rs 630 crores this year for this purpose. Apart from this, last year an amount of Rs. 1000 crores was raised by the Railway Finance Corporation by issuing bonds. The amount so raised was given to Railways for purchasing rolling stock, this year we propose the raise Rs. 1170 crores by way of bonds. Never in the past so much amount of money was provided for the purposes of laying new tracks, extending railway facilities and starting new trains as is made in the current Budget. Due to shortage of time I would not be able to give reply to all the points raised by the hon. Members who participated in the debate as it will not serve any fruitful purpose. However, we are marching ahead in the direction of fulfilling the genuine demands of the people.'

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to submit one or two points more. The other day our hon. Member from Nagaland, Shri Sema Sahib submitted that the eastern region of our country had been being discriminated for a long time. I do agree with him. I would like to say that this discrimination must end. Just now hon. Members in their short speeches submitted that at least a survey be carried out in their respective areas. So a demand for carrying out a survey is first raised, then a survey is announced; but the work on it starts only after two years, and thus in the process a period of five years is spent. With the announcement and ongoing survey work, hon. Members, the general public and the railways all become happy and this achievement is encashed in the election. What to be encashed in the next election? They demand for techno-economic survey. Their demand is again accepted and an amount of Rs. 5 lakh or so is provided for it. Some officers are deputed for it and the work is started after one or two years. Again an amount of Rs. 5 lakhs is provided for this purpose as against the estimated cost of Rs. 150 crore on the project and for this purpose an engineer or for that matter an officer and a peon are deputed and a jeep is also provided to him. And in this process another five years are spent.

14.00 hrs

Here I am not talking light in the house on this issue. On the country I have seen that a number of schemes of the Railways have been under implementation in various parts of the country for a pretty long time and my statement is based on the experience gained therefrom. Those schemes were started nearly fifteen years ago and all of them are still incomplete. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to draw attention of the House to the substantial loss being suffered by the Railways on this score. This loss can be illustrated like this—suppose Railways decide to start a project with a capital investment of rupees one hundred and fifty crores and makes provision of rupees one crore in the budget for a year which not more than one or one and a quarter kilometre of railway line could be laid. Had the work been completed, Railways could have earned return on the capital so invested but railways do not earn any income because the project remains incomplete. Thus, my opinion is that a large amount of money is blocked here and there, as a result, railways are not earning a single penny on it. It will take long for these schemes to be completed and unless they are completed, the question of any income therefrom does not arise at all. Today, it is impossible for Railways or the nation to earn something from the capital so invested. Therefore, Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, I request the House to give a serious thought to this matter. All of us should sit together and decide as to which places require to be connected with railway and then we formulate a scheme. Afterwards this scheme be placed before the house for its approval and if need be, the consent of State Governments should also be taken. A unanimous decision should be reached as to where the scheme should start from, how it should be started and which places should be given priority. Once general consentaneousness is reached, we can make adequate provision in the budget to complete the project unobstructed within the stipulated period so that Railways start receiving profit on the capital so invested at the earliest. We should try to make Railways reach a position where it starts earning from every fresh railway line

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laid down and every fresh activity of development started. I fully understand that it is not that easy a job to create such a situation as I have bitter experience in this regards. Moreover, a number of objections will be raised from different places, therefore, it requires serious thinking on the matter. Since Railways is not earning any think from its blocked money. Therefore it has become very necessary to put a check on it. As one hon. Member has said that survey of a particular railway line was conducted during British regime and work relating to laying of the railway line was also started by then, even then the work could not be completed as yet. On being asked by him as to why the work could not be completed, it was replied that the work was stopped because it was economically not viable. I have made it very clear in my budget speech that I am not one who thinks in terms of economic viability or unviability as a precondition for starting any new project. This matter has been a subject of discussion in the house as well as outside the House for the last so many years. My opinion is that if we start thinging in terms of profit and loss only, then this attitude will definitely hamper our development. That is why I am not ready to accept this theory. What is required today is that we should take railway lines to undeveloped and neglected corners of our country and these should be laid on the basis of priority. Since a mention has been made about the development of railways during British regime, I must make it clear to the House that on an average less than one thousand kilometres of railway line were laid every year before independence. This was the position before independence.

[English]

SHRI K.S. RAO (Machilipatnam): You have mentioned that you are taking railway lines to remote corners of the country where they are not there. We support this point. You have also stated that you are taking a railway line from Mangalore to Bombay. Will you call it a remote area? We do not agree with you.

[Translation]

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Yes. Perhaps you are not aware of it since you belong to Maharashtra and Bombay is very big and a beautiful city. But I may tell you that as soon as you cross the sea from Bombay and reach Konkan, it is so dark there that hon. Minister can not even imagine. Had hon. Minister even the faintest idea of helplessness and poverty of the people of Ratnagiri, Konkan and Karwad regions, he would not have interrupted me like this.

[English]

I invite you to travel with me once into Konkan. You would then get to know it after understanding the size of the situation there. In the district of Ratnagiri you will not find one single able-bodied person between the ages of 15 and 55. They are all working in the streets of Bombay, in the mills of Bombay, and they sleep on the pavements of Bombay or the Jhuggies and Jhophadies of Bombay...(Interruptions). That is because there is nothing there; there are no communications there. There is no electricity there.

SHRI MURLI DEORA (Bombay South): Then, why have you increased their train fare of the same very people?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Konkan is one of the most backward areas of the country.

[Translation]

When we talk about backward areas in India, we mean Vidarbha, Marathwada, Bundelkhand, states, North Bihar or for that matter entire Bihar, Chhatisgarh and Orissa, similarly we consider Konkan also as a backward area. Konkan is as backward an area as those regions are. Hon. Member will agree that there is no politics involved in it. I am all prepared to give evidences to support my statement. Therefore, you should not make any complaints against our taking railway line to Konkan. It is needed very badly

there and we are trying to take railway line to Konkan.

Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, what I was trying to say is that as compared to the Britishers who laid one thousand kilometres of railway line on an average a year, we are lagging for behind as we have not been able to lay down even sixty to seventy kilometres of railway line per year over a period of forty to forty-two years since independence.

A FEW HON. MEMBERS: Shame, shame.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: There is no politics involved in it. The point to be decided is that ultimately what amount of money should be spent on it.

[English]

SHRI K.S. RAO: So, you will lay one thousand kilometres of railway line every year.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: This year we will try to- since we have allocated Rs. 371 crores and since we will also be receiving more money through the Corporation that will be set up for the West Coast Railway-or whatever authority that we are going to set up for the West Coast Railway-I am sure that the total amount of money that we will be spending will be considerable and the effort will be to see that at least 350 kilometres of railway line is laid. That will be the effort. We will make that effort.

[Translation]

But Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, I am not talking of three or three hundred fifty kilometres of railway lines to be laid in a year. This is my request to the House that I have brought forward the proposed new framework of Konkan railway line which was approved by the House and about which I had mentioned in my Budget speech that I will present the proposed outline before the house for its approval. Simultaneously, we have put forward the proposal of converting

Kandla-Bhatinda metre gauge railway line into a broad gauge railway line. We have discussed the proposal with Chief Ministers of Gujarat and Rajasthan also and they have agreed to it. We will try to implement this scheme in all those parts of country wherever it is possible to raise money from local sources to lay down more and more railway lines and we will also see to it that more money is allocated for laying railway lines in the budget. If the House resolves to lay down one thousand kilometres of railway line every year in the coming ten years, keeping in view all the incentives provided in our economic policy, my belief is that it will provide employment to more than two lakh people. But we will have to work hard to achieve the goal. Ministry of Railways alone can not cope up with this task. Massive efforts are required to achieve the target and I would request the hon. Members to give us a helping hand as much as possible. The complaints are specially regarding the fares. Many hon. Members belonging to the parties supporting the National Front Government have stated that though they do not favour this move yet they support the Budget. I am grateful to them and believe that though Congress does not support our Government directly, their constructive support will always be there at least on this issue because the question of laying new railway lines is involved and there is no politics in it. There can be a dispute regarding Goa and regarding my tours. There is bound to be a dispute over political matters but I request the opposition that in regard to construction and laying of new railway lines if there is a consensus it would help a lot in promoting the work and fulfilling the aspirations of the M.P.s. Therefore, I would like to place some facts before the Members of the House which have forced us to raise the railway fare. The amount of plan expenditure for railways last year was about Rs. four thousand four hundred and fifty crores. During the current year, which began from 1st April, the capital available for the development work is just about Rs. five thousand crores. With a mere increase of Rs. 550 crores, it is very difficult to meet the situation. The Rs. five thousand crores which we have today for our next year's programme is just 28.4%

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of the total budget whereas last year, i.e., the year which has just come to a close the allocation was about 32% of the total Budget. This year we have got the budgetary support of Rs. 1420 crores whereas it was Rs. 1434 crores last year. So the allocation that we get from the Government and the Consolidated Fund of India is decreasing every year whereas the expenditure is increasing. The items on which expenditure is increasing are ordinary working expenses i.e. the cost of running the railways. Now it is around Rs. 794 crores. Rs. 307 crores have to be spent on the payment of wages to workers, whether we like it or not. As the things are, Rs. 116 crore more have to be spent on energy i.e. coal, diesel, electricity and fuel. Take it as around Rs. hundred crore. A sum of Rs. 400 crore would be spent on employees and fuel. Besides, the burden of pensions is also increasing. A total of Rs. 1318 crores, during the current budget, has to be spent on other allied heads. Some of them are wages, dearness allowance, fuel, provident fund, investment in various items, payment of interest and dividend on bonds which were raised last year. In all an additional expenditure of Rs. 1318 crores, has to be made over the last year. A mere Rs. 892 crores have been mobilised by way of increasing passenger fare and freight.

Besides, the railways have achieved what is called extra efficiency and higher productivity through fundamental reforms. The railways is already bearing 30-35 per cent of the total expenditure. The need for raising Rs. 892 crores, through this budget, was necessitated in the absence of any other alternative means of raising funds.

An hon. member said agitatedly that it was a surplus budget. But it is not so. The surplus amount is also spent on developmental works including passenger amenities; and this we call surplus.

[English]

It does not mean that the money is surplus in

the sense that it will be put in the fixed deposit or in the savings bank account. This money is earmarked for passenger amenities and other services.

[Translation]

This means that every penny earned by the railways is utilised fruitfully. There is no chance of non-utilisation or savings. Different demands for different things, *inter alia*, the running of new trains perplex me. New trains can't be run without money. An hon. Member complained of putting a very heavy burden upon the public. I would like to explain one thing particularly to my friends in the opposition that this new burden was not imposed by the newly elected National Front Government. The 1989-90 budget presented by my able friend, Shri Madhavrao Scindia last year, imposed an extra-burden of Rs. 876 crores on the people. Percentage wise Rs. 892 is not much because Rs. 876 crores is the extra-burden inherited from the previous Government. Didn't you welcome the decision of imposing burden on the public last year?

SHRI UTTAM RATHOD: When we enhanced the freight charges, did you keep quiet at that time? You had also condemned our action.

SHRIGEORGE FERNANDES: I am not condemning you. I am just presenting the facts before you. I am not saying anything wrong. I request you to support the Budget with a happy gesture in the same way as a discussion on it was started with a happy note.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora): Had they increased the second class fare?

SHRIGEORGE FERNANDES: Passenger fares were not increased last year.

[English]

It was all in the freight.

[Translation]

I did not say that passenger fares were increased last year. I said that freight was increased.

[English]

Rs. 876 crores was only on freights.

[Translation]

But the fare was increased in the previous year. It was Rs. 358 crores.

[English]

Rs. 358 crores was the additional levy on account of passenger fares in the year 1988-89.

[Translation]

In the same year, additional levy on account of freight was Rs. 241 crores. What I mean to say is that there was not a single year in the past when fares and freight charges were not increased. The point is that an amount of Rs. 1318 crores will be spent.

A major portion of this amount will be spent on laying new railway lines. Besides, funds are also required for the provision of additional amenities, new trains and new coaches. At the same time we want to continue the facilities which were made available last year. We will have to increase the income. Without increasing income, it is not possible to provide additional amenities under any economy. Economy Experts are sitting here. Shri Chidambaram is an Economic Expert (Artha Pandit). There are also economic experts among our friends who are sitting on both sides in the House.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Are you an 'Anarth Pandit'.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I would like to know if there are any measures by which development work will be carried on without investment of capital? You had tried

all these measures and collected an additional levy of 876 crores last year. You will not admit that...

[English]

That you were not for efficiency, that you were not trying to reduce the cost... (Interruptions)

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM (Sivaganga): We are bad. You are much better than us, you are much clever than us. Tell us now what have you done to cut down administrative costs, to improve efficiency. Those two things you are not touching upon at all. Why don't you do that?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Sir, I have already made the point that of the Rs. 1,318 crores additional expenditure, thirty per cent has been absorbed and that has been absorbed through efficiency, through productivity... (Interruptions)

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Have you worked out a co-efficient of efficiency?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I could work it out and I could give it to you. But the point I am making is that out of Rs. 1,318 crores of additional expenditure, the new levies are only Rs. 892 crores. The Railways have absorbed over 30 per cent of the additionality of expenditure and that has been through efficiency... (Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI RAM NAIK (Bombay North): It amounts to same thing. They killed a cow and you are killing a calf. It should not happen.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: The problem is that if you are asked to present the Budget, you will also take recourse to increasing the fares. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, in this connection I would like to make a submission to the House. The entire railway infra structure is far bigger than the mystification of railway, a word which is being used

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in this context. For example, we have the BEST in Bombay and the D.T.C. in Delhi. Railway is also a transport service, but it is a much wider and larger service. It connects the entire country. It is spread all over the country. Otherwise, the railway undertakes the same business and performs the same duties. The only difference is that the functioning of railways has been linked with politics. Various political parties make announcements as to what they are going to do before the elections and what they will do after the elections. But functioning of railways has nothing to do with the performance of a party after it comes to power. I know that the House will not take a decision in this regard and perhaps it might express its anguish over me, but mystification of the Railway Budget should be done away with. Railway Budget is primarily a balance sheet of the income and expenditure and if there is an expenditure which is more than the income, then some way has to be found to get that income. That is all that is there to the Railway Budget; there is nothing more to the Railway budget. They are unnecessarily trying to mystify this whole exercise..(Interruptions)

SHRI A. CHARLES (Trivandrum): Sir, you have just stated that in the last year, even Madhavrao Scindiaji had raised the freight charges and about Rs. 800 crores were levied at that time. But now not only that additional charge is there, you have further enhanced it. We thought when you come to power, the additional charges would be reduced and you would do something for the poor. But you are also enhancing it. What is your answer to this?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: That is precisely the point I am making that insofar as the running of an undertaking like the Railways is concerned, this is primarily a business undertaking, a transport business undertaking. A transport business undertaking and irrespective of who sits as Railway Minister and which party is in power, which party sits in Opposition, you have to balance the budget of the Railways, you have to find

the income to meet your expenditure. That is all about. So, there is a Railway Budget.

SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA (Kottayam): It is a public utility service also.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: And because it is the public utility service, the State has specific responsibility and in the last few months ever since I moved into the Rail Bhawan and even before I moved into the Rail Bhawan, there was an issue for which I had constantly campaigned, and, that is, that the social cost which the Railways are expected to bear, must be borne not only by the Railways, not only by the Railway users but the entire community. Therefore, social cost must be re-imbursed by the State Exchequer. This has been my position even when I fought for railway workers' demand. Now, this issue has always been thrown in the face of those who have asked for reduction in fares, who have asked for rationalisation in freight rates, etc. In those days, in early 1970 the social cost was Rs. 120 crores, Last year the social cost was over Rs. 1600 crores and for passenger service, it was over Rs. 1300 crores and for freight another Rs. 300 crores were the cost. So, it was over Rs. 1600 cores last year. This year, it will be a little more, In other words, we are asking the users of the Railways and there again not just the users but the poorest of the poor because bulk of the passengers in the Railways, 97% of the passengers are those who use Second Class and 50% are travelling in the suburban trains, that is, E.M. Us. In the compartments meant for 700 people, you really have 3500 to 4000 people and more people do not travel in the compartments because there is no room for them to get in, not for any other reason. We have a situation today where the social costs are being borne by the railway users alone, not by the entire community and we need to take a view on this. I pealed with the Finance Ministry; I pleaded with the Planning Commission on this issue and I would like the House to join me in pleading further both with the Finance Ministry and with the Planning Commission because I certainly believe that the social cost should not be the responsibil-

ity of the railway users alone but it should be the responsibility of the community at large.

[*Translation*]

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I do not say this only for the reason that it has created a big problem for the people. My point of argument is that we must find out some or the other way. If we are not able to find a way out let everybody seriously think about it and help us arrive at a decision. Without taking much time of the august House, I would like to make one or two points more. The hon. Members expected that there will be some improvement in the fares. Before making my points in this connection, I would...(*Interruptions*) I have not yet made my points. I have not yet made my points. I would like to make two or three points more...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI A. VENKATA REDDY (Anantapur): With regard to the fare hike for Second Class and hike in Sleeper Surcharge, they should be withdrawn.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I will come to that afterwards...(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to clarify two-three points about which the hon. Members have made earnest appeals. The first point is that several hon. Member have expressed their anguish and asked us to disband the Railway Board. On the other hand, there are several other hon. Members who have given me in writing to co-opt them as members of the Railway Board. It appears that they do not know what the Railway Board is. In fact, the Railway Board is neither a Company Board nor a recruitment board. Some hon. Member has even suggested that there should be a Secretary in the Railway Board just as we have Secretaries in the Ministries of Finance, Commerce and Industry. What is this Board? It is the same board and nothing other than that.

While there are Secretaries in other Ministries, we have a Chairman here who is equal to a Principal Secretary. The rest is the same. It is exactly the same, what all of you want, no difference.

Such requests have been received from various quarters. So far as Railway Board is concerned, I may make it clear to the hon. Members that Railways are not a Corporation. That are functioning under the Ministry of Railways. In the case of other Ministries viz. the Ministry of Industry or any other Ministry, these are headed by Secretaries. But the representatives of the Board in the Ministry enjoy the status of a Secretary. The seniormost among them becomes the Chairman for a period of one or two years and he enjoys the status of a Principal Secretary. Hence, there is no substance in the argument that all disorders in the railways are attributed to the Railway Board and everything will be set in order once the board is given official status.

The hon. Members have made widespread complaints regarding corruption and misuse of funds in the railways. There is hardly a Member who did not make a strong point in this regard. I do agree that there are certain spheres where the funds are misused and wasted. We are looking into this aspect. About 1 1/2 months ago we had issued a circular that in future if a person in a lower category was found indulging in some undesirable activities such as the unauthorised selling of railway tickets, booking of parcels or any other work of that sort, not only the person concerned, but all his senior officers would also be held responsible for the wrong act. We will try to fix the responsibility for the same.

SHRI KALKA DAS (Karol Bagh): Will you cover the Minister also under it?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: If the Minister is found involved and responsible for the lapse, he will also be included. Let us take the example of Parcel Booking Office at New Delhi Railway Station. If an employee indulges in theft while booking parcels, I am

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of the view that it is not only the employee concerned, but also his supervisor who should be held responsible for the lapse. It is the responsibility of the supervisory officers to see that their subordinate staff are diligent and perform their duties honestly.

[English]

SHRI K.S. RAO: If you are really serious, we don't need to increase the fares at all.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: We will do our best. I promise you, we will do our best in this direction.

[Translation]

SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL (Kopargaon): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is not only the person who takes bribe but also the person who gives bribe. Both of them should be covered thereunder.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: The problem is that neither the person, who gives bribe, asks for a receipt nor the person, who takes bribe, gives a receipt. I fully agree with you and also agree with the view of the hon. Members that both the persons, ie one who gives and other who takes, should be punished. In addition to that, we propose that not only the person who is found guilty, is punished, but also his senior colleagues should be punished.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, this is the reason that the present system needs reformation. I would like to assure the hon. Members as well as the august House that we will take stern measures to reform the system. Ticket booking is not the only field of corruption and problem, we have also received information that crores of rupees are being misappropriated in scrap deals. We are also receiving information from other fields. It will take time to reform the system. But we are proceeding in this direction very speedily. Now let me come to catering estab-

lishment. The old rental charges are Rs. 500 whereas the original person has subletted it for Rs. 5000 and is earning Rs. 4,500 without putting in any labour. All these things need improvement. If the catering establishment in the railways is run on the actual rent of Rs. 5000, it will be given direct to the actual person not on the payment of Rs. 500. but on a payment of Rs. 5,000. Apart from this, we would also like to see to it as to on which of the works, railway funds are spent, and the persons in whose hands the funds reach. We will have to regularise all these things. I have just made a mention of scrap deal. We will look into such cases in other fields also where there are the chances of dishonest practices. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, our Ministry is taking concrete steps to stop and eliminate the misappropriation and I hope that the position will much improve this year and I will get an opportunity to tell the hon. Members of the House about the improvement.

Now I come to the matter relating to the employees. We will agree to it that today the relation between the employees and the employer in Railways is cordial as a whole and there is no conflict or dispute between them. However, we are having one or two problems. Firstly, there is question of recognition of the unions. There are several unions but out of them only two have been recognised and the recognition of yet another union is pending decision in the Supreme Court. Earlier, we had talked with some body but now-a-days no such talk is going on with anyone. Today we are finding several anomalies. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, so far as the question of dialogue with the Mazdoor Unions and their recognition is concerned, the National Front had already declared that in case they were voted to power, they would recognise only one union of Railwaymen by way of secret ballot and that union along would be authorised to have talk on behalf of the workers and it would work for their welfare.

My colleague, the Labour Minister, Shri Ram Vilas Paswan told me yesterday that a Bill providing for recognition of Unions through

majority to be determined by secret ballots would be soon brought forward by the Government in the House. I hope that with the passage of the proposed Bill we will succeed in removing the multiplicity of unions and their rivalries. Therefor, I would like to assure the hon. Members who have shown much concern for it that the question of recognition to unions would be solved very shortly.

SHRI KALKA DAS: By the way how much time will be taken in materialising it?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: The Labour Minister has assured me that a Bill will be brought in the current session itself.

The second problem relates to the removal of workers under 14(2) for participating in various agitations launched during the period from 1980-81 onwards, particularly the Loco-running staff agitation. The matters relating to reinstatement of dismissed employes under 14(2) has been pending for a quite long time and I am happy that all the members of the House have raised this matter. In this regard, I would say only this much that.

[English]

All the cases under 14(2) will be reviewed in their entirety and we shall take a decision that will help to resolve this problem that has been bothering all the trade union among the railwaymen.

[Translation]

SHRI RAJVEER SINGH (Aonla): Will the oppressive provision like 14(2) be rescinded?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: It is not my individual views only but the National Front have also promised it in its election manifesto that provisions of Article 311 as well as all other anti-workers and oppressive provisions will be rescinded.

SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK (Durg): Certain dismissal cases of 1977 are

still pending in the courts and employees have not been reinstated. Will the hon. Minister say something about them?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: If any specific cases are brought to my notice, I shall do justice to them. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I do not want to take more time of the House because we have to take the consent of the House and also that of the Rajya Sabha.

SHRI KALKA DAS: Has any relief been given to the Railway employees or not? Some employees are under suspension and are in great hardships, so relief should be given to them also.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I have said so.

[English]

SHRI A.K. ROY (Dhanbad): What about regularisation of coal and ash handling mazdoors?

SHRI BASUDEV ACHARIA: There are 4,000 contract workers.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I will have that matter looked into...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

I am thankful to the Members who supported the Budget inspite of the fact that they expressed their concern over the increase of railway fares etc. We are withdrawing the proposal of increase of cost of platform ticket which was proposed to be increased from Rs. 1.50 to Rs. 2. Besides it, the proposed hike in the fare of second class was minimum Rs. 2 and maximum Rs. 20, so, taking into consideration the fact that generally poor people travel upto a distance of 25 km., we have withdrawn the increase in the fare upto a distance of 25 kms.

[*English*]

SHRI MURLI DEORA (Bombay South):
Is it including sub-urban routes.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: It is on
all routes... (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

I have not yet completed the point. Please listen to me first. The increase of Rs. 20 for a distance of more than 1000 km is being reduced to Rs. 15. We are withdrawing the proposed increase in fare upto a distance of 25 kms. The maximum increase of Rs. 20 in the second class fare is being reduced to Rs. 15. Earlier, I have proposed hike in the rates of season tickets from Rs. 4 to Rs. 12 for second class and Rs. 16 to Rs. 48 for first class, now we are reducing this hike to Rs. 3 to Rs. 9 for second class and Rs. 12 to Rs. 36 for first class. I hope that the House will appreciate our constraints. The concessions I have given will reduce our income by Rs. 45 crores. The Railway has to perform its duty and we should have sympathetic view towards it. Without sharing the burden, the work of national construction is not possible. Therefore, all of you should pass this Budget unanimously.

With this, I conclude and once again thank all the Members.

[*English*]

Sir, on all other matters on which hon. Members have spoken, including the Zonal Railway headquarters, I will communicate with them individually. (*Interruptions*)

Because more than 70 Members have participated in this discussion, it will not be possible for me to reply to each one of them individually in the House. I shall communicate to them on the issues raised by them individually.

I will communicate to them on their cut motions also.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall now put the resolution regarding approval of recommendations made in the First Report of the Railway Convention Committee, 1989, moved by Shri George Fernandes to the vote of the House. The question is:

"That this House approves the recommendations made in paragraphs 10 to 14 contained in the First Report of Railway Convention Committee, 1989, appointed to review the rate of dividend payable by the Railway Undertaking to General Revenues as well as other ancillary matters in connection with the Railway Finance and General Finance, which was presented to Lok Sabha on 13th March, 1990."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: A number of cut motions have been moved by Members to the Demands for Grants (Railways) for 1990-91. Shall I put all the cut motions to the vote of the House together or does any hon. Member want any particular cut motion to be put separately? Shri Harish Rawat, do you want to put them separately?

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Yes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall now put cut motion Nos. 42 to 48 and 78 and 79 moved by Shri Harish Rawat to the vote of the House.

*Cut motions Nos. 42 to 48 and 78 and 79
were put and negatived.*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall now put all the other cut motions which have been moved together to the vote of the House.

*Cut motions Nos. 2, 5, 6 and 67 were put
and negatived.*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall now put the Demands for Grants (Railways) for 1990-91 to vote.

The question is:

417 **Resolution re. Approval CHAITRA 5, 1912 (SAKA) Grants (Rlys.), 1990-91 418**
of 1st Report of R.C.C. Rly. Suppl. Dem. for Grants
Budget, 1990-91 Dem. for (Rlys.), 1989-90

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President of India out of the Consolidated Fund of India to defray the charges that will come in the course of payment during the year ending the

31st day of March, 1991 in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demand No. 1 to 16."

The motion was adopted.

Demands for Grants (Railways) for 1990-91 voted by Lok Sabha

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grants voted by the House
1	2	3
		<i>Rs.</i>
1	Railway Board	10,11,16,000
2	Miscellaneous Expenditure (General)	67,17,00,000
3	General Superintendence and Services on Railways	471,69,08,000
4	Repairs and Maintenance of Permanent Way and Works	975,95,71,0000
5	Repairs and Maintenance of Motive Power	770,67,35,000
6	Repairs and Maintenance of Carriages and Wagons	1042,31,92,000
7	Repairs and Maintenance of Plant and Equipment	523,26,10,000
8	Operating Expenses—Rolling Stock and Equipment	810,68,02,000
9	Operating Expenses—Traffic	1394,75,47,000

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grants voted by the House
1	2	3
		<i>Rs.</i>
10	Operating Expenses—Fuel	1601,28,85,000
11	Staff Welfare and Amenities	348,69,48,000
12	Miscellaneous Working Expenses	536,69,02,000
13	Provident Fund, Pension and Other Retirement Benefits	840,47,29,000
14.	Appropriation to Funds	3108,25,00,000
15	Dividend to general Revenues, Repayment of loans taken from General Revenues and Amortization of Over-Capitalization	989 14,79,000
16	Assets—Acquisition, Construction and Replacement	
	Revenue	50,04,00,000

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grants voted by the House
1	2	3
	<i>Other Expenditure</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
	Capital	5445,30,10,000
	Railway Funds	2315,76,80,000

425 *Resolution re. Approval of 1st Report of R.C.C. Rly. Budget, 1990-91 Dem. for* CHAITRA 5, 1912 (SAKA) *Grants (Rlys.), 1990-91 Suppl. Dem. for Grants (Rlys.), 1989-90* 426

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall now put the Supplementary Demands for Grants (Railways) for 1989-90 to vote.

The question is:

"That the respective supplementary sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President of

India out of the Consolidated Fund to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1990 in respect of the heads of Demands entered in the second column thereof-

Demand Nos. 1, 3, 4, 6, 7, 9 to 16.

The motion was adopted.

Supplementary Demands for Grants (Railways) for 1989-90 voted by Lok Sabha

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grants voted by the House
1	2	3
		<i>Rs.</i>
1	Railway Board	32,02,000
3	General Superintendence and Services on Railways	6,20,20,000
4	Repairs and Maintenance of Permanent Way and Works	2,64,67,000
6	Repairs and Maintenance of Carriages and Wagons	2,83,42,000
7	Repairs and Maintenance of Plant and Equipment	5,30,04,000
9	Operating Expenses—Traffic	15,31,77,000
10	Operating Expenses—Fuel	32,83,04,000
11	Staff Welfare and Amenities	5,84,56,000

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grants voted by the House
1	2	3
		Rs.
12	Miscellaneous Working Expenses	13,19,09,000
13	Provident Fund, Pension and Other Retirement Benefits	88,87,57,000
14.	Appropriation to Funds	28,00,00,000
15	Dividend to General Revenues, Repayment of loans taken from General Revenues and Amortization of Over- Capitalization	10,45,29,000
16	Asset—Acquisition, Construction and Replacement	
	<i>Other Expenditure</i>	
	Capital	168,58,77,000
	Railway Funds	31,71,70,000

14.49 hrs.

1990-91 for the purposes of Railways, be taken into consideration."

APPROPRIATION (RAILWAYS) BILL,
1990*

The motion was adopted.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year, 1990-91 for the purposes of Railways.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now the House shall take up Clause-by-Clause consideration of the Bill. The question is:

"That Clauses 2, 3 and the Schedule stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

Clauses 2, 3 and Schedule were added to the Bill.

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1990-91 for the purposes of Railways."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clause 1 the Enacting formula and the Long Title Stand Part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted.

The motion was adopted.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Long Title were added to the Bill

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Sir, I beg to move**:

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1990-91 for the purposes of Railways, be taken into consideration."

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year

The motion was adopted

*Published in Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 26.3.1990.

**Introduced/moved with the recommendation of the President.

14.52 hrs.

APPROPRIATION (RAILWAYS) NO. 2
BILL, 1990*

[English]

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): Sir, 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 for the purposes of Railways.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: 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 for the purposes of Railways.

The motion was adopted.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Sir, I introduce the Bill.**

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Sir, 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 for the purposes of Railways, be taken into Consideration.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: 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 for the purposes of Railways, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now the House shall take up Clause-by-Clause consideration of the Bill. The question is:

"That Clauses 2, 3 and the Schedule stand part of the Bill.

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2, 3 and the Schedule were added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clause I, the Enacting Formula and the Long Title Stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Long Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted

*Published in Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 26.3.1990.

**Introduced/moved with the recommendation of the President.

14.55 hrs.

**CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF
URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE**

**Exodus of large number of people from
Kashmir Valley due to violence unleashed
by the Secessionist elements**

[*Translation*]

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA
(Jaipur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to call the attention of the Minister of Home Affairs to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon:

"The situation arising out of the exodus of large number of people from Kashmir Valley due to violence unleashed by secessionist elements there and the steps taken by the Government to rehabilitate the displaced persons."

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS
(SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYED): Sir, I am grateful to the Hon'ble Members for drawing the attention of this House to the important matter of "the situation arising out of the exodus of large number of people from Kashmir Valley due to violence unleashed by secessionist elements there and the steps taken by the Government to rehabilitate the displaced persons."

An unfortunate fall out of the upsurge in military and the disturbed conditions in the Kashmir Valley is the migration of the members of the minority community from the Valley. There has been a step-up in the pace of migration from end of February, 1990, and, on a rough estimate, more than 25,000 families, have been affected. While these are predominantly Hindus, many families of Sikhs and some Muslims have also left the Valley. Most of these families are presently in Jammu and Delhi.

The Government note with concern and

anguish the escalation in the migration of minority population from the Valley, which is an unprecedented phenomenon. This is primarily due to fear psychosis generated by the militants and in a variety of ways like, persistent threats through loud-speakers, letters and posters' circulation of planted rumours regarding hit-lists and killings of some of the prominent members of the minority community.

The Government is fully seized of the problem and is pursuing a two-fold strategy to tackle the situation: first, to improve the law and order situation in the Valley so that conditions necessary for the return of the migrants get established soon; and secondly, to make arrangements for looking after the migrants till they are able to return to the Valley. On the law and order front, any steps have been taken which include strengthening the vigil on the border, revitalisation of intelligence gathering machinery and proper functioning of police stations. Preventive arrests of criminals, anti-social elements and harbourers of extremists are being effected. The Home Guard Organisation is being strengthened. Systematic raids are being conducted, and some successes have been achieved. Special pickets have also been set up at places where members of the minority communities are still lying and special patrolling has been arranged in vulnerable areas. The Governor, J & K has also issued an appeal to the members of the minority community not to leave the Valley and followed it up by offering suitable facilities for enabling the migrants to return.

The Government is committed to the restoration of normalcy in the Valley so that the migrants can return. In the meanwhile, Government have also taken steps necessary to ensure that the needs of the migrants are looked after. Two Relief Commissioners, one for Jammu Division and the other for Kashmir Division have been appointed. These Relief Commissioners are in charge of the relief work connected with the migrants from Kashmir Valley. In the Jammu region, where there is a concentration of migrants (the number being 20,208 families

registered as on 23 March 1990), several steps have been taken such as, *ad hoc* cash grants of Rs. 500/- per family, supply of free ration consisting of 9 Kgs of rice, 2 Kgs of atta and 1 Kg. of sugar per head per month; free accommodation either in the Government buildings or in tents, provision of cots, free medical aid, supply of blankets, free of cost to the needy families, supply of power-milk, etc. In addition, fair price shops and vegetable shops have been established near the camp sites so that vegetables and essential commodities are available. Arrangements have also been made for disbursement of pay in the Jammu region itself to the employees of Vacation Department. In the case of employees of non-vacation departments, earned leave is being granted in their favour liberally to enable them to draw their pay/dues from the respective Departments located in Jammu region. Arrangements for drawal of pension by the State pensioners belonging to the Kashmir Valley who have migrated to Jammu, through Jammu Treasuries/Banks have also been made. Instructions have also been issued by the State Government for transferring Bank Accounts of the migrant families to respective branches of the Banks located in Jammu area. Security arrangements have also been made for migrant families whether living in camps or housed in public or private buildings.

15.00 hrs.

In Delhi, registration of migrants started from March 19. Upto 22nd March, 3381 families had been registered. While most of these migrants are staying with their friends and relatives and some in two or three Dharamsalas, about 150 persons have been accommodated in Kashmir Bhawan. Delhi Administration have finalised arrangements for temporary stay of some of the migrants in two Community Centres namely, Krishna Market Community Centre, Lajpat Nagar and Community Centre, South Extension Part-II. Each of these Community Centres would cater to about 100 persons. It has also been decided to provide to the migrants staying in Kashmir Bhawan and those to be accommodated in the two Community

Centres, free dry ration, utensils and some bedding. For an average family of four members, the expenditure on dry rations works out to Rs. 415/- approximately per month, and about Rs. 1000/- per family for the utensils, bedding etc.

In Maharashtra, a lumpsum grant of Rs. 5 lakhs has been given for the migrants from the Chief Minister's Fund.

I would like to assure the House that all efforts are being made to restore normalcy in the Valley and create conditions to facilitate early return of the migrants to the Valley. It shall be the Government's endeavour to mitigate the hardships of the migrants to the utmost extent by making suitable arrangements. I would like to appeal to the people of Kashmir not to forget their long and honoured traditions of maintaining communal harmony. It is small sections of misguided militants who are indulging in dastardly acts for creating panic among the minorities in the Valley. I am sure the people in general do not at all like what is going on and that they would assert themselves to frustrate the designs of the communal and anti-national forces.

15.02 hrs.

[SHRI JASWANT SINGH *in the Chair*]

[*Translation*]

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA (Jaipur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I think the statement made by the hon. Minister on Kashmir is incomplete. The hon. Home Minister has not paid any attention towards the condition prevailing in Kashmir, which is burning today, and the problem of the migrants. I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards the fact that in Kashmir Valley, to which we are calling as our integral part, people are observing Friday and Sunday as holidays. I would like to know as to why they are observing Friday as holiday? They have reversed the time of their watches by half an hour so as to match the timing of their watches with that of Pakistani time and not with the Indian standard time. Property of the Hindu

[Sh. Girdharilal Bhargava]

families are distributed there and 'Fatwas are being issued that any Muslim who will purchase the property of the Hindu will be beaten and killed. People are being terrorised there. Fatwas are being issued there that properties of the Hindus should be taken free of cost. I would like the Supreme House of the country to listen to the slogans being raised in Kashmir: "Hindu Dharam ko manane walo, Islam tumhara khatma karega, Hamen chahiye Pakistan Hindu mardon mardon ke bagair, par Hindu auraton ke sath, Hindu Dharam ko manane walo, Islam tumhara khatma karega." [Followers of the Hindu religion will be destroyed by Islam. We want Pakistan without male Hindus but with female Hindus]. In Kashmir valley slogans are being raised that they want Hindu ladies and not the Muslims. We can imagine from such slogans as to what would be the situation in Kashmir. The National Conference have been ruling the state since 1947 and they have created this situation. Now they are also realising that they have taken the state to this extent.

The people who are responsible for the situation prevailing in the country are now sitting in the Opposition. These people gave undue importance first to Sheikh Abdullah and then his son and that is why the situation in the Kashmir valley is in such a poor shape today. The need of the hour is to bring Kashmir into the mainstream of the country. A Minister has been appointed separately to look after the Kashmir affairs, as if Kashmir were separate country. In my opinion, there was no need to appoint any Minister in this regard. The slogan given by Dr. Shyama Prasad Mukherjee i.e. "Ek desh do nishan, do vidhan, nahin chalega" needs to be implemented. Dr. Shyama Prasad Mukherjee raised that slogan at the most opportune time but the members of the Congress party did not pay any heed to it. Even the President of India despites by buy a piece of land in Kashmir, he cannot do so. If a citizen of Indian wishes to settle down in Kashmir, he cannot do so. However, if Shri Arun Nehru who already owns land in Kashmir, can

acquire land there, why cannot Shri Girdhari Lal Bhargava do the same? In order to tie the country in emotional bond and to bring Kashmir into the national mainstream, it is essential to do away with article 370 of the Constitution.

The death anniversary of Dr. Lohia was celebrated 3 days back. The founder of Bhartiya Jan Sangh Pt. Din Dayal Upadhyaya has said that a confederation of India, Pakistan and Bangladesh would be formed and instead of spending on Defence, the allotted amount should be spent on the development of the nation. I would like to know from the hon. Minister of the National Front Government with socialist leaning as to what were the views of Dr. Lohia in regard to the idea of forming a confederation of the above mentioned countries?

The Prime Minister of Pakistan Shrimati Benazir Bhutto has been saying that Kashmir belongs to Pakistan and it is not only Kashmir but even the Taj Mahal belongs to them. The Government of India has been listening to such inflammatory remarks silently. This is our weakness and cowardice. The future generation will blame us for the fact that the National Government had adopted a polite approach in dealing with the Kashmir problem and had attempted to tackle it by humble entreaties holding talks with the ambassador of Pakistan and so on. I think that this is a good opportunity to scrap Article 370. Similarly, regarding the statement made by the Prime Minister of Pakistan it can be said that the time is ripe for giving a benefiting reply. You should take some steps immediately in this regard. You should not mislead the people of the country by merely giving misleading statements and threatening Pakistan through its ambassador. I do not expect it from you ever. There is no need to display generosity and weakness on our part in this matter. The entire country and the House is with you. I think that Congress Members are also with you. The terrorist activities should be checked and a unanimous resolution should be adopted by the House to create confidence among the people. After adopting the such a resolution

by the House, the Government may enter into a war with Pakistan. India should give a befitting reply to the kind of statements being made by the Prime Minister of Pakistan. After such a resolution is passed the entire country will stand behind the Hon. Prime Minister, Shri V.P. Singh. Not a single citizen of the country would like us to submit to Pakistan.

The Chief Minister of Pakistan Punjab Shri Nawaz Shaif collected Rs. 5 crores for assisting the terrorists of Kashmir. After all, what is all this happening in the country. You should definitely consider this matter. Kashmir is a part of our territory and the most corrupt officers are occupying positions there. If you consider Kashmir to be a part of the nation these corrupt officers should be called back and other officers with clear record should be posted there. Officers belonging to Hindu Community are migrating today from Kashmir. Shri Farooq Abdullah has created all the problems there and I would like to demand that there is a need to identify the terrorists and the kind of weapons they carry with the help of the military.

Secondly, the Government is providing food items at subsidised rates in Kashmir. Why this special concession for Kashmir only? This practice of providing articles at subsidised rates to Kashmir should be done away with.

Today we are not able to guard our borders with Azad Kashmir properly and that is why there is infiltration from Pakistani. Today there is a need to bring about a fundamental change in the education system of the state as well and I would like to request that the IPKF which was deployed in Sri Lanka had to suffer much difficulties and all this was due to the wrong policies followed by Shri Rajiv Gandhi. If the same troops are deployed in Kashmir, I think the situation will be brought under control and it will be normalised. Therefore, the troops which have returned from Sri Lanka should be deployed in Kashmir and this is my request to you

I would like to submit that radio station in Kashmir has been closed and the officers of the radio station are enjoying in Delhi. They are staying in Kashmir House which is adjacent to my Rajasthan House. The telecasting of T.V. programmes has also been suspended and even the regional news are not being telecast any more. Unfortunately, radio and T.V. programmes of Pakistan can be heard and seen in Kashmir and the people are forced to watch only Pakistan programme. How can you think of this situation as normal when you have closed down the broadcasting station and suspended the regional news bulletin. I would like that the broadcasting station may be reopened and the regional news bulletins may be revived. This is my request to you.

Finally, I would like to submit that the refugees from Kashmir have taken refuge in Delhi, Alwar and also Jaipur where 36 families have come and I met them yesterday only. These refugees consist of Government officers, employees and also students who could not appear in all the papers of their examinations. These unfortunate students have taken refuge in India but their examinations could not be conducted. The savings of the people are lying in the banks and the employees are not receiving their salaries. These refugees are diligent people and hence they are refugees only in name. Those Hindus have displayed a lot of courage and we must protect them. You have also stated in your statement that tents have been pitched and arrangements have been made to supply them cots. Was this much of assistance expected from the Government of India? They should be provided with financial assistance so that they are able to settle down. They are demanding for Rs. 2500 per month of assistance per family. In my opinion even if this amount is raised to Rs. 4000 or even Rs. 5000 per family, I think it will help in protecting them and which is very necessary at the moment. If shops are allotted to them through the DDA, they can become self reliant. They even say that they will set up their own shops. They say that they do not like to sit with a begging bowl and they do not want any kind of dole from the Government.

[Sh. Girdharilal Bhargava]

They would like to work hard and earn their own living. They should be provided with shops and medical arrangements should be made for them. Those students who have to leave their studies uncompleted should be enrolled here so that they could complete their education. In the end, I would like to demand that the ex-serviceman deployed in the border areas should not be displaced because if that is done Pakistan will stretch its borders and occupy some of the Indian territory and play mischief which cannot be checked if ex-servicemen are deployed to guard our borders.

Again, if a Government is so inefficient that it is not able to eliminate terrorism and terrorist activities, keep on gaining strength which will mean that we are inviting terrorism. It is like inviting a thief who has entered into your house for a cup of tea. Even if we are unable to punish the thief atleast we should ensure that he does not enter into our locality. Efforts can be made to attack the training centres of the terrorists so that their infiltration can be checked. Finally, this is also a good opportunity to scrap Article 370 of the Constitution. It is the opportune moment for the implementation of uniform law in the entire country. Therefore, Article 370 should be abrogated and terrorist activities should be crushed with the help of the Army. I would like to make only this submission to you. It is not a concern of any single party or the concern of the BJP alone or it is a problem neither of the Congress Party, nor that of the Janata Dal or the National Front. Instead it is a problem of the entire nation, or a problem this august House as a whole is facing today. Therefore, I would like to request the Hon. Prime Minister to give it a befitting reply. In order to assuage the feelings of growing despondency and hopelessness among the people of these areas and to instill in them a sense of courage and confidence, the House should pass a resolution and Pakistan should be given a befitting reply with the help of armed forces. The entire nation stands united behind them, the whole of India solidly stands behind them. That is the only submission I would like to make here. I am very thankful to

you as you given me this opportunity to speak.

SHRI VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA (Delhi Sadar): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the situation that has developed in the Kashmir Valley is so dangerous and difficult that it not only gives one the creeps but it also reminds one of the 1947 situation. In 1947, at the time of partition, Hindus and Sikhs fled from Pakistan and came to India. At that time, they had come to this country from another country. But today, the situation has come to such a pass that, in independent India, the people of Kashmir have to flee from their own State to other parts of the country leaving behind their business, employment and riches. The people are fleeing the valley stealthily under the cover of darkness in the night, with a few clothes on their body, and reaching in other parts of the country. About 1.5 lakh Hindus and Sikhs used to live in the Kashmir Valley Except for about 10 to 15 thousand people, the rest of them have migrated to other parts of the country. Only one member from each of such families has been left behind. A strange situation is developing there, even the hon. Home Minister has given a description of the painful conditions, in his statement, but he has also mentioned in his statement, that the Governor, Shri Jagmohan has appealed to the Hindus and Sikhs, not to leave Kashmir and he has also appealed to the Hindu and Sikh migrants to return to the valley and settle down. I would like to ask the Government whether it is possible for any Hindu or Sikh to stay in the valley, under the present circumstances? Slogans like 'Indian dogs go back' are being raised from lakhs of houses, from the minarets of mosques, on loud speakers, buses and streets. Slogans like the following ones are raised.

"Bharatwalon Jaan lo,
Kashmir tumhari Maut hai"

[Indians, let it be known to you that Kashmir is your deathknell]

"Ay-kafiron, Ay-Zalimon
Kashmir Hamara Chhod do
Hamey kya Chahiye Azadi."

(Infidels, O tyrants, leave our Kashmir, we want independence.)

“Azadi ka Matlab kya hai
la illahi illilah, yahan chalega Nizam-e-
mustafa.”

(What does independence mean to us?
To us independence means the establish-
ment of Islamic rule.)

Posters saying “you leave for India within 5 or 10 days or else your children would be kidnapped” are pasted outside every door and those threats are executed. Under these conditions, is it possible for anyone to stay in Kashmir? You should see the kind of letters are issued to the people there. The Home Minister has said that intimidatory letters are received by the people. Those letters contain statements like these—“If you value your life, you burn down this school or go to India, otherwise, we will kill you.” Other letters say—“Kashmir is our homeland. Its religion is Islam and politics is to be based on the principles of Nizam-e-Mustafa. Kashmiri and Urdu are the languages of Kashmir. You speak the language of the infidels so, you get demand or else you will be killed.” The situation has come to such a pass there that the High Court Bar Association passes a resolution asking the advocates not to take up any Government case and thus advocates cannot take up Government cases. There, nobody can go out and it is not possible to go to any place. Under these circumstances, the appeals of the Governor and the Home Minister to the people asking them not to leave the valley, are nothing, but a meaningless rhetoric.

The second thing, I would like to say is that, I am surprised to see that the people out here are not realising the difficulties being faced by the migrants, who have come here, from Kashmir. The people are not being told, of their problems. For the past 2-2 1/2 months, these migrants are wandering about, but no arrangement is being made to alleviate their sufferings. I am surprised that a discussion on this subject is being allowed under Rule 193. If any small incident involving the mi-

norities occurs anywhere in the country, the whole House is rocked. The self-styled progressive people create an uproar, the incident is discussed everywhere, but even though lakhs of people have migrated from Kashmir and even though so much of discussion on Kashmir has taken place, still nobody felt it necessary to utter even a word about those migrants from Kashmir. Mr. Chairman, Sir, I had seen that days discussion when two people were killed in a clash with the Police at Nizamuddin and there was a great uproar on it in the House but when 65 Hindus were killed in Kashmir, not a single word of condemnation was uttered in the House. Big people including doctors, judges and advocates have been killed for raising pro-India slogans like ‘Hindustan Zindabad’ and ‘Bharat Mata Zindabad’ but these self-proclaimed progressive people maintain a discreet silence and do not consider it necessary to say anything or make a statement, when it comes to the killing of these people. If there is an imaginary threat to any ordinary mosque, the conscience of the progressive people throughout India is aroused, but when hundreds of temples were destroyed in the Kashmir valley, when centuries old historic temples were destroyed, when about 100-150 temples have been demolished, no one considered it proper to issue a statement in this regard. No one considered it necessary to raise a voice against it.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, efforts are not being made to curb such activities. On the contrary, efforts are being made to stop the news of such incidents from reaching here for fear of any reaction. In the name of preventing any reaction, they are not allowing the news of the atrocities taking place there, to come to light. Mr. Chairman, Sir, when riots took place in Bhagalpur, in Maliana or in Meerut, they were all most unfortunate and the riot victims were repeatedly shown on television, but when it came to the plight of migrants from Kashmir, they and their problems were not shown on television, because they have a fear that it may spark off some reaction. What is Pakistan doing today? It is celebrating Kashmir Day throughout the World. It is indulging in a baseless

[Sh. Vijay Kumar Malhotra]

and vicious propaganda and people are getting influenced by this misinformation campaign stories of incidents which have never taken place are being floated as actual facts and here we are trying to hide the truth, just for the fear of reaction. This attitude on our part is creating a vicious and unfavourable climate against this country throughout the world.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, if you want the Hindus and Sikhs to return to the valley, you should create such a condition, which would instill confidence in them. For this, first of all, the authority of the Civil Administration, which is no more there, will have to be restored. What is saddening is that, not only riots are taking place there, but a rebellion is taking place there with the help of Pakistan. Pakistan is instigating a rebellion a revolt there and secessionist elements are roaming freely there. At first we should clearly pronounce that secessionism would not be tolerated at any cost, anywhere in India and that it would be crushed with a heavy hand. Along with this, another declaration should also be made that all those who help the secessionists directly or indirectly, in the way some members sitting in the House are demanding that talks should be initiated with the secessionists, and that facilities should be provided to them or in the way they talk about the encounters between the secessionists and the security forces, are doing something improper. Instead, there should be a demand for strong steps to crush such activities with a heavy hand. No power on earth can separate Kashmir from India, Kashmir is an integral part of India. I would also like to ask as to why those terrorist training camps which are located near our borders from where terrorists are sent into the valley, money and arms are being pumped in, and of which the Home Minister and the Government of India is well aware, are not being completely destroyed, Lakhs of our Jawans are stationed in Kashmir and if we have no intention of destroying those camps, why have we stationed our jawans there? In order to establish the authority of the civil administra-

tion, we should destroy those camps from where an attack, an aggression is being launched against the country.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, our Prime Minister did a good thing by visiting Bhagalpur. I feel that he did a right thing. He also did the right thing by visiting Punjab twice and it was also necessary to do so. But, why he has not visited Kashmir so far? I have not been able to understand it. The Home Minister has stated that 25,000 families have migrated from Kashmir to Jammu. Why the Prime Minister did not go to Jammu to console them? Had the Prime Minister gone there with this issue in hand, and had he consoled them and made an announcement in this regard it would have created a favourable atmosphere. The Prime Minister should go there. He should go to Kashmir as well as to Jammu.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, whatever has been said in this House about those who have migrated from the Kashmir valley to other parts of the country, including Delhi, Jammu and Punjab is not enough. The Home Minister has said that each of the family has been given Rs. 500. Mr. Chairman, Sir, will the Hon'ble Minister tell me as to how a family can subsist on a meagre amount of Rs. 500 per month? Will be possible for a family to sustain itself with a ration worth Rs. 500? There are women, who have not bathed for more than ten days, for want of clothes. They do not have any clothes with them except those they are wearing.

Will a subsidy of Rs. 500/- per month to each family be adequate to rehabilitate them particularly in view of the circumstances in which they have to migrate. Sir, relief amount of Rs. 1000/- per month was paid to each of the families who migrated from Punjab to Delhi or from Delhi to Punjab during 1984 riots in Delhi. Similarly, each of the families who migrated from Kashmir should be paid a subsidy of Rs. 1000/- per month as was given to the people in the past. Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Government should also make arrangement for the education of their children who were studying in schools and other

educational institutions.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, as regards government employees working there, it has been stated that they have been permitted to avail of leave. Now they do not find it possible to work in Kashmir. They should be transferred to or absorbed in the Government offices situated either in Delhi or in Jammu. Mr. Chairman, Sir, in this connection, I would like to submit to the Minister of Home Affairs that terrorists in Kashmir should be dealt with iron-hand. The civil administration is required to be enforced there. At the same time, the refugees of Kashmir should be treated as our guests till they return to their homes. The Government, therefore, should take the full responsibility for their rehabilitation and fulfil their demands so that they could regain confidence in the Government.

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA (South Delhi): Mr. Chairman, Sir, today, morning I said that some of the hon. have deliberately kept aloof from this discussion with a view to diluting the impact of my Calling Attention. But I remember that two days ago when the matter concerning a dispute over a piece of land pertaining to land a cremation ground was being discussed, our progressive friends have come here to hurl abuses against us. I do agree that injustice done to either section of the community, be it majority or minority must be condemned. But we grudge when they do not raise voice against the injustice done to a section of the society, despite the fact that the people belonging to that community have been killed and ruined.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I listened to the full discussion on Kashmir. Why did the necessity of this discussion arise in the House? In this long discussion which continued for 7-8 hours, except the members belonging to BJP and the Home Minister with his short statement, no other members participated in the debate. There is a large scale exodus of people from Punjab and Kashmir leaving behind all their belongings. Mr. Chairman, Sir, since 1947, this is the first such incident of exodus of people on a large scale. More than one lakh people have left their homes.

I will not call them refugees as they have migrated from one part of the country to other parts of the country. I am just quoting from the headlines in newspapers. Where is Shri Janak Raj Gupta? His name is there—where has he disappeared?

[English]

PROF. N.G. RANGA (Guntur): I do not know what he is saying. He is making all kinds of allegations against us that we did not evince any interest. I do not know what is being discussed now... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI P. CHIDABARAM (Sivaganga): We supported Mr. Khurana on his Calling Attention on Friday. We wanted that his Calling Attention be admitted... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: We supported Mr. Khurana and others when they moved the Calling Attention Motion on Friday. We argued with the Speaker. Our position this morning was regarding what happened on Saturday and Sunday.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is not necessary to repeat that today.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Let him not make allegations against us.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He is well within his right to make allegation as much as you have within your right to make allegations.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Is this the ruling of the Chair to make allegations? Is it the ruling of the Chair?... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI A. CHARLES (Trivandrum): I gave a Calling Attention Notice on this very subject. We are very anxious. To say that we are not anxious on this issue is a distortion of facts. It is very unfortunate... (*Interruptions*) Unfortunately one Member is not here. Shri Indrajit Gupta is not here... (*Interruptions*) Don't try to divide this House on this very sensitive issue... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAJ MANGAL PANDE (Deoria): A point of propriety, Sir. It is a statement which he is making before this House; that more Members on that side have made the statement which we are alleged to have made. This is not an indictment against any party or against any individual. This is a statement of the fact. If they could contravert the statement of facts, they are at liberty to do that. This is not an indictment.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let us proceed.

[*Translation*]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: I would like to know as to why such situation has been created there...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI KALKA DAS: They are conspiring to scuttle the discussion. They allowed the members belonging to their parties to slip away from the House and now they are interrupting us.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Why are you interrupting him, let him speak.

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Why the situation has deteriorated to the extent that people of a particular community are forced to leave the place. This is not my submission. Newspapers have been reporting these things and newspapers are the mirror of the incidents. You see as to what has been reported by the national dailies about the incidents in Kashmir. The Navbharat Times has reported the situation on the basis of on the spot interviews of the people. The terrorists have confiscated their properties and even their women folk are not being spared. They are stripped of their clothes and parades on the roads. A conspiracy is being hatched to separate Kashmir from India. This has been mentioned in this document. People are being beaten there. It has been reported in the Punjab Kesari that people are being threatened that their women folk would be dishonoured if they do not leave the valley. Today the people of Kashmir are forced to live their houses as refugees. There are many other things which

I don't want to discuss. Since it is the first time that more than one lakh people have to leave Kashmir. About 300-400 years ago, minorities residing there were either killed or converted. At that time, Guru Teg Bahadue came to their rescue. This is the second incident of its kind when about one lakh and twenty thousand people have to leave Kashmir.

Not one lakh, but one lakh and twenty five thousand people have left.

SHRI MOHAMMAD SHAFI (Srinagar): Shri Jagmohan has driven them out. He has been announcing it over loud speaker.

SHRI RAM GANESH KAPSE (Thane): I have a point of order.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Under which rule you are speaking? This is my responsibility. Please sit down.

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Mr. Chairman, Sir, when Shri Jagmohan was appointed by Shri Rajiv Gandhi, he was considered as the best choice. Had he been a Congress candidate from South Delhi against Madan Lal Khurana, he would have been considered as the best man.

SHRI MOHAMMAD SHAFI: These people want to bring Hinduism and that is why these people have run away. Human beings...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

He should withdraw his words... (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Mr. Chairman, Sir, this has been stated in the statement. Our Minister of Home Affairs has stated that this has happened due to some of the terrorists organisations. At present, the total number of these organisations are 42. The names of these organisations are known to one and all and statements in their names

are reported in the newspapers. They are given publicity over loud speakers from the religious places and their hand bills are openly distributed. I would like to know what action has been taken by the Government against these terrorist organisations.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, stringent measures are required to be taken by the Government. Our colleague, Shri Vijay Kumarji has rightly said that there is no problem of law and order in Kashmir. Action should be taken against the persons who want to disintegrate the country. When situation of civil war was created in U.S.A., Abraham Lincoln took a firm decision and thus brought the situation under control. Mr. Chairman, Sir, we would not let Kashmir to be separated from India at any cost. The Government should strictly deal with the persons or the organisations which are trying to separate it from India. I would like to know the number of organisations against which action has been taken by the Government. It has just been stated that the C.I.D. and the I.B. etc. have totally failed there. The Minister of Home Affairs has got a list of government employees who have gone to Pakistan for military training whereas they have been marked present in the attendance registers of the offices where they are working, whereas actually they have been getting training in Pakistan for the last so many months. The State Government and the Governor are also aware of this fact. I would like to know why action is not being taken against the persons or the organisations involved in it.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to submit that the separatists and the terrorists in that state have two motives. One is to destabilise the State Government and the other is to internationalise the issue. What steps are being taken to check their activities by the Government? I have been told that not only in our country but all over the world it is being propagated that excesses are being committed on the Muslims in Kashmir. But I would like to know what steps are being taken to prevent them from internationalising the issue.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would also like to know what are the factors which led the people to leave the valley? The Government of Kashmir and the Government of India both are equally responsible for this. The Government neither gave them protection nor created an atmosphere of the sort there. I have no objection in their leaving the valley but they should go back because this is in the interest of the country, we do not want them to stay here for a longer duration. But in the prevailing circumstances they would not return till the situation improves. That is why I would like to submit that when people from Punjab started migrating, Shri Barnala was the Chief Minister of the State and Shri S. Buta Singh was the Minister of Home Affairs. Those Hindus who migrated from Punjab and took refuge in Janakpuri were asked to go back. I was also present there. Gathering some courage, a woman said, "Shri Buta Singh and Shri Barnala, we are ready to go back, if you can come back alive after taking a round of the Golden temple without taking the help of the security and the car provided to you." In the same way, today, the Government in asking the Kashmiri refugees to go back. The situation is so serious that the delegation which went to Kashmir was unable to tour the city or to meet the people and now they are asking the refugees to go back. This is the bitter fact. It is also true that if these people go back, they will be the victims in the hands of Pakistanis and being aware of everything, we should not ignore the reality. Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is being said here that we have provided help to them but I would like to tell you the actual figures regarding the help being provided to them. As per my information, only an amount of Rs. 500 has been provided till the day before yesterday, whereas the number of people who have taken refuge in Jammu is near about 25,000. There are 800 families for whom lodging arrangements have been made there. Four persons are staying in one room. Only 12000 persons have been provided with the ration cards yet and only an aid of Rs. 500/- have been given to them on an *ad hoc* basis. They are staying there for near about two months. You can call this amount as *ex-gratia* payment or anything

[Sh. Madan Lal Khurana]

else. This amount of Rs. 500/- has not been provided to them on monthly basis but it is the total sum, which has been given to them till now. Mr. Chairman, Sir, whether we are treating them as beggars. After all due to whose fault they have come here. Recently, an advertisement was issued by the Punjab National Bank, in which a notice was given to the employees there that:

[English]

"All the employees of Punjab National Bank in J&K region who are not attending duties in Kashmir province are hereby advised to report for duties at their respective places of posting positively by 24.3.90."

[Translation]

Those who are issuing such orders, should go to that place first and attend the duty there. What is the use of adding insult to injury by issuing such orders. Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would request that all those facilities should be provided to these refugees which were provided to the Hindus, who migrated from Punjab and the riot-victims of 1984, as stated by Shri Vijay Kumar just now. They should not get this feeling that they are being treated as beggars and orphans because they belong to a particular community. Secondly, all those facilities provided to the families of the persons killed in 1984 riots, should be provided to these families also, whose members have been killed by terrorists. Thirdly, those who have been left behind in the valley, such as there are 5 members in a family and four out them have shifted to another place and one has been left behind, so arrangements should be made for bringing them together and for providing security to them, so that they can live with peace. At present, they are living like a person who has been condemned to death and is counting his days in a prison cell. Proper arrangements should be made for their lodging. It is the duty of the Government to make these arrangements. Fourthly, I

would like to submit that the persons belonging to minorities and working under the State or Central Government who have received threats, should be shifted to Jammu and full protection should be given to them. My fifth request is that all the State Governments should be directed to carry out the registration of the refugees, to sort out their problems and to provide them with all the facilities temporarily as has been recently done in Maharashtra. My sixth request is that necessary protection should be provided for bringing the movable property of the people from Kashmir. I know such people who were well established, but their money is left behind and here they are asking as beggars for Rs. 100/-. Their money can be brought from there. So, they should be provided security and other facilities to bring their movable property.

My seventh submission is that permission should be accorded to transfer the accounts with the Nationalised Banks in Kashmir Valley to Jammu and other places in India. If not the whole at least the minimum amount should be transferred so that they could carry on their life.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is not certain whether this problem will solve in 6 months or one year. So, the children of these refugees studying in the colleges, in the Engineering colleges and in the Medical colleges in Kashmir, should be transferred to some other colleges in Jammu or near about places, so that their academic year is not wasted. The refugees should be provided temporary employment in the public undertakings, because they want to work and not to beg. The facilities provided to the J&K pensioners, should continue, whether they are in Jammu or elsewhere. I mean to say that there should be two fold action—first is to suppress the terrorists, in which the whole country is with you and the second in the proper rehabilitation of the refugees in Delhi till the atmosphere there returns to normal. I am repeatedly saying that they should not be treated as animals, they are also the sons of India and they should be treated as such. Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am repeatedly saying through

you that the Government should say clearly if it cannot make the arrangements, we will make the arrangements and will ask for help from the Delhities, but this will bring a bad name to the Government. So the Government should make all the arrangements for those who have taken refuge in Delhi.

SHRI SATYANARAYAN JATIYA (Ujjain): Mr. Chairman, Sir, today the conditions are so worse that it has become impossible to judge the feelings of the people. It is not good to let an innocent person become the victim of atrocities in this independent country, where the Preamble of the Constitution proclaims that we, the people of India, give unto ourselves a sovereign, democratic republic and also social, economic and political justice to all the citizens. What is the use of such a freedom, if injustice and atrocities continue to be committed, people are forced to flee, situations continue to be reviewed, people continue to be displaced, how country can go ahead? Kashmir which is the abode of light and which should have only radiated light, is today engulfed in darkness of injustice. What else people can do except fleeing? Naturally, they will flee. Why a person is afraid and wants to flee? Because he is forced to flee. Why they were not stopped? Terrorists are forcing him to flee as there is continuous increase in terrorism. Has anyone thought about it? If so, what steps were taken? If we do not go deep into the root cause of a problem, it will be just like watering the leaves and stems of a plant without giving water to its roots. There are two reasons behind the exodus of people from Kashmir—one is that, the terrorists are more powerful and the people are afraid of them. There are two reasons behind this fear—a man has prestige and honour. Every person has to be afraid to save these two things. Prestige and honour are the two main elements, which are there in our countrymen. Today, these are being attacked in Kashmir. What the Government of independent India is doing, if it cannot safeguard them? Does it not a question mark on the effectiveness of the Government of India? These are the reasons due to which the people have to flee from Kashmir leaving

their property behind. This statement has been issued in regard to the problems faced by those people. 2,5000 families has migrated from Kashmir to other parts of the country within a period of one month, that is from February end to March end. What so good has happened that the people are leaving their State. It is nothing to be happy, but the people are in constant fear. Who will take the guarantee for getting them rid of their fear? It is the Government's duty to provide security to its people, then why these matters are taken so lightly? There is no one to look after these 25 thousand families. This raises a question whether there is any Government in the country or not. If there is a Government it should take such actions which will make the public fearless. People are seriously reacting to the increase in terrorism. Whenever there is rise in atrocities, people loose patience and there are serious repercussions. If we want to save the country, we have to effectively suppress the terrorist activities. Force is required to effectively suppress the atrocites. It is alright, that they are provided rehabilitation as a quick remedy. If someone is injured, he can be provided rehabilitation as a quick remedy, but under which authority we are providing them rehabilitation. We should understand what would have been our condition, if they would have been our family members. This is our country and the people living here are our own people, so this question is very important. Nothing can be done by just issuing statements, if we cannot take effective steps later on. As the Punjab problem is continuing for years, a new problem of Kashmir has arisen. May I know whether we want to aggravate the problem of Kashmir also. The more time it will take to solve the problem, the more the situation will aggravate. These people should be sent back. There are such rules that no one can buy land there or live there. People are forced to flee leaving behind their land. The scientific question of any problem will be what, why and how. If we have understood, what is the problem and why is the problem, so what immediate steps the Government is going to take to solve this problem. These p iple are migrating and there is no one to stop this

[Sh. Satyanarayan Jativa]

migration. They are living in lot of difficulties. I would request that they should be provided such rights which enables them to lead a respectful life and the Government should give assurance for providing them with proper security arrangements.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now the hon. Minister will reply.

PROF. N.G. RANGA (Guntur): Let other Members also speak on this. After that, the hon. Minister can reply.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I need hardly point out to Prof. Ranga who is an institution in himself in the House that in Calling Attention, it is only the listed names that are called out to speak.

PROF. N.G. RANGA: That was the reason why our Members wanted to convert it to Discussion under Rule 193 and the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs also said that other members also will be allowed to speak... (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon'ble Prof. Ranga knows that the Chair has already ruled on this. A separate discussion under Rule 193 is to follow later this evening.

The hon. Minister.

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED): Mr. Speaker, Sir, during the last few days the House discussed for nearly eight to nine hours the situation prevailing in Kashmir and today again we are having a discussion after 6 p.m. as terrorists have gunned down some very prominent public figures during last two-three days in Kashmir. I admit that the situation in Kashmir has deteriorated. Mr. Chairman, Sir, you had also accompanied the All Party Delegation to Kashmir. The

representatives of all parties who had gone to Kashmir have realised the complexity of situation and the conditions under which the Administration has to face it. What is required today is that the circumstances in Kashmir should be viewed from one angle only. It is not the question of Kashmiri Pandits migrating from the Valley. The Members belonging to various parties, especially the nationalist parties such as the National Conference and the Congress etc. should have similar point of view on this issue.

We all feel very distressed at the incident of Abdul Sattar Ranju which took place day before yesterday. He was a very popular figure and a man of very progressive outlook. There is no question of Hindu or Muslim there. The terrorists do not discriminate between the two. They do not like the people who stand for the integrity of the nation or who do not supports their point of view. The terrorists make such people their targets and are after their lives. A large number of Hindus are still living there. They have not migrated from Kashmir leaving all their property behind. They have their agricultural land there and they want to be present there when the sowing season approaches, otherwise their lands will become barren. Even then, we have asked for verification in this regard. Rumours have been spread that they are being forced to flee Kashmir in a planned manner, as if we are ourselves interested in throwing them out of the Valley. When the officers of Intelligence approached some people of an area, they were told that some anti-social elements are forcing them to run away from there. It has frightened the people.

This is correct that people of minority community used to march in the front in the processions starting from the office of United Nations. But according to the information received so far by me, not a single criminal incident has been reported to have taken place. Even the Press has not reported any such news that any temple was damaged there. However some people used to object to the use of loud-speakers in the processions taken out from the mosques as they

did not tolerate such a thing. The representative of our nationalist parties such as the National Conference and the Congress have seen it for themselves.

It will be incorrect to say that the terrorists are after the lives of Hindus only. All those people who do not see eye to eye with them and do not support their ideas become their targets of attack. There are two types of people in it. The first type comprises fundamentalists associated with Jamaite-Islami who force closure of the wine shops and cinema houses and ask women to stay in purdah. They have a systematic plan of action. As I have already told the hon. Members of the House, we have to deal with them firmly to bring the situation under control. Earlier, they used to make women and children march in front of the procession and they themselves used to be at the back. When taking out processions was banned, they started killing innocent people. Shri Gulam Hasan Tabassum was D.S.P. of the Home Guards... (*Interruptions*) It will be discussed later on. So far as migration is concerned, fake registration has also taken place. I have asked Shri Jagmohan, the Governor to tell me the exact number of people who have migrated from the valley. According to the figure duly verified by him a total of 8455 families have migrated from Kashmir. I am giving you the figures verified by the Deputy Commissioner and Rehabilitation Commissioner. Actually the total member of migrants is 45,700.

AN HON. MEMBER: Earlier you put the figure at 25,000.

SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED: They have verified that fake registration is taking place. I am giving you the verified figures furnished by the respective Deputy Commissioners of Anantnag, Baramulla and Shrinagar. The point to be considered is that what should be our next step.

SHRI MOHAMMAD SHAFI (Srinagar): I have a submission to make. Earlier you said in a statement that 25,000 families have come so far.

[*English*]

Is it not a contradiction?

[*Translation*]

SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED: There is no contradiction because...

SHRIDHARAM PAL SHARMA (Udampur): It was stated in yesterday's TV news that 18,000 families have migrated to Jammu and you say that it is not so... (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ (Baramulla): Sir, I am on a point of order.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Under which rule are you raising the point of order?

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: Under rule 376, Sir, because this is regarding the business before the House

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, you cannot seek information through a point of order.

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: I am not seeking information, Sir. I am seeing a contradiction and the hon. Minister must clarify it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He will clarify. Yes, Mr. Minister.

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: Sir, let the hon. Minister know what clarification I have to seek.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I know what clarification you want to seek.

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: Sir, let the Home Minister say that this is the latest information available. Unless he says that, there is a contradiction.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please resume your seat.

[*Translation*]

SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED: What I mean to say is that there is a need to verify as to how many families have genuinely migrated from there. Firstly, an adhoc grant of Rs. 500 per family is being paid to them. Apart from that the cost of free ration should also be calculated. But now the suggestion is that we should try to...

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Rs. 500 have been given on adhoc basis it is not on monthly basis. That is why I am saying that it should be verified

SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED: It is monthly, not adhoc. It must be monthly. I am telling you that it has to be monthly. They will be given Rs. 500 per month and free ration.

SHRI VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: If it is Rs. 500 plus ration then it is all right but it is not so.

SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED: It is based on certain calculations. Secondly, if we provide them the facility of permanent rehabilitation, they will not think of returning back to their homes. Our objective is to send them back. Some hon. Members have suggested that they should be allotted shops, etc. I think that there is no need to do all these things. Even today a number of people have met me who are from the villages and wish to return there and work on their farms... (*Interruptions*) Secondly, it has been stated by one of the Hon'ble members that their property in their native place has been grabbed by the people. But it is not a fact. We have no such instance.

[*English*]

SHRI PIYARE LAL HANDOO (Anantnag): Sir, Major R.N. Tikku had returned from Shri Lanka day before yesterday. From here, he rang up to Srinagar and he was told that his house has been completely looted. I would therefore request the hon. Minister kindly to verify this.

[*Translation*]

SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED: He has told it today. I wish to submit that this is the first instance of this type. Shri Handoo has told me about it in the central hall. But we have no other instance that a house, a shop or a farm has been grabbed or occupied by the people there.

SHRI VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Since no one can go there, how would you know?

SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED: Such a thing has not come to my notice and we have found on verification that there is no such instance. Rather the people there wish to see them return as they feel; that it would give them greater security. They feel that if by chance the situation worsens, then at least they would be with them. But the people here think that it is our plan and are uncertain about their future after withdrawal. Secondly Jamait-e-Islami is an organisation which is really trying to vitiate the atmosphere. By and large there are ten to twenty thousand people in that locality and they all want their security and do not wish to migrate from there... (*Interruptions*) But the situation is of fear psychosis. Not only Kashmiri pundits but many Muslims are also there who do not want to go to Kashmir from Jammu. They all say that they do not like to go to Kashmir as they want to school their children. I have their application. This means that—I would like to suggest... (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: Sir, I am on a point of order

MR. CHAIRMAN: Under what rule you want to raise your point of order?

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: Under rule 355... (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: Mr. Madhu,

earlier whenever you used to speak from here, you always used to quote the rule under which you wanted to speak. I am also your disciple so let me quote it... (*Interruptions*)

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): I have already told you that it is under rule 355.

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: We have been put to a disadvantage as you are now occupying the treasury benches.

[*English*]

My submission to the House is that I can't differ with the hon. Home Minister when he quotes the figures outside and even here.

MR CHAIRMAN: Even under Rule 355, which particular rule has been broken to raise a point of order?

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: I submit that it is the business of the House. I seek clarification on a point that outside the House, the hon. Home Minister made a statement that 18000 families had left. But here in a written statement he has said that 25,000 families had left. Now, he has another information from the Governor that it is 8000 families. He has no time for any positive action and he has no figures about those people who died in the para-military forces' action. So, the Governor's information may not be correct. I want that this House should be given the exact figure regarding the families whose exodus has taken place. It is a painful situation. They are acceptable in Jammu and Kashmiri Muslims are hurt because they are no party to this exodus. It is the Governor's administration which has organised exodus and I want to know the exact figures.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The concern of the hon. Member is to seek specific information. The Government would be well-advised to give the correct figure.

SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED: I will give you.

MR. CHAIRMAN: But there is no point in what you raised. There is no point of order because you cannot ask for information through a point of order. The Government is, however, well advised.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: His purpose is served already.

MR. CHAIRMAN: His purpose is served, but there is no point of order. The Government would be well advised to verify the figures.

[*Translation*]

SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED: I would like to give the figures. The number of migrant families registered till date in Delhi is 3381, in Jammu the figure is 20208, in U.P. it is 722 and in Rajasthan the number of families is 15. The verification, as to the genuineness of the registration is under process, as was done in the case of Punjab. The possibility of double entries cannot be eliminated. There are cases of dual registration of a single family under two different names because one of its members happens to be an employee. Hence, a verification report to this effect is awaited from the Deputy Commissioner of Kashmir. This will help us in the process of identification and this is under process as yet. As soon as I get the whole picture i.e. the full figures, I will let the House know.

16.11 hrs.

[SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTTAMAN *in the Chair*]

Secondly, the Kashmir administration has endeavoured to shift the residents of areas suspected to harbour militants to certain transit camps established in Government flats etc. for safety measures to prevent their exodus to Jammu or Delhi. Similar facilities have been provided at Baramulla, Anantnag and Srinagar etc. so that in case of

[Sh. Muftimohammad Sayeed]

an adverse or emergency situation, the people are kept there rather than allowing them to take refuge elsewhere. We will ensure that the minority dominated areas are put under a constant and proper vigil and patrolling of the security forces. I make an appeal to the hon'ble Members that keeping in view the situation in Kashmir, we shall have to act with utmost restraint and prudence. More stringent measures create difficulties for the common man. As such, we are trying to bring the situation under effective control by adopting a sophisticated approach.

16.12 hrs.

GENERAL BUDGET 1990-91- GENERAL
DISCUSSION

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS ON ACCOUNT
(GENERAL), 1990-91

AND

SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR
GRANTS (GENERAL) 1989-90

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up discussion on the General Budget. The total time allotted is 14 hours. Items 13,14 and 15 are taken together for discussion.

Motion moved:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the fifth column of the order paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1991, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the fourth column thereof against Demands 1 to 27,29,30,32 to 86,88,90 to 95."

"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. 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 8, 9,
10, 12, 13, 14, 15,
16, 18, 19, 21, 25,
27, 31, 34, 36, 38,
41, 45, 46, 47, 48,
50, 51, 52, 54, 55,
56, 57, 59, 61, 63,
64, 67, 69, 70, 71,
72, 73, 74, 75, 76,
77, 82, 84, 88, 90,
91, 93, 94, 95."

Demands for Grants on Account (General) for 1990-91 submitted to the Vote of the Lok Sabha

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on Account submitted to the vote of the House	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
1	2	3	4

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE

1.	Agriculture	376,74,00,000	3,11,00,000
2.	Other Services of Department of Agriculture & Cooperation	96,22,00,000	47,63,00,000
3.	Department of Agricultural Research and Education	81,75,00,000	...
4.	Department of Rural Development	1898,45,00,000	7,00,000
5.	Department of Fertilizers	1320,78,00,000	33,86,00,000

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on Account submitted to the vote of the House	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
1	2	3	4
MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION			
6.	Ministry of Civil Aviation	19,42,00,000	1,25,00,000
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE			
7.	Department of Commerce	616,79,00,000	94,16,00,000
8.	Department of Supply	6,85,00,000	...
MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS			
9.	Ministry of Communications	2,02,00,000	...
10.	Postal Services	327,35,00,000	13,40,00,000
11.	Telecommunication Services	1041,57,00,000	582,50,00,000

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on Account submitted to the vote of the House	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
1	2	3	4
MINISTRY OF DEFENCE			
12.	Ministry of Defence	238,17,00,000	39,13,00,000
13.	Defence Pensions	374,94,00,000	::
14.	Defence Services—Army	2045,99,00,000	::
15.	Defence Services—Navy	225,20,00,000	::
16.	Defence Services—Air Force	519,66,00,000	::
17.	Defence Ordnance Factories	90,32,00,000	::
18.	Capital Outlay on Defence Services	...	1198,88,00,000

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on Account submitted to the vote of the House	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
1	2	3	4
MINISTRY OF ENERGY			
19.	Department of Coal	38,60,00,000	247,50,00,000
20.	Department of Power	97,18,00,000	840,94,00,000
21.	Department of Non-Conventional Energy Sources	30,06,00,000	1,46,00,000
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS			
22.	Ministry of Environment and Forests	66,69,00,000	1,10,00,000
MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS			
23.	Ministry of External Affairs	130,25,00,000	18,33,00,000

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on Account submitted to the vote of the House	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
1	2	3	4
MINISTRY OF FINANCE			
24.	Department of Economic Affairs	106,29,00,000	60,04,00,000
25.	Currency, Coinage and Stamps	75,56,00,000	52,25,00,000
26.	Payment to Financial Institutions	64,67,00,000	888,38,00,000
27.	Pensions	125.16,00,000	...
29.	Transfers to State Governments	955,42,00,000	28,75,00,000
30.	Loans to Government Servants etc.	...	52,75,00,000

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on Account submitted to the vote of the House	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
1	2	3	4
32.	Department of Expenditure	26,77,00,000	56,00,000
33.	Audit	64,35,00,000	..
34.	Department of Revenue	33,43,00,000	40,00,000
35.	Direct Taxes	55,13,00,000	30,00,00,000
36.	Indirect Taxes	87,09,00,000	38,69,00,000
MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES			
37.	Department of Food	594,17,00,000	41,52,00,000
38.	Department of Civil Supplies	2,15,00,000	1,01,00,000

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on Account submitted to the vote of the House	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
1	2	3	4
MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES			
39.	Ministry of Food Processing Industries	5,70,00,000	2,90,00,000
MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE			
40.	Department of Health	128,66,00,000	41,78,00,000
41.	Department of Family Welfare	188,98,00,000	1,00,000
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS			
42.	Ministry of Home Affairs	77,26,00,000	4,25,00,000
43.	Cabinet	3,35,00,000	...

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on Account submitted to the vote of the House	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
1	2	3	4
44.	Police	349,78,00,000	39,68,00,000
45.	Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs	83,61,00,000	30,47,00,000
46.	Transfers to Union Territory Governments	22,07,00,000	9,64,00,000
MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT			
47.	Department of Education	424,39,00,000	25,00,000
48.	Department of Youth Affairs and Sports	26,27,00,000	57,00,000
49.	Art and Culture	28,90,00,000	5,00,00,000

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on Account submitted to the vote of the House	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
1	2	3	4
50.	Department of Women and Child Development	92,82,00,000	25,00,000
MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY			
51.	Department of Industrial Development	95,38,00,000	68,40,00,000
52.	Department of Company Affairs	2,25,00,000	1,00,000
53.	Department of Public Enterprises	12,63,00,000	74,68,00,000
MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING			
54.	Ministry of Information and Broadcasting	23,12,00,000	1,71,00,000

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on Account submitted to the vote of the House	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
1	2	3	4
55.	Broadcasting Services	179,06,00,000	86,54,00,000
	MINISTRY OF LABOUR		
56.	Ministry of Labour	92,00,00,000	28,00,000
	MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE		
57.	Law and Justice	19,73,00,000	..
	MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS		
58.	Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs	25,00,000	

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on Account submitted to the vote of the House	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
1	2	3	4
MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS			
59.	Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions	11,10,00,000	1,19,00,000
MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS			
60.	Department of Petroleum and Natural Gas	25,42,00,000	37,50,00,000
61.	Department of Chemical and Petrochemicals	3,48,00,000	1,03,00,000

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on Account submitted to the vote of the House	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
1	2	3	4
MINISTRY OF PLANNING			
62.	Planning	12,67,00,000	3,43,00,000
63.	Department of Statistics	10,80,00,000	..
MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION			
64.	Ministry of Programme Implementation	21,00,000	...
MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY			
65.	Department of Science and Technology	57,05,00,000	7,69,00,000

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on Account submitted to the vote of the House	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
1	2	3	4
66.	Department of Scientific Industrial Research	60,68,00,000	1,37,00,000
67.	Department of Biotechnology	16,27,00,000	30,00,000
MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES			
68.	Department of Steel	6,89,00,000	256,41,00,000
69.	Department of Mines	34,44,00,000	10,62,00,000
MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT			
70.	Surface Transport	8,92,00,000	44,36,00,000
71.	Roads	93,86,00,000	161,59,00,000

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on Account submitted to the vote of the House	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
1	2	3	4
72.	Ports, Lighthouses and Shipping	30,18,00,000	55,32,00,000
MINISTRY OF TEXTILES			
73.	Ministry of Textiles	176,40,00,000	67,88,00,000
MINISTRY OF TOURISM			
74.	Ministry of Tourism	15,10,00,000	5,23,00,000
MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT			
75.	Urban Development and Housing	71,00,00,000	34,82,00,000
76.	Public Works	53,57,00,000	39,32,00,000

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on Account submitted to the vote of the House	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
1	2	3	4
77.	Stationery and Printing	21,58,00,000	1,02,00,000
MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES			
78.	Ministry of Water Resources	66,36,00,000	4,55,00,000
MINISTRY OF WELFARE			
79.	Ministry of Welfare	94,00,00,000	2,29,00,000
DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY			
80.	Atomic Energy	110,28,00,000	148,08,00,000
81.	Nuclear Power Schemes	59,61,00,000	48,75,00,000

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on Account submitted to the vote of the House	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
1	2	3	4
DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS			
82.	Department of Electronics	24,08,00,000	7,04,00,000
DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT			
83.	Department of Ocean Development	8,96,00,000	1,33,00,000
DEPARTMENT OF SPACE			
84.	Department of Space	80,70,00,000	23,64,00,000

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on Account submitted to the vote of the House	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
1	2	3	4
PARLIAMENT, SECRETARIAT OF THE PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT AND UNION PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION			
85.	Lok Sabha	4,64,00,000	..
86.	Rajya Sabha	1,86,00,000	..
87.	Secretariat of the Vice-President	6,00,000	..
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (Union Territories without Legislature)			
90.	Delhi	255,63,00,000	171,51,00,000
91.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	36,06,00,000	24,93,00,000

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on Account submitted to the vote of the House	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
1	2	3	4
92.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	7,71,00,000	2,11,00,000
93.	Lakshadweep	9,41,00,000	3,12,00,000
94.	Chandigarh	41,25,00,000	11,07,00,000
95.	Daman & Diu	4,73,00,000	2,22,00,000

Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) for 1989-90 to be submitted to the Vote of the Lok Sabha

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant to be submitted to the vote of the House	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
1	2	3	4
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE			
1.	Agriculture	1,00,000	
2.	Other Services of Department of Agriculture and Cooperation	3,30,00,000	
3.	Department of Agricultural Research and Education	22,00,00,000	
5.	Department of Fertilizers	353,89,00,000	
MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM			
7.	Department of Tourism	1,00,000	

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant to be submitted to the vote of the House	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
1	2	3	4
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE			
8.	Department of Commerce	24,77,00,000	199,89,00,000
9.	Department of Supply	64,00,000	...
MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS			
10.	Ministry of Communications	93,00,000	...
12.	Telecommunication Services	...	117,48,00,000
MINISTRY OF DEFENCE			
13.	Ministry of Defence	157,06,00,000	1,00,000

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant to be submitted to the vote of the House	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
1	2	3	4
14.	Defence Pensions	250,00,00,000	...
15.	Defence Services—Army	546,46,00,000	...
16.	Defence Services—Navy	54,35,00,000	...
18.	Defence Ordnance Factories	54,49,00,000	...
19.	Capital Outlay on Defence Services	...	328,86,00,000
MINISTRY OF ENERGY			
21.	Department of Power	36,12,00,000	8,93,00,000

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant to be submitted to the vote of the House	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
1	2	3	4
MINISTRY OF FINANCE			
25.	DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS	55,67,00,000	2,00,000
27.	Payments of Financial Institutions	46,03,00,000	689,56,00,000
31.	Loans to Government Servants etc.	...	11,00,00,000
34.	Audit	18,72,00,000	..
36.	Direct Taxes	16,80,00,000	..
MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES			
38.	Department of Food	274,52,00,000	..

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant to be submitted to the vote of the House	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
1	2	3	4
MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE			
41.	Department of Health	12,87,00,000	
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS			
45.	Police	45,36,00,000	
46.	Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs	1,32,00,000	
47.	Transfers to Union Territory Governments	1,58,00,000	

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant to be submitted to the vote of the House	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
1	2	3	4
MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT			
48.	Department of Education	4,00,000	:
50.	Art and Culture	2,00,000	:
51.	Department of Women and Child Development	26,00,000	:
MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY			
52.	Department of Industrial Development	36,00,00,000	:
54.	Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals	310,00,00,000	:

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant to be submitted to the vote of the House	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
1	2	3	4
55.	Department of Public Enterprises	344,29,00,000	...
MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING			
56.	Ministry of Information and Broadcasting	2,01,00,000	55,00,000
57.	Broadcasting Services	116,94,00,000	19,87,00,000
MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE			
59.	Ministry of Law and Justice	8,78,00,000	...

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant to be submitted to the vote of the House	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
1	2	3	4
MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS			
61.	Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions	58,00,000	...
MINISTRY OF PLANNING			
63.	Planning	...	7,81,00,000
64.	Department of Statistics	5,89,00,000	...
MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY			
67.	Department of Scientific and Industrial Research	2,27,00,000	...

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant to be submitted to the vote of the House	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
1	2	3	4
MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES			
69.	Department of Steel	21,89,00,000	167,63,00,000
70.	Department of Mines	2,09,00,000	125,51,00,000
MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT			
71.	Surface Transport	720,52,00,000	1,00,000
72.	Roads	27,62,00,000	1,00,000
73.	Ports, Lighthouses and Shipping	14,70,00,000	4,00,000

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant to be submitted to the vote of the House	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
1	2	3	4	5
	MINISTRY OF TEXTILES			
74.	Ministry of Textiles		2,00,000	85,50,00,000
	MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT			
75.	Urban Development and Housing		1,00,000	..
76.	Public Works		14,87,00,000	1,00,000
77.	Stationery and Printing		4,83,00,000	..
	DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS			
82.	Department of Electronics		3,84,00,000	..

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant to be submitted to the vote of the House	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
1	2	3	4
DEPARTMENT OF SPACE			
84.	Department of Space	13,88,00,000	
PARLIAMENT SECRETARIAT OF THE PRESIDENT ETC			
88.	Secretariat of the Vice President	1,00,000	
UNION TERRITORIES WITHOUT LEGISLATURE			
90.	Delhi	69,09,00,000	116,61,00,000
91.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	20,46,00,000	...

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant to be submitted to the vote of the House	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
1	2	3	4
93.	Lakshadweep	3,97,00,000	..
94.	Chandigarh	14,61,00,000	..
95.	Daman and Diu	98,00,000	..
TOTAL		3737,37,00,000	1879,30,00,000

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Ajit Panja may speak.

SHRI AJIT PANJA (Calcutta North East): Mr. Chairman, Sir, after the Budget has been presented by the hon. Finance Minister, the people of India have already started feeling the pinch of it and really the heavy burden has affected the poor, the lower middle class and the middle class. But it appears that after taking into consideration the reduction announced, there is Rs. 4844 crores of additional tax burden- Rs. 1790 crores from the budget proposals, Rs. 207 crores from the postal tariff, Rs. 892 crores from the Railways, Rs. 600 crores from the telephone and other communications tariff, Rs. 1400 crores from the various petroleum products. That taken us to Rs. 4,889 crores, reduction announced, it comes to Rs. 14,844 crores.

Sir, it is necessary to run a government to have taxation. But from the pattern you must have seen that more emphasis has been laid on indirect taxes and less emphasis on the direct taxes. People who are poor have to pay excise duties and various indirect taxes. The rich and affluent class have been helped by this Government and, Sir, out of this amount of Rs. 4,844 crores, Rs. 1000 crores straightaway go, by the declaration of the Finance Minister, to the rich landholders or kulaks.

Sir, about the waiver of loan-if you take the wording that has been announced from time to time-first in the manifestoes of the National Front, CPI (M), CPI and BJP, the word used was to 'write off' the loan. It was being thought that there are all fools in India and they will not be able to understand the difference between 'writing off' the loan and the so-called 'debt relief'. An amount of Rs. 1,000 crores was to be set apart for the so-called debt relief. Again, when this Rs. 1,000 crores was set apart, such conditions have been imposed that not a single poor farmer will be able to get any benefit. To wriggle out of the promises that was made during the election, it was stated that it is not a waiver of loan, but it is a debt relief, they posed as if something new has been done by this Gov-

ernment by providing this Rs. 1,000 crores. A statement was made that the requirement would be Rs. 14,000 crores then there was a talk of Rs. 10,000 crores; and then we found from the newspapers that the Reserve Bank made a statement that the requirement would be Rs. 14,000 crores. When the Government found that they had been duly voted by the people and it was not possible to specifically fulfil the promise, they thought it was better to wriggle out of the situation. Then, the Finance Minister announced in a Press statement that they are examining it in various manners as to what way the relief is to be given. Finally, when it came in the Budget speech, paragraph 29, we found that crafty words have been used in order to defraud the poor farmers. First it was Rs. 1000 crores and then it was Rs. 14,000 crores and there is no explanation as to why it is not Rs. 1,000 crores. It was stated that it is to be given to the farmers without any limit of land holdings. We know that there are rich farmers-I am not saying very rich-but there are farmers-who can be compared with very poor farmers. The farmers who have got money and muscle power will immediately take this Rs. 1,000 crores. Secondly, the word used was 'willful defaulters', according to the definition of the NABARD'. Where is the gadget and infrastructure to decide the 'willful defaulters'? The Finance Minister has said that our Banks are well equipped and they have got all the data to find out who is 'willful defaulter' and who is not. If a farmer has a lot of land and does not pay the money, then how will you decide whether he is a 'willful defaulter' or not? Has he tried to sell a portion of his land or tried to mortgage it? What is the distinction between a poor farmer and a farmer with large land holdings? No guideline has been given as to how it is to be decided. They say that the gadget of check is the bank official. Therefore, the bank officials will take individual applications and the fate of the poor farmers, who are not even able to read and write the applications, will fall in the hands of bad middlemen and the entire amount of Rs. 1,000 crores will be pocketed by these persons. Then, the Finance Minister knows that about Rs. 6,000 crores taken as loan by

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various industries has been made as bad debts. They are all rich industrialist but they do not pay back the advances taken by them to the bank properly. Is there any word in the Budget speech that you are taking any action against them?

In the books of accounts, gradually and slowly first it is stated that attempts are being made to recover it. Then, gradually it is stated that the amounts are outstanding. Then, as years go by, it becomes bad debt. And then, it is slowly and silently written off. Who are those people with whom Rs. 6,000 crores are outstanding? I do not know what is more inside. From the known source, it is Rs. 6,000 crores. They are big industrialists. Has any attempt been made by this Government to find out and to recover this amount immediately? If they have tried, they could have realised at least half of it. What is the position of court cases pending against them? The bank comes on the last date and appoints the receiver over the property. Because the limitation period for the mortgage created is 12 years, the lawyer is briefed at the 11th year. After 11 months and 29 days of the 11th year, the advocate drafts the brief and files the suit the day before the expiry of 12 years. The petitioner Bank gets the receiver appointed. The receiver goes there and finds that the machineries mortgaged—big plants lying there for about 5 to 6 years—are already worn out. He makes an auction of the mortgaged plants. There again, the Mafia gang controls the auction. The loan taken is of Rs. 2 crores and the recovery from the property mortgaged is Rs. 2 lakhs to Rs. 3 lakhs. The Finance Minister may make enquiry and reply whether I am right or not. Hundreds and thousands of cases are pending all over the country. No attempt has been made to recover and the amount is Rs. 6,000 crores now.

Therefore, to gadget to decide the willful defaulters is not a perfect gadget. Secondly, is it fair to give it to the bank officials and leave the poor farmers absolutely at their mercy? It is not a case which the people

expected from the "open" government and the "value-based" government. This was not expected of them. There is trickling down from Rs. 14,000 crores to Rs. 11,000 crores and ultimately the actual provision is Rs. 1,000 crores. With such conditions that you have put, not a single poor farmer will be entitled to get the relief. But, of course, in the electronic media, newspapers media, big words are said that this Government has come with a new proposal.

What is the past history? The wording was writing off the loan. Who were the beneficiaries by the decision of the previous Government? I can cite ten example but it would take time. So, I will cite important ones. It was about writing off Taccavi loan with interest which was outstanding for 20 years or more. The previous Government did it and the loan was written off along with interest. It was not done as debt relief. The total loan amount was approximately Rs. 77 crores. It was written off. I am making this distinction, at least for the understanding of the commonman.

There is a mention about the application to be given by the farmer. There is a clause in that. "Have you ever taken loan from Government or any other source? If so, what is the amount you have paid out?" If it is writing off the loan the farmer will only write, "No". Because it is a clean slate and no enquiry is necessary to be made as to what he has done with the past loan. That is the help people expected and that is what is said in the Manifesto. It is stated, writing off the loan. Now, it is debt relief. He will have to answer, "Yes". From such and such block, out of 5,082 blocks in India, from such and such village panchayats, out of 8 lakhs of Villages in India, the application comes to the bank. The bank sends this to the BDO. The BDO sends it to the Panchayat. From Panchayat it goes to the Taffadar or Chowkidar of the village to find out his willingness to pay. That means, the disposal of the application will take at least 5 years. By that time elections will come, if the Government sustains up to that time. Sir, therefore, this is a fraud on the people, absolute fraud

on the poor people. Then, this willingness to pay or not to pay has to be decided. The report again comes back to the bank and the farmer is at the mercy of the bank officials. But, Sir, you see, the writing off of the loan was done by the previous Government. Writing off loan with interest for soil conservation and agricultural improvement was done. The amount of interest was also written off. It was approximately Rs. 66 crores.

The number of beneficiary farmers is 15 lakh landholders. They are the actual men who have been looked into by the previous Government. There were taccavi loans

The next one is writing off of loans for soil conservation and agricultural improvement. The actual tillers were given this benefit.

The third is the writing off of loan with interest for agricultural inputs and crop protection about which interest written off is approximately Rs. 67 crores. The number of beneficiaries is 37 lakh farmers.

Again regarding writing off of outstanding dues of the cashew plantation of Konkan region. The total amount written off is Rs. 79 lakhs. The number of beneficiary farmers is approximately 40,000.

There are ten instances. I will give them to the hon. Minister so that he can see and find out whether the briefing by the Department was properly done.

The bank officials are putting in various types of hurdles in giving this writing off of loan benefit. The previous Government also felt that. The whole idea, therefore, was not giving to the banks. It is the Government who is to do that. The representatives of the people were relied upon those who will feel for these people. Now this Government has succumbed to that pressure, and the entire machinery has been handed over by the hon. Finance Minister to the banking officials.

Therefore, this is the first hoax of the Government of Prof. Madhu Dandavate and out of this taxation of a little over Rs. 4,500 crores on the poor people Rs. 1,000 crores goes to the big landholders, if at all, or to the corrupt bank officials of those States who will only play with them along with the middlemen.

The second fraud committed on the people is the so called Fundamental Right to Work. In the first speech of the hon. Prime Minister on the 3rd December, 1979 there was not a word about the Fundamental Right to Work.

If we look at the entire manifestos which I have got of all the parties, the promises are:

Marxist Communist Party: The Fundamental Right to work shall be brought in the Constitution.

CPI: The Fundamental Right to Work will be incorporated in the Constitution.

BJP: Fundamental Right to Work has to be introduced and this is our promise to the people to be enshrined in the Constitution.

After giving a big lecture on what is a Fundamental Right to work and what are other Rights, the National Front has stated "We shall do so."

The wording in the first speech by the hon. Prime Minister made on the 3rd of December is "The Youth of this country shall be utilised for nation building work."

In the first speech of the President to the first Session, it is said: "The youth are suffering because of unemployment. They shall be utilised for nation building work."

Even the legal right to work as enshrined in other Articles 30, 39, 41 and 43

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exist just like the Directive Principles and not as a Fundamental Right. They are posing as if they are bringing something very much new.

After the President's speech, a question was put to the Labour Minister in Lok Sabha. To the first question, the hon. Minister answered "Unemployed youth shall be utilised for nation building work." Then we raised a hue and cry. In the Rajya Sabha, the hon. Minister said "No, no. We will bring it as a Fundamental Right." On 1st January this year, the Prime Minister announced that after a Cabinet discussion they are going to bring this as a Constitution Amendment to make it a Fundamental Right, as if it is some new innovation. In the Constituent Assembly, in the year 1946 this point was first raised by Mr. K.T. Shah. There was a thorough discussion over that subject. Mr. Shah argued with force to make the right to work as a Fundamental Right. Then, it was divided into two groups because they found that the money required was not enough to make right to work a fundamental right. They were leaders of high stature. They did not want to play hoax to get elected. They found that it was impossible to perform. Therefore, they defined a Fundamental Right like Right to Religion, Right to Freedom of Speech, Right to Expression, Right to thought etc. Therefore, the Constituent Assembly was divided into two groups separately but still they enshrined it in clear words in Articles 30, 39, 41 and 43 the right to work. They know that it could not be done as fundamental right. They were great and noble leaders. They did not want to play fraud on the people. But here, this Government is saying that it will bring in fundamental rights. What are the requirements for that? It appears that the number of Ex-employment Exchanges set up up to 1980 in the country is 840. The registered unemployed youth up to 1988 number 30 millions. If this fundamental right has to be brought in, according to the report of the Economists published in various newspapers, immediately it is necessary to set apart a sum of Rs. 39,600 crores. Further, I would like to say

that no employment could be given but only doles have to be given if it is a fundamental right. The youth have to survive. That is the pith and substance. At that time, those leaders knew that it was impossible to perform. But the present hon. Prime Minister has stated: "We have given word to the people. Therefore, we will bring it in." What a decorative word they have given to the people. Is this a decorative thing which the people will use and worship in their homes. This is the wording. There are two important aspects in this Budget-writing off of loans and making employment a fundamental right. In West Bengal, loans will be written off, as the CPI (M) has written on walls that that is, *Maulik Adhikar* fundamental right enshrined in the Constitution. Now they are playing hoax. What is the requirement to implement it? 48 per cent of the total Budget expenditure of the Central Government is to be set apart. If we take States and the Centre together, the requirement is 31 per cent of the total budget expenditure. Therefore, this is something which is impossible to perform. Still, they go on giving hoax. Every day, in the newspapers, in the electronic media etc. they are saying that they are going to give it. They have said it in their manifesto and are saying even today. But it is impossible to perform. They are giving hopes one after the other. We have to examine it. Is there any attempt, any sense or direction in the budget to bring in a gradual development in such a way that the people would at least feel that this Government is honest in doing something to give employment, to give some atmosphere of security by which there will be development? There should be development. There should be renewal of the villages. It cannot be achieved by giving them subsidy and writing off loans. Therefore, the villages should be developed and rural Employment has to be linked with renewal of villages. There was no word about it. Two paragraphs have been given only for the purpose of creating a drama. There is the employment guarantee scheme. When will that scheme come into force? What will that scheme give? How it will be provided? Nothing has been stated anywhere. Therefore, in my respectful submission, this right to work as a fundamental

right is a second fraud committed by the Government. It is not something new. In this connection I would like to refer to our very revered political personality of course not belonging to our party but he belonged to the Marxist Community party. Late Shri Jyotirmoy Basu debated it for days on three occasions. That debate was finally closed on 27th July, 1977. There also he gave reasons. Shri Jyotirmoy Basu wanted to know as to what were the necessary requirements and what were the resources required for that purpose.

Now the Marxists do not know their own history. They have forgotten Mr. Jyotirmoy Basu. When they prepared this manifesto they wanted it as a Fundamental Right. Have they asked the Government why have they not done this? They cannot scrap it. On the other hand, somebody says from the corner of Bengal that it is a progressive Budget. Next day, he changes it and writes a letter to Mr. Dandavate. without reading it, the Chief Minister of the State says that it is a very progressive Budget... (Interruptions)

DR. BIPLAB DASGUPTA (Calcutta South): This is not West Bengal Assembly... (Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): Even in that letter he has repeated this sentence.

SHRI AJIT PANJA: It is confirmed by the hon. Finance Minister that in that letter written to him he has also said about the 'progressive Budget'. People at large do not know it because it has been stated that Mr. Basu is very much angry about the budget. Why is he talking about the progressive Budget? The next day he changes his opinion. Everyday he is changing his opinion and writing letters. The Marxist Communist Party at least knew about it or were ignorant to Mr. Jyotirmoy Basu's word of caution to the then Government to make it a Fundamental Right. These are the things you have to do. That was concluded on the 27th July, 1977. Un-

fortunately, when the manifesto was prepared the writings on the wall by the CPI (M) were everywhere. They made the wall writing but did not see the writings on the wall. Let her go back and say that it is a pure and simple fraud. Therefore, in my opinion, what I have said on these points... (Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: You better attack me. Why do you attack the Marxist Party? (Interruptions)

DR. BIPLAB DASGUPTA: What about 'Garibi Hatao'? What did you do? (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Member may please sit down.

(Interruptions)

SHRI AJIT PANJA: The hon. Member wants to know what did the Government do? How can they know about it? They ran out. What we have done in 30 years... (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: You please resume your seat. When you get a chance, you can speak.

(Interruptions)

SHRI AJIT PANJA: The hon. Member has said that I am telling... **... I have never told** in Parliament. He has said that I have told... **...

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is unparliamentary and it should not form part of the record.

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: ...**...are unparliamentary. Only 'untruth' is parliamentary (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: If at all he has said it,

it will not form part of the record. Even otherwise, any Member saying anything without the permission of the Chair will not form part of the record.

(Interruptions)

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY
(Mangalore): Including Mr. Dandavate.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Including you Mr. Poojary.

(Interruptions)

SHRI AJIT PANJA: Therefore, it is they who walked out. We were at the end of the Seventh Plan and at the beginning of the Eight Plan. Whatever has been done is on record. You have to test the Government from the plan performance whether it has been implemented or not. The target for economic growth was fixed at 5%. In spite of the two successive droughts, target of 5.4% was achieved. In one single year, that is, 1988-89, it was 9%. They can examine it from the records. Now the manufacturing output has grown over 8% annually. Third is the record agricultural production of 172 million tonnes. Last year, that is, 1988-89, the production grew by 17 to 20%. If value is added to it, it grew by 12.5% to 15%. The industrial growth has gone up by more than 9%. Exports have grown up more than 50% in the last two years. (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: If the hon. Member wants to ask a question he must first take the permission of the speaker and if he yields, he can ask a question.

SHRI AJIT PANJA: The outlay during the 7th Plan has exceeded the target and helped all round growth and development. About the poverty removal the hon. Member is very much agitated, but he does not know what is poverty. (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Member may please resume his seat and control himself. He cannot ask a question without the speakers permission.

MR. AJIT PANJA: He should study the Budget at home and come here.

About the poverty removal schemes like 20 Point Programme, Jawahar Rozgar Yojana and other similar schemes I would like to point out that the number of people below the poverty line which had increased from 47% to 50% during 1977-79 period had been brought down to 30% during 1988-89. It is on record in the Planning Commission and Prof. Dandavate knows it very well.

About the role of medium and large scale industries, the investment made by the previous Government in public sector rose from Rs. 37,000 crores to Rs. 86000 crores during the 7th Plan. There was productivity, efficiency and public utility at commanding height.

It is stated at the beginning of the Budget as if nothing was left by previous Government. The Prime Minister said 'empty coffers', then Madhu Dandavateji clarified it by saying it is a rhetoric, somebody else said it is decorative; but the people of India find it chaotic-that is the difference!

Madhu Dandavateji said about *Chaukhamba* taking the name of God in vain of our great leaders like Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia. Now I find only three *Khambas* one is the Marxist Community Party, another is BJP and the third is Janata. Instead of *Chaukhamba raj*, the Raja is standing on three *Khambas* !

Therefore in conclusion I would say that with the increase that has been done along with the increase in railway fare and freight, increase in the petroleum products, communication rates and various other items and the relief being given to the kulaks and the rich people-Rs. 75000 onwards surcharge etc.-the Budget is simply inflationary. We have already started feeling the pinch of it. If Prof. Dandavate makes an enquiry through the Revenue Intelligence all over the country- I hope he is doing it-he will find that people are really suffering. What did he used to say from this end? At least now sitting

there he must realise it. he should not forget as to how much it is affecting the people.

MR. CHAIRMAN: How many more minutes do you want?

SHRI AJIT PANJA. I am concluding in two or three minutes Sir.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: He has to come to the Budget as yet!

SHRI AJIT PANJA: Here only hopes are being given as I have already enumerated in what manner they have been given. Therefore as it is inflationary, I am sure Prof. Dandavate will reconsider the various tax proposals made. Wherever necessary certainly he can tax the rich who have got the ability to pay. But he cannot tax the poor and the down-trodden people in such a manner as by increasing the indirect taxes, by increasing the Customs Duty. From where the businessmen will get it? They will charge the consumer. So it is an anti-consumer Budget; consumers are suffering.

Even now after the Budget speech, not a single directive went anywhere. You go to one shop, a particular item will be charged at one rate. One kilometre away you ask for it, another price is charged. For petrol there is one price in Delhi, another in Bombay, another in Bangalore, another in Calcutta, another in Siliguri and a different price in Darjeeling. Not a single directive has been issued as to what should be the price.

Sitting here these Marxist Community Party people only worship the Raja. As it is said in the month of Sravana, *Baba Vishwanather Charane Sebalage*. That is the only slogan by raising which they are enjoying the power. It is a fact that the polit-buro said that this Budget was farce and then Shri Jyoti Basu followed? Is it also a fact with the Railway Budget? Is it also a fact with the Postal Tariff Budget? Is it also a fact with the General Budget? People cannot suffer in the hands of someone who is thinking of holding some post, by having good relations with someone here.

Sir, the entire Budget-if you examine from any angle, Shri Dandavate, I appeal to you is inflationary. Already the prices have started rising. It is clear that it will bring tears in the eyes of our mothers at home. Please issue directions right now as to what are the prices, the people are expected to give, in respect of items which have got the increasing trend now.

Then, the Gold Control Act was given a go-by because it is as per a committee's report which the previous Government set up. This is one of the recommendations, Mr. Dandavate knows. But, there were checks and balances mentioned by the Rangarajan Committee, which have not been followed. That is why there is a steep fall. What is happening now? Some poor people reserving some gold feel an economic hedge-a sense of security. Kindly take guard of that. Domestic gold gives a sense of security to low middle class or the middle class people. They think of their daughters; we cannot brush aside everything on one day. They think of their daughters and a widow thinks of her own social security. Kindly think of this and see that something is done so that relief is granted as it is required to be done. The fall is not so steep that that people bring up gold immediately and the smuggling starts. And, last but not the least, there is not a single word stated anywhere as to what is going to be done against drug trafficking. So far as black-money is concerned, there are two paragraphs. In the first paragraph, against black-money are there and in the second paragraph, there are words as to how to give incentive to unearth black-money. I hope that this Government will not decide to give subsidy in respect of black-money holders. The whole of India is suffering and there is not a word about the drug trafficking; not a word is stated as to what will happen to them. Not a word is there about this in the President's Address also.

Last year and, the year before that too, there was a specific paragraph on drug trafficking. It said that the menace was increasing. There is no mention about what is the amount which has been set apart and what

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is being done to save the youth of India from being fallen in the trap of drug trafficking.

Sir, you must have seen that the National Front Government did not oppose me at all. The hon. Members who are sitting here—the most reactionary available now—giving their name as Marxist Communist Party, are supporting the Government only with the idea of a simple thing “enjoy the power; do not take any responsibility”. That is the philosophy they are having.

With these words, I conclude.

CH. JAGDEEP DHANKHAR (Jhunjhunu): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the maiden Budget by the Finance Minister will go down in the history as the first Budget which has shown concern to rural sector and which has agricultural orientation. It is the first Budget wherein the silent majority living in the villages has been heeded to and well-attended. I have, as a first-timer to this House, gone through virtually all the editorials. I found that there has never been a Budget which evoked such a positive reaction as this one does.

In his Budget, he has grappled with the problems. The Budget, I am sure, has given rude shocks to those who had apprehensions and expectations that the Finance Minister would be ruthless and come out with heavy doze of taxation.

The budget also came as a rude shock to those on the opposite benches who harboured the thought that electoral promises held out by us would not be reflected therein. It is a budget where the Finance Minister had to deal with the financial indiscipline which we inherited from the previous Government. It was an uncontrollable economy he had to deal with. The House had been made aware earlier of the grim economic position which the present Government obtained.

I am tempted to react to a Member of this House who says: “There is no *Madhu* in the budget and there is only *dand*.” Sir, the

budget has *Madhu* for the poor, it has for the farmer, it has for the woman entrepreneur, it has for the housewife, it has for the small man, the small industrialist. (*Interruptions*) The budget has *dand* for tax dodgers. It has *dand* for *benami* transactors, for those who are black-money holders and for the economic offenders.

This is a unique House. The Father of the Nation, Mahatma Gandhi said: “The spirit of India lives in villages.” The last electoral exercise has transformed this House. Over 300 of its Members are drawn from the rural segment. The spirit of the House is such which is obtaining in the villages. We are obliged to the Finance Minister that he has bestowed adequate attention to the mute villagers, the poor and other categories. It is not without significance that Industrial Policy Resolution came in the year 1956 and it was left for this Government—the present Finance Minister—to make a reference to the Agricultural Policy Resolution. This is sad for the country that we allowed four decades to pass without really grappling with the issues and problems. Earlier, what had happened was only a lip-service to our sector, the rural sector.

I come from a village. The uniqueness of the budget can be seen in more ways than one. It reflects the rural bias. It accords a rightful place to the agricultural sector. It is a budget which has dealt extensively with the rationalisation of tax structure. One can see the serious advantages which arise out of scrapping of the Gold Control Act, Agricultural Policy Resolution. And look at the bonafide approach of the Finance Minister. It is, for the first time, in our country that a Finance Minister has come out in his budget with a proposal that there will be mid-term assessment of the budget. He would come to the House with performance of the budget after six months and take the House into confidence.

The debt relief measures are something which need to be gone into in depth. It is not a matter which can be casually taken.

This is the budget which has genuinely grappled as to the costing of the agricultural produce—the reward which the farmer has to get for his managerial work. It is a budget wherein 50 per cent of the investible resources have to be pooled down for agricultural and rural sector. Such a budget has been offered, as I said earlier, in a situation where we had grim economic situation. My friend had just said about achievements of the earlier Government. In the last five years, our foreign debts doubled. It is a fact which cannot be disputed

The Finance Minister has also attended to the grim situation which obtained overseas also. It is required of us to preserve our economic independence. If there had been some delay, probably we may have lost it. He has squarely dealt with the problem of self-reliance and economic independence. Sir, this Budget is the first of its kind in the post independence India. I would like to say something about the repeal of the Gold Control Act. Being a lawyer, I fully know the harassment which the poor goldsmiths in remote villages and small towns are subjected to. It may be that the previous Government did something to give them some relief. But it is the Finance Minister who took the bold initiative and gave new life to thousands of goldsmiths and gave a new concept to the art of goldsmithry. I am sure that the result and the impact can be seen and felt that the prices of gold are going down, whatever may be the protestations from the other side. This measure will not in any way, affect the Customs Act. Those who are engaged in smuggling will be dealt with strongly.

As regards debt relief, I would like to go slightly into the details. A farmer incurs debt to raise an infrastructure. For example, a farmer may get loan to raise a well. he does not get power. For years together, his investment remains idle. The interest triples and sometimes it becomes four times. If such a loan is waived, there will be a debt relief for him. Nobody can disagree with the Finance Minister when he says that the concept of perennial poverty for such a man must go. He must be given a way to revive himself. That will be our achievement. The House

can very well realise that on debt relief, a farmer is given new chances to engage himself in production-oriented work more vigorously. This will help him to do his work properly and strongly. The banking system will get fillip and will not get jerk as is being held out. The Finance Minister has given some dimensions to willful defaulters. Paragraph 30 of the Budget says about this. I think that would take care of the situation. But I would appeal to the hon. Finance Minister that his Budget speech has gone on an academic note which will have practical connotations later on, i.e., the discretionary element has to be curtailed. This is what he has highlighted in his speech. I feel that the expression 'willful defaulter' may create some administrative difficulties and greater attention need to be bestowed on it so that his intention to extend assistance to the poor, and not to willful defaulter, comes to reality. I am happy that myself and many other Members have their roots in the villages. As I come from a village, I know the difficulties of a villager. The precious speaker said something about 'kullaks'. He mentioned the amount as Rs. 75,000 and above. I was then reminded of the poor man's concept evolved by a rich man's daughter as one who does not have chauffeur or a bungalow or at least a car. What I mean to say is that we should know their feelings as they are living in our country. Let us have no fanciful concept about farmers income. We are obliged to our Finance Minister as he has come out with a concept, which he will introduce very soon, which is about the computation of the cost of agricultural produce. Certain ingredients have been detailed by him I am sure that would put the economic situation regarding agricultural sector on a firm footing. This would help us to evaluate a proper, practical and pragmatic approach as regards the support and remunerative prices of agricultural produce. In their Government, while they ruled for four decades, we had a situation when the farmers were made to suffer terribly in a situation of plenty or in a situation of want.

I am quite sure that such a situation will not happen.

[Ch. Jagdeep Dhankhar]

17.00 hrs.

One point that has to be taken serious note of is that the rural sector will prosper if burden on the agricultural land is reduced in terms of manpower. Of course, in the Budget there are guidelines, particularly for establishing rural industries. Incentive has already been given, but if something more is done in that direction, I am sure our Government's commitment to live up to the concept of right to work would be translated into reality.

Our Finance Minister has the greatest regards for Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia and he has bestowed, and very rightly so, adequate attention on women entrepreneurs. Dr. Lohia was a great champion of equality between women and men. The Finance Minister has gone to the root of the matter when he talked of seed money and margin money being made available to women entrepreneurs. I am sure, once it is done, the situation on the employment front would seriously improve.

Something needs to be done in respect of establishing food processing industries in the rural sector.

The Finance Minister has invited suggestions from the House and he has given his mind how to tackle the menace of black-money. Going by the past experience, we find in our efforts to resolve the problem, we fall into further trap. To get away from such a trap, let the scheme be categorical and simple without 'ifs' and 'buts'. Let there be a scheme which will drive out black money for national causes and that should be channelised for developmental purposes; certain areas can be defined like rural housing etc. Though suggestions in that direction have been made, but the scheme should be such which would inspire confidence and should be decisive on the point of finality as the Finance Minister has said with respect to debt relief. He is very categorical that there would be no more debt relief. Once perennial poverty system is over for the farmer, he cannot think or contemplate of getting more

money waived or written off like this. In my humble opinion, such should be the scheme for black money also.

I am sure, one million people in the country are seriously obliged to the Finance Minister for getting them out of the tax net. As a matter of fact, this was required. If we go by the value of the money at present, there should have been total exemption from income tax up to Rs. 27,000. I know the Finance Minister's job is rather difficult; he has to collect money to translate various project into reality, but this is a suggestion which can be seriously examined. It would do more justice to the salaried and low-income people.

I would not deal with the relief in other matters from the point of view of taxation. The Finance Minister needs to be complimented that he was vigilantly alive to the public opinion and the debate which had been going on in the industrial sector. This is reflected in his giving certain concessions under Section 115J of the Income tax Act. Shri Nani Palkhivala, a great economist of the country about three weeks ago had dealt with it at length. I am sure, the concession which has been extended by the Finance Minister would boost greater investment and activity in the corporate sector.

A serious assault has already been launched on black money, on those who do not believe in the normal tax system. The donee-based gift scheme is an inkling, is a small tip of the iceberg of the mind of the Finance Minister. I am quite sure that the tax evaders would suffer seriously at his hands and tax evasion would be an incidence of the past.

The tax authorities need to bestow their attention very adequately on vulgar display of ill-gotten wealth; conspicuous consumption need to be curbed to maintain social harmony. The vision of the Finance Minister to recast benami transaction Act would meet the objective which he has rightly set out in his Budget speech.

I would make one suggestion particularly so as to attract foreign exchange money to our country.

Non-resident Indians can be a valuable source of foreign exchange to our country. One thing which I could gather by discussing the matter with a large number of people is that if they are permitted to invest in our country, either in housing or other similar activities and if they are given concessions like concession on wealth tax, three things will happen; firstly, foreign exchange will come, secondly the housing activity will be put in motion which will generate employment; thirdly and the most important thing is that they will have psychological roots with the country of their origin.

Then, Sir, something needs to be done in the field of horticulture and animal husbandry and also towards the desert economy. I come from Rajasthan which is a desert area huding special attention.

A very good beginning has been made with respect to the employment guarantee schemes. Attention has been given to the drought prone areas where poverty is great. This is an area which if given attention would help us to meet the objective of right to work for every hand available. Sir, I represent the Jhunjhunu Parliamentary seat in the Lok Sabha which has the distinction of giving maximum man-power to the armed forces. People in my district, therefore, look to the Finance Minister to translate into reality the concept of one rank one pension. He has given an inkling in his Budget about it and I am sure greater dimensions would be imparted to it.

Of course, he has been kind to the housewives as nothing has happened to the price of Kerosene and LPG. I am afraid Price gap between petrol/Diesel on one hand and kerosene the other hand would proliferate adulteration of petrol/diesel by kerosene. Stringent measures need to be initiated to curb and eliminate this menace.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I must

go home safely.

CH. JAGDEEP DHANKHAR: One problem that will be there if the price of kerosene remains stand still is that it will increase the temptation to bring about adulteration. It will made adulteration very lucrative. Therefore, law enforcing agency would be required to gear up so that incidents of adulteration is seriously reduced.

Sir, I am sure rural industry will get a serious fillip on account of re-introduction of capital subsidy.

Sir, I am grateful to you for having given me time to speak.

SHRI DHARMPAL SINGH GUPTA (Rajnandgaon): Mr. Chairman, Sir, it has fallen to my lot that when I am about to open my account in this august House, I am required to defend this Budget, which to my knowledge has been the most talked about budgets if not criticised in the last so many years.

17.09 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

When I say this, I mean to say that most of the previous budgets were either called good budgets or bad budgets. The majority opinion was either for good or for bad but this is one of the budgets where different cross-section of society the spectrum of which range from economic and taxation experts like Nani-Palkiwala to various teachers of prestigious economic schools in our country to the members of Planning Commission; staff of the Finance Ministry stock market operators, transporters-auto and cab operators to the salaries and wage earners, from the housewives to the common men, are talking just as if they are not able to make up their minds whether it is a good Budget or a bad Budget. I may not be taken amiss because I want actually to learn certain thing as a person having keen interest in the economic affairs and taxation. I found certain this Budget towards which I would

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like to draw the attention of the hon. Finance Minister.

Opinions are so much varying and there are some paradoxes which may lead many to wonder whether there are catches there in it. While economic experts who are supposed to know what industry, is what economic development is, they are saying that it is a static Budget, if not recessionary or regressive, the stock markets are booming which is puzzling the economic experts or who are supposed to know about the capital market, taxation laws and all that. Someone even said that it is an anti-industry Budget. Only the other day, Mr. Homi P. Ranena, who is also a taxation expert and supposed to be knowing about the economic affairs the country and probably the Chairman of a corporate body even went to the extent of saying that it is lucky to be either a politician or a farmer." In short, he said that it is anti-industry. But one the other hand in two or three trading session, the stock prices have appreciated by as much as 25 percent. The farming community is shouting that the National Front Government has watered down its original target of between Rs. 14,000 crores to Rs. 12,000 crores to a mere Rs. 2500 crores out of which the States' share is 1500 crores and the Centre's share only Rs. 1000 crores and that it will not even care for the fringe of our problem. The taxi, the truck, the cab and the auto-rickshaw operators are shouting or raising a hue and cry about the increase in petrol and diesel prices, while the passengers sitting in them and the goods that are loading in them, inanimate thought the latter are, are complaining that they are required to pay heavier fares or heavier freight charges. The individual tax payers are shouting that raising the exemption limit from Rs. 18,000 to Rs. 22,000 is an eye wash and it does not help them to any substantial extent looking the erosion in rupee value while the treasury is trumpeting about Rs. 250 crore relief that it has given to the Income Tax payers and the fact that one million assesses have gone out of the tax net. There is some paradox in it. The house-

wives are complaining that they are required to pay more for the taxis and trains and for practically every commodity due to the casting and yet they have to effect of budgetary likes and find it difficult to take these things in usual stride. It is probably because the present Government was in a position where it could do nothing better.

The scrapping of Gold Control Act is a very welcome step. The Finance Minister had the courage to do it. In our country, gold is not in excess supply over demands. Still, the gold prices are crashing. The stock prices are rising. The price of cement which was already over-burdened with heavy excise and input costs, has gone up from Rs. 75/- to practically Rs. 90 in the markets of Bombay and also in Delhi. These are the paradoxes that I talked of.

Similar have been the contradictory statements of members of the Government. The figures say that production of steel in the financial year 1989-90, during the last nine months from April to December, was a mere 6.43 million tonnes that is 3.2.% short as compared to the same period last year. A year prior to that, we had to import 3.352 million tonnes of steel at a huge cost of Rs. 1937 crores. The Minister of Steel was talking the other day in a sensitive city like Bombay, of decontrolling steel. In a situation of scarcity, I think such a step should not be taken.

As a member of the Consultative Committee for Steel, when I had asked a specific question of the Minister of Steel on the 29th January to this effect, namely whether there was any proposal before the Government for decontrol of steel, he had said positively and categorically said 'No'.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir: the budget should not be only a jungle of figures less so jugglery of figures. It should actually tell us what the Government wants to do, towards the fulfilment of the aspirations and hopes of the people. The people have relied on our promises, and have given us the mandate, it is well-known that *Roti, Kapada and Makaan*

are the three basic requirements of a human being in India, or for that matter all over the world. Especially where they have been denied these basic necessities for the last 42 years of these basic amenities, it is the primary responsibility of the Government to attempt to provide them with these.

In the Economic Survey which has been presented to the House, we very disappointingly find that so far as *roti* is concerned the position has not been satisfactory. I think our friends on the opposite benches will lend their ears to me, and try to know the performance of their Government. In 1965, the *per capita* availability of total foodgrains was 480.1 grams per day, out of which 61.6 grams were accounted for pulses, and 418.5 grams were for other cereals. That figure, in 1989 that is after 25 years, has gone down in the case of the pulses consumption has gone down to 40.4 grams, and the other cereals up to 456.2 grams total 496.6 grams thereby increasing the *per capita* availability only by 1.5 tolas. If you take into account the wastages of the prosperous and affluent class, probably that also has not been offered to them.

As far as *Kapda* is concerned, in 1964-65, the net availability of cloth *per capita* was 16.8 metres; and after 25 years, it has decreased to 14.6 metres, a decline of 13% in *Kapda*. Regarding *Makan* that is housing, it is not there at all.

Urban footpath and slum dwellers are common sight and the poor men of the villages have no shelter of their own at all and that explains the very low *per capita* consumption of cement in our country, which stands only at 47 kgs. per annum. Clear drinking water is not available even to day to approximately 50 per cent of the villages.

In short, the poor becoming poorer, and the hungry is becoming hungrier, and the ill-clad is being stripped of whatever cloth is there on his body.

Irrigation in the last 25 years has in-

creased by a mere 2.4 percent. If I say that there has been a systematic and planned flight of wealth from the rural sector to the urban sector, it will not be an exaggeration. In 1951, the total networth of the Birla group was Rs. 51 crores which, in 1989, stands at Rs. 4500 crores. The Tatas; networth in 1951 was Rs. 106 crores; and in 1989, it is about the same figure namely Rs. 4500 crores.

The networth of Birlas has gone up 88 times and Tatas' 46 times. All those peasants who were owing 50 acres of land in 1951 are now reduced to the status of servants cleaning the utensils. This is a distortion which has crept in the last 40 years in our economy. Being faced with such a grim situation, I think it should be the endeavour of our Government not only to give a changed direction which it has tried to do in this budget and for which it deserves compliments. It has made work rural oriented. Although we realise that a vehicle taking 'U' turn, has to be slowed down. Looking to the grimness of the situation our efforts should not be confined only to resolutions and speeches and looking rural oriented. We have to do something substantially more about it. The Finance Minister in paragraph 27 at page 6 of his Budget speech has spelt out all he wants to do for the rural sector. I will be too glad if he points out while replying to the debate that I am wrong. But whatever I could find out for the "development of the agriculture and rural development", over what was already being done in the past, the result of which was all that I told just now while talking about *roti*, *kapda* and *makan*. He wants to increase the budgetary support for the Central Plan for these from 44 per cent to 49 per cent. If we go through the details given on page 7 in the Budget Papers under the heading 'Budget at a Glance' we will find that the total budgetary support for the Central Plan, as far as the capital expenditure is concerned, is only Rs. 8427 crores and revenue expenditure is Rs. 8917 crores. If we do not consider the revenue account because it mostly goes in consumption and consider only capital expenditure which generally goes in asset formation, then raising it to 49 per cent from 44 per cent

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accounts for only Rs. 421 crores which I submit in humility is too meagre a sum. Although I agree an effort has been made to change the direction, but as an immediate measure something more has to be done. Let us be serious about it and not leave it to the bureaucracy alone. They know only too well which side of their bread is buttered. There is a very strong anti-farmer lobby which is evident from the fact that when the Government, from the day of its taking charge expressed its intention of waiver of loan of the farmers, there was a lot of hue and cry right from the the level of the Governor of Reserve Bank of India to a small peon who is sitting in the corridors of the Finance Ministry, right from a small Chamber of Commerce to ASSOCHAM, and FICCI, right from the Board of Director of the banking institution to a clerk in the Bank, that by such a step, the credibility of the banking institution would be at stake. How much has the Government and BIFR remitted by way of loan or interest or duties or bad debt of the industries in the last few years? If my memory serves me right towards the final days of Mr. Rajiv Gandhi, ITC excise duty, which amounted to about Rs. 1200 crores — I have read about it in responsible financial paper of this country — was settled only for Rs. 105 crores; Rs. 1100 crores can go away, can be gifted to only one company. This Rs. 1100 crore could have taken care of all the farmers' loan in two States. If you compare the figures that the Government has given to the big ones by way of various reliefs at various times and what they you will come to know what it is and to whose benefit the resources of and wealth of the country was being deployed.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You please wind up.

SHRI DHARMPAL SINGH GUPTA: I want to get myself enlightened with regard to certain matters that are troubling my mind. The manifesto of our Party, and the substance of our election speeches were given to understand that in the rural sector unemployed youths will get immediate employ-

ment; and pending that, they will get unemployment allowance to the extent of Rs. 100 per month. I think there is no provision for that in the Budget nor is there any provision for old age pension scheme which we had committed to the electorates; we had said that, per person above the age of 60 will be paid Rs. 150/- per month by way of old age pension. It may be said that it is a State subject. But I do not find in this Budget any assistance to the States on this account. It is all right; it is a bold move and the Government must be congratulated for amending the Constitution and incorporating therein that work is a fundamental right of every citizen of the country. But immediately what needs to be done is what we, the members of all the non-Congress parties are committed to the people. I had given three examples, complete waiver of the loans of the farmers, unemployment allowance to the youth and old age pension to old people, above the age of 60 years. (*Interruptions*)

I am speaking in place of Mr. Vijay Kumar Malhotra. Therefore, I deserve to be given the full time that the opening speaker is given.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There are so many people who would like to speak and I am sorry that party does not have much time.

SHRI DHARMPAL SINGH GUPTA: We have been talking about our effort to get out of debt trap. I am very sorry to find this is not in evidence probably the hon. Minister has not been properly advised about the relevant figures. You would notice that for the financial year 1989-90 our total liabilities amounted to Rs. 2,63,913 crores and at the end of the current year that is 1990-91 it would be Rs. 3,06,875 crores. The total liability over the total assets will go up from Rs. 56,500 crores in 89-90 to Rs. 71,500 crores at the end of 90-91. I would like the hon. Minister to enlighten me in his reply as to what he is going to do to get out of this situation. Assuming that all the loans and advances are good advances, even then we have increased our total debt burden by Rs. 15,000 crores in this year alone.

He has also talked about the public financial institutions. The public financial institutions to say the least—I think it will be an exercise in modesty—are vice-dens. People might have heard only about Reliance, Larsen and Toubro and Usha Rectifiers. Every week such ignominious activities are going on in the working of public financial institutions, especially the UTI. They jack up the prices in the stock market because they have interest in some big speculator they are playing with the investors' money. They can do anything. I may point out to this House that in the month of November and December 89, the prices of stock of at least 15 companies went up by as much as two hundred per cent and then they were off-loaded by the speculators who had made very very long positions in these scrips in the lot of the financial institutions, especially the UTI and S.B.I.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You do not have this much time. You shall have to wind up.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I referred to this in my speech.

SHRI DHARMPAL SINGH GUPTA: I suggest that mere casual remark about accountability will not be enough for these people. Their habits are too much spoiled and they had casted of too much blood. When we say that autonomy should be there and that they should also be accountable. I suggest that the Comptroller and Auditor General should have the powers to go into their activities and they should be accountable to the C&AG.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I am not going to allow you to have any more points.

SHRI DHARMPAL SINGH GUPTA: I also suggest that just as the Government, for purchasing even small thing floats tenders and invites offers, the Finance Minister shall make it compulsory for the financial institution that when they go in for purchases or sales they should invite open bids or tender from the accredited brokers, just as is being done in foreign countries, examples of which

we are always giving.

I think the Finance Minister will attend to it. *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please conclude. I have already warned you six times. There are many other Members to speak.

SHRI DHARMPAL SINGH GUPTA: I want to know from the Finance Minister how he is going to raise additional Rs. 800 crores from the corporate sector. The total direct corporate tax as projected for 1990-91 is Rs. 5289 crores. Due to the reduction of the maximum marginal rate by ten per cent, the effective reduction in tax liability works out to 18.28 per cent on an average, that is 18.28 per cent on Rs. 5289 crores which comes to Rs. 967 crores. This will result in a loss to the Government to the tune of Rs. 967 crores. The accretion to the revenue due to withdrawal of Investment Allowance, and sec 32 AB of the Income Tax Act, would be a maximum of Rs. 200 crores and the loss due to higher deduction, under Section 80 (I), from the existing 25 percent to 30 per cent would be Rs. 100 crores. I am afraid, the net of all changes in corporate tax structure would be a decrease of Rs. 800 crores, instead of an increase of Rs. 800 crores.

I am afraid, removal of Sec. 115 of the IT Act may bring some of the companies in zero tax slab. I suggest continuation of Sec. 115 J for at least two years more.

Sir, the Finance Minister and the Government of India were faced with a stupendous task and I think their best defence could be that they could do nothing substantial in absolute terms. They have given a direction towards the rural sector to begin with I hope that bigger funds will be made available to rural sector in times to come. I congratulate the Finance Minister for this and for some of the bold steps he has taken.

[Translation]

SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL (Kopargaon): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Budget for the year 1990-91 is being dis-

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cussed here. The hon. Minister of Finance has presented this year's budget with certain reforms, concessions and have increased the budgetary provisions. I would not, at the very outset, say that something untrue has been said in it because I have had a very close acquaintance with the hon. Minister and I know that he is a man of character. I hold him in great esteem despite being in the Opposition. He has shown a deficit of Rs. 13790 crores in December and later he put it at Rs. 18750 crores for the full year. Besides expenditure on certain heads has been cut down. I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to which are the items the expenditure in respect of which are the items the expenditure in respect of which has been cut down without having an adverse effect on development. Besides, what kind of policy is adopted in respect of deficit in December every years. Rs. 7300 crores or more has been shown as this year's deficit. I feel that Rs. 100 crores as the provision for D.A., Rs. 1000 crores for writing off loans and the amount earmarked for the natural calamities is not adequate. It has been a practice with every ministry to demand more money from the Planning Commission than it actually requires. I would request the hon. Minister to earmark more funds for this purpose. When we talk of natural calamities, mention of crop insurance must be made as it is linked with it. I shall come to this point in a shortwhile from now.

The hon. Minister has raised the income tax exemption limit from Rs. 18,000 to 22,000. However, when he was in the Opposition, he had demanded the exemption limit to be raised to Rs. 30,000.

I do not say that the exemption limit of income tax be raised to Rs. 30,000 but I fail to understand the rationale behind raising it to Rs. 22000. However, if it was raised to Rs. 25,000 or so, it would have been brought some relief to the salaried classes.

The Budgetary provision for providing telephone facilities to rural areas is quite

adequate. I suggest that similar provision should also be made for providing television facilities in other areas. The Government has given concession in excise and customs duties on telephone equipments meant for rural areas. The benefit of this exemption should be reaped by other areas also as the telephone facilities are not available in the rural areas on a large scale and its working is also not satisfactory. I know that Telephone Department does not come under the charge of the hon. Minister but as long as he does not provide sufficient funds for this purpose, the network cannot spread further. Telephone is also one of the infrastructural facilities like railway and roads for the development of remote areas. Alongwith advancement of Science and Technology, we must provide more telephone facilities to villages. Allocation for Doordarshan has also been increased this year. I want that efforts should be made to provide second channel in each state. The hon. Minister concerned has also said that there should be at least 2 relay centres in each district so that more and more programmes for the benefit of farmers, the poor and the artisans are prepared.

Now I would like to say something about industry. I have been hearing this thing for the last so many years that budget the Government, through is budgets, wanted to curb monopolistic trend in the economy of the country. But in practice it is quite the opposite. It has been a long drawn practice with big industrial houses that they obtain industrial licences in their favour but they do not use them for 4 to 5 years, as a result no new licences are issued to others. Sir, I have come across several such instances in which some industrial houses have obtained licences for a number of items in the names of different members of their families showing that they are a divided family. They do not make use of them for 3 to 4 years. They neither start production in the industries nor take any progressive steps. They may take some more years to set up the industries and by that time the establishment cost of the industries will go up. In order to avoid such a situation, I request you to take firm action against such defaulters. You should not

hesitate to cancel the licences of those persons who managed to get the licences but the not start work on them. These licences should be awarded to new aspirants. It hardly matters whether the licence holders belong to the Tatas or the Birlas or the Dalmias. The persons who obtain licences in this manner are monopolising the economy. You have to pay attention to this otherwise prices of commodities will go up. You said that the present Government would not allow the permit system to continue. But you have not taken action against the persons who have already obtained permits and licences but have not yet set up industries.

Secondly, I would like to submit that except agriculture, there used to be sellers markets in all other sectors. It was agriculture produce along which has buyer's market. I want that industrial goods should also have buyer market. (Interruptions). The budget presented in the House does not ensure buyers' markets for the industrial goods also. Of course, some incentives have been given for stepping up production in small scale industries. I want to know as to when the people will have buyers markets for industrial goods as it will lead to competition among producers to increase their production. Today, you may take the case of automobile industry or for that matter any other industries, there are sellers' markets and sellers market alone for them. I request you to take immediate steps in this regard.

This time prices of petroleum have been increased. All of us have felt pinch of it. The Government increased the prices of petrol with a view to reducing its consumption. Do you think price hike will reduce consumption. Several hon. Members including me have raised this issue in the House. During the last 4 years import of petroleum has increased by 4 times and during the last 4 years prices of petrol have already been increased twice and it is third time that a hike in prices of petrol has been effected. But no effort was made to reduce the growing consumption and import of petrol. Through a number of oil refineries have been set up in our country, yet our consumption did not come down.

Then how can we expect that price hike will bring down consumption? In our country consumption of petrol is maximum in defence establishments followed by in the government department and the private companies. Efforts should be made to reduce the consumption of petrol in the public as well as private offices in which almost all officers own cars. You cannot effect a cut in the defence budget. I would like to make a suggestion in this regard. In our country we produce sugar in large quantity, with that production of molasses is also made large quantity. Industrial alcohol is made from molasses . We can draw a time-bound programme to convert industrial alcohol into motor spirit as it is being done in Brazil. In Brazil, they have succeeded in converting alcohol into motor spirit. This has helped them in reducing their import bill. Why do you not implement my suggestions? Sugar production is increasing in our country. The Government should give some incentives for the production of motor spirit from industrial alcohol. Nobody will have objection to it. This will go a long way in reducing the expenditure being incurred on import of petrol. The Government have not increased the prices of Naptha and Kerosene. But it hardly makes any difference. Naptha cannot be made without petrol and other petroleum products are made with the heap of naptha. As regards petrochemicals, I would like to point you out that at present a number of alcohol based industries have been banned. Of course, the Government has made some amendments in the list of banned industries.

I would like to make a submission about the prices of agricultural produce in the rural areas. I welcome the policy of the Government in this regard. Under the revised policy, the Government will increase the support prices of the agriculture produce with the increase in the general price index. For this, the Government will have to take care of agro-climatic condition of the area also, as cost of production varies from place to place. While the cost of production of sugarcane in Maharashtra is Rs. 248-300 per tonne, it is not more than Rs. 160-180 in Uttar Pradesh. How are you going to co-ordinate between

[Sh. Balasaheb Vikhe Patil]

all these factors. Until and unless the agro-climatic condition of a particular area is not taken into consideration for fixing prices, farmers will not be benefited. You will have to consider all these factors. Besides, there should be some linkage between crop insurance scheme and fluctuation of prices. Today crop insurance scheme is not applicable to all crops. I, therefore, request the hon. Minister not to leave this matter on the Ministry of Agriculture alone. The Crop Insurance Scheme should be made applicable to all crops including horticulture. Even people engaged in horticulture should not be put to any loss. Today crop insurance cover is linked with bank loans. But I feel that farmers of both the categories, one who takes the loan and the other who does not take loan should get the benefits of Crop insurance Scheme. The Ministry of Finance is totally opposed to such proposal. During the tenure of Shri Chavan also, I raised this issue, but the Ministry of Finance did not agree. Previously the people were not interested in taking loans from banks. But now there has been a change in their attitude and people are asking for loans. Waiver of loans scheme has also been introduced. The Government propose to bring an agriculture policy resolution in the House. It is a welcome step. But it should be revised from time to time. As regards waiver of loans, it has been stated that there has been a growth of 31.7 per cent in agriculture allied service last year. It is apprehended that a lot of irregularities will be committed while granting waiver of loans. It will also breed corruption. Complaints will also come to you. You are fixing a flat rate of Rs. 10,000 for both long term and short terms loans. But there will a problem to identify bonafide defaulters among farmers hit by natural calamities. In this context, I would like to cite the case of Maharashtra. The State experienced drought consecutively for two years. The farmers had to face a lot of difficulties in getting their loans re-scheduled. The R.B.I. issued guidelines for this. Thereafter, the NABARD also issued some guidelines. In order to avoid all these problems, the schemes should be drawn in

such a way so that there is hardly any scope to make the farmers defaulters. Otherwise, the loan waiver scheme will not serve any purpose. It is also a big problem. Waiver of the co-operative loans has been left on the discretion of the states. Though the co-operative movement runs smoothly in Maharashtra, Gujarat and Karnataka, they will face difficulty to bear the entire burden of loan waiver themselves. Their income is too meagre to bear all these burdens. The banks are central undertakings. You have not mentioned that the banks will not charge compound interest. You have to think about the compound interest now. The farmers should not be charged compound interest in any case whether they take loans for land development, mechanised farming or land reclamation.

In cooperative Banks and Land Development Banks, compound interest is not charged. Therefore, the Government have to think over it and for waiver of loans, the Central Government have to share the burden with the cooperative Banks. Otherwise the people will think that only those farmers who took loans from the Nationalised Banks have been benefited. Therefore, Government have to ensure that no harm is done to the cooperative movement. You are the supporter of Cooperative movement. You have advocated for Agro-processing on cooperative basis. The Agro-processing and Food processing are two different things because in food processing producers and processors are separate persons. In Maharashtra, the Agriculture Food processing means that a farmer himself does food processing and Agro-processing. The Government have tried to give relief to the rural areas, backward areas and remote areas. Places situated on the outskirts of the cities should also be treated at par with rural areas and industries set up there should be given all concession and facilities as are given for the industries set up in rural areas. At present, such industries do not get same incentives, as a result of which they suffer losses. Now the Government have said about the rural industrialisation which is a welcome step, and for this purpose provision has been

made for providing vocational and technical training to rural youth. Government will have to open more Technical Education Centres in rural areas to equip the youth with skilled knowledge. We all know that today on the one hand educated youth are not getting jobs and a large number of educated youth are unemployed, on the other suitable persons are not found for the industrial jobs. Therefore, there should be a linkage between the industry and development and the kind of education which we are imparting to our youth. We are talking about the new techniques, high technology and modernisation but for this propose, we need certain fundamental changes in our education system which is not being done. So long as we do not bring about changes in our education system, rural industrialisation will not be possible. The migration of the rural people to the urban areas will go on continuing and the urban problems will go on multiplying. Today, slum areas are increasing in metropolitan cities like Delhi, Bombay, Madras and Calcutta and the solution to this problem lies in rural industrialisation only. Therefore, technical education centres should be opened where they are most needed. Universities and Rural Technology Centres should be opened in rural areas because technology is not an universal phenomenon but different technology is required for different areas as per their local condition and requirements.

There is a mention about the Water conservation and augmentation of the irrigation facilities. You have made an employment guarantee scheme for drought-prone and desert areas. The water conservation technology, modern technology and augmentation of irrigation facilities in desert areas, drought-prone areas, cyclone and flood affected areas will increase the agricultural production but some incentive should also be given to the farmers adopting water conservations technology. Provision should be made for long term plan, lower rate of interest on loans and more loans for them. The water technology increases the farmer's production. As you have also said that the food production is much higher in those

areas where irrigation facilities have been provided. But unless incentives are given for Water Conservation management and Water Use management, it would not be much beneficial to the people. The Government should provide incentive to the farmers in those areas where drip-irrigation canals are available and efforts should be made to provide drip irrigation facilities in desert areas also. Besides, the farmers, the State Government and the Central Government should also share the burden. Thus a project pilot canal should be drawn for the country, it will prove to be a boon in the desert and drought-prone areas and the migration of the rural people to urban areas will stop. Regarding the waiver of loans, several questions were put to the Finance Minister. I have asked about the number of industries which have been given remissions and the names of financial institutions who have given remission. To this, the Finance Minister said that:

[English]

Under the Banking Secrets Act and to maintain the banking financial institutions credibility, we cannot disclose the names.

[Translation]

If name of the industries are not disclosed, then I think, there is nothing to take ill of it if loans of the farmers are waived. I would request that if names cannot be disclosed here, at least every financial institution should submit its half yearly or annual report to the Finance Minister about the remission, so that the industrialists and the big Industrial Houses may not take undue advantage in the name of farmers. In this matter, I do not want to come in their way. One thing I would like to say that the Government have not provided any incentives for the farmers who want to export their produce. I want that the incentive should be given on the agricultural produce exported by farmers so that benefit of it should directly go to the farmers and not to the middlemen. So long as the farmers do not get benefit of the agricultural export, there will be no benefit to them in increasing their agricultural production. So the Govern-

[Sh. Balasaheb Vikhe Patil]

[Translation]

ment have to think over it. I shall come with more suggestions on it when the Agricultural Policy Resolution is to be discussed in the House.

Environment factor is neglected because of the economic non-viability. I shall talk to the Government on the subject when the project will come before it. I want that not only the clearance of the Department of Environment is necessary but

Mere talking about the rural development will not serve any purpose but we have to change the definition of infrastructure. Under the present definition of the infrastructure, facilities required for industrial development are alone taken into account and it does not include development of technical education, specialistic and expertise education which are essential for rural development. There is a need to include more items in the definition of the infrastructure because only roads, electricity, water and Banking system are not sufficient. We need to include more item in it for the rural development. Therefore, I would like to say that outdated definition of the infrastructure should be changed and improvement should be made in it.

[English]

Environment should be part of the project and economic viability should be contained in the project itself.

[Translation]

Therefore, I would say that the paper mills and other industries which are posing threat to the thousands of people should be dealt with sternly. The proposed facilities to the paper colour and jute industries should be enhanced. Soft loans should be provided for making paper and craft paper from the agricultural waste. Tax relief should also be provided for the jute, fiber and packing papers. These suggestions I would send to you.

Regarding the environment, I would give in writing also. In this regard, I would say that Government should think about long term loans and soft loans. Air and water are polluted due to emission of smoke from chemical industries, as a result of which the horticulture and the fertility of the land are badly affected because the boilers of the factories emit smoke containing some particles which not only pollute air but a layer of such particles is gathered on the earth and the plants, as a result of which fertility of land is badly affected. In technical language, it is called *Shukroto*. In such cases, the sufferer are the farmers, so they should be given some incentive and such industries should be dealt with sternly.

*SHRI NAKUL NAYAK (Phulbani): Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, I rise to support the General Budget 1990-91 presented by Honourable Finance Minister Prof. Madhu Dandavate in this House. Prof. Dandavate has presented the first Budget of the National Front Government which is a balanced Budget. This Budget is very much different from the Budget presented by the previous Government in the past several years. In last 40 years no Government had given so much emphasis in their Budgets to the rural sector. A great emphasis has been laid on the development of rural areas in this Budget. As you know Sir, the rural people were very much neglected in all these years. The Congress-I Government had not paid much attention on the development of rural areas. Now our Government has made special provision in the Budget on the development of rural areas. Our people heave a sigh of

[English]

Take stern action against the industrialists.

relief after this Budget was presented. Therefore I said at the outset that this is a completely different Budget that the Budget presented in the previous years. I congratulate Prof. Madhu Dandavate for presenting such people welfare Budget.

Sir, this Budget has already created an impact on the stock market. There has been a sharp fall in the prices of gold as soon as the Minister made an announcement in his Budget speech regarding the abolition of Gold Control Act. Nobody had ever thought that the prices of gold will come down so soon. The taxes have been imposed in a very simple way. The increased taxes will not hit hard on the economy of the poor. "According to the trickle down theory the help is taken from the industrialists for development of the country. This theory proved to be a failure during last 40 years. This trend is reversed. Now it has been clearly reflected in the Budget. An attempt has been made by the Government to give certain tax concessions to the Industrial sector based in rural areas. This will go a long way in the growth of industry as well as in the upliftment of the poor people since the new industries will generate employment in the un-employed rural area.

Sir, ours is a agricultural country. About 75% of the total population in the country depend on Agriculture. The Congress Government had been taking credit for disbursing a token amount of loan to the farmers. But, the benefit has not reached them. The farmers were burdened with a heavy amount of loan. The condition of those people have not been improved. Now, our Government have taken steps to waive the loans of the farmers." The agricultural workers were not getting minimum wages. They were exploited by the big land-lords and middlemen. Now our Government is determined to free them from the clutches of the big land-lords. We are determined to free them from exploitation. The Finance Minister has laid a great stress on the Budget on the development of agriculture. The agriculturists and agricultural workers will be benefitted by this Budget.

Sir, the forest contractors were smug-

gling out the valuable forest wealth from our rich forest. The forest products were being transferred to the black-market by a group of anti-social element. Now our Government has taken a policy decision to save our forest resources from destruction. The Schemes are being launched for the conservation of forest.

The previous Government has not paid much attention on the spread of education. The illiteracy rate has increased in their time. The schemes launched by the previous Government for the development of farmers were not implemented effectively. The rural people were neglected in all these years. So, they wanted a complete change. They wanted a new set up of Government. Therefore they voted for the National Front to come to power. The electorates have played a significant role in the formation of our Government. This is a warning to the economic exploiters and power brokers.

Sir, the other day I was listening to the speeches on Motion of Thanks to the President for his address made by some Hon. Members of Opposition during the debate some of them were saying that the National Front Government has been set up on the support of communal and rightist parties. But I would like to tell you that all the political parties who are the partners of National Front Government have been extending their whole-hearted support to us. They have been supporting because we have a common programmes for the welfare of the people of this country. Sir, I would like to refer to some important points in my speech. Firstly an effort has been made in the Budget to curb the flow of black-money. Nobody will question if the black money is spent in the rural areas. Black money will come out and that will be diverted in the rural areas. The tax procedures have been simplified. For last 40 years a large number of people were not even getting a square meal a day. So, there is no harm if some people will have to pay tax. Those who are well paid and well to do must part with some amount of their earning as tax. After all they have some duties for the poor people in this country.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Nakul Nayak, you will continue tomorrow.

MR. NAKUL NAYAK: Yes Sir.

18.00 hrs.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Nakul Nayak, you will please speak tomorrow. Now we will take up Half-an-hour discussion. Later, we will take up the Discussion on the Kashmir issue. I think, the Finance Minister want to make an announcement.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANAVATE): Sir, on behalf of the Minister of parliamentary Affairs, I want to announce that we are taking up half-an-hour discussion just now and it is going to be followed by the discussion under rule 193 on Kashmir. It is likely that the discussion may take a lot of time. Therefore, the Parliamentary Affairs Minister wants me to inform all the hon. Members that arrangements have been made for dinner in the Canteen in Room No. 70 for Members and the press and Room No. 73 for all the staff members.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, we will take up Half-an-hour discussion. Shri Kalpanath Rai to initiate the discussion.

18.01 hrs.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

Power Shortage

[Translation]

SHRI KALPNATH RAI (Ghosi): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister of Energy, Shri Arif Mohammad Khan towards the power shortage. I am sure that the hon. Minister is

trying his level best to take the country out of this crisis but I would like to submit some facts before him. There is a wide gap between the demand and supply of power. That is why many States are facing power shortage. Except Maharashtra and Himachal Pradesh, all other States in the country are facing the problem of power shortage. The country has made tremendous progress in the field of power generation. At the time of independence, the power production in the country was 60 MW only which has now increased to 60,000 MW. Though the power production is continuously increasing in the country, but the demand is much higher than the supply. Even in Delhi, the capital of the country, we have to face the problem of power shortage because the power demand has increased too much in the capital. The Government have to take some concrete and time bound steps to correct the power supply in the capital.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, without power, the agricultural and industrial developments are not possible.

[English]

Power Department does not give employment. But Power Department creates employment.

[Translation]

The agricultural and industrial developments mainly depend on power. The National Front Government have said that half of the funds will be spent on rural development and rural development will be their priority, so I would like to know from the Minister of Energy whether power generation comes under Rural development head or under urban development head or what are the views of the Planning Commission about it? Hon. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to know from the Government as to what was the objective of the Government in Seventh Five Year Plan.

Has the target been achieved or not? Would the hon. Minister apprise the House about

the power generation targets fixed for the Eighth Plan and whether the National Front Government has finalised the draft for the Eighth Five Year Plan and if not, how would they achieve the targets? Hon. Minister, we have adequate power production but there are shortages during the peak demand seasons. What concrete and time-bound steps is the Government taking to meet the shortages of power supply during peak season? How many such Hydro-Power and Thermal Power projects are pending clearance with the Ministry of Environment. Due to their non-clearance we are not being able to achieve the desired pace of development in the field of power generation. Until these schemes are granted clearance, what sort of effect is it likely to have on the power generation target set for the Eighth Plan. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the previous Government had taken the decision about setting up the National Power Transmission Corporation so that a National Grid could be set up and power could be transmitted from surplus areas to deficit areas. Until such a corporation is set up for transmitting power from one part of the country to the other irrespective of whether it is under State control or Central control or under different corporations, it will not be possible to transmit power despite having power reserves. It will give rise to a difficult situation in the country. Therefore, I would like to know from the hon. Minister the time by which the National Power Transmission Corporation will start functioning so that power can be transmitted from surplus areas to deficit areas. Today, the power situation in the country is that some parts power supply is available and in others there is acute shortage. How will it be possible to achieve a uniform supply of power in the country?

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, gas is available in abundance in Bombay High and in many areas of Assam. But that gas is burnt and wasted. On the one hand, natural resources are being burnt and on the other there is shortage of power. Power is also produced from gas. Keeping this in view, I would like to know whether you Ministry contemplates to set up a Power Generation Plant based on gas in consultation with the

Ministry of Petroleum and other concerned Ministries. By setting up gas based power generation plants sufficient power can be available and future demands can be fulfilled. Power is basic requirement for our development. Neither can the face of our rural India change without power nor can there be industrialisation. Agricultural development is also dependent on power. Therefore, power is that infrastructure on the basis of which we can effect desired development and achieve our aim of attaining "Swaraj". Just by delivering speeches or by criticising one another or the Government we cannot achieve our target. In Bihar about 450 megawatts of power is required everyday when it is receiving only 150 megawatts of power. As such, U.P. is not getting its required quantum of power. We have come to know from the Press reports that recently the power engineers of Uttar Pradesh have served a strike notice.

You are aware that in U.P. and Bihar harvesting takes place during the last week of March and April and power supply is also required when harvesting and the process of separating the husk from the grain is done. Power is required mostly during the last week of March, and in the months of April, May and June. It is reported in today's Indian Express that the electrical engineers of Uttar Pradesh have served a strike notice. The Government of Uttar Pradesh have decided that power generation and power distribution needs to be separated. These engineers have threatened to go on a strike in opposition to this decision. The intention of the Government is very good but if this issue of power generation and distribution is brought in at this moment and if the U.P. Government is not able to close this strike, it will be disastrous for the state. Therefore, I think that you should call a meeting at your level of the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh, the Power Secretary of the State, the representatives of the Engineers and Secretary, Power Board for finding a solution to the problem and whatever measures are found appropriate for this purpose should be adopted. During the onset of the monsoon session when power requirements are mini-

[Sh. Kalpnath Rai]

mum for agricultural purposes, this issue should be raised and settled because even if a strike is called at that time, it will not affect the country much. Therefore, I would like to request you again that unless a meeting is called of the power Secretary of Uttar Pradesh, Chairman of the Power Board, the representatives of the engineers and the Chief Minister and this problem is solved within 24 hours, Uttar Pradesh will face a serious power crisis. The situation is even more pathetic in Bihar. The transmission line which should have been completed during the Sixth Five Year Plan period had not been completed so far though Eighth Year Plan is going to be started from 2nd April. The situation in Bihar is worse.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Eighth Plan period is going to start from April 2nd but the National Front Government has neither placed the Eighth Plan draft before the National Development Council nor has it been passed and the priorities has also not been fixed. Instead of dealing with positive matters, such matters are taken up which are fruitless. We are not the ruling party but we are in the opposition and therefore until you prepare the draft of the Eighth Plan how can the objectives be fulfilled? Until these objectives are fulfilled, you will be inviting a major crisis and about which you are not aware at present. It will have far reaching effects. The Chairman of the C.E.A. has stated in his report that even if the target of generating 38,000 megawatts of power is reached, a shortage of 14 per cent of the requirement will remain. Therefore, I would like to submit that without power there can be neither agricultural and industrial development nor the infrastructure can be built. The country cannot develop without supply of power. I would refer to Delhi only. At the time of independence that is, during 1947, 1360 megawatt of power used to be consumed but now it has risen to 2500 megawatt. I would like to know as to whether the Government have formulated any time-bound and concrete scheme to solve the power crisis in the capital of India? Is there any such scheme

under consideration and if such a scheme has been formulated, what time it will take for completion? By presenting these points to the Government and with the hope that Shri Arif Khan by taking up some concrete and time bound programme would fulfill the shortage of the power supply during the harvesting the winnowing period in the Northern parts of India.

We are assured that with the cooperation of the leader of the farmers, Shri Devi Lal some sort of measures would be taken which will provide much relief to them.

With these words, I would like to thank you.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister towards a burning problem and it is regarding the Tehri Dam project. When one goes through the statement of the Minister of Power in this regard it seems as if the Dam will be constructed but when one goes through notices issued by the Ministry of Environment and Forests it seems that whatever expenditure has been incurred so far will go waste and this dam will not get constructed. An element of uncertainty is there. A poor state such as Uttar Pradesh has invested about Rs. 600 crores in this project and thousands of displaced people have been settled elsewhere. People have also prepared themselves psychologically and all experiments have been conducted. Whatever evaluations had to be made, have been made and the required checking work has been undertaken. But even after that certain people of the Ministry of Environment for whom the concept of ecology has in a way become a psychic luxury are bringing out different formulas in this regard. Recently Government of India has set up another Committee that would look into all these aspects such as whether it is a geological area and how is the project going to affect the area and the adjacent areas and how much silting is going to be there? I would like to enquire from the hon. Minister as to why has it become necessary now to go into all these aspects? These

aspects have been looked into already. Hon. Minister, if your Government does not possess the required funds to finance the Eighth Plan, one can appreciate the situation.

You and your Government should say with determination that this Dam would be constructed and that all the doubts being raised in this regard are entirely baseless and that you would fulfil the commitment made by the Congress Government to the Uttar Pradesh Government. It is a question concerning the economy of the entire Uttar Pradesh. The National Grid and Delhi would benefit from it. Today, Delhi is facing an acute water shortage and its hopes are linked to this project.

Hon. Shri Kalp Nath Rai has presented his views with great humility leaving no scope for me to say anything further. All the branches of the Government are working in their own way. This is not a good thing. There should not be such disharmony among the various branches of the Government, at least with regard to projects of national importance. One Ministry should endorse what the other Ministry is saying. It appears that there is some dispute between the two Ministries and there are two Governments not seeing eye to eye with each other. As a result, there is total confusion about the entire project. You kindly make clear the policy of your Ministry and your Government on this subject. With these words, I conclude.

[English]

SHRI BALGOPAL MISHRA (Bolangir): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, definitely power is the key to modern civilisation as well as prosperity and the future of the country.

Shri Kalp Nath Rai just now asked the Minister of Energy as to what is the position by the end of the 7th Plan. I am not interested to enter into a controversy but the very question sounds something out of order. Because till the end of the 7th Plan Shri Rai's party was in power except for a short break of about three years. So I do not know how far asking the Minister of Energy this ques-

tion and fixing the responsibility on him for today's crisis is justified.

[Translation]

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM (Salem): Earlier Shri Arif Mohammad Khan was a also Minister here.

[English]

SHRI BALGOPAL MISHRA: He was a Minister in the Congress Government for a very short period.

[English]

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora): You please say something, only after studying the history of the Ministers.

SHRI BALGOPAL MISHRA: I have read and I also know how he has been shadowed (*Interruptions*)

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM (Sivakasi): The point is that they do not know each other.

SHRI BALGOPAL MISHRA: I know this much that because he could not become a sychophant, he could not continue in the Congress.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Do you mean to say that when he was in the Congress he was a sychophant?

SHRI M.J. AKBAR (Kishanganj): At least I know this much about Shri Arif Mohammad Khan that he was never a sychophant.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please come to the point.

SHRI BALGOPAL MISHRA: Now there is a talk of a target of 38000 MW by the end of the Five Year Plan. I would like to know from the hon. Minister what steps have been taken during the last seven Plan periods to

[Sh. Balgopal Mishra]

achieve this target.

Just now Shri Harish Rawat told about the Tehri Project. You know that the total generation of power in this country can be divided into three sectors. One is thermal, the other is nuclear and the third is hydel. Most of the generation started in the earlier days was in the hydel sector. But due to deforestation and vagaries of nature now it will not be improper to say that the capacity of the hydel projects or the efficiency of the hydel projects have gone down by 50 % throughout the country. But it may not be so in the case of Tehri Project because it gets perennial flow from the Himalayas.

In this country we have got huge reserves of coal and minerals for nuclear power stations. For example if you take the power position as of July 1989, the shortage of northern region is 5.9 % western region 2.5 % southern region 13.3% and eastern region 15%. Out of it Orissa figures as the highest in the country with 22 % power shortage. But the coal deposits in Orissa account for 25% of the whole country. The eastern region as such accounts for 75 % coal reserves of the country. With this huge reserve of coal also the eastern region is suffering the maximum.

I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to why the thermal units of this country are not functioning with the optimum capacity.

For example, the Talcher thermal unit is the sick child of thermal power units. This is the case with all other thermal units in West Bengal and other places. What are the reasons due to which the thermal units in this country are not functioning efficiently? The Minister should be kind enough to highlight that.

Lastly, Orissa is the highest so far as the power shortage is concerned. There was a time when Orissa was surplus in power. But due to bad planning and bad management,

this State has become a power deficit State. I would like to take this opportunity to request the Minister to provide one nuclear power plant in Orissa. I would also like to know from the hon. Minister we are generating power as to what about the distribution system and whether there is any system which has been totally fool-proof against pilferage and transmission losses. We are generating power but there is transmission loss. This transmission loss is much more as compared to that of other countries and as such, in this country, today we are using energy that is only one-eighth of the world average. So, I would like to know under what condition we are going. With this I conclude.

[Translation]

SHRISATYNARAYAN JATIYA (Ujjain): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I have also given a notice.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I do not have your name with me. Only those who have given their names are given a chance to participate in the Half-an-Hour Discussion.

SHRI SATYNARAYAN JATIYA: My name is there. If you give me two minutes, I will complete my speech... (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: This is an Half-an-Hour Discussion. Only just now, I have received your notice. You will discuss on energy. Please speak later on. Now, we are going to have a discussion on the Budget.

SHRI SATYNARAYAN JATIYA: Only four people are allowed to speak under the rule.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: No, your name should have reached earlier. Your notice should have reached earlier. Your notice did not come.

SHRI SATYNARAYAN JATIYA: This is at your discretion. If you want, you can do it.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: If the discretionary powers are used again and again, it

would become difficult to conduct the business of the house.

Shri Arif Mohammad Khan.

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, first of all I would like to thank the hon. Members, Shri Kalp Nath Rai, Shri Harish Rawat and Shri Balgopal Mishra, for raising this discussion and participating in it. A lot of things were said and excellent suggestions were made with a constructive approach with regard to the power supply position and energy development.

Shri Kalp Nath Rai has said that when the first Five Year Plan was launched, the total installed power capacity in the country was just 1360 Megawatts. From that 1360 MW capacity, today, our total installed power capacity has risen to 65,000 MWs. We have covered a very long distance. Whatever achievements we have made in this field have definitely been impressive, but it is also a truth that despite all this progress and the increase in the installed capacity from 1360 MWs to 65,000 MWs, there is a power shortage. We have been unable to produce electricity to cope with all our needs and requirements. Within our installed capacity, the skill with which our power stations should have run, the plant load factors has occasionally remained low, but I would certainly like to mention here that the Central Government undertakings have definitely been working satisfactorily and their plant load factor has also been good. On the other hand, we have discussed the working of the State Electricity Boards several times Committees were also formed and those committees had made their recommendations as well and the reports have been passed on to the state Governments and we have repeatedly requested them to try to streamline the working of the State Electricity Boards. Shri Kalp Nath Rai has a lot of experience in this field, as he has been a Minister of State in the Department of Energy and I believe that in the questions that he basically asked, the matter raised is not limited to the target we had set for ourselves in the Seventh Five

Year Plan or to the results achieved in this regard because we had achieved the set target in the Seventh Five Year Plan during his tenure itself. There is no doubt that we had obtained our target, but I believe that the question is not just about the target we had set for ourselves. In fact, the question that is linked to it is that the draft for the eighth Five Year Plan has not been prepared so far. I understand that as far as the development of electricity is concerned, it is not a matter of the Seventh or the Eighth Five Year Plans. The Central Electricity Authority had already submitted a long-term power plan for the period from 1985 to 2000 A.D. In the meantime, in 1985 itself, the Central Electricity Authority had explained at length our total requirements during every five years, and the quantum of resources needed therefor as also the total shortage that would be there, even after the generation of that much electricity. Despite the Central Electricity Authority's submission of its figures, study and report we were unable to mobilise the needed resources, according to those reports and we were unable to install the power capacity, which they had prescribed for us which would have enabled us to control the power shortage in the country and which would have also enabled us to supply electricity, according to the requirement. I am not saying this for the sake of criticism, but there was basically paucity of resources and even now perhaps this Government is facing the paucity of resources more acutely. I would like to mention here that the target fixed in the Seventh Five year Plan was just 22245 MWs, compared to the 30,600 MWs recommended by the Working Group of Power. Definitely, there were difficulties in mobilising resources. That is why the target was fixed at such a low level. Now the energy shortage in this ... (*Interruptions*)

If you want me to present the figures, then you should permit me to find them out and I can go on delivering this speech, if you want.

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: Presenting figures is quite easy for you. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN: All told, the power shortage has been like this.

[English]

On all India basis, there is an energy shortage of 7.3 per cent and peaking shortage of 17.9 per cent as at the end of 1989-90. As far as the Eighth Plan is concerned, the position is as follows:

"The Working Group had assessed funds requirement of about Rs 87,637 crores for the capacity addition programme of 38,369 MW during the 8th Plan out of the total plant expenditure of Rs. 1,28,000 crores. Taking into consideration the various slippages and criticality of commissioning of various projects during 8th plan period as explained above and the proposed additional gas based plant capacity aggregating to about 10,000 MW, the revised funds requirement for generation programme may be around Rs. 95,000 crores. The total fund requirement for the 8th Plan including transmission and distribution system, renovation and modernisation etc., may thus be around Rs. 1,35,000 crores against an assessment of Rs. 1,28,000 crores made earlier by the Working group on Power."

Keeping in view the power shortage which we have, it is essential that these funds are made available. Otherwise, there may not only be power crisis during the Eighth Plan but also the programme for the Ninth Plan would be thrown out of gear. In fact, this is the position. We are proposing to add the figure which I have mentioned namely, 38,000 MW, during the Eighth Plan period. This figure has not been proposed by the Central Electricity Authority or the Working Group on Power. This figure was indicated by the Planning Commission in 1987 itself. In fact, the figure proposed by the Central Electricity Authority and the Working Group on Power was much higher. But in 1987, the Planning Commission itself had

indicated to the Department of Power that it will not be possible for the Planning Commission to find resources and allocate money for more than 38,000 MW power project.

SHRI A.K. RAY (Dhanbad): What is the plant load factor? 38,000 MW is the capacity. But the actual generation will depend on the plant load factor. What is the expected plant load factor under which that capacity will feed our demand? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN: It is not merely 60 percent. It can be more than 60 per cent.

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: What is the national average PLF? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN: The point I am making is that the plant load factor of the NTPC projects is comparable with any best power projects anywhere in the world.

SHRI A.K. RAY: Our problem actually depends on that factor

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Your point is well taken. We are going to discuss Energy Department during the Demands for Grants. We have to discuss Kashmir also today. Let him finish his reply now.

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN: The point which the hon. Member has made is very valid because PLF in some of the power stations in the State Electricity Boards is very disturbing. In fact, we are in constant touch with the State Electricity Boards, we remind them and ask them to review the situation. We ask them to take specific steps to improve the PLF factor. This is based on the assessment that while the average all-India PLF is 56 per cent for NTPC project, it is about 70 per cent.

The hon. Member wanted to know the all-India PLF.

The all-India figures are:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Actual</i>
1985-86	55.6 per cent	52.4 per cent
1986-87	53 per cent	53.2 per cent
1987-88	53.5 per cent	56.5 per cent
1988-89	54.8 per cent	55 per cent
1989-90 so far	55 per cent	56.1 per cent

[*Translation*]

You have asked one more question whether similar preference would be given to the power projects or these would be considered for inclusion in those projects where 50 per cent of the resources will be utilized for rural development. I consider it to be quite significant as it has its own significance not only in respect of the rural development but for the progress of the whole country—whether it is in the field of industrial or rural development or any other economic activity. That needs no elaboration. As per the figures made available by the Central Electricity Authority, 31 per cent of the total power generation is utilized for agriculture. However, in case the amount of Budget for rural electrification is also added to it, it would mean that 41 per cent of the total expenditure would be incurred direct on the agricultural development. But other items of expenditure have also not been included in it for example the total production of fertilizer in the fertilizer plants which is used for the development of agriculture but that also does not include the expenditure on power consumption; that is why it has not been included in the total expenditure of 31 per cent. Manufacture of pumpsets, tractors and pesticides are primarily mean for agriculture but these items of expenditure have not been included in the total expenditure of 41 per cent, as these are supposed to be meant for the rural development. I agree that inclusion of all these things in the power consumption would mean the total expenditure exceeding 50 per cent.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is a fact that most of the projects require environmental clearance. But I would like to refer to Tehri Dam Project in this context, as Shri Harish Rawat has referred to it during the discussion. The Ministry of Energy and Civil Aviation has been directed to take up the work of this project and as regards the financial allocations for the same it is being made every year and we are getting the required funds as usual. The work of the project is in progress. So I would like to request Shri Harish Rawat not to strain his mind merely reading the reports in the newspapers. The Government have already invested their funds in the project, and is also providing funds for it every year which clearly shows that the Government intends to complete the project. But at the same time we cannot ignore the environmental factor too. We cannot stop development projects at the cost of environment. However, a balance will have to be maintained between the developmental work and the environment. And

[*English*]

I feel that the greatest threat to the environment is development. There has to be some balance between the development work and the environment.

[*Translation*]

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to what is the purpose of appointing the committee when the work on the project has already been

[Sh. Harish Rawat]

started. Investigation might be completed earlier and you are going to appoint a committee to go through that basic thing and would it be abandoned in case the report is received by tomorrow. I am sure that Shri Harish Rawat would agree that this Government is in a sensitive position. Any thing from any corner or any comment from an individual may create a problem for the Government as it has taken a decision that it will work for the redressal of grievances of any one who comes to it for the same. The Government is committed to make an enquiry in case of a complaint. But the Government would take every care to see that it does not have its adverse effect on the work of development.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: I would like to appreciate your talent of sidetracking an issue.

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN: As regards Tehri Dam project or any other energy project for that matter, the Government is fully conscious of the shortage of power supply in the country whether it is in the industrial sector, agricultural sector or in any other sector. So the Government would try their level best to complete this project without any delay so that the shortage of power supply can be made up at the earliest. However, I have valid reasons to say that due to financial constraints, we will not be able to achieve our power generation target of 38 MW capacity as laid down by the Planning Commission for the 8th Five Year Plan period in the year 1987. It has also created an apprehension that the present position in respect of power shortage may deteriorated further leading to a more serious power crisis in the near future. In order to avoid such a critical situation, as Shri Kalpnath Rai has also stated, the Government should concentrate on setting up the gas based power projects in the country. Some of our power projects are pending for clearance from Ministry of Environment. It has led us to a stage where we are lagging behind our target of 38 MW because we

could not take an advance action in this regard. However, we propose to bridge this gap with the creation of additional power generation capacity based on gas based power plants to avert any untoward situation in this country. A joint committee of the Ministry of Energy and Civil Aviation and the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals has been constituted in this regard, which will submit its report very soon. We hope that we will be able to meet the shortage. I am sure that the hon. Members of the House would extend their full cooperation in this regard.

SHRI KALP NATH RAI (Ghosi): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has made no reference to the setting up of the corporation about which I enquired.

[English]

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN: I have already stated that we are taking steps. This is a new Corporation which will be building transmission line and national grid. Sir, at the moment, this work is being done by various other corporations.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ (Baramulla): Sir, I am raising a very important issue. The All India Radio has distorted and committed and impropriety by putting in the news bulletins six times that I and Shri Kumaramangalam have asked for a discussion on Mir Mustafa. I never said anything about Mir Mustafa.

Kindly listen to me. I am going on a hunger strike. The All India Radio and the Television distort our speeches. It touches my skin and it touches my honour. I am telling you that all I have said was about the exodus. I will weep not only for Mir Mustafa but also I will weep for all others who have been killed.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You can bring this to the notice of the Information and Broadcasting Minister.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ: I am telling you what I am doing. I will just walk out now

and on the first gate, I will go on a hunger strike unless All India Radio and Doordarshan put up today, in the evening news bulletins, that I was asking for a discussion by converting Calling Attention into Discussion under Rule 193 regarding exodus of Pandit community. When I come to speak on this situation, I will weep for many people. But why do they put up in the news bulletins which I never mentioned. This is why people listen to BBC and they reject the All India Radio. I condemn All India Radio and I condemn Doordarshan. Four days ago, I was only sitting in chair. They put up my name...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Prof. Soz, you are not following the procedure properly.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ: I never said it. You knew what I have said in the Zero Hour. I went to the Information Minister and told him about this...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: This is little too much. please follow the procedure.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ: What is the procedure?*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

Only he can tell, how it happened.

[English]

It is a privilege issue.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, you come to the point. Are you bringing a Privilege Motion?

[Translation]

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ: I would like to tell you the way Radio and Television are belowing.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: This is not fair Prof. Soz. If you want to follow the proce-

dure, you have a remedy.

PROF SAIFUDDIN SOZ: I have followed it.*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: All right. The information Minister will look into it.

18.55 hrs.

DISCUSSION UNDER RULE 193

Law and order Situation In Kashmir

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, Shri Kumaramangalam to raise a discussion on the grave law and order situation in Kashmir resulting in kidnapping and killing of officials as well as political workers including an ex-MLA by the terrorists.

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM (Salem): I would, firstly, thank the Chair that at the last the matter has come up for discussion, though it would have been nice if the Calling Attention had been converted into an 193 discussion, and the discussions had taken place. It is most unusual that on almost similar subjects we have both the Calling Attention and the discussion under rule 193.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You will not blame others when others are accommodating you.

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: No; I thanked...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAM NAIK (Bombay North): He is casting aspersion...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: No; not at all. Then you have not heard me carefully. I said it would have been nice. When I said 'nice', it was in a normal language.

Sir, what is most important is that since

[Sh. P.R. Kumaramangalam]

the last discussion, the situation in Kashmir has gone from bad to worse. In fact, before the 20th or 21st January when the massive police action took place in Kashmir-and according to official figures 35 persons were killed, and according to unofficial figures which we received, which are quite reliable, more than 100 were killed-we never saw, we never heard of this problem of exodus. It is only after that, essentially because of State terrorism and its counter by the militants and the terrorists that we are seized of this situation. Our sympathies are fully with the Kashmiri pundits. We understand their distress; and not only do we understand their distress, but we feel pained to note that the hon. Home Minister, while giving the statement on the Calling Attention in the morning, mentioned a figure in the statement, of 25,000 families-which, if I assume an average of four per family, would mean nearly one lakh persons. It means that the Kashmiri pundit population, I presume, almost has moved out from the Valley, which is definitely wrong. Then, finally while replying he gave a figure which, according to him, was received from the local Administration, essentially collected by the Deputy Commissioner, if I recollect rightly-viz. 8455, a very specific figure. An approximation or a minor variation one would understand. But this shows that obviously, the information that is available with the Government and the Home Ministry about the situation in Kashmir is highly unreliable. They are flitting and floating merely on assumptions. It is even more clear that the local Administration, the civic Administration especially, and the civil Administration together, has just no analysis of the reality on the ground in Kashmir.

What has happened is that we have seen that more than 35 people have been killed in Kashmir by the terrorists in the last month alone. I am not talking about the position from December. I am talking only about the last month. We have seen the Director of Doordarshan being killed; we have seen Mr. Handoo, the Deputy Director of Information being killed-he was entering

into the jeep to go to work, and he was shot while he was sitting in it. We have seen Mr. Tikkoo and Mr. Gangoo, both belonging to the Telecom. Department with whom myself and Mr. Rawat have worked in close coordination, and have had connections. I know both the gentlemen personally.

19.00 hrs.

They were killed; they were junior officers of the Telecom. Then we had seen Gulham Hassan, the Deputy Superintendent of the Home Guards being killed. We had also seen the CPI Secretary, a well known poet, if I know rightly, Mr. Anju being killed. To add insult to injury, we had seen a former elected representative being killed. I am just giving a few names to show how it is going on, that it is not a sporadic, hapazard killing of people; it is selected, planned offences where an attempt is to make Kashmir secede; it is extremely well done and well planned. We had seen a former Members of the Assembly- he was kidnapped on Friday, 23rd-hanging dead on Sunday, the 25th. We had also seen Gulam Nabi Kuller, commonly known as Gulam Nabi Kuller, I think he was Gulam Nabi Bhutt, being killed on Sunday. Every killing has a purpose, not one of them had been killed off-hand or causally or without a plan. Every single person killed among the names I have taken had an important role to lay. In fact, they have been indentified as persons belonging to important essential services; some belonged to the Doordarshan Department; some belonged to the Information Department: some belonged to the Home Guard; they were all political personalities. There was a planned attack by Militaries.

What is the position on the ground there? The position on the ground is that ever since 15th February we have curfew; we still have curfew. Not only that, if one takes up an independent review, one will come to know about it. I understand there was an Independent Initiative group which went there. They came back and gave a Press Conference in Delhi; they said, "Government terrorism, State terrorism is also taking place. Women are being raped; women are being

molested irrespective of which community they belong to, where they are Muslims or Hindus." Not only that, there is a real terror unleashed on both sides; on the side, there is terrorism; on the other side, there are officials in the name of bringing control, bringing in law and order situation. In addition to this, the most unfortunate thing is that, all the extremist organisations, fundamentalist organisations, which are openly campaigning, actively participating in the movement, organising movement for Kashmir to secede from India, are still openly working and are in league with somebody. I understand quite reliably that even the Government itself has identified 42 organisations, both underground and over-ground—in their terminology, and what they consider over-ground, Jamaat-e-Islami, everybody knows that it has been campaigning from roof-tops, loud-speakers, every method of publicity it has been employing; in fact, they have been playing in certain mosque, I understand, the Pakistani National Anthem. The situation has not yet reached where people have totally decided that this sort of administration they are going to continue to have in Jammu & Kashmir, especially in Kashmir.

Hindus are moving away from Kashmir. It is visible, it is admitted and it is an accepted fact. I would only at this stages say a word of caution. Let us sympathise with their problems, let us understand their distress but not utilise—I repeat not utilise—their grief and misfortune for political ends. Let us not try to communalise what has not taken a communal turn. It is essentially a matter that lies between national and anti-national matters and let us not give it a communal turn. I plead with all the the Members of the House. Unfortunately my friend Shri M.L. Khurana is not here. If he were here, I would have requested him in person.

19.06 hrs.

[SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE *in
the Chair*]

The most important point which arises today is that the sea change took place in

Kashmir only after the massive police strike or action of the 20th and 21st January. We saw large processions going to the U.N. office after the 26th of January and in fact right up to the 15th giving memorandums. Nothing was done at that time to even stop such obvious anti-national processions and even now unfortunately it is my feeling that nothing is being done specifically to ban these organisations who at best can be called anti-national. That is the worst I would put to them. They are definitely agents of foreign countries. It is in this background and in the light of the fact that the Pakistani Prime Minister has offered Rs. 10 crores to them and the United Muslim Front of the Islami Jamhuri—as it is called—has offered Rs. 5 crores to them and they said—in fact their leader is very categorical and has gone on record that they will deal with the Pakistani issue in a different manner, in their own manner—which means having raiders moved into Kashmir in gangs which is going on. At this rate, one thing is very clear. If one is going to have a Governor who can go ahead and dissolve the Assembly without getting the prior consent of the President, which is required, whether in law it is or not, at least on moral grounds it is required, we are supposed to be ruled by the President's agent but the President's agent does not deem it fit to get the approval of the principal; and having such a human being the problem cannot be solved. I mean no personal allegation against the individual but the manner of his functioning gives us a feeling of insecurity. Will he really represent us, this House, this country in Kashmir? Whom is he representing? After dissolving the Assembly, he calls these organisations and tells them that "I have given you *Azaad*". What is his bent of mind? The need of the hour, if I may submit, Mr. Chairman, Sir, and it is an immediate need, is to change the Governor. If you continue with him and then by making half-hearted attempts appointing my very good friend, trade union colleague Mr. George Fernandes in charge of Jammu and Kashmir this problem cannot be solved. He is not here but he seems to be more active in Goa and Meghalaya. There might be a reason because factually he is very good at destabilisation.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora): He has become a Minister for destabilisation now.

SHRIP.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: That is what I said. He is very good at destabilisation, and he found that there was nothing more to destabilise in Kashmir. That is all, he could go. He could not go lower.

Mr. Chairman, leaving aside my jokes that I had at the expense of my friend and comrade Mr. George Fernandes, the truth is that appointing a Union Minister is not an answer. What we need today is not just only join hands and start a political activity and political process but also to have a person as a Governor who really sympathises and understands the feelings of the Kashmiris. It is no use having an attitude of mind right from the moment go that they are anti-national, they are not Indians, they are Muslims, they are this and that. They are Indians whether they are Muslims or Hindus. That must be the first approach.

The second very important need of the hour is immediately to ban all those organisations. Let us not forget that Indiraji had banned the plebiscite Front at one time. It does not require an Act. It requires only a mere governmental order. All that you have to do is to pass orders to ban these Parties, these Organisations, whom you yourself have identified, instead of trying to have a deal with them or a compromise with them. The only way you can compromise with them is to hand over the State of Jammu and Kashmir. This is what in effect has happened today. Mr. Chairman, Sir, I speak with pain and agony... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAM NAIK: Give suggestions. Whom do you want to ban?... (*Interruptions*)

SHRIP.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: I said that they have themselves identified them. Jamai-e-Islami is one of them. There are 42 such organisations. They know it very well. I do not need to tell them which one it is. I have just given them the major example. The hon'ble Minister is aware of it. The need to

ban is very important. Unless you ban them, you will not be able to communicate Delhi's firmness. Today we need to handle the issue firmly and at the same time with sympathy. We must understand the feelings of the Kashmiris. But that does not mean that you allow fundamentalists and secessionist groups to dominate.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have taken too long but we all know that many of these organisations have their Chiefs or Chief Executives or Heads sitting in Azad Kashmir and Pakistan; what they call Azad Kashmir, that portion of land comes in no man's land or in Pakistan; and they operate from Pakistan. Fifteen crores of rupees have been openly given by Pakistan. I would not be surprised if four to five times of that figure has been given under the table. The fact is that open subversive activities are going on at the behest, at the command with the finance and the help of Pakistan on the one hand; and we are not having the courage to identify those organisations and atleast ban them legally. If you cannot ban them, how are you going to handle them; how are you going to curb their activities; how is it that we will ever manage to get Kashmir within our control or will we always sit in Parliament and say, it is most unfortunate that civil administration has broken down. I am surprised that the Government says this without batting an eyelid and without even feeling ashamed of it. The misfortune of this nation seems to be that we have a situation where we do not know we can expect the answer from when we ask questions.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I feel it is necessary that all of us in this House should joint together and send our condolences to the families of the bereaved, especially the thirty five families since we last met. They have been targeted and killed. They are martyrs; they are heroes who have laid down their lives for national integration and I would plead with all Parties, please do not try to communalise the situation. Let us not try to make political gains or debating points; let us not try to say, why have you not done this or that; let us really put our minds together and

remember that Kashmir to us is the very symbol of secularism in India. If we lose Kashmir, we have not just lost one State, we will lose the very fundamental character of being a secular nation and the fall-out will be on a national scale.

I would like to end by thanking you for having given me this opportunity. I hope, the hon. Minister would respond to my request. I am sure, it is not only my request, but if one takes a vote in this House, majority of the Members of Parliament will demand a change of the Governor. Not that I expect that Governors should be changed on vote. But that is the feeling that every one of us have. And definitely we will all be unanimous in the demand of banning Jamait-e-Islami and other 41 organisations which have been clearly identified as anti-nationals and secessionists.

[*Translation*]

SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV (Sitamarhi): Mr Chairman, Sir, I fail to understand why despite repeated discussions in the House on particular issues-like we are having on Kashmir today solutions are not coming forthwith. Where is the obstruction in solving the problem after all.

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: The Governor of Jammu & Kashmir.

SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV: I think that Governor, Shri Jagmohan is not the only reason behind this problem. He can be one of the reasons but there are many others also. But I can not say even that because Shri Jagmohan has come only today. As a layman I would like to submit that the Kashmir problem became complicated the day when orders were issued to stop the advancing forces who were marching ahead on the orders of Patel and a part of Kashmir was separated. If entire Kashmir had been occupied at that time, this problem would not have been there. If there is an abyss in the sensitive part of the body it gradually become cancer, if it is left like that. The problem of Kashmir is somewhat similar for which we

are searching a solution. Kashmir was divided into two parts and half of it was left for America to play with. They have played with it for a long time and that is one of the reasons why Kashmir problem has become so complex. It all started from there. One should take a lesson from the Kashmir problem which shows how the future generations have to face the consequences for years for a small mistake committed by a person sitting on the throne, of Delhi. There are many other reasons also behind this problem. We are aware that when Sheikh Abdullah was arrested and kept in jail for a long time, late Shri Jai Prakash Narayan and Dr. Lohia always fought for his release. What was the attitude of the then Central Government. Has not this problem started from there. Have the Kashmiris forgotten the past. If we say that the problem has arisen today, it is not so. The problem has been there for long. I would say that the problem has been created by the Government in Delhi. It has never let a leader emerge from among the Muslims, the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and the backward classes in India and this has affected the people throughout the country. Whenever any such leader emerged his wings were clipped by the Delhi Durbar and efforts have always been made by the Government at the Centre to clip the wings of those who try to compete with the number one at the Centre. This was done so that he could never come at par to the top position. So never a personality whether from the ruling party or opposition or from South, North or Centre was able to emerge in this country. India is not a small country. It is a big country. So many problems which are arising today should not have arisen, if attention was paid to the development of leadership, personality civilisation and culture keeping in view the regional needs of the country. It is a different thing that this problem has been created by someone and solution is being found by someone else. Why so many problems were created, one after the other? If a fundamentalist leader emerges in a particular area, Government sees to it that another fundamentalist leader is projected there to overshadow him. Shri Kumaramangalam this has not happened in

[Sh. Hukumdeo Narayan Yadav]

one place but everywhere whether it is Kashmir, Punjab Mizoram, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam or Meghalaya. Which part of the country is free from problems? It is a different thing that somewhere the problem is clear and is creating trouble and somewhere it is suppressed. Sometime the people provide solutions themselves, but sometimes they say that the Government is ineffective. I do not mean to say that this Government can go scot free. In a democracy power always changes hands but no Government can shrug the responsibility. If this Government says that the problems have been created by someone else and they have nothing to do with it we can call it irresponsible. This Government is continuously making efforts to solve this problem. A suggestion has been made to win over the hearts of the Kashmiris, so we have to seriously think in this direction whether the reason is Farooq Abdullah or anything else. The question is that when a simple farmer like me gets agitated over certain things, the Kashmiris are not to be blamed for taking to guns. When even I feel that we are being maltreated in politics, just like our Kashmiri brethren, it hurts and enrages to the extent of revolt.

When we talk of equality, let the time come. It has always been the effort from Delhi to belittle the personalities. Another dangerous thing is that the Centre has been testing the loyalty of leaders by asking them to prove that they are nationalist. Whoever surrenders is the best man of the country and a nationalist with good character. But whoever puts up a stand against the Centre is labelled a traitor and is suspected to be a foreign agent. These problems have been there for the last 40 years. The Kashmir problem has been there since partition of India.

We are living in the Terai area of Nepal. The residents there would not have to face the difficulties if the proposal put up by the King of Nepal was accepted at that time. The Indo-Nepal border dispute has not been

resolved so far and the people are facing lot of difficulties. The Hon. Minister has said that we generally stress on problems, and say that Shri Jagmohan is the root of all problems. What to speak of one Jagmohan, there are a number of them, who have aggravated this malice. It is the duty of the Government to act according to the views of the people of Kashmir and if they do not want Jagmohan, he should be removed. For solving this problem it is necessary to know the views of the Kashmiris. Our discussions will not help much. Effective steps should be taken to heal their wounds. This is the time to consider seriously and with patience and not to get entangled in small things. Merely saying that some body said this and somebody said that will not serve the purpose. This issue should be considered seriously and with cool mind so that healing touch could be given to their hurt feelings. A physical wound can heal soon but if feelings are hurt it takes months and years to heal. We are making efforts in that regard. Attention should be paid as to how terrorism started and from where did they get the arms and ammunitions. If we put a restriction on the arms and firing is banned will violence stop there? Action should be taken against those who supply these arms. May be they come through Pakistan or any other foreign power. I think Pakistan is merely a toy in the hands of a foreign power which is playing a game. If it is a super power, we should gather enough strength to tell them categorically that playing such games could have serious consequences if their involvement is proved. If someone tries to spread terrorism in our country and tries to divide the country, we should roar like a lion to stop them and tell them that we will not tolerate this. We should try to know from where they get the arms. We have to solve the problem.

We should put a check on the terrorists, their ammunition and the violence that they are indulging in. If some mistake has been committed by the Government or some prominent personalities, we should not hesitate to apologise publicly from the people of Kashmir. In fact we should do this with open heart if it provides any satisfaction to them

and helps in healing their wounds. It will enable us to restore their confidence. We should try to form a Government there which can understand their problems so that the people of Kashmir feel encouraged. This is my personal opinion, rest you know better because earlier the Congress party was in power and now it is playing the role of Opposition. They had gone to Kashmir twice, first in capacity of ruling party and now as Members of Opposition, in search of possible situation to the problem. They can understand the gravity of the situation better because they can review it from two different perspectives. Therefore they must let us know of the possible solution their party had in mind when it was in power and what do they think could be an effective solution now. Or is there any other alternative which is being kept secret? Major responsibility in this regard lies on them. Therefore, if there is anything secret it should be disclosed to the present Government. Something is there which has not been put on the paper or in the agreement but there is something which has hurt the feelings of people of Kashmir and thus the problem was created. All of us have to sit together to find a solution and we should make continuous efforts to reach a solution. Being a simple farmer, I have put it in plain words. The hon. Minister will tell us of the various measures and step taken by the Government to solve the problem. In case some powerful elements stand in between and block the path of solution then they should be dealt with firmly by the Government so that the problem can be solved at the earliest.

[English]

PROF. SAI-FUD-DIN SOZ (Baramulla): Mr. Chairman, I will take a minute to explain what I had to say about Doordarshan or Radio because proceedings of the House cannot be distorted. I will give an example of how the Television works. The Government of India is going to give them autonomy. Will they be really autonomous? We require human material for that. Hon. Minister, Sir, we went to the President of India with a Memorandum about Kashmir—all the five

M.Ps.-and yet Television blacked it out. And only four days ago I was sitting in a Seminar on the communal situation in India where the Home Minister spoke. My turn would come later because I had to go to the Saturday Luncheon Meeting in the India International Centre. So, I could not wait. But I was sitting in the front seat. I had to speak, but I could not wait. So, I left at nearly 1.30 p.m. and in the evening there was a news item and they said something about the Home Minister therein. Then they said, Prof. Saifuddin Soz's name was put first. Then Akbar's turn came. Although he had spoken, I had not spoken. This is on record, and Prof. Saifuddin Soz, then Antulay—even by seniority Antulay could come. I had not spoken a word, and when I went to the President on the critical situation on Kashmir, I was blacked out...(Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolgpur): When you did not speak, your name came there.

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: I did not speak...(Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Very good. You should be happy...(Interruptions)

No, I am telling you the design. (Interruptions). They have to be responsible, Mr. Chairman...(Interruptions).

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have made your point. Now, come to the main point.

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: I am coming to the point, Sir. I will be very brief. But today in the Zero Hour...

(Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: With an assurance that his name would come in the proper time and place on the TV.

(Interruptions)

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: No, no. I am telling you that they are playing a game, and

[Prof. Saif-ud-din Soz]

I am not a party to that game... (*Interruptions*)

I never mentioned Mir Mustafa's name... (*Interruptions*) My heart is full of agony, I would weep for all people who have been killed—Abus Sattar Ranjur, but I never said. My subject was, "Unfortunate exodus of Kashmiri Pandits". I was, therefore, put in the news. Therefore, I will wait for what Television will say on this. The Radio people have corrected it now. They must, otherwise tomorrow I will go on hunger strike for it because they have to be responsible. They cannot play this trick with us. If they have to play words, then they will be responsible because we shall catch hold of them. If they do it to us—we are a privileged community—what are they doing with others? So, no more politics.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, speak on the relevant subject.

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: And they have to be different. You are bringing Prasar Bharati Bill. We are to be different if they behave like that... (*Interruptions*)

Now, Sir, coming to Kashmir, they have put me to mental agony, I do not know whether I will express myself in a cohesive manner. Anyway, I start with Ghalib's one verse—I am speaking Urdu, not Hindi; tomorrow morning give it to me in Urdu:

"Rakhiye Ghalib Mere Talakh Nawai
Me Maaf Aaj Kuchh Dard Mere Dil Me
Hota Hai"

'Ghalib, if you are bitter today'—he recited this poem in a Mushaira—'If you are bitter today', unto his own self he says. 'you forgive me because my heart is full to the brim with agony and sorrow.'

In the Zero Hour today I had raised the question of exodus of Kashmiri Pandits. And I said it was unfortunate that they suffer very great miseries now in Jammu and some of them have come to Delhi. Even Muslims

have migrated, but since Muslims are a majority community, therefore, the dimension is different. There is scare, I heard and it was heart rending that in Jammu, they say may be for very good reasons, I do not know, but they say 'they must get back. Otherwise how can we tolerate such a big population? Here, they will work on more land, they will buy land, we shall be happy.' So, they are not accepted in Jammu. I want to say through you to the House that even the situation in Srinagar and in other parts of the Kashmir Valley is very critical and very grim. I have satisfied myself that Muslims are not happy at the exodus of Kashmiri Pundits. They are part of the their and part of their body; they want to live together. Kashmiri Pundits will have to come back. It is the duty of the State Government and it is the duty of the Central Government to create means, to create a situation whereby they will go back and live with their brethren in perfect atmosphere of amity and live with human dignity. Kashmiri Muslims—there are reports and I will place these reports before the House because the Home Minister does not get the correct picture of the situation through figures—feel doubly hurt because they are also to suffer through killings. When it is killings at the hands of the para-Military forces, only Kashmiri Muslims suffer the most. In fact, I am in agony because the blood is Kashmiri blood. I do not differentiate between Kashmiri Muslims and Kashmiri Pundits. Kashmiri Muslims bear the brunt; they are not sorry for that, but they are sorry for one fact that outside the Kashmir Valley their image is being tarnished. My sisters and brothers are in Jammu. Some elements are there to politicalise the situation and to take political capital out of that. They say that the Kashmir Valley should be made a Union Territory. That can never happen, but they do not say it because their misery is being exploited and that hurts them. So, my first plea before the Home Minister is, 'let us work very hard, let us think how the Kashmiri Pundits can return to their home.' After all, they have left their property there. Tomorrow I will have a report here where I will prove that their houses are not being burnt; their houses are intact. I will prove before this House that Kashmiri Mus-

lims are weeping for their brethren. Four hundred years ago, Abdul Kodooz Gojwari laid his life for his Kashmiri brethren. I am reminded of many stores as to how they had protected their brethren against all the onslaught. You must remember that Kashmiri Muslims have never been narrow-minded to welcome Moghul rule. I must tell you that Gulam Mohammad Sadiq, Sheikh Mohammad Abdullah, Bakshi Gulam Mohammad, Maulana Mohammad Sayeed Masudi, Kashyap Bandhu and others who were in the working committee have fought the battle with Dogra Maharaja and Sardar Budh Singh and later with Girdhari Lal Dogra. When we refer to Moghul rule, we call it as Moghul imperialism; when we refer to Patan rule, we call it as Patan imperialism; when we refer to Sikh rule, we call it as Sikh imperialism and when we refer to Dogra rule, we call it as Dogra imperialism. That is the history of the freedom of my Party. This is a statement by Maulana Mohammad Masudi who is now ill in an hospital. He is the tallest freedom fighter who did not unfortunately figure in the list of 1977. It was something miserable. He said before the court, Judge Hindu Bhushan in 1946, "It is not that we are fighting Dogras because they are Hindus. We fought Mogul imperialism, even though they were Muslims because we refused to be dominated because it was 400-year period of slavery. So, we rejected that." That is the genesis of our secularism.

Today, Kashmiri Muslims feel hurt. They are not part to this exodus. Their version is this. I will prove it before the Government of India. Governor Jagmohan's Administration is a party to this exodus. When a group of Kashmiri Muslims went to the neighbours, they said: "10 trucks came in the evening. They were scared. There were no policemen. There was curfew. We were carried to Jammu." I will give you authentic facts how Jagmohan became nervous and organised the exodus of Kashmir Pandits. Kashmiri Muslims feel hurt. We were suspicious that perhaps through the surges which the Administration is committing, they are going to commit further atrocities. Therefore, they would be free to deal with Kashmiri Muslims

and in order that they must do that and they must succeed in doing that, they are taking away the Kashmiri Pandits. Certainly, Kashmiri Muslims feel, they are not party to the exodus. It is heart-rending for them. It is the working, according to some plan of Mr. Jagmohan. It is going on record. I make this statement with no fear of contradiction, with all the responsibility that Mr. Jagmohan is responsible for the mass exodus of Kashmiri Pandits who never in the history left their homes like this.

In the morning I said about one exodus story which has gone on record. This is what I want television and radio to put on record. I said, Kashmiri Muslims are one. I speak for all Kashmiris. One Kashmiri Pandit came to my house saying, "Mr. Jagmohan has polarised the situation, communalised the situation. Why don't you go on a hunger strike? We want to go back our home. But his administrative machinery came and took us to Jammu. Now, Jammu people would not accept us". It is not only this. Two Kashmiri Pandit families came to my house. They said, "Have you forgotten us?" I said, "No, How can I forget?" They said, "Then, listen to us. You see, hot days are coming. We cannot live in Delhi. Those poor women had never been to Delhi. We cannot live in Jammu in this scorching heat." They said, "It is Jagmohan who organised exodus". I was telling it in the Zero Hour today. I have said many thing. The whole of Kashmir wants a high-level judicial enquiry into the exodus. If it is proved that any Kashmiri Muslim organisation or Kashmiri Muslim community is responsible for that, at least I will apologise before this House. At least, I will refuse to live in Kashmir. But I will prove the Governor's administration. So, you must accept something of enquiry. Earlier, I have said that the Supreme Court Judge must look into the atrocities. The terms of reference can be expanded and we can include this exodus also.

When the members of all-Party delegation went to the Valley with Mr. George Fernandes it was Mr. Jagmohan who organised the demonstration. Similar slogans were

[Prof. Saif-ud-din Soz]

raised in Jammu and in Delhi. Placards were shown: Jagmohan Zindabad. This committee is not required. George Fernandes go back etc." By telling this, it is not showing favour to Mufti Mohammad Sayeed. But it is a schism. When the Government of India appointed the Kashmir Affairs Minister, Mr. Jagmohan reacted because he has a negative thinking on issues. When he sits on the chair, he does not have any care for the Constitution of India or for the Constitution of Jammu and Kashmir State. He wants to exercise all the authorities which he wants to exercise, whether rule or no-rule. Therefore, the Government of India has taken a very big risk in sending Mr. Jagmohan. The record is here. I supported Mr. Jagmohan as Lt. Governor here, in the *Indian Express* case. I have no personal animosity. But it was a suicidal decision by the Government of India to send Mr. Jagmohan because Delhi is atrocious. I will come to atrocious part, if you give me time. This is the Kashmiri story which is authentic.

My brothers in the Bharatiya Janata Party need not feel that I have a grouse against their Party.

AN HON. MEMBER: No.

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: You listen to me. I am speaking to you from my heart.. This is what I believe is happening in Kashmir. Kashmir situation is critical.

SHRI A.K. ROY: Prof. Saifuddin Soz, please hear me...(Interruptions)

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: You can disagree.

SHRI A.K. ROY: No, no. I don't disagree. You are the man from Kashmir speaking from your personal experience with all your sentiments and agony for which we have got great respect. But I would like to ask you very humbly one thing. Suppose Shri Jagmohan is withdrawn and in his place if Shri Farooq Abdullah is the Governor there—

because we are thinking of revising the Cabinet—if we send Shri Farooq Abdullah as Governor there, can this problem be solved?

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: I will answer that...(Interruptions)

SHRI MALLIKARJUN (Mahbubnagar): Can you appoint him as Governor? (Interruptions) It is a hypothetical expression. (Interruptions) I thought you were going to make some other important point... (Interruptions)

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: You send Shri Farooq Abdulla. Then we will see...(Interruptions)

SHRI A.K. ROY: You may have anybody in your mind. I am not talking of Shri Farooq Abdullah or anybody. You may have anybody in your mind.

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: I will answer Mr. Roy's question. Perhaps it is a relevant question. But I will come to it later. I made the point. I have no animosity with BJP because on so many issues, you can make common cause with other parties. You can have a different point of view. We must live in democratic set up according to the values that are enshrined in the Constitution of India. I must honour your point of view. You must honour my point of view.

I could not talk much because I have talked in eight Seminars about it i.e. now Shri Jagmohan has created a situation. This is a very grim and a very critical situation. But since he is the Government there and the President's nominee and now exercising authority, he is creating a situation every day which cannot be controlled. Therefore, I must mention how he has polarised the situation in Jammu & Kashmir and made it critical during that night 19th/20th January. He has the knack of proving every other person wrong by issuing statements. So, what happened during that night when he went as Governor and when he took charge? He did two things. He held a three hour meeting with the top brass of the Police including the

Director-General of Police. The Army General was there. It was a 3 1/2 hour meeting to be precise and thereafter he went to visit some site in Jammu because he has done considerable good work as a road builder. Yes, it goes to his credit that he could create good parks. He went to some site where he ordered how lessons in the matter of cleanliness could be taken. Thereafter he came to the Raj Bhavan. He had got enough time to take stock of the situation. What happened during that night? The paramilitary forces went berserk and committed all kinds of atrocities. History will never accept his argument that these things were ordered by Dr. Farooq Abdulha. The police felt free. The Director-General was there in the meeting for three-and-a-half hours. The General was also there. He was not visualising the situation in Kashmir as you have visualised. He was calm and composed. He went out of his own sweet will there. He has said in his own language: "Had I known this, I would not have gone to Kashmir." I am telling in his own language because otherwise I would become controversial. This would be the situation. He has told privately to his friends and he told two of my friends like this: "Had I known it earlier, I would not have gone to Kashmir." The point is that he does not consult anybody. He thinks he is wiser than all others. Therefore, he went to Kashmir out of his own sweet will and without consulting his friends here. Otherwise, he could have been advised not to go there. So, he was calm and composed when he held three-and-a-half hours meeting with the top brass of police with the Police General around. Therefore, our hon. Home Ministers knows the details as to what had happened during that night. Not only during that night but in the morning at 2 A.M., myself and Mr. Handoo went to Shri V.P. Singh's residence. What we felt in our memorandum hurriedly in that morning hour proved to be correct. The paramilitary forces went berserk. We had received so many telephone calls. People were crying. There was rape and old men and women were taken by the hair and dragged out and people were going to mosques in thousands using loud-speakers. That kind of a situation developed there. The

situation started going out of control. Mr. Jagmohan is responsible for that and none else. He is the postmaster in preparing these Press releases in Raj Bhavan. I know how many journalists go there. Some people do not have conscience. Our hon. Home Minister should be conscious of this fact also. Some newspapers are playing up these stories. But the people of India will never accept the untruth because they have conscience. First of all I raise a question. Did the 800 million people in India have only one person to be sent to Kashmir? Don't we have any substitute for Mr. Jagmohan? Is he so indispensable? Do we not know him? How do you know him better than myself? I have lived with him. He was my Governor for five-and-a-half years...*(Interruptions)* I know whatever that had happened on that day. Then it followed on 21st January, 22nd January. There were killings. Then he imposed curfew. He lost track of norms which he should exercise in dispensation of his duties as Governor. He lost the track. Thereafter, everyday is a day of negative administration which my country men unfortunately do not know because he has built a system of disinformation. So, what he does now is totally negative...*(Interruptions)* I will tell how he is doing. Mr. Chairman, I am making a statement in Delhi that hospitals in Srinagar and other towns in Kashmir do not have vital drugs necessary for patients. Hospitals do not have life-saving drugs. I go to WHO, the Redcross and I go to the Home Ministry. The All India Radio obliges me without myself telling them—not the Television. All India Radio put up a story that Prof. Soz said this thing. The Radio Kashmir has also done that job. I am giving the correct story. Every word is correct. That is why I want to keep you informed of what is happening in Kashmir...*(Interruptions)* Nobody can talk against him. Next day in the morning's 9 A.M. bulletin Shri Jagmohan contradicted me saying like this: "Professor Soz had made a wrong statement. And drugs were not available. Ten days after that, I presented here a list of 14 important drugs, life saving drugs, which were not available in the Bone and Joint Hospital where several young children of ten years, fifteen years, whose

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legs were amputated, suffered because there was no medicine. Neither Mr. Jagmohan nor his two advisors have visited any hospital in Kashmir. After fifteen days of his contradicting me, the Voice of America presented a story stating that some militants were still in Kashmir hospitals and life saving drugs were not available. But he has no time for that. What has he time for? He has time for preparing files for dismissing officers. Already, about 30 people have been dismissed without giving them any chance to explain about the position. But it takes some time even for that hurry. As I say, he has no political policy in his administration. Is this the time to eradicate corruption? Here it is a question of life and death of people of Kashmir. But here he is preparing a list of officers for dismissal. I do not want to take your time in telling how he dismissed officers. Although there is no time, the Governor should go and count the dead; the Governor should go and count the wounded; the Governor should give correct figures as to how many Kashmiri Pandits have left. And as of now, he has no figures of dead persons. His machinery has put up the figure of 61 as the dead persons. But the number of persons died since the time he took the charge is more than 450. If you come to violence and terrorism, you will see that Muslims also die and Kashmiri Pandits also die. We must feel sorry for both. Do not count Kashmiri Pandits. Do not count Muslims. Do not say only about Mir Mustafa. There are so many people. But he did not spare any time for public welfare and because of that the situation is totally grim.

And about disinformation, first he snatched away curfew passes from journalists. For 25 days, none of the Urdu dailies appeared there. So, Kashmiris remained totally cut off without any information. That created a void on information. Today because of curfew and because of various kinds of difficulties, no national paper is reaching there. And Kashmiris do not know what Mr. Datta Roy, what Mr. Rustomji, what Mr. Ajit Bhattacharya, or what Mr. Masani or

what Mr. Ashok Mitra and what several great sons of India have written in favour of them about alienation. They do not know about the stumbling block. The person who has created this disinformation, the total disinformation, is Mr. Jagmohan, because curfew is a continuous process. Somebody said that passes were valid for the whole month of February. That is available with me. I can show you that... (*Interruptions*) I am giving you this information because you may not get it otherwise.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Since you come from Kashmir, we have given you half an hour.

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: Another thing which he forgets is that he has to appear in the public eye. Because he has got a very strong lobby in Delhi, somebody came to my home. I got scared. But I do not look to the hon. Home Minister or the Prime Minister for my security. One thing I have felt is that he has got a strong lobby. I have spoken in various seminars. Somebody came to my home—with my permission, of course. He asked: "Do you think that Mr. Jagmohan is communal?" I said: "My dear friend, it is as much important for a person to appear in public eye to be non-communal as he has non-communal actually.

20.00 hrs.

Jagmohan may not be communal—my conscience refuses to believe it—but he has to appear in public as non-communal also. I give only two examples although there are hundreds of examples.

On a day when he announced ex-gratia amount of Rs. 1 lakh, it is given sparingly. I challenge the hon. Home Minister, let him come to the House tomorrow and give us the figures as to how many people got that ex-gratia amount. The Radio in Kashmir said that one lakh of rupees is given. On a day when five government servants died why is it that the radio in Kashmir say that an ex-gratia amount of one lakh rupees is sanctioned in favour of one? On a day five people died. Unfortunately they were all Kashmiris.

Two of them were Ganju and Raina, the Food Department Officer—what an honest man he was—Ghulam Hasan, ASI and two other Muslim gentlemen who were working in the IB. The next day *ex-gratia* was sanctioned for Ganju and Raina. It was the news and the news bulletin must be available with Shri Upendra. But no *ex-gratia* amount was sanctioned for others. I don't mind that. May be they did not ask for it or may be he has some other explanation for that. But why should CBI look into the killings of Ganju and Raina only? This is already on record in the Press.

He has announced so far four enquiries—one for Ganju, one for Raina and two others. I told this to the gentlemen who had come to my home. I told them one more fact and I silenced them. Then they agreed with me. I said it in the seminar also. I told them, understand that Jagmohan is an honest man, he is not communal. But since he has no political angle, see what mistakes he has committed. He appointed the Chairman of the Subordinate Selection Board, that too from Delhi. He may be his friend, I do not know and I have no objection to that. It must be on merit. But can he important integrity to J & K in this grim situation? Now an average Kashmiri who is not educated raise this question. They have raised this question.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now you may please conclude. Otherwise I will call the next speaker.

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: Within two minutes I will conclude Sir. They are already saying as to where was the need of appointing even a Subordinate Selection Board chairman from Delhi. So the Governor has no political angle to his administration. Therefore he has created this situation which is very grim.

Since you want me to take my seat I want to raise the final question.

Kashmir can be had only by winning the hearts. I want to convey this to the Central Government. It cannot be had with Jagmohan's bullets which was a continuous proc-

ess there. It cannot be had through the atrocities of para-military forces. That will have to be stopped and I support Shri Kumaramangalam wholeheartedly in this. Shri Jagmohan will have to be removed from that State.

I want you to go into the question of the alienation of Kashmiri youth. Why is 90% grant given to Himachal Pradesh and only 70% loan to J & K State? Why is it that in public sector enterprises J & K State's share is only 0.03%? Why Kashmiri Muslims are only 1.5% in the nationalised banking sector? You must go into these cases of alienation, correct the situation, remove the bullets and give your sympathy of heart to the Kashmiris. That is the only last chance; otherwise it cannot be done... (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is all. Now I will call the next speaker.

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: I will conclude with one couplet. We require somebody who understands the *samasya* of Kashmir.

Was that situation as bad as it is today?

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will call the next speaker.

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: We require a man because Delhi should not continue with its stance of being atrocious. We require a man who will understand, who will give the sympathy. Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad quoted this in his Auto-biography 'Tazkirah', without saying who is the author.

Ya Rab Kuja Az Mehar-e-me,
Razi Ki Har Zaman
Dil shar-e-aan Dahad
Jadid-u-Jahan Shunid.

Oh! God, I want a friend-not a friend-such a friend with whom you can open up completely perfectly and share with him every moment of your life and tell him what you heard and what you saw with your own eyes. Show me the man, I will relate the story.

[Translation]

PROF. PREM KUMAR DHUMAL (Hamirpur): The problem of Kashmir has in fact become so disturbing that the matter had to be discussed twice today in the House. Those who spoke prior to me laid stress on the background and the reasons behind the problem and the necessity to find an early solution. While listening to Prof. Soz, I felt that his attitude has changed. The problem has become so serious that we have forgotten even the Punjab problem and it seems to be of lesser importance. People of a particular community-Kashmiri Pandits are fleeing from the Kashmir valley to seek shelter in other States. I can narrate a personal experience. Last week a young Kashmiri pandit came to me. He was alright when he entered the room but started weeping while narrating his story. I told him that hon. Members representing Kashmir in the House totally deny any communal violence in the valley whereas you say that there is communalism in the State. He said that he is forty one years old and is a painter by profession. He further added that he has been writing to the National Conference and the Congress that he is not being allowed to cast his vote but they have not bothered about it. He said that whenever he went to cast his vote he was told that Panditji, there is no need for you to come here as your vote has already been cast.

When Shri Hukumdeo Narayan was speaking, Shri Kumaramangalam objected to his reference to the past. Unless we look back into our past, we will not be able to know the rootcause of the problem and it will become more and more difficult to reach the solution. Whether it was problem of Punjab or Kashmir it has become more complicated whenever we tried to solve it with politics of votes. Be it dismissal of Barnala Government to fetch more votes from Haryana or compromising with G.M. Shah to dethrone Farooq Abdullah by saying that he was ** or after some time joining hands with Farooq

Abdullah to overthrow G.M. Shah. The same Farooq Abdullah who was called the greatest** and was conspiring against the Government once again became the greatest Patriot. Why is there a sudden change in the yardstick and the same Farooq Abdullah becomes the only and true heir of Sheikh Abdullah, We have to take into consideration the policy of previous Government on Kashmir and find out whether the problem became complicated only in month of December. I am surprised when the hon. Members of National Conference and Congress take the name of Shri Jagmohan whenever they discuss the Kashmir problem. It seem as if the Kashmir problem was created by the Governor Shri Jagmohan, and it could be solved after he is removed, from there. I have figures to support my argument. More than fifty six terrorists were released during the regime of Farooq Abdullah. They had been arrested on charges of having Chinese rifles in their possession. This is a very serious matter whereas my hon. friends repeatedly point to the incidents that occurred since December without paying any attention to this harsh reality. The Farooq Abdullah Government released more than seven hardcore terrorists who were associated with Jammu & Kashmir Liberation Front. Jamat-e-Islami and Hizbul Muzahideen between July, 1989 and December, 1989. They were behind many bomb blasts and they had received training in Pakistan to use weapons and had met Amanullah Khan there. The Advisory Board headed by Chief Justice of Jammu & Kashmir had recommended their detention and insisted that they should be kept in prison for some more time. When the unfortunate kidnapping incident of the daughter of Home Minister took place, Shri Bhajanlal said that had their party been in power, they would have given twelve hours ultimatum to release Dr. Rubaiya failing which all the five terrorists would have been shot dead. I would

**Not recorded.

like to narrate an incident that occurred during the regime of the coalition Government of National Conference and party of Shri Bhajan Lal. The day Dr. Rubaiya was kidnapped, nearly forty five terrorists were released by the Minister Shri Shafi Udi of Jammu and Kashmir and later on hon. Chief Minister Shri Farooq Abdullah confirmed the release orders. I wish that a suit should be filed and an inquiry should be conducted in the national interest against persons like Shri Shafi Uri, who was a ...minister. I can absolve the Government of this charge. In this very House the hon. Minister had once stated that about four to five thousand Pakistanis had tried to intrude into the Indian border with Pakistani flags and wanted to hoist it on the Indian soil. When resisted by a B.S.F. Jawan, they beat him with the flag-stick, as a result of which our jawan had to resort to firing in the air. At that time, I had said that when the life of a citizen is not precious, whether he is Punjabi or a Kashmiri, the Government should have issued shoot at sight orders for any one who intrudes into the Indian territory. The Kashmir problem has deteriorated to such an extent and become so serious that merely accusing the Governor or asking for his removal would not serve purpose, rather it will be a mistake. If my friends in the Congress (I) and National Conference think that the root of the problem is Jagmohan, I would appeal to them to rise above the narrow party considerations and think about the larger interests of the country. Kashmir would exist only if India exists and the survival of parties depend on the survival of the country and Kashmir. But if even today we continue to indulge in petty politics, the Kashmir problem would not be solved but instead become more complex, I would have liked to hear something about Pakistan from Shri Saifuddin Soz. The 'India today' of this fortnight has described the manner in which funds are being raised for war in Pak-occupied Kashmir. It is true that Kashmir has been a secular State, and there are no two opinions about it. But at the same time, it is also true

that communal feelings are being flared up there and Pakistan's national song is being played in the mosques there. The slogans of 'Pakistan zindabad' (long live Pakistan), and 'Indian dogs go back' are being raised there. Will all these problems be solved just by removing Jagmohan. Whoever may be there, he will have to take strict measures to enforce law and order. So I appeal to all the parties and all the leaders that since Kashmir problem is a major problem, let us rise above petty party considerations and pass a resolution that no Pakistani interference will be tolerated. If our army can go to Sri Lanka and save it from disintegration, India too will not disintegrate and will remain united forever. But this has to be brought home to Pakistan in a stronger and clearer terms. I saw a cartoon in a newspaper depicting the two facets of V.P. Singh Government one as very poor, and the other as very powerful. I would like, hon. Home Minister, that the message to be conveyed by you to Pakistan should be that of powerful facet and not of poor facet. That country should be made to realise that any sort of interference in our internal affairs shall not be tolerated at any cost. I would like to appeal to our National Conference brethren to go to their respective constituencies and make efforts towards achieving a solution to this problem. On the one hand, you say that the Bhartiya Janata Party or the Janata Dal have no stronghold over there. And if any party can claim to enjoy power and popularity there, it is either the National Conference or the Congress party. When it is you who are powerful there, please go and put that power to a constructive and practical use and stop the brutal killings that take place every other day. Lately, Shri Tikalal Tiploo of BJP was assassinated...*(Interruptions)* He was murdered. Thereafter a Congress leader was also killed. Some muslims were also killed. Even the communists were not spared. But here, there is not the question of any particular party or religion but that of the whole nation. The problem of Kashmir is every-

[Prof. Prem Kumar Dhuma]

body's problem. Therefore, I request each of you to please co-operate with the Government for the solution to this problem. The Government shall announce a clear-cut policy with regard to Kashmir and make it evident to the whole nation as well as the Parliament as to what steps it is going to take to solve the Kashmir tangle. With these words, I thank you all.

[English]

SHRI K.S. RAO: Are we continuing this discussion tomorrow?

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is not the intention.

SHRI A. CHARLES (Trivandrum): We gave our names and we want to speak on this.

MR. CHAIRMAN: If the House agrees, we can sit even up to mid-night.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM NAIK (Bombay North): Mr. Chairman, Sir, you may extend the time of adjournment of today's sitting of the House at your pleasure but if arrangements were made for every speaker to put his point of view forward in a precise manner without repetition of what has been said earlier, we are ready to listen to them. Every member is not going to speak about it. But we would like to listen to the novel ideas and proposals only once and if things are not repeated, one would like to listen to them; and that way the time of the House will not be wasted.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: All Members are honourable members. They have listened to you. I hope they would take note of it.

SHRI K.S. RAO: Give some time to

each member so that all the Members who want to speak can speak on this.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Dr. Sudhir Ray.

DR. SUDHIR RAY (Burdwan): Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is with a sense of great anguish that I participate in this debate on Kashmir. As we know, thousands of families have migrated from the Valley and the terrorists seem to be reigning supreme in Kashmir. A number of political and social activists are being gunned down daily. It is a deliberate plan to create an atmosphere of terror and the Government is simply disfunctioning in Kashmir.

I do not want to dig up the past; I do not want to sling mud at others or assume 'holier than thou' attitude, but it must be remembered that the people of Kashmir under the leadership of Sheikh Abdullah fought against the Dogra *raj* and they also fought against the British imperialism, and it is under the leadership of the National Conference that the people of Kashmir expressed their willingness to come to India and link their fate with India. It should also be remembered that never in the past, communal feeling such as those which now prevail in Kashmir were there. There was perfect communal harmony in Kashmir. We are proud that Kashmir was the banner of our secular democracy. But now the situation is very poor and the terrorists' gangs have been set up in Pakistan. The Pakistani Prime Minister Mrs. Benazir Bhutto and the Punjab Chief Minister Nawab Sharief are vying with each other to encourage the separatist in Kashmir. The Jamait-e-Islami and the JKLF are crying from housetops that there is terror let loose in Kashmir. Now, I must say that the Governor of Nammu and Kashmir Shri Jagmohan committed a serious blunder when he dissolved the Assembly. Certainly, he should have sought the advice of the president and the Prime Minister. he should not have taken such a drastic step because by dissolving the Assembly, he has destroyed the only medium that existed between the people and the separatist. We cannot wish away the glorious rite played by the National Conference in the history of Kashmir. Therefore,

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they should have been taken into confidence and they should have been allowed to operate.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let the Quorum bell be rung...

SHRI MOHAMMAD SHAFI (Srinagar): Mr. Chairman, there is no Quorum in the House. Only a few Members are sitting in the House. Out of 546 Members only 20 Members are present in the House. This is a mockery. If we have to follow the rule, then we have to follow it strictly. We are not having any fun here.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There being no quorum, the House stands adjourned till 11 A.M. tomorrow.

20.35 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, March 27, 1990/
Chaitra 6, 1912 (Saka)*