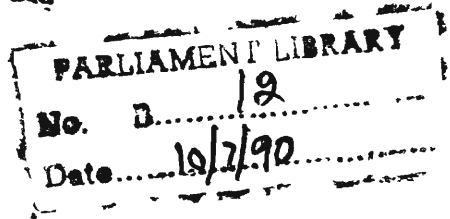


# LOK SABHA DEBATES (English Version)

**Second Session  
(Ninth Lok Sabha)**



सत्यमेव जयते



*(Vol. II contains Nos. 1 to 10)*

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT  
NEW DELHI**

*Price : Rs. 6.00*

---

**[ORIGINAL ENGLISH PROCEEDINGS INCLUDED IN ENGLISH VERSION AND  
ORIGINAL HINDI PROCEEDINGS INCLUDED IN HINDI VERSION WILL BE  
TREATED AS AUTHORITATIVE AND NOT THE TRANSLATION THEREOF.]**

## CONTENTS

[Ninth Series, Vol. II, Second Session, 1990/1911 (Saka)]

No. 2, Tuesday, March 13, 1990/Phalguna 22, 1911 (Saka)

	COLUMNS
Motion under Rule 388	1—4
Re: Suspension of Questions Hour	
Written Answers to Questions:	4 — 284
Starred Question Nos.           1 to 20	4 — 23
Unstarred Question Nos.       1 to 126, 128, 129 and 131 to 231	23—284
Motion under Rule 342	285—376
Situation in Jammu and Kashmir	384—464
Shri Mufti Mohammad Sayeed	285—292 448—458
Shri Vasant Sathe	298—307
Shri Jaswant Singh	309—319
Shri M.J. Akbar	319—333
Shri Saifuddin Choudhury	333—339
Shri K.C. Tyagi	340—344
Shri Kamal Nath	344—349
Shri Indrajit Gupta	349—360
Shri Piyare Lal Handoo	360—371
Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh	372—376
Shri Balgopal Mishra	385—386
Shri Kadambur M.R. Janardhanan	386—388
Shri George Fernandes	388—404

(ii)

	COLUMNS
Shri Arif Baig	404—407
Shri H.K.L. Bhagat	407—414
Shri Nani Bhattacharya	414—415
Shri Rajiv Gandhi	415—434
Shri Sultan Salahuddin Owaisi	434—436
Shri Ibrahim Sulaiman Sait	436—440
Shri Ram Krishna Yadav	441—442
Shri Inder Jit	442—444
Shri Vamanrao Mahadik	444—445
Shri Rameshwar Prasad	445—446
Shri P.C. Thomas	447
<b>Statement Regarding Release of Another Instalment of Additional Dearness Allowance to the Central Government Employees</b>	<b>371—372</b>
Prof. Madhu Dandavate	
Papers Laid on the Table	376—381
Assent to Bills	381
Railway Convention Committee	381—382
First Report— <i>Presented</i>	
Punjab Budget, 1990-91	382—384
Prof. Madhu Dandavate	
Demands for Supplementary Grants (Punjab), 1989-90— <i>statement-presented</i>	384
Prof. Madhu Dandavate	
Resignation by Member	464



## LOK SABHA DEBATES

---

### LOK SABHA

---

*Tuesday, March 13, 1990/Phalgunā 22,  
1911 (Saka)*

---

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock*

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

MOTION UNDER RULE 388

RE: SUSPENSION OF QUESTION HOUR

[*English*]

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ (Baramulla):  
Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want suspension of the  
Question Hour. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I am on my legs. The  
Speaker is on his legs. Please resume your  
seats. I have received notice for suspension  
of the Question Hour from two hon. Mem-  
bers S/Shri Vasant Sathe and Saifuddin  
Soz. I give my consent to it. Shri Saifuddin  
Soz may move his motion.

(*Interruptions*)

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ: Sir, kindly  
give me one minute. I have actually given  
notice of an adjournment motion because  
the situation in Kashmir is very serious and  
mass killings are continuously going on. So,  
Kashmir is very important and the nation is  
concerned about it. So, I do not want Ques-  
tion Hour here and I want a discussion under  
the adjournment motion which I have moved.  
My request is that you kindly suspend the

Question Hour. I am moving this motion  
relating to suspension of the Question Hour  
under rule 388.

I beg to move:

"That this House do suspend Rule 32  
of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct  
of Business in Lok Sabha in so far as it  
provides for the first hour of the sitting  
being made available for the asking  
and answering of questions, in its  
application to the motion under rule  
342 regarding the situation in the State  
of Jammu and Kashmir."

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION  
AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF  
PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P.  
UPENDRA): Sir, the whole nation is con-  
cerned about the situation in Jammu and  
Kashmir. Therefore, even before any Mem-  
ber could give a notice, the Government has  
come forward with a motion for discussion  
on the subject today in the House and the  
Government has no objection to suspension  
of the Question Hour. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani):  
Sir, my adjournment motion also is there.  
Our point of view is that our adjournment  
motion should be permitted. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seats.  
Please take your seats.

SHRI P. UPENDRA: Sir, the Govern-  
ment has no objection for suspension of the  
Question Hour... (*Interruptions*)

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ: Even the  
President of India has mentioned about the  
situation in Kashmir in the first paragraph of

his Address. If you do not allow an adjournment motion on this question, on which question will you allow an adjournment motion? (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Soz, you have moved for suspension of the Question Hour. Now, he is supporting the motion for suspension of the Question Hour.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI P. UPENDRA: We have no objection for suspension of the Question Hour and as regards the other motion, we have already given notice under rule 342. I think that would serve the purpose. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do suspend Rule 32 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha in so far as it provides for the first hour of the sitting being made available for the asking and answering of questions, in its application to the motion under rule 342 regarding the situation in the State of Jammu and Kashmir."

*The motion was adopted*

MR. SPEAKER: Now, Mr. Mufti Mohammad Sayeed, Hon'ble Home Minister to speak.

(*Interruptions*)

PROF. SAIFFUDIN SOZ: I am on a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: No rule is violated. No point of order. I have called upon Mr. Home Minister to speak.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: You tell me which rule has been violated. No point of order. Please resume your seat. There is no point of order. No rule has been violated. I have called upon

Mr. Mufti Mohammad Sayeed, Home Minister to speak.

PROF. SAIFFUDIN SOZ: Mr. Mufti Mohammad Sayeed is no longer holding the Kashmir charge. He cannot move this motion.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED): Sir...

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): They are not interested in proper discussion on Kashmir or what... (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED: You are not interested in listening. (*Interruptions*)

#### WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[*Translation*]

#### Capacity Utilisation of Power Plants Run by Damodar Valley Corporation

\*1. SHRI R.L.P. VERMA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the installed capacity of the power plants run by Damodar Valley Corporation in Bihar, both hydel and thermal, and the power actually being generated;

(b) the reasons for low power generation in these plants; and

(c) the action being taken for their full capacity utilisation?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) The total installed capacity of the power plants run by the Damodar Valley Corporation in Bihar is 1224 MW, consisting of 1180 MW thermal and 44

MW hydel. During April 1989 to February 1990, the actual generation of power from the thermal plants was 3321.3 million units (MU) and from hydel plants 149.7 million units (MU).

(b) Low generation of these units is because the major units are very old and suffer from a number of operational problems, e.g. forced outages, shutdown requirement for capital maintenance, etc.

(c) To improve the performance of Chandrapura and Bokaro 'A' plants, a renovation and modernisation scheme has been drawn up and majority of the works have already been completed. A few activities with long gestation periods like augmentation of coal handling plant and installation of electrostatic precipitators etc. have also been taken up.

[English]

#### **Malpractices in Supply of LPG Cylinders**

\*2. SHRI C.M. NEGI:  
SHRI PARASRAM BHARD-  
WAJ:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received complaints about supply of underweight LPG cylinders by gas agencies and other malpractices committed by the deliverymen in supplying as cylinders to the customers in the capital;

(b) if so, whether it is proposed to provide weighting machines to the deliverymen in order to give full satisfaction to the customers at the time of the delivery of cylinders; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefore and the remedial steps proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI M.S. GURUPADASWAMY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). All LPG-filled cylinders are checked for correctness of weight and sealed at the bottling plants before despatch to distributors. LPG distributors are under strict instructions to ensure correct weight of LPG refill cylinders before making delivery to the customers. It is not considered necessary and practical to provide weighing machines to every delivery person of the distributors. Complaints about under-weight cylinders are investigated promptly by the oil marketing companies and, if established, such cylinders are replaced free of cost. Action against such distributors is also taken under the marketing discipline guidelines.

#### **Tehri Dam Project**

\*3. SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN:  
SHRI CHITTA BASU:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any final decision regarding the implementation of the multi-crore Tehri Dam Project; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) and (b). The Government had, in November, 1986, decided to implement the Tehri Hydro Power Project Complex (2400 MW), which includes Tehri Dam Project, as a joint venture of the Government of India and the Government of Uttar Pradesh, and to seek Soviet technical and financial assistance for the same. There has been no change in this decision.

#### **Daily Delhi-Bhubaneswar direct flight**

\*4. SHRI A.N. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to introduce a daily Delhi-Bhubaneswar direct flight due to the heavy rush of passengers; and

(b) if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) and (b). The traffic potential and aircraft availability do not permit a daily direct flight between Delhi and Bhubaneswar.

#### **Purchase of Airbus A-320**

\*5. SHRI SHANKERSINH VAGHELA:  
SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the press reports alleging payment of kickbacks in the purchase of Airbus A-320.

(b) if so, the details about the purchase of these Airbuses;

(c) whether Government propose to enquire into the deal; and

(d) if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) Some reports have appeared in the press to this effect.

(b) Indian Airlines, with the approval of the Government placed two orders for the purchase of Airbus A-320 aircraft. The first order was placed on the 15th of March, 1986 for 19 Airbus A-320 aircraft at a total project cost of Rs. 1,238.37 crores involving a foreign exchange component of US \$ 951.86 million and second order for the purchase of 12 Airbus A-320 aircraft was placed on the 5th of June, 1989 at a total project cost of Rs. 958.76 crores with a foreign exchange

component of US \$ 633.121 million.

(c) and (d). The matter is under consideration of the Government.

[*Translation*]

#### **Maunath Bhanjan Thermal Power Station**

\*6. SHRI JAGDISH SINGH KUSHWAHA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to upgrade the capacity of Maunath Bhanjan thermal power station from 10 MW to 200 MW for the economic development as well as for removing the backwardness of eastern Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, when; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) and (b). No feasibility report to upgrade the power plant at Maunath Bhanjan has been received in the Central Electricity Authority for techno-economic appraisal.

(c) Does not arise.

[*English*]

#### **Westland Helicopters**

\*7. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL:  
SHRI VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news item captioned "Fabled fleet lies forlorn" appearing in the 'Indian Express', New Delhi dated February 10, 1990;

(b) if so, the total number of Westland Helicopters imported from U.K. since the inception of the deal and the amount spent thereon including foreign exchange;

(c) the outcome of the report of the Committee set up to go into the feasibility of continuing operations with this fleet; and

(d) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Pawan Hans Limited has imported 21 Westland Helicopters fitted with Rolls Royce Engines at a cost of £ 65 million. This cost of acquisition was covered by an outright grant given by the British Government. Separately, Pawan Hans has paid £5 million for import of six spare Rolls Royce Engines and accessories.

(c) and (d). The Hussainy Committee is due to submit its report by the 31st March, 1990.

#### Supply of LPG in Delhi and NOIDA

\*8. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been short supply of LPG in Delhi and NOIDA during the last three months and the consumers are not getting their gas cylinders refilled even after two to three weeks of placing the order; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the short and/or delayed supply and the remedial steps taken by the oil companies to remove the shortage and delay in gas supply in Delhi, NOIDA and other parts of the country?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI M.S. GURUPADASWAMY): (a) and (b). A temporary shortage in the supply of LPG refills was reported in some pockets of the Union Territory of Delhi and NOIDA on account of increase in demand during winter and short-fall in the bulk availability of LPG, apart from the delivery-men's strike in East Delhi. With the measures already taken, the situation has since improved considerably. Efforts are being made to maximise indigenous LPG production and also augment supplies through imports. The situation is being closely monitored to ensure regular supplies to the consumers.

#### Power Projects with Multilateral Aid in Eighth Plan

\*9. SHRI PRATAPRAO B. BHOSALE: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to speed up the power projects in Eighth Plan with multilateral aid;

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

(c) the estimated cost of such power projects, separately; and

(d) the share of Indian investment in each such project?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) to (d). Details of the power projects being executed with multilateral aid which are expected to yield benefits during the Eighth Plan are as follows:—

S.No.	Name of the Project	Installed Capacity (MW)	Estimated Cost (Rs. in crores)	Loan amount	
				(million US \$)	(Rs. in crores) @
1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>World Bank</b>					
1.	Kawas CC	4x100+ 2x100	598.41	*485.00	825.47
2.	Auriya CC		571.09		
3.	National Capital TPP	4x210	1317.00	485.00	825.47
4.	Farakka—II	2x500	1234.88	300.80	511.96
5.	Talcher—I	2x500	1404.00	375.00	638.25
6.	Chandrapur	2x500	902.00	300.00	510.60
7.	Kerala Power Project	3x60	140.00	176.00	299.55
8.	Karnataka Power Project I	3x40+ 5x50	317.88	330.00	561.66
9.	Karnataka Power Project II	4x60	232.00	260.00	442.52
10.	U.P. Power	6x55	372.32	350.00	595.70
11.	Upper Indravati	4x150	380.65	326.40	555.53
12.	Maharashtra Power	4x250	384.38	400.00	680.80

S.No.	Name of the Project	Installed Capacity (MW)	Estimated Cost (Rs. in crores)	Loan amount	
				(million US \$)	(Rs. in crores) @
1	2	3	4	5	6
13.	Central Transmission Project I	1655 ckt.km.	388.05	250.70	426.69
14.	Rihand Transmission Project	2596 ckt. km.	1063.00	250.00	425.50
	A.D.B.		Total :	4288.90	7299.70
15.	North Madras	2x210	720.92**	150.00	255.30
16.	Unchahar Extn. TPS	2x210	443.65	160.00	272.32
17.	Rayalaseema (Muddanur)	2x210	623.09	230.00	391.46
			Total :	540.00	919.08

The Progress of these projects is monitored closely to see that their implementation is speeded up and are completed according to schedule.

Note: Loan amount if exceeding the estimated cost of Gen. Project, the same is due to the inclusion of additional works in the scope of agreement.

\*Including Anta CC (estimated cost Rs. 372.99 crores) commissioned during 7th Plan period.

\*\*Estimated cost is for 3 units.

@ At the exchange rate of 1 US \$=Rs. 17.02

**Installation of Category-III Instrument Landing System at Delhi Airport**

\*10. SHRI L.K. ADVANI:  
SHRI ANAND SINGH:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to instal Category-III Instrument Landing System (ILS) at Delhi Airport for blind landing;

(b) if so, when and the expenditure likely to be incurred thereon;

(c) the names of other major airports which have or are proposed to be provided with this facility and by when;

(d) whether there have been losses due to lack of facility for blind landing; and

(e) if so, the details thereon in each of the last three years and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) The Category-II Instrument Landing System will become fully operational at Delhi airport by winter of 1991 with the training of the pilots of Indian Airlines in using the system. Further upgradation of the system to Category-III level will arise after experience has been gained in the operation and maintenance of the Category-II system. A project for modernisation of the Delhi and Bombay airports is under the active consideration of the Government.

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

**Coal Based Power Plants in Maharashtra**

\*11. SHRI BABANRAO DHAKANE:  
Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of coal based power plants in Maharashtra State;

(b) the monthly requirement of coal for these power plants;

(c) whether the quantity of coal supplied to power plants is adequate; and

(d) if not, the steps taken by Government to supply coal to power plants as per their requirement to avoid power breakdown in that State?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) to (d). The total number of coal based power plants in Maharashtra is seven (7). The average monthly requirement of coal for power generation at these plants during the year 1989-90 was assessed at 13,14,000 tonnes, against which the estimated average monthly supplies during the period April, 1989 to February, 1990 has been 12,92,000 tonnes. The coal supply to these power stations is being continuously monitored by the concerned agencies.

**Hike in Drug Prices**

\*12. SHRI RAM SAGAR (Saidpur): Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been hike in drug prices during the last two years;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the details of the price controlled/essential drugs that have been in short supply during the last six months and the reasons therefor; and

(d) how Government propose to bring down the prices of essential drugs/controlled drugs, reduce margin of profit on non-controlled drugs and ensure easy availability of drugs?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI M.S. GURUPADASWAMY): (a) to (d). The prices of certain drugs have gone up as in the case of



other commodities during the last two years. Most of the life saving drugs are price controlled under Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1987. Any increase in the prices of controlled drugs is allowed to the manufacturers in accordance with the provisions of DPCO, 1987. Manufacturers of de-controlled drugs are free to revise the prices. However, Government is keeping a watch and intervenes whenever there has been an abnormal price rise.

The Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals monitor the availability of all important vital drugs and the periodical Reports are received from State Drug Controllers, in this regard. As per available information, there was no shortage of any controlled/essential drug as such, during the last six months. Whenever, there was a shortage, that was localised and was for specific brands for which therapeutic equivalents were available. In such cases, the Government have directed the concerned manufacturers to rush stocks to areas of shortage.

#### **Proposal for Rehabilitation of Paper Mills**

\*13. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal for ragpulp and captive power unit for the Ashok Paper Mills Limited, Darbhanga (Bihar) had been prepared during early eighties;

(b) if so, the details thereabout and specific steps taken or being taken for its earliest implementation and completion; and

(c) the other steps being taken for the regular production of paper at Ashok and Thakur Paper Mills?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI AJIT SINGH) : (a) and (b). An application from M/s. Ashok Paper Mills Limited was received in the year 1981, proposing *inter-alia* substantial expansion in the capacity of rag pulp and installation of a captive power unit. This application of the company was

rejected in the year 1982. No proposal in this behalf has been received thereafter.

(c) Ashok Paper Mills Limited has two units, one at Jogighopa in Assam and the other at Rameshwarnagar in Bihar. The Assam unit has been lying closed since March, 1983 and the Bihar unit since September, 1982. Ashok Paper Mills Limited had made an application to the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) under the provisions of Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act, 1985. During the proceedings in the BIFR and during discussion with the Central Government, the State Governments of Bihar and Assam have agreed to nationalise the two units, located in their respective States, with a view to reviving the same.

As regards Thakur Paper Mills Limited, the Mill has been lying closed since March, 1982. It has been reported that efforts of the financial institutions to draw up proposals, in consultations with the State Government of Bihar, for removing the difficulties being faced by the unit have not been successful.

#### **Curb on Marketing Campaign Expenses by Drug Companies**

\*14. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether about 24 per cent of the drugs prices is absorbed by the marketing campaign expenses well beyond the estimated 13 per cent spent on Research and Development; and

(b) if so, whether Government have any proposal to curb such expenses on marketing campaigns in order to bring down the cost of drugs?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI M.S. GURUPADASWAMY): (a) and (b). Under DPCO, 1987, for controlled drugs, there is a Maximum Allowable Post-Manufacturing Expenses (MAPE) including trade margin which

shall not exceed:

- (a) Seventy five percent in the case of formulations specified in Category-I of the Third Schedule;
- (b) One hundred percent in the case of formulations specified in Category-II of the said Schedule.

The manufacturers are required to adjust their profitability as well as expenses within the given MAPE. It is quite possible that in the cases of new products, the marketing campaign expenses might be on the higher side, at launching stage.

#### **Overbridge at Madras Central Railway Station**

\*15. SHRI ERA ANBARASU: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to construct an overbridge at Madras Central Railway Station for connecting all the 14 platforms on the pattern of Vijayawada railway station;

(b) if so, the funds allocated for this purpose; and

(c) when the construction work will be taken up?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) Yes, Sir. A foot over bridge connecting all the 11 platforms at Madras Central Station is being provided.

(b) Rs. 22 lakhs approximately in the year 1989-90.

(c) The work will start on receipt of the requisite fabricated material for which preliminary arrangements have already been made.

#### **Punctuality of Trains**

\*16. SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the punctuality of trains has been badly affected during the past few months;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the details of the long distance trains which could not maintain punctuality during the past three months; and

(d) the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) and (b). Punctuality of Trains suffered a set back due to anti reservation agitation and bad weather during November, December '89 and January '90.

(c) Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Andhra Pradesh, Neelanchal/Puri Magadh, Vaishali and Rajdhani Expresses were some of the long distance trains whose punctuality has not been satisfactory.

(d) Intensive chasing, monitoring and punctuality drives.

#### **Talcher-Sambalpur Railway Line**

\*17. SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS:  
SHRIGOPINATH GAJAPATHI:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the progress in the construction of Talcher-Sambalpur railway line is not as per schedule;

(b) if so, the factors responsible therefor;

(c) the amount allocated for that line so far; and

(d) the steps taken to enhance the allocation of funds and to expedite the construction work?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) and (b). Prog-

ress of construction of Talcher–Sambalpur line is commensurate with the allocation of resources and as per schedule except that the Talcher–Angul (18 Km.) section planned for opening by 31.3.90 is now proposed for opening by 30.6.90 due to delay in raising electrical overhead crossings by State Electricity Board.

(c) Upto 1989-90 Rs. 25.29 crores have been allocated.

(d) Allocation has been enhanced from Rs. 8 Crores in 1988-89 to Rs. 11.29 crores in 1989-90.

#### **Soviet Aid for Maithon Thermal Power Plant, Bihar**

\*18. SHRI R.N. RAKESH. Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news item captioned "Soviet Aid for power plant finalised" which appeared in "The Economic Times" dated 12 February, 1990;

(b) if so, the amount spent so far on Maithon Thermal Power Plant;

(c) the amount of Soviet aid provided/promised for it; and

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

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) An amount of Rs. 75 lakhs has so far been spent on the Maithon Right Bank Thermal Power Station.

(c) The Soviet aid for this project is included in a total credit of 770 million roubles under an inter governmental credit agreement for several power projects.

(d) The project is likely to be completed within the Eighth Plan period.

#### **Power Generation as Central Subject**

\*19. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal to make power generation in the country a Central subject; and

(b) if so, when a final decision is likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) and (b). Government is not presently considering any proposal to make power generation, in the country, a Central Subject.

[*Translation*]

#### **Hydel Power in Sharda Valley in U.P.**

\*20. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any comprehensive scheme for the utilisation of hydel power potential in Sharda Valley in Uttar Pradesh has been formulated;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether a separate corporation is proposed to be constituted for this purpose; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) and (b). With the concurrence of Government of Uttar Pradesh, the NHPC has prepared two master plans for the development of the river basins of Dhau- liganga and Gauriganga rivers, the two tributaries of the Sharda river. The Corporation has also taken up the investigation of the various stages of development of the two basins. Project report of Dhau- liganga, stage- I (250 MW) has already been prepared and

techno-economically cleared by the Central Electricity Authority. Further action for processing this project for investment decision has also been initiated.

(c) and (d). As the NHPC has the necessary expertise and manpower to implement the various hydro-electric projects in Sharda Valley, there is no proposal for setting-up another separate Central public sector undertaking for execution of these projects.

[English]

### Vigilance in BHEL

1. SHRI PYARELAL KHANDELWAL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether vigilance is maintained to eliminate the possibility of senior officers in BHEL, actively helping the collaborators and private sector competitors at the cost of BHEL's interests; and

(b) if so, the action initiated to weed out such elements, if any?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI AJIT SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Company will take appropriate action if and when any such case comes to their notice.

[Translation]

### Encouragement to Paper Industry

2. SHRI SHIV SHARAN VARMA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to formulate a long-term policy to encourage the paper industry;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether, it is proposed to accord

permission for import of second hand machinery to become self-reliant in the production of paper; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI AJIT SINGH) : (a) and (b). Undertaking policy measures for the sustained growth of the Paper Industry is a continuous process. Government have taken the following main measures in this behalf:—

(i) Import of wood pulp, wood chips, logs and waste paper has been allowed under OGL at a nominal or low rate of customs duty.

(ii) Paper containing not less than 75% by weight of pulp made from bagasse, raw jute and mesta is exempt from excise duty;

(iii) Large/medium/small paper mills using agro-residue and other non-conventional raw materials at least upto 50% are charged excise duty at concessional rates;

(iv) The Paper and Paper Board industry has been extended the facility of broad-banding;

(v) The Paper and Paper Board Industry, based on agricultural residue, has been brought under the scheme of Minimum Economic Capacity, which has been fixed at 33,000 TPA.

(vi) The non-MRTP/non-FERA companies have been exempted from obtaining industrial licence, provided the investment in the project is upto Rs. 50 crores if the unit is located in a Centrally declared backward area, or upto Rs. 15 crores, if the unit is located in non-backward area, subject to fulfilment of certain standard conditions.

(vii) Paper machinery has been included

under the Technology Upgradation Scheme (TUS).

(c) and (d). Import of second-hand paper machinery is governed by the provisions of the extant Import Policy.

### Supply of Kerosene to Orissa

3. SHRIGOVINDACHANDRAMUNDA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the people of Orissa, especially the people living in tribal and rural areas are facing acute shortage of kerosene oil for the last several years and kerosene oil is being sold there at exorbitant rates:

(b) if so, the reasons for not supplying kerosene oil to the State Government as per their requirement; and

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

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI M.S. GURUPADASWAMY): (a) to (c). The kerosene oil requirement of States and Union Territories, including Orissa, are assessed by allowing a suitable growth rate over the allocations made in the corresponding period of the previous year, and allocations are made accordingly. Besides the regular allocations, ad hoc releases are also given to meet specific situations like floods, drought, acute shortage of LPG, etc.

While the overall allocation of kerosene oil to States/Union Territories is made by the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals, its further distribution within the States/Union Territories, district-wise and area-wise, done by the States/Union Territories authorities themselves.

Allocation of kerosene oil to Orissa has been made in accordance with the above policy. The details of allocations and supplies given to this State in the last 3 years are given below:

(figures in tonnes)

<i>Year</i>	<i>Allocation</i>	<i>Upliftment</i>
1987-88	1,33,710	1,29,203
1988-89	1,43,190	1,44,535
1989-90 (upto January)	1,26,105	1,30,049

It will be seen that upliftment, by and large, has been in line with the allocations. The oil industry regularly monitors the supplies and also maintains effective coordination with the civil supplies authorities at the States as well as local levels to ensure equitable distribution. No complaints of any serious shortage or over-charging, particularly in the tribal/rural areas, has been received.

[English]

### Reduction in Bulk Penicillin Prices by Hindustan Antibiotics Limited

4. SHRI BHAGEY GOBARDHAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Hindustan Antibiotics Limited has announced reduction in bulk Penicillin prices due to higher efficiency obtained by them; and

(b) if so, the extent of reduction proposed to be made and when it will be made effective?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI M.S. GURUPADASWAMY): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

#### **Vayudoot Services to Calicut, Kerala**

5. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN:  
SHRI P.A. ANTONY:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the stations which are connected by Vayudoot service to Calicut in Kerala; and

(b) whether there are any proposals to increase the number of stations connecting Calicut by Vayudoot?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) Calicut is at present airlinked with Madras, Bangalore, Trivandrum and Cochin.

(b) No, Sir.

#### **Proposal to Privatise Loss Making Public Sector Units**

6. SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA NAR-SIMHARAJA WADIYAR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of public sector units in the country which are running at loss;

(b) whether Government contemplate to privatise such public sector units; and

(c) if so, the policy of Government in this

regard?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) There were 102 Central Public Sector Enterprises which incurred net loss after tax during 1987-88.

(b) No Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

#### **British Assistance for Rihand Super Thermal Power Project**

7. SHRI RAM SAGAR (Saidpur): Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether an offer has been made by Britain to undertake work on second phase of Rihand Super Thermal Power Project and repairs of all old hydro-power stations; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto and the time by which the project is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) and (b). One of the bids received for the Rihand Super Thermal Power Station is from a British Consortium which is currently being evaluated. The project would take six years to complete.

The Government of U.K. have separately offered assistance for preparing feasibility studies on the uprating and refurbishing of some hydro-electric power plants in India. The proposal has been examined and the views of the Government of India have been communicated to the Government of U.K.

[*English*]

#### **Expenditure by Air India on Refurbishing Old Aircraft "Rajendra Chola"**

8. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news item captioned "Air-India's new look disappoints" appearing in the "Statesman", New Delhi dated the October 16, 1989:

(b) if so, the details thereof and the total amount spent by the Air-India to refurbish its old aircraft, Rajendra Chola and similar other aircraft, if any;

(c) the utility of spending huge amounts, both in Indian and foreign currency, vis-a-vis the traffic potential of Air-India:

(d) whether similar amounts have been spent by the Indian Airlines on refurbishing its old Boeings; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Expenditure of US \$ 33.830 million has been authorised for refurbishing of the ten Boeing 747 aircraft in the fleet of Air India over a period of 3-4 years.

(c) According to the Federal Aviation Administration Regulations, it is mandatory to carry out modifications in respect of all Boeing 747 aircraft after completing 19,000 cycles and Air India's Boeing aircraft have to be modified according to these regulations. For this purpose, the aircraft is to be grounded

for considerable time. Air India Management has utilised this opportunity, when the aircraft is grounded for major modifications, to refurbish the aircraft, its seats, livery etc. which enhance the total image of Air India.

(d) and (e). Indian Airlines has not made any exclusive major investment in refurbishment of old Boeing aircraft.

### **Power Supply to Rural Areas**

9. SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) Whether Union Government have issued any special directive to the States to give special attention for providing stable power supply to the rural areas; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) and (b). Distribution of power is primarily the responsibility of the respective State Governments. Power supply to various consumers in the rural/urban areas is decided by the State authorities, keeping in view the demand and availability of power. Priority is generally accorded in the matter of power supply to agricultural consumers with an assured supply of about six to eight hours per day. Details of power supply to agricultural consumers in the various States during February, 1990, are given in the statement below.

## STATEMENT

## POWER SUPPLY IN AGRICULTURAL SCETOR DURING FEBRUARY, 1990

Sl. No.	State	Hours of supply (average/day)
1	2	3
1.	Haryana	15
2.	Punjab	24
3.	Rajasthan	6
4.	Uttar Pradesh	15
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	In actual practice load shedding is carried out whenever there is overloading in distribution system.
6.	Himachal Pradesh	No restriction.
7.	Gujarat	13 hrs. in Northern, Southern & Central parts 15 hrs. in Saurashtra.
8.	Madhya Pradesh	No restriction.
9.	Maharashtra	No restriction
10.	Andhra Pradesh	20
11.	Kerala	No restriction



Sl. No.	State	Hours of supply (average/day)
1	2	3
12.	Karnataka	18
13.	Tamil Nadu	14 hrs. in groups.
14.	Bihar	Depending on day-to-day availability.
15.	Orissa	No restriction.
16.	West Bengal	No restriction except during peak period.

**Spreader Project of Neyveli Lignite Corporation**

10. SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the progress achieved in the commissioning of the Spreader Project of the Neyveli Lignite Corporation Limited, Neyveli;

(b) whether the schedule for delivery of two Spreaders has expired long back and the contractors both Indian and foreign have sought further extension of time;

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

(d) the total payment made so far both in Indian and foreign currencies?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) The supply and erection of the first 20,000 tonne/hour Spreader of the Second Mine Expansion Project has been completed and it is scheduled to be commissioned on 10/4/1990. The supply of second 20,000 tonne/hour Spreader of this Project has also been completed. Its erection is presently in progress and it is scheduled to be commissioned on 10/12/1990.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. As per original schedule, the Spreader I was to be commissioned, complete in all respects, by 10.4.89 and Spreader II by 10.8.89. The commissioning of the two Spreaders has got delayed due to land acquisition problem, difficulties in procurement of steel, non-availability of required quality of steel, erection difficulties and modifications suggested by the consultants. The extension of time was sought for by the suppliers which was examined in depth and extension was granted to complete the jobs as per schedule given in answer to part (a) of the Question.

(d) The details of amount spent by NLC till 28/2/1990 in Indian and foreign currencies

are as under:—

DM 567.51 Lakhs

Rs.3226.31 Lakhs.

**Appointment of Chairman, ONGC**

11. SHRI M.V. CHANDRA SHEKARA-MURTHY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the post of the Chairman, Oil and Natural Gas Commission is lying vacant;

(b) if so, since when; and

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

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI M.S. GURUPADASWAMY): (a) to (c). Vice Chairman, Oil and Natural Gas Commission (ONGC) is holding the charge of the post of Chairman, O.N.G.C. since the previous incumbent relinquished charge on 15.12.1989. Action for the appointment of a regular Chairman is in hand.

**Jammu-Udhampur Railway Line**

12. SHRI PIYARE LAL HANDOO: Will the Minister of RAILWAY be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated expenditure incurred on the construction of railway line from Jammu to Udhampur and the progress achieved, year-wise since the work on the project was started; and

(b) the steps taken to expedite the work?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) Year-wise details of expenditure incurred and progress achieved is as under:—

1	<i>Expenditure</i>	<i>%age Progress</i>
	<i>(Rs. in crores)</i>	
	2	3
1981-82	1.25	0.5
1982-83	0.84	1.3
1983-84	1.02	2.3
1984-85	2.66	4.5
1985-86	2.07	5.7
1986-87	1.71	6.5
1987-88	5.58	9.5
1988-89	11.70	14.0
1989-90	12.70 (Budgetted)	18.7 (Expected)

(b) Within the overall availability of funds for new lines, allocation for this project has been enhanced during the last few years.

#### **Issue of Letters of Intent to Maharashtra**

13. SHRI SUDAM DESHMUKH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Letters of Intent and Industrial Licences issued in the Vidarbha region of Maharashtra during the last three years; and

(b) how many Letters of Intent were converted into Industrial Licences in Vidarbha during this period?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI AJIT SINGH) : (a) and (b). A total number of 530 Letters of Intent and 242 Industrial Licences were issued in favour of Maharashtra State during the last three years i.e. from

1987 to 1989. Of these, a total number of 37 Letters of Intent and 19 Industrial Licences by way of conversion of Letters of intent were issued for location in the Vidarbha region of Maharashtra State during the above period.

Details, such as name and address of the Undertaking, location, item(s) of manufacture and capacity in respect of all Letters of Intent and Industrial Licences issued are published regularly by the Indian Investment Centre in their 'Monthly Newsletter'. Copies of this publication are being sent to the Parliament Library regularly.

#### **Payment of Compensation in Train Accidents**

14. SHRIMADAN LAL KHURANA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of claims arose for compensation on the death of passengers in train accidents during the last twelve months;

(b) the rate at which compensation was paid; and

(c) how many of these claims are still pending for payment, the reasons therefor and the steps taken to expedite the settlement thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) 116.

(b) Rs. 1 lakh in each case of death.

(c) 115 claims are pending settlement. Compensation is awarded by the Railway Claims Tribunal which is a judicial body. Award has been given in 12 cases. Payment has been made in one of these cases and balance are under process of payment. Railway Administration give all possible assistance to the claimants for filing their claims. An ex-gratia amount of Rs. 9,85,000 has been paid to the next of kith of the dead passengers.

**Trade agreement between British Overseas Development Authority and Coal India Limited**

15. SHRI HARADHAN ROY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a representative of the British Overseas Development Authority had recently come to India and met the Chairman, Coal India Limited in Calcutta;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the purpose of the visit;

(c) whether any trade agreement was arrived at between them; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Mr. T.P. Lankester, Permanent Secretary, Overseas Development Administration made a courtesy call on Chairman, Coal India Limited in his office in Calcutta on 19th

January, 1990.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

**Train Accident at Nonapar Station**

16. SHRI HARSH VARDHAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons killed and injured in the train accident on 1 January, 1990 at Nonapar station of North Eastern Railway; and

(b) the steps taken to provide relief and assistance to the victims?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) 10 passengers suffered minor injuries. One railway employee was killed, 2 suffered grievous injuries and another sustained minor injuries.

(b) Medical assistance was rendered to the injured persons at the site of accident. 2 grievously hurt railway employees were brought to Gorakhpur and admitted in Railway hospital. Rs. 11,750/- was disbursed as ex-gratia relief.

**Conversion of Salempur-Barhaz Railway Line**

17. SHRI HARIKEWAL PRASAD: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal for conversion of Salempur-Barhaz railway line on North Eastern Railway; and

(b) if so, the total expenditure likely to be incurred thereon and the time by which this work will be completed?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) There is no

such proposal at present.

(b) Does not arise.

[English]

**Damage to School Building due to  
Excavation by Metro Railways**

18. DR. DEBI PRASAD PAL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that due to excavation by the Metro Railways in Shyambazar area of Calcutta, the building of one of the schools of the locality is on the verge of collapse;

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to save the building of the school; and

(c) if no steps have been taken, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) The building which is 134 years old, though damaged, is not on the verge of collapse.

(b) Steps as required for strengthening

the building by way of immediate repairs and under-pinning have already been taken in hand and are in progress.

(c) Does not arise.

**Gas Based Projects in North Eastern  
Region**

19. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the whole of North Eastern Region is full of potentialities for development of gas based projects;

(b) if so, whether any schemes for harnessing this potential source of energy is being formulated by his Ministry; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) to (c). Depending upon the availability of natural gas, various gas based power generating schemes have been taken up in the North-Eastern Region. The details are given in the statement below.

**STATEMENT**

(i) The following schemes were approved for execution in the North-Eastern Region:—

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Capacity
1	2	3
1.	Lakwa GT Phase-II (Assam)—ASEB	60 MW
2.	Rokhia GT (Tripura)	16 MW
3.	Baramura GT (3rd Unit) (Tripura)	5 MW
4.	Kathalguri CCGT (Assam)	270 MW
5.	Lakwa (Gas based Waste heat Recovery Unit) (Assam)	22 MW

(ii) The National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) have been advised to prepare a Feasibility report for the setting up of a 500 MW gas based power station in the Central Sector in Tripura for benefits in the Eighth Plan period.

- (iii) The following new schemes have been appraised by the Central Electricity Authority (CEA):—

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Project</i>	<i>Capacity</i>
1	2	3
1.	Lakwa CCGT (Assam)	280 MW
2.	Rokhia GT (Tripura)	80 MW
3.	Amguri CCGT (Assam)	360 MW

[*Translation*]

### **Electrification of Villages**

20. SHRI GANGA CHARAN LODHI:  
Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of villages electrified so far under the Rural Electrification Scheme, State-wise;

(b) the number of villages yet to be electrified in Bundelkhand region of Uttar Pradesh; and

(c) the time by which electrification work is likely to be completed there?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) A statement indicating the statewise number of villages electrified as on 31.1.1990 given below.

(b) As on 31.1.1990, 1898 villages as per 1981 census, are yet to be electrified in the Bundelkhand region of Uttar Pradesh;

(c) All the remaining villages are likely to be electrified in the future subject to availability of necessary funds and other inputs.

### **STATEMENT**

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>States/U. Ts</i>	<i>Villages electrified</i>
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	27241
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1232 (a)
3.	Assam	19857 (a)
4.	Bihar	45404 (a)
5.	Goa	377
6.	Gujarat	17892
7.	Haryana	6745

1	2	3
8.	Himachal Pradesh	16761
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	6105
10.	Karnataka	26483
11.	Kerala	1219
12.	Madhya Pradesh	58582
13.	Maharashtra	39106
14.	Manipur	1136 (a)
15.	Meghalaya	2070 (a)
16.	Mizoram	317 (a)
17.	Nagaland	1097 (a)
18.	Orissa	29754
19.	Punjab	12342
20.	Rajasthan	25641
21.	Sikkim	358
22.	Tamil Nadu	15813
23.	Tripura	2588 (a)
24.	Uttar Pradesh	79388
25.	West Bengal	25853
<b>Total (States)</b>		<b>463361</b>
<b>Total (U.Ts)</b>		<b>1119</b>
<b>Total (All India)</b>		<b>464480 (80.2)</b>

(a) **Achievement as on 31.12.89.**

[English]

**Clearance to Hydro-Electric Projects of Kerala**

(a) the number of hydro-electric projects of Kerala pending with Union Government for clearance;

21. SHRI P.A. ANTONY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(b) whether these proposals are likely to be cleared during the current year; and

(c) If not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND  
MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF

MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) to (c). The status of the hydro-electric schemes of Kerala received in Central Electricity Authority for techno-economic clearance is as follows:—

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of Scheme</i>	<i>Date of CEA clearance</i>	<i>Present Status</i>
1.	Adirapally (2 x 80 MW)	20.6.1989	Scheme has been rejected from environment and forest angle.
2.	Annakayam (2 x 4 MW)	20.6.1989	—do—
3.	Maniyar (10 MW)	—	Under examination in CEA
4.	Kuttiyadi (1 x 50 MW)	—	—do—
5.	Pambar (2 x 15 MW)	—	—do—

Puyankutty HEP (2 x 120 MW) was sanctioned by Planning Commission in August, 1986 subject to forest clearance. Forest clearance is yet to be obtained by the State Government of Kerala.

[*Translation*]

#### **Import of L.P.G.**

22. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to import liquified petroleum gas from foreign countries; and

(b) if so, the quantity likely to be imported and the name of countries with whom discussion are being held in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI M.S. GURUPADASWAMY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) During 1990-91 imports of 450,000 metric tonnes of L.P.G. are contemplated. These purchases will be made through tender enquiries in the spot market

[*English*]

#### **Railway Line from Angamali to Achencoil (Kerala)**

23. SHRI P.C. THOMAS: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received a representation regarding construction of a new railway line from Angamali to Achencoil in Kerala; and

(b) if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It could not be considered due to acute financial constraints and heavy commitments for on-going new line projects.

[*Translation*]

#### **Unreserved Coaches in Trains**

24. SHRI RESHAM LAL JANGDE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state: the average number of unreserved second class coaches in the express, super-



fast and mail trains running in various railway zones; zone-wise details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): As a matter of policy, on an average 2 to 3 unreserved second class coaches are provided on Superfast, Mail and Express trains except Rajdhani and Shatabdi Expresses. There are however, certain Mail/Express trains where more number of such coaches have been provided keeping in view the specific requirements of that particular area.

#### **Emission of Coal Particles by Bokaro Thermal Power Station**

25. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the smoke emitted by Bokaro Thermal Power Station in Bihar still contains coal particles;

(b) whether Government have conducted any study and survey to explore the possibilities to control it;

(c) if so, the action being taken by Government in this regard; and

(d) if not, what steps are being taken to avoid inconvenience to the public of that area?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) to (d). The smoke emitted from the stacks of the Bokaro 'A' thermal station contains suspended particulate matter having negligible amount of coal particles. The Bokaro-A station, with 4 nos. 50/55 MW units (derated) having mechanical precipitators has been in service for more than 37 years. Installation of electrostatic precipitators in these units at this stage is not techno-economically viable, because of the orientation of the various auxiliaries and the age of the plant. The mechanical precipitators have been recently renovated to limit the emissions and to improve their efficiency of

collection of particulate matter.

Unit 1 of Bokaro-B thermal power station of 210 MW was commissioned in March 1986. Other two similar units of Bokaro-B thermal power station are at different stages of installation. All these units have electrostatic precipitators for limiting stack emission.

[English]

#### **Petroleum Products Depot in Ujjain, Madhya Pradesh**

26. SHRI SATYNARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made so far in setting up a petroleum products depot in Ujjain, Madhya Pradesh; and

(b) the details of the programme in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI M.S. GURUPADASWAMY): (a) There is, at present, no proposal to set up a petroleum products depot at Ujjain in Madhya Pradesh.

(b) Does not arise.

#### **Use of Foreign Brand Names**

27. SHRI T. BALA GOUD: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether, while granting foreign collaboration, a condition is stipulated that no foreign brand names will be permitted to be used;

(b) if so, since when; and

(c) the measures adopted to ensure that foreign brand names are not used?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) While granting foreign collaboration approvals, a standard condi-

tion is stipulated that foreign brand names will not be allowed for use on the products for internal sales although there is no objection to their use on products to be exported.

(b) The policy of disallowing the use of foreign brand names for products manufactured under foreign collaboration and meant for the Indian market is being followed since 1969.

(c) Entrepreneurs are required to comply with the conditions stipulated in foreign collaboration approvals. Violation of any condition of the foreign collaboration approval would entail cancellation of the approval.

#### **Foreign Equity holding by Drug Companies**

28. SHRI KHEMCHANDBHAI SOM-ABHAI CHAVDA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the drugs manufacturing companies having more than 40 per cent foreign equity holding;

(b) the names of companies having less than 40 per cent equity; and

(c) the value of bulk drugs and the formulations produced by each of them, separately?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI M.S. GURUPADASWAMY): (a) and (b). Information to the extent available is given in Statement-I.

(c) Information is given in Statement-II.

#### **A. Names of Companies having Foreign Equity more than 40%.**

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Company</i>
1.	M/s. Bayer India Ltd.
2.	M/s. Johnson and Johnson Ltd.

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Company</i>
3.	M/s. Sendoz (I) Ltd.
4.	M/s. Alkali and Chemicals
5.	M/s. Pfizer Ltd.
6.	M/s. Wyeth Laboratories
7.	M/s. Rocke Products.
B.	<i>Names of Companies having Foreign Equity 40% and Less.</i>
1.	M/s. Anglo French
2.	M/s. Indian Schering
3.	M/s. Nicolas of India
4.	M/s. Carter Wallace
5.	M/s. C.E. Fulford
6.	M/s. Abbott Laboratories
7.	M/s. Escayef Ltd.
8.	M/s. Suhrid Geigy
9.	M/s. Geoffrey Manners
10.	M/s. Parke Davis
11.	M/s. Wamer Hindustan
12.	M/s. Hindustan Ciba Geigy of India Ltd.
13.	M/s. Infar India Ltd.
14.	M/s. May & Baker (I) Ltd.
15.	M/s. Glaxo Laboratories
16.	M/s. Hoechst Pharmaceuticals
17.	M/s. Whiffens India Ltd.
18.	M/s. Merind

19. M/s. Burroughs Wellcome & Co.

22. M/s. Cyanamid India Ltd.

20. M/s. Richardson Hindustan

23. M/s. Boots Co. (I) Ltd.

21. M/s. Uni-Sankyo

24. M/s. E. Merck (I) Ltd.

**STATEMENT-II**

Value of bulk drugs produced by companies Having More than 40% Foreign equity

Name of Co/Drugs	Value (Rs. in Lakhs)				
	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1987-88	1988-89
	Price per unit (Rs. 000) (Pre-revised)	2	3	4	5
<b>1. Bayer India</b>					
(i) Chloroquin	428	141.41	127.84	131.52	
<b>2. Alkali &amp; Chemicals</b>					
(i) Propranolol	1000	29.30	34.50	10.00	
<b>3. Pfizer</b>					
(i) Oxytetracycline	650	452.07	594.88	706.55	
(ii) PAS & its salts	80	—	—	—	
(iii) Isoniazid	156	152.60	68.64	92.65	
(iv) Chlorpropamide	164	31.72	74.08	59.76	

Name of Co./Drugs	Price per unit (Rs. 000) (Pre-revised)	Value (Rs. in Lakhs)				
		1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1988-89	1988-89
1	2	3	4	5	5	
4. Sandoz						
(i) Inteslopaon	133	49.67	—	2.29		
5. Wyeth Lab.						
(i) Prednisolone	17	333.37	366.69	326.91		
6. Roche						
(i) Sulphamethoxazole	515	55.98	166.76	358.54		
(ii) Vit. A	842	337.64	456.11	493.58		
(iii) Vit. E	518.99	9.45	31.19	26.83		
(iv) Diazepam	1420	—	14.06	13.35		

M/s. Johnson & Johnson are not producing bulk drugs.

## Value of bulk drugs produced by companies Having 40% or less than 40% Foreign equity Foreign equity

Name of Company/Drugs	Value (Rs. in Lakhs)				
	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89		
	2	3	4	5	
1. Anglo French					
(i) Diazepam	1420	—	2.98	1.14	
(ii) Trimethoprim	2847	47.92	—	—	
(iii) Nitrazepam	4.275	—	—	3.85	
2. Parke Davis					
(i) Chloramphenicol Powder	460	105.94	134.14	137.26	
(ii) Chloramphenicol Palmitate	460	51.06	8.88	52.67	
(iii) Amodiaquin	358	46.72	36.66	40.38	
(iv) Diphenhydramine	376.95	5.81	4.52	3.05	
3. Ciba Geigy					
(i) Sulphaphenazole	184	69.26	47.10	4.58	

Name of Company/Drugs	Value (Rs. in Lakhs)				
	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89		
	Price per unit (Rs. 000) (Pre-revised)	2	3	4	5
1					
(ii) Sulphasomidine	116	47.05	28.55	53.06	
4. May & Baker					
(i) Sulphadimidine	161.41	6.96	4.37	4.58	
(ii) Sulphadiazine	171	69.55	135.07	17.19	
(iii) Phthyl Sulphathiazole	173	--	--	23.48	
(iv) Mepronidable	428.77	25.04	61.96	108.86	
(v) Chlorpromazine	400	--	--	10.64	
5. Glaxo					
(i) Vit. A	842	181.03	105.50	66.18	
(ii) Ibuprofen	1060	136.95	90.42	135.68	
(iii) Betamethasone	134.28	1098.41	1152.12	1251.49	

Name of Company/Drugs	Value (Rs. in Lakhs)				
	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89		
	Price per unit (Rs. 000) (Pre-revised)	2	3	4	5
6. Hoechst					
(i) Tolbutamole	97.86	8.56	18.00	15.32	
(ii) Glybenciamide	9800	127.40	200.90	140.14	
(iii) Frusemide	1679	110.68	115.72	172.15	
(iv) Pheniramine Maleate	809	132.76	175.96	198.04	
(v) Procaine	158.83	65.88	64.63	81.43	
(vi) Baralgoan Kitone	1810	—	—	51.05	
7. Merind					
(i) Vit. B 12	95	167.74	—	96.55	
(ii) Dexamethasone	92.62	218.88	124.11	238.86	
8. Burroughs Wellcome					
(i) Difoxin	140	14.08	15.84	8.72	



Value (Rs. in Lakhs)

Name of Company/Drugs	Value (Rs. in Lakhs)				
	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89		
	Price per unit (Rs. 000) (Pre-revised)	2	3	4	5
(ii) Trimethoprim	2887	1455.63	1360.07	1375.66	
(iii) Dic citrate	171.51	27.70	12.26	29.45	
(iv) Dapsone	137.82	29.36	21.24	24.74	
9. Cyanamid					
(i) Tetracycline	650	57.98	39.98	—	
10. Boots					
(i) Ibuprofen	1060	671.09	841.64	944.46	
(ii) Insulin	15.73	369.97	495.18	447.68	
(iii) Diloxamide	446	38.06	26.52	31.78	
11. E. Merck					
(i) Vit. E	519	306.88	345.23	500.41	

Name of Company/Drugs	Value (Rs. in Lakhs)				
	1	2	3	4	5
		Price per unit (Rs. 000) (Pre-revised)	1986-87	Value of Production 1987-88	1988-89
(ii) Vit. K		509	—	—	—
(iii) Vit. P		269	3.74	3.14	4.70
12. Geoffrey Manners					
(i) Aluminium Hydromide		20	—	—	272.06
13. Uni-sanko					
(i) Pyrazinamide		734	—	9.98	6.53

M/s. Indian Sehering, Nicholas, Carter Wallace, C.E. Fulford, Eskeyef, Suhrud Geigy, Warner Hindustan, Infar, Whiffens, Richard Hindustan, are not producing bulk drugs.

**Railway Overbridge at Varkala (Kerala)**

29. SHRI T. BASHEER: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to construct a railway overbridge at Varkala in Kerala;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The State Government has not yet sponsored firm proposal for the work to the Railways for inclusion in the Railways' Works Programme.

[*Translation*]

**Computerised Reservation Office at NOIDA**

30. SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to start a computerised railway reservation office at NOIDA; and

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

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Computerised Reservation Office at NOIDA is expected to become operational during the year 1990-91.

[*English*]

**Setting up of Oil Refineries**

31. SHRI BHAJAMAN BEHERA:  
SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS:

**SHRI GANGA CHARAN LODHI:**

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Oil Corporation or any other oil companies have submitted proposals to set up new oil refineries in the country;

(b) if so, the States in which the oil refineries are proposed to be set up;

(c) whether Government are aware of the widespread public demand to set up an oil refinery in Orissa due to inadequate availability of petrol and petroleum products in the State; and

(d) if so, the action taken or contemplated by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI M.S. GURUPADASWAMY): (a) to (d). Indian Oil Corporation has submitted a proposal for setting up of a 6 MTPA refinery on the East Coast of India. Similar proposals have also been submitted by Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd. and Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd. for setting up of refineries in Central and Western India respectively. However, a decision on the above proposals including their location would be taken only after finalisation of the refinery projects for the VIIIth Plan period.

[*Translation*]

**Development of Surat Airport**

32. SHRI KASHIRAM RANA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is only a small airport at Surat; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to develop it into a national airport in view of the growing population and fast industrial growth of Surat?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir. The airport at Surat belongs to the Government of Gujarat.

(b) No, Sir.

[English]

#### Train Accidents

33. DR. SUDHIR RAY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of train accidents occurred during 1989 (zone-wise);

(b) the number of passenger, goods and parcel trains involved therein separately;

(c) the number of persons killed and the estimated loss of property in those accidents;

(d) the quantum of compensation paid to the victims and other affected persons; and

(e) the running hours lost as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) to (e). Zone-wise number of train accidents, number of persons who lost their lives, approximate cost of damage to railway property, amount of compensation paid to victims and other affected persons and the running hours lost as a result thereof during 1989 is as under:—

## Zonal Railways

	Zonal Railways								
	Central	Eastern	Northern	N.E.	N.F.	Southern	S.C.	S.E.	Western
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
(a) No. of train accidents	65	73	72	23	58	43	46	124	52
(b) (i) No. of passenger trains	26	30	31	12	13	13	17	21	15
(ii) No. of goods and Parcel trains	42	56	43	14	46	30	32	107	37
(c) (i) No. of persons killed*	76	60	2	2	2	Nil	Nil	28	Nil
(ii) Loss of railway property (in lakhs of rupees)	478	437	413	20	37	58	224	424	27
(d) Amount of compensation paid to victims (in lakhs of rupees)	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
(e) Number of running hours lost	365	349	807	282	1230	464	328	1313	439

Note: Figures are provisional

\* Number of persons killed relates to passengers.

**Power Shortage**

34. SHRI DHARMESH PRASAD  
VARMA:  
SHRI KALP NATH RAI:  
SHRI UTTAM RATHOD:  
SHRI SHANTILAL PU-  
RUSHOTTAMDAS  
PATEL:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether acute shortage of power occurred in several States and Union Territories recently;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether any concrete plan has been chalked out to improve the position;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) to what extent it will reduce the power shortage?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) and (b). State-wise power supply position during April, 1989 to February, 1990 is given in the Statement below. The power shortage is mainly on account of demand for power outstripping the supply.

(c) to (e). It is tentatively planned to add a new generating capacity of about 38,000 MW in the country during the Eighth Five Year Plan depending upon the availability of resources and other inputs. This is anticipated to reduce the energy and peaking shortage at the end of the Eighth Plan to about 0.8% and 16.3% respectively.

## STATEMENT

Figures in MU Net

Region/ State/ System	April, 89—February, 90				
	Requirement	Availability	Shortage	Shortage (%)	
1	2	3	4	5	
<b>Northern Region</b>					
Chandigarh	485	485	0	0.0%	
Delhi	7225	7111	114	1.6%	
Haryana	7570	7171	399	5.3%	
Himachal Pradesh	1145	1145	0	0.0%	
Jammu & Kashmir	2762	2429	333	12.1%	
Panjab Incl. NFF	14345	14141	204	1.4%	
Rajasthan	9557	9271	286	3.0%	
Uttar Pradesh	25130	22460	2670	10.6%	
Total (N.R.)	68219	64213	4006	5.9%	
<b>Western Region</b>					
Gujarat	19615	18926	689	3.5%	
Madhya Pradesh	15020	14819	201	1.3%	

Figures in MU Net

Region/ State/ System	Requirement		Availability		Shortage	(%)
	1	2	3	4		
Maharashtra		32785	31944	841		2.6%
Goa		495	495	0		0.0%
Total (W.R.)		67915	66184	1731		2.5%
Southern Region		18220	16544	1675		9.2%
Andhra Pradesh		16535	12660	3875		23.4%
Karnataka		6143	5563	580		9.4%
Tamil Nadu		18445	16661	1784		9.7%
Total (S.R.)		59343	51429	7914		13.3%
Eastern Region		5765	5020	745		12.9%
Bihar		6560	5356	1204		18.4%
D.V.C.		7225	5636	1589		22.0%
Orissa		8468	7803	665		7.9%
West Bengal		28018	23815	4203		15.0%
Total (E.R.)		2519	2443	76		3.0%
N. Eastern Region		226014	208084	17930		7.9%
All India						



**Railway Projects in Orissa**

35. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS:  
SHRI BHAJAMAN BEHERA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of ongoing railway projects being implemented in Orissa, along with the target dates, extent of work completed and cost of the projects;

(b) the steps taken to complete these projects; and

(c) the details of proposals received for inclusion of more railway projects in the State?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) Details of ongoing new railway line projects being implemented in Orissa are as under:

Sl. No.	Name of the project	Estimated cost (Rs. in crores)	Physical Progress of work completed (upto 1/90)	Expected date of completion
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Koraput-Rayagada (164 Km)	322	56.5%	3/91
2.	Talcher-Sambalpur (162 Km)	100	17%	*

\*Completion of Talcher-Sambalpur would depend on availability of resources in coming years.

(b) The projects are in progress.

Eastern Uttar Pradesh are connected by rail and have link with the religious places of Southern India;

(c) The following are some of the major proposals of Railway projects received:

1. Daitari-Banspani new BG line.
2. Khurda Road-Balangir new BG line.
3. Rupsa-Bangriposi NG for conversion to BG and extension to Dalbhumgarh and/or Gorumahisani.

(b) if not, whether Government propose to provide rail links to these pilgrimage centres and construct a railway bridge on Saryu river to connect them with the religious places of Southern India; and

(c) if so, when?

[Translation]

**Railway Bridge Over Saryu River**

36. SHRI MITRA SEN YADAV: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the pilgrimage centres of

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) to (c). All important pilgrimage places of Eastern Uttar Pradesh such as Ayodhya, Allahabad and Varanasi are connected by rail.

There is no proposal at present to construct a railway bridge over river Saryu.

[English]

**Karur-Dindigul-Madurai Railway Line**

37. SHRI P.G. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the expenditure incurred on Karur-Dindigul broad gauge project; and

(b) the amount allocated so far for the Dindigul-Madurai broad gauge project and the target time for its completion?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) Rs. 30.72 crores.

(b) Allocation is made for the project as a whole i.e., Karur-Dindigul-Madurai-Maniyachchi-Tuticorin/Talaiyuthu (327.94 Km) new broad gauge line project. Approximately Rs. 14 crores have so far been spent on Dindigul-Madurai parallel B.G. line project. Its completion will depend on availability of resources in the coming years.

**Phased Decontrol of Drugs**

38. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering for phased decontrol of all drugs; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI M.S. GURUPADASWAMY): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**Construction of New Railway Line**

39. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the

Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the target fixed for construction of new railway lines in the country during 1988-89 and 1989-90 was fully achieved; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) and (b). In 1988-89, 306 km of new lines were opened against the target of 314 km and in 1989-90, 162 km have already been opened and 79 km of new lines are expected to be opened upto 31.3.1990 against the target of 333 km. Following sections could not be opened:—

1988-89

*Chanderiya-Chittaurgarh (8 km):* There was no goods traffic beyond Chanderiya and the yard at Chittaurgarh was not ready.

1989-90

(i) *Jamira-Bhairabi (18 km):* Difficulties experienced due to restrictions imposed on road traffic.

(ii) *Talcher-Anqul (18 km):* Due to non-completion of work of raising electrical crossings by the State Government.

(iii) *Chittaurgarh-Nimach (56 km):* The section could not be opened as the yard remodelling in some major yards between Chittaurgarh and Nimach could not be completed.

**Tribunal of wage structure and Industrial relations in Indian Airlines and Air India**

40. SHRI K.S. RAO: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any proposal from the Indian Airlines and the Air India for setting up of a wage board to work out guidelines for wage revision agreements in aviation sector;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to set up a Tribunal to examine the wage structure and industrial relations of the Indian Airlines and Air India;

(c) whether his Ministry has consulted the trade unions of the two corporations, Bureau of Public Enterprises and the Ministry of Labour in this regard;

(d) if so, their reaction to the proposal; and

(e) when the proposed tribunal is likely to start functioning?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) to (e). The question of setting up a Tribunal to examine the question of wage structure in Air India and Indian Airlines, including relativity in wage structure between Air India and Indian Airlines, is under the consideration of the Government.

#### **Train Services and Passenger Amenities in Sealdah Division**

41. PROF. MALINI BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the train services in Sealdah division particularly in the South section, have declined both in terms of number of trains and passenger amenities; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken for the improvement of these services?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

#### **Deluxe Model of Maruti Car**

42. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to discontinue the deluxe model of Maruti car; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) and (b). Maruti Udyog Ltd. have decided not to produce Deluxe cars in 1990-91. This is commercial decision and has been taken along with the decision to make Maruti-800 cars available without allotment cards from 1.4.1990.

#### **Interim Relief to Bhopal Gas Victims**

43. SHRI KALP NATH RAI.  
SHRI D.M. PUTTE GOWDA:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have decided to re-examine the settlement arrived at earlier with the Union Carbide Corporation for providing relief to Bhopal Gas disaster victims;

(b) if so, the details of the decision taken in the matter;

(c) whether any interim relief is being provided to the gas victims; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the time by which it would be paid?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI M.S. GURUPADASWAMY): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Government have decided to support the

Petitioners for review of the Settlement Order dated 14.2.89 and 15.2.89 of the Supreme Court. Government have also decided that criminal liability of the Union Corporation and Union Carbide (India) Ltd., should not be done away with. Government have also decided to pay Interim Relief to all residents in the 36 severely effected wards of Bhopal.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. Government have decided to pay an interim relief of Rs. 200/- per month per person for a period of 3 years. This will cover all the residents of the 36 severely affected municipal wards of Bhopal at the time of the disaster and will be paid to minors and adults at the same rate. The payments will be made through the scheduled nationalised/co-operative banks. The amount of interim relief paid will be adjusted against the individual compensation finally determined. The money is being released to the banks shortly and payment will start through the said banks at the earliest.

#### **Policy Paper on Foreign Investment**

44. SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESWARI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have prepared a policy paper on foreign investment;

(b) if so, the salient features of the new policy;

(c) the industries identified for the purpose; and

(d) the areas where foreign investment is proposed?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI AJIT SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d). Questions do not arise in view of the reply to part (a) above.

#### **Modernisation of Cochin, Trivandrum and Calicut Airports**

45. PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to modernise the Cochin, Trivandrum and Calicut Airports; and

(b) if so, the details of the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

#### **Super Thermal Power Projects**

46. SHRI SUDARSAN RAYCHAUDHURI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the design plan and machinery for the super thermal power Projects are being prepared indigenously;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the names of the foreign agencies setting up the super thermal power Projects in the country and the amount paid or proposed to be paid to each of them along with the names of the projects?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) and (b). M/s. Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited, have informed that they have the requisite capability of designing and installing power generating equipment for Super Thermal Power Projects. They have supplied and erected power generating equipment for the Super Thermal Power Projects at Singrauli, Korba, Ramagundam and Farakka.

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

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken thereon?

#### Supply of Gas to Power Plants in A.P.

47. SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI M.S. GURUPADASWAMY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(a) whether any proposals from Andhra Pradesh are pending with Government for the supply of gas to establish gas-based power plants in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) Requests have been received from time to time for allocation of natural gas for setting up power projects in Andhra Pradesh. Details are given below:—

<i>Sl. No</i>	<i>Location of the Station</i>	<i>Capacity</i>	<i>Gas Requirement</i>
1	2	3	4
1.	Vijjeswaram or Rajahmundry	3 x 110 MW	1.2 MMCMD
2.	Near Amlapuram	3 x 3 MW mobile GTS	75,000 M <sup>3</sup> /day
3	—do—	3 x 25 MW GTS	0.3 MMCMD
4	Near Kakinada	3 x 110 MW	1.2 MMCMD
5	Expansion at Kakinada/Amlapuram or any other convenient location	3 x 110 MW	1.2 MMCMD

(c) A commitment of 0.4 MMCMD of gas has already been made for a 3 x 33 MW gas based power station at Vijjeswaram. The proposals made by Andhra Pradesh Government would be taken into consideration while finalising the future gas allocation in the Krishna-Godavari Basin.

(a) whether a survey has been conducted for the construction of rail line from Lalitpur to Singrauli via Khajuraho and Rewa;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) when the construction of rail line connecting Satna and Rewa which was started in 1984-85 is likely to be completed?

[Translation]

#### Lalitpur-Khajuraho-Rewa-Singrauli and Satna-Rewa Railway Line

48. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD SHASTRI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) Yes, Sir. However, a fresh survey has been approved during 1989-90 to update the cost and traffic prospects.

(b) The proposed Lalitpur-Singrauli, via Khajuraho-Satna-Rewa BG line, 508 KM long, was estimated in 1980-81 at Rs. 227.63 crores with a negative rate of return.

(c) Although Satna-Rewa, new BG line project, was approved in 1985-86, work was taken up only in 1987-88, after Planning Commission had cleared the proposal. Completion of this line will depend on availability of resources in coming years.

[English]

#### **Provision of Basic Amenities in Bombay Slums**

49. SHRIMATI JAYAWANTI NAVINCHANDRA MEHTA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have given 'No Objection Certificate' to Maharashtra Government for provision of basic amenities like electricity, water, drainage, roads in slums located on railway lands which are surplus to their requirements;

(b) if not, the reasons for delay; and

(c) the progress made so far in shifting hutments from prescribed safety zones to re-settle them elsewhere?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) Railway have offered to relinquish those railway lands in Bombay area which fall outside the safety zone and are surplus to its future requirements, to the State Government of Maharashtra, either on current market value or in exchange of equivalent land, to enable the State Government to undertake slum development works. They have also been given the option of taking over such lands on licence basis.

(b) and (c). Further action on the above proposal lies with the State Government of Maharashtra.

#### **Setting up of Thermal Power Plant in Visakhapatnam**

50. SHRIMATI UMA GAJAPATHI RAJU: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the present stage of the thermal power plant to be set up in Visakhapatnam under the NTPC; and

(b) the completion schedule thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) and (b). No feasibility report from National Thermal Power Corporation has been received for setting up a Thermal Power Plant at Vishakhapatnam.

#### **Expansion of Refineries**

51. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to increase the refining capacity of the existing refineries; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI M.S. GURUPADASWAMY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Some of the potential expansion projects envisaged are in respect of Cochin, Barauni, Digboi, Guwahati, Madras and Koyali refineries. These are likely to lead to an additional refining capacity of about 7 MTPA.

**Restoration of Bombay-Madras Janata Express**

52. SHRI Y.S. RAJASEKHAR REDDY:  
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Bombay-Madras Janata Express has been discontinued for the last one year;

(b) whether representations have been received to restore the same in public interest, especially for the poor; and

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

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) Erstwhile Bombay-Madras Janata Express was replaced by Dadar-Madras Chennai Express.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Not feasible due to operational and resource constraints.

**Drugs Excluded from Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1987**

53. SHRI K. MANVENDRA SINGH:  
Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news item captioned "why price benefits elude consumers" appearing in the 'Times of India' of 29th January, 1990;

(b) whether Government have received representations that certain drugs have been excluded from the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1987 (DPCO) even though these do not fulfil any exclusion criteria; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI M.S. GURUPADASWAMY): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) Recently Government has decided to put the following 21 drugs under price control;

1. Chlorpromazine
2. Thioridazine
3. Trifluoperazine
4. Amitriptyline
5. Imipramine
6. Trimipramine
7. Triprolidine
8. Polymixin B Sulphate
9. Glipizide
10. Pyridylidione
11. Zinc Bacitracin
12. Mitomycin
13. Tolnafatate
14. Fluocinolone Acetonide
15. Carbenicillin Sodium
16. Oxyfedrine Hcl.
17. Hysoline N Butyl Bromide
18. Triamlinolone
19. Naproxen
20. Pyriothioxine
21. L. Dopa

Government has already set up a Standing Committee to consider the various representations concerning DPCO, 1987 relating to inclusion/exclusion of drugs in the Schedule Categories.

### **Thermal Power Project at Sagardighi in West Bengal**

54. SHRI ZAINAL ABEDIN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a proposal to set up Thermal Power Project at Sagardighi (Manigram) in Murshidabad district, West Bengal is under consideration of Government; and

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

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRIARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) and (b). The proposal for setting up of a Thermal Power Project (envisaging installation of 5 units of 210 MW each and 2 units of 500 MW each) at Sagardighi in Murshidabad district of West Bengal, at an estimated cost of Rs. 2078 crores, was received in the Central Electricity Authority in December, 1985. The proposal received clearance from environment angle subject to certain safeguards. The scheme could be considered for techno-economic appraisal only after essential inputs such as availability of coal, cooling water, funds required etc. are tied up and necessary clearance including clearance from civil aviation angle have become available. The State authorities have been informed accordingly.

### **Improvement in Ground Facilities at Airports**

55. SHRI D. AMAT: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the existing ground faci-

ties at many airports in the country are adequate; and

(b) if not, the steps being taken to improve the same?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRIARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

### **Production of Cars with foreign collaboration**

56. SHRI D.M. PUTTE GOWDA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any proposals to have collaboration with foreign companies for the production of cars and other vehicles in the country;

(b) if so, the details of such proposals pending with Government; and

(c) when such proposals are likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) to (c). Government had received some applications for approval of foreign collaboration for the manufacture of cars and other vehicles for sale in the domestic market. Keeping in view the adequate capacities already created and constraint of foreign exchange, Government have rejected all these applications.

[Translation]

### **Common Platform for broad-gauge and metre gauge lines for Sitapur-Budbal and Sitapur-Balamau sections**

57. SHRI RAMLAL RAHI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:



(a) whether it was decided to construct a common platform for metre gauge railway station of North Eastern Railway and for Sitapur-Budbal and Sitapur-Balamau broad-gauge branch lines of Northern Railway;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which construction work is likely to start thereon and completed?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) No, Sir.

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

[English]

#### **Sickness in Public Sector Undertakings**

58. SHRI SURYA NARAYAN SINGH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government contemplate to set up a separate organisation to examine the cases of sickness in public sector undertakings, and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

#### **Rationalising Fare Structure by Air India**

59. PROF. P.J. KURIEN:  
SHRI T. BASHEER:  
SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any request from Kerala to reconsider the

question of reducing the air fare being charged by the Air India in the Gulf sector;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to review the existing fare structure in various sectors where Air India operates and to rationalise the same;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The matter has been reviewed. With the introduction of new currency system with effect from 1.7.1989, the Trivandrum-Dubai fare structure was pressed at the International Air Transport Association forum in keeping with the sentiments of the local residents. As a result, the Trivandrum-Dubai one way economy fare has been fixed at Rs. 4,454/-. It may be mentioned that under the old system, this fare would have gone upto Rs. 5,327/- which would have varied with exchange rate.

(d) Does not arise.

#### **Industrialisation of Kerala**

60. SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Kerala has submitted any specific proposals for speeding up the industrialisation of the State;

(b) if so, the details of the proposals; and

(c) the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) to (c). During the years

1987 to 1989 (upto 31-12-89), 18 applications have been received from the various State Government undertakings/corporations of Kerala for grant of letters of intent for setting up industries in Kerala. Out of these, 12 applications have been approved and letters of intent granted to the concerned applicant undertaking/corporation. Of the remaining 6 applications, 4 have been rejected and 2 are at various stages of processing.

#### **Demands of Rangia Sangram Parishad**

61. SHRI P.M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of trains were cancelled/curtailed due to the "Rail Roko" agitation by Rangia Sangram Parishad, Rangia;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 9 pairs of Mail/Express trains were cancelled partially or fully from 15-2-90 to 20-2-90.

(c) The demand of Rangia Sangram Parishad for establishment of a separate Railway Division at Rangia was examined but not found feasible.

#### **Training of Airbus A-320 Pilots**

62. SHRI HET RAM: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the engineers and pilots handling the Airbus A-320 aircraft had been trained adequately; and

(b) if not, the steps being taken by Government to provide proper training to engineers and pilots and for improving the ground level equipments/facilities on airports to avoid mishaps in future?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) and (b). Our pilots and engineers have undergone the prescribed training with the aircraft manufacturer. Such training is augmented from time to time through refresher training.

The improvement of ground facilities/equipments at airports is a continuous process.

#### **Kandla-Bhatinda Pipeline**

63. SHRI YASHWANT RAO PATIL:  
SHRI RAM SAGAR (Saidpur):

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering the construction of the Kandla-Bhatinda gas pipeline project de-novo;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the total expenditure likely to be incurred on the laying of this pipeline; and

(d) when it is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI M.S. GURUPADASWAMY): (a) to (d). A proposal to lay a 1331 kilometre product pipeline from Kandla to Bhatinda at an estimated cost of Rs. 772.97 crores is presently under the consideration of the Government. As the project is still pending consideration by various Government agencies, it is premature to indicate the time frame for completion of the project.

**Oil find in Cauvery Basin***[Translation]*

64. SHRI M. SELVARASU: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Oil and Natural Gas Commission has found more oil in the Cauvery basin in Thanjavur district of Tamil Nadu;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps are being taken for its proper reprocessing?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI M.S. GURUPADASWAMY): (a) to (c). ONGC had earlier discovered hydrocarbon bearing prospects, at Karaikal, Kovilkalappal Narimanam and Nannilam in Thanjavur District of Cauvery basin. They have further discovered oil and gas in Addiyakkamangalam-1 well in 1989. This well has already been put on Early Production System since the 15th September, 1989. Oil produced is being transported to Madras Refinery for refining.

**Tenders for HBJ Pipeline**

65. SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of companies which had submitted tenders for laying the Hazira-Bijaipur-Jagdishpur (HBJ) gas pipeline;

(b) the basis on which such tenders were approved;

(c) whether Government have received any complaints in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI M.S. GURUPADASWAMY): (a) Tenders for the composite contract for laying the HBJ Pipeline alongwith the erection of the compressor stations, the cathodic protection system and the tele-communication and tele-supervisory system had been floated in 1985. Originally five bids had been received for this work. Details are given below:

<i>Leader</i>	<i>Other Members</i>
A. M/s. Condux, Mexico	a) Hyundai, Korea b) Essar, India
B. M/s. Nova Corp., Canada	a) Majestic Contractors, Canada b) Enterpose Intl., France
C. M/s. Snam Progetti, Italy	a) Saipem, Italy b) Dodsai, India
D. M/s. Spie Capag, France	a) NKK, Japan b) Toyo Engg. Corp., Japan
E. M/s. TCIL, India	a) ECIL, India b) ITI, India

(b) Out of the five bids as above, the bid submitted by the Consortium led by M/s. TCIL was only for the tele-communication/tele-supervisory system; as this bid was incomplete, it was not evaluated. The other four bids had been evaluated on the basis of the amounts quoted by the bidders, taking into account the credit offers which accompanied the bids. On this basis, the offer made by the Spie Capag led Consortium was found to be the lowest in the overall analysis. The work was accordingly entrusted to the Consortium led by M/s. Spie Capag of France.

(c) and (d). In the course of evaluation of bids, certain objections had been raised by the competing bidders. These related mainly to the technical evaluation of the various bids, methodology for giving preference to indigenous content and treatment of deviations from tender conditions. These had been gone into by a Committee headed by the then Cabinet Secretary. The Committee found that the evaluation made by GAIL/EIL was in order; the Committee also observed that the best qualified bidder was the Consortium led by M/s. Spie Capag of France, as it was technically competent and also had made the lowest offer. No complaint regarding the decision to award the contract to the Spie Capag Consortium has been received after the final decision was taken in April 1986.

#### **Vayudoot Service to Tourist Places in UP**

66. DR. MAHADEEPAK SINGH SHAKYA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to link Soron, a tourist place in district Etah in Uttar Pradesh with Vayudoot service;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRIARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b). Does not arise.

(c) Due to shortage of aircraft capacity, Vayudoot Limited is unable to airlink new stations.

[English]

#### **Instrument Landing System at Dimapur Airport**

67. SHRI SHIKIHO SEMA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the daily Boeing services to Dimapur is not regular;

(b) if so, whether Union Government propose to instal the Instrument Landing System (ILS) at Dimapur Airport;

(c) if so, when; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRIARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) Indian Airlines used to operate a daily B-737 service on Calcutta-Gauhati-Dimapur sector. This service has been curtailed to four times a week effective from 5.3.1990 due to non-operation of Airbus-320 fleet.

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

(d) Installation of ILS will depend upon technical feasibility, availability of funds and provision of land etc. in the Eight Five Year Plan.

**Gas Based Power Capacity in the Eighth Plan**

68. SHRIMADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the additional gas based power capacity to be created during the Eighth Plan period and how much of it is proposed to be fed by the HBJ pipeline;

(b) whether a number of HBJ fed power plants are go be set up in Madhya Pradesh; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRIARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) Additional gas based power capacity of 7484.7 MW has been programmed to be commissioned during the 8th Plan period and out of this 2137.2 MW are proposed to be fed by the HBJ pipeline.

(b) and (c). At present, there is no proposal for gas based power projects based on HBJ pipeline in Madhya Pradesh.

[Translation]

**IC-494 Bombay-Delhi delayed flight**

69. SHRI NATHU SINGH: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the arrival time of IC-494, Bombay-Delhi flight of Indian Airlines has been behind schedule on many occasions during the last one year and if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) the total loss suffered by Government due to payment of compensation/overtime expenditure to the crew and other employees due to late arrival of each IC-494

flight during the last one year as a result thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government to ensure punctuality of this flight?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRIARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) During the year 1989, out of a total of 254 flights of IC-494, 121 flights were delayed. Of these only 11 flights were delayed due to reasons attributable to Indian Airlines, 12 flights were delayed due to adverse weather conditions, airport facilities and miscellaneous reasons and 98 flights were delayed due consequential reasons.

(b) Information regarding expenditure on compensation, overtime, etc. is not maintained flight-wise.

(c) Indian Airlines is taking the following steps to reduce delays:

- (i) Provision of extra cushion between the flights;
- (ii) More time for maintenance of aircraft;
- (iii) Reviewing of action taken for rectification of snags at the Regions as well as at Headquarters.

[English]

**Investment in basic drug manufacturing Industry**

70. SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the investment in basic drugs manufacturing industry has slowed down recently; and

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

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI M.S. GURUPADASWAMY): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

#### Computerisation of Passenger Reservations

71. SHRI BALESHWAR YADAV: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to go in for further computerization for reservation purposes in Railways; and

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

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Reservation systems at nine more locations, viz., Pune, Patna, Jaipur, Guwahati, Jammu Tawi, Gorakhpur, Trivandrum, Bhubaneswar and Cuttack are expected to be computerised during 1990-91.

[*English*]

#### Power Cut in Gujarat

72. SHRI SHANTILAL PURUSHOTAMDAS PATEL: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there had been unprecedented power cut in Gujarat recently;

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

(c) to what extent Union Government have agreed to solve the power problem in Gujarat?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) and (b). The State of Gujarat faced a marginal power shortage of 3.5% during the period April, 1989 to February, 1990 and 3.7% during the month of February, 1990. Power cuts were imposed on the H.T. consumers by the State to contain the maximum demand during peak load period. However, during February, 1990 there were no power cuts in the State of Gujarat.

(c) In order to improve the availability of power in the State, various measures are being taken which include expediting commissioning of new capacities, optimum utilisation of existing capacities, reduction in transmission and distribution losses and implementation of Renovation and Modernisation programme of thermal power stations. In addition, Gujarat is also entitled to its share from Central generating stations in the region. Assistance is also provided to Gujarat from Maharashtra depending upon the system conditions.

[*Translation*]

#### Rail Link from Hazaribagh to Patratu (Bihar)

73. PROF. YADUNATH PANDEY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is rail link from Hazaribagh to Patratu in Bihar; and

(b) if not, the steps being taken or proposed by Government to provide this rail link?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) There is no proposal at present to provide rail link between Patratu and Hazaribagh.

[English]

#### Sick Cement Units

74. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Development Council of Cement Industry has urged Government to evolve a policy with the help of financial institutions to restore the health of some of the sick cement units; and

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

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI AJIT SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise in view of the reply to Part (a) above.

#### Quota of berths at Jaunpur Station for Doon Express

75. SHRI YADVENDRA DATT: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the quota of berths of various classes from Jaunpur to Calcutta in the Doon Express and vice versa; and

(b) whether it is proposed to increase the quota adequately in view of heavy passenger traffic on this route?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) A quota of 4 second class berths is available at Jaunpur Station by 3010 Doon Express.

(b) There is no such proposal at present.

#### Import of Westland Helicopters

76. SHRI JASWANT SINGH: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Westland helicopters imported by the country and on what terms;

(b) whether any assurance was given that their import would only be made after completion of necessary modifications;

(c) if so, whether these modification or alterations were actually carried out;

(d) who inspected and certified this aspect before their import;

(e) how these helicopters were deployed; and

(f) what has been their performance?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) Pawan Hans Limited imported 21 Westland Helicopters fitted with Gem Rolls Royce Engines at a cost of £ 65 million, which included cost of appropriate spares for two years, ground support equipment, training aids and maintenance cost during warranty period of 18 months or 1000 hours of flying whichever is earlier. The entire cost was covered under an outright grant of £ 65 million given by the British Government under DDA grant. Pawan Hans Limited paid separately £ 5 million for six spare engines and accessories. The manufacturers also paid a one time lumpsum operating subsidy of £ 10 million.

(b) to (d). Certain reservations were expressed regarding the "zero risk on take-off", "pay load penalty" and higher operating cost of the helicopters. Suitable modifications were carried out by the manufacturers to overcome the problems of "zero risk on

take-off" and "pay load penalty" and the helicopters were acquired after finding them suitable by two expert technical teams. The team that cleared the helicopter with respect to "zero risk on take off" consisted of representatives of Directorate General of Civil Aviation, Indian Air Force and Indian Airlines. The team that dealt with "pay load penalty" was composed of representatives of Directorate General of Civil Aviation, Indian Air Force, Indian Airlines and Helicopter Corporation of India now known as Pawan Hans Limited. One time operating lump-sum subsidy of £ 10 million was also given by the manufacturers to offset the high operational cost from the 7th year of operation.

(e) Due to multiple problems in their operation, all the Westland helicopters in the fleet of Pawan Hans have been grounded since 21-12-89 till corrective measures are taken on the basis of report to be submitted by the Hussainy Committee appointed for examining various operational/safety aspects of the helicopters. Before the grounding, the helicopters were on wet-lease to ONGC/ State Governments/Union Territory Administrations.

(f) The performance of Westland Helicopters has not been satisfactory.

#### **Upgradation of Bangalore Airport**

77. SHRI R. GUNDU RAO: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to upgrade the Bangalore Airport as an International Airport; and

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

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

#### **Expenditure by Air India Publicity**

78. SHRI BRIJ BHUSHAN TIWARI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the expenditure being incurred by Air India per month on publicity and its proportion in foreign exchange and the amount being given to the consultants and designers;

(b) whether Government have reviewed the aforesaid expenditure during the last two months; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) Publicity expenditure of Air India in India and abroad for the period April, 89 to September, 89 is indicated below:—

(Rs in crores)

Period	Expenditure in India	Expenditure abroad
1	2	3
April, 89	0.74	0.74
May, 89	0.77	0.76



1	2	3
June, 89	0.74	0.74
July, 89	0.77	0.76
Aug., 89	0.77	0.76
Sept., 89	0.74	0.74

So far as payment to consultants and designers is concerned, there is no month to month payment and a consolidated fee of US \$ one million (Rs. 1.53 crores) has been paid to M/s. Landor Associates of San Francisco, USA who have been appointed to provide necessary expertise in improving the image of Air India

(b) Under the MOU, review of such items by Government is not involved.

(c) Does not arise.

#### **Thefts of Goods from Goods Trains**

79. SHRIJANARDAN TIWARI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of complaints of theft of goods from goods-trains registered last year, and

(b) the number of cases in which the persons stealing the goods were apprehended and the cases registered against them?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) During the year 1989, 23883 complaints of thefts of goods from trains have been registered

(b) 910 number of such cases were detected and registered during the year 1989.

[English]

#### **Crash of Indian Airlines and Vayudoot Planes**

80 SHRI ARVIND TULSHIRAM KAMBLE:  
SHRI NATHU SINGH.  
PROF. YADUNATH PANDEY:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Indian Airlines and Vayudoot planes which crashed during the last three years;

(b) the reasons therefore

(c) the number of persons who died and those who suffered irreparable injuries,

(d) the financial implications of these accidents in terms of loss of planes and compensation paid to the victims; and

(e) the steps taken to prevent such crashes?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) During the last three years there have been five notifiable accidents, each of Indian Airlines and Vayudoot aircraft.

(b) A statement indicating the causes of accident in each case is given below.

(c) 268 persons died and 26 persons received serious injuries in these accidents.

(d) All aircrafts were insured and as such loss is compensated by the insurance company. Similarly, compensation in respect

of deceased and injured which is governed by Carriage by Air Act, 1972, is claimed from the Insurer as per insurance policy taken by Airlines.

(e) Based on the findings and recommendations made in the inquiry reports, appropriate action is taken to prevent recurrence of accidents.

**STATEMENT**

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Accident</i>	<i>Cause of the accident</i>
1	2	3
1.	Accident to Vayudoot F-27 aircraft VT-DMB on 6.7.87 at Cooch-Behar.	The accident occurred as a result of the pilot effecting late touch down with higher speed under the prevailing heavy rain. The decision to land in visibility below minima condition and existence of tall trees in the approach funnel were the contributory factors.
2.	Accident to B-737 aircraft VT-EDS on 1.11.87 at Bangalore.	Non locking of the nose landing gear in down position which caused the accident was most probably due to downward shifting of the nose landing gear actuator attachment point subsequent to failure of vertical leg of its attachment fitting. Under fatigue and 'T' section longitudinal been under stress corrosion cracking.
3.	Accident to B-737 aircraft VT-EAI ON 19.6.88 at IGI Airport, Delhi.	The accident occurred because of Commander's negligent flying contrary to laid down procedures and failure to ensure that the landing gears were down and locked before landing.
4.	Accident to Vayudoot Dornier aircraft VT-EJV at Guna on 20.6.88.	The co-pilot's failure to bring to the notice of the commander the deviation from the laid down procedures and to verify and cross check that the gears were down, was a contributory factor to the accident. Failure on the part of Co-pilot who was handling the aircraft to maintain directional control during landing roll and late corrective action by the pilot-in-command resulted in the aircrafts leaving runway surface and hitting an obstruction on the side strip.

S.No.	Accident	Cause of the accident
1	2	3
5.	Accident to B-737K aircraft VT-EF at Baroda on 19.7.88	The accident was caused by pressure of a bull on the runway which entered the operational area through the broken fencing and remained undetected during runway inspection carried out 20 minutes prior to the landing and also remained undetected by the chowkidars on duty in that area.
6.	Accident to Vayudoot Dornier aircraft VT-EJT at Aurangabad on 22.9.88.	The Commander while landing during bad weather had descended at a very fast rate and subsequently could not arrest the sink rate while approaching close to the runway due to improper handling of engine controls. Non-aviability of deteriorating visibility conditions to the flight crew at the time of landing is a contributory factor.
7.	Accident to B-737 aircraft VT-EAH at Ahmedabad on 19.10.88.	The accident has been investigated by a Court of Inquiry appointed by the Government under Rule 75 of Aircraft Rules. The report submitted by the Court is under examination by the Government.
8.	Accident to Vayudoot F-27 aircraft VT-DMC at Guwahati on 19.10.88.	The accident report is under examination.
9.	Accident to Vayudoot Dornier aircraft VT-EJF near Pune on 23.9.89.	The accident is under investigation by a Court of Inquiry appointed by the Government under Rule 75 of Aircraft Rules.
10.	Accident to Indian Airlines Airbus A-320 aircraft VT-EPN near Bangalore on 14.2.90.	The accident is under investigation by a Court of Inquiry appointed by the Government under Rule 75 of Aircraft Rules.

**Plan to Utilise Bombay High Gas in Maharashtra**

81. SHRI VAMANRAO MAHADIK: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Maharashtra Government had submitted a plan to transport Bombay High gas to Marathwada and Vidharbha to utilise the gas for the development of the region; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI M.S. GURUPADASWAMY): (a) and (b). The Government of Maharashtra and suggested that a branch line from the HBJ Pipeline be constructed to supply gas to the Vidarbha and Marathwada regions. This had been considered and the Maharashtra Government informed that this is not feasible. Subsequently, the Marathwada Development Corporation have submitted a proposal for transportation of 5 MMCMD of natural gas produced in the Western Offshore Region to Marathwada and Vidarbha Regions. Given the present position regarding availability of natural gas, the proposal does not appear to be feasible.

[*Translation*]

**Railway Projects in Rajasthan**

82. SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are proposals for gauge conversion of Jaisalmer-Sawai Madhopur and Jodhpur-Marwar meter-gauge lines and construction of railway lines between Jalore-Phalana, Bilada-Sajot-Marwar, Bilada-Jaitaran Bar, Maidata-Jaitaran Bar and Falana-Ronakpur;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the programme for extending railway facilities in Western Rajasthan in view of abundant mineral wealth and important tourist places in the area?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) to (c). A Final Location Survey has been taken up, as directed by the Planning Commission for gauge conversion of Sawai Madhopur-Jaipur-Phulera-Jodhpur and Merta Road-Lalgarh MG line as first phase of linking Barmer and Jaisalmer with BG network. A survey is also in hand for gauge conversion of Viramgaon-Bhildi-Samdari-Jodhpur MG for developing a BG route between Kandla and Bhatinda. Recently Kota-Chittaurgarh new BG line 166 km long has been opened. Chittaurgarh-Neemach BG line is under construction. There are no other railway projects under consideration at present in Rajasthan.

[*English*]

**Personal identification of victims of Air crashes**

83. SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether airlines in India have any system of personal identification of passengers who become victims of air crashes;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the statement of the president of the Forensic Science Society of India, published in 'Times of India' (Bombay Edition) dated February 18, 1990 regarding availability of advanced scientific techniques for personal identification; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken to ensure

personal identification through effective methods and techniques to enable the bereaved families to perform proper last rites and to establish insurance claims?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) and (b). Bodies of the victims of air crashes are identified on the basis of documents found on person, clothes, or through physical characteristics of the persons identified by relatives and friends.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The possibility of using advanced scientific techniques for personal identification will be examined in consultation with experts on the subject.

#### **Suspension of Trains Running from Amritsar to Kalka and Jammu**

84. SHRI KIRPAL SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the trains from Amritsar to Kalka and Amritsar to Jammu have been suspended since long; and

(b) if so, when these trains will be restored in order to have easy and short route travel and to cope with the rush of people visiting holy shrine Sri Mata Vaishno Devi?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) and (b). 35/36 Amritsar-Kalka Mail was permanently cancelled from 1-10-1987 and in lieu thereof 5 through coaches have been provided between Amritsar and Kalka by 8101/8102 Muri Express and 1 UK/4 UK passengers. These coaches have been found adequate and restoration of 35/36 Mail is considered not necessary. 1 APJ/2 APJ Amritsar-Jammu Passenger has been temporarily discontinued due to law and order problem and this

will be restored when things improve.

#### **Double Track Bridge at Feroke (Palghat Division)**

85. SHRI K. MURALEEDHARAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to construct a double track bridge at Feroke on Palghat Division (Southern Railway) instead of the single track bridge; and

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

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) and (b). The proposed bridge, which is being constructed in replacement of the existing single line bridge, will have sub-structure suitable for double track and the superstructure for single track.

#### **Standing Panel on Drug Prices**

86. SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have set up a permanent Standing Panel on Drug Prices;

(b) if so, whether due representation is proposed to be given to consumer health organisations on this Panel; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI M.S. GURUPADASWAMY): (a) to (c). The Standing Committee is a Departmental Committee and as such, its composition has been limited to representatives/experts from Government Departments/Organisations. However, private organisations including consumers' Health Organisations are free to

submit their representations, if any, to the Standing Committee for consideration.

#### **Overbridge at Rajaji Salai (Madras)**

87. SHRI D. PANDIAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for construction of an overbridge at the northern end of the North Beach Road, now named Rajaji Salai in Madras;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken in this regard; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The proposal is for construction of a new road overbridge in replacement of the two existing level crossings between Madras Beach and Royapuram Stations. The cost of the Bridge proper has been furnished by the Southern Railway to the State Government, who have to finalise the scheme for the work and sponsor it, for inclusion in Railways' Works Programme.

(c) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

#### **New Platform at Salekasa Station**

88. PROF. MAHADEO SHIWANKAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received representations from the citizens of Salekasa regarding construction of the new platform on the southern side at Salekasa railway station of South Eastern Railway, as was planned earlier;

(b) the expenditure incurred so far thereon;

(c) whether there was any proposal to change its location; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) Yes, Sir, a representation was received. However, there is no proposal as yet for providing an additional platform as the existing platforms are considered adequate.

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

[*English*]

#### **Setting up of a Piston Pin Project in Orissa**

89. SHRIGOPINATH GAJAPATHI: SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government had issued a letter of intent in favour of the Industrial Promotion and Investment Corporation of Orissa Ltd. to set up a Piston Pin Project in a 'No Industry District' of Orissa;

(b) whether the project was to be set up in joint sector; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by IPICOL to set up the Project and when the production is likely to start?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI AJIT SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Industrial Promotion and Investment Corporation Ltd. Orissa was issued a

letter of intent for the manufacture of piston pin at Tehsil Rairangpur Distt. Mayurbhanj. This letter lapsed, and a new letter of intent was issued to the Corporation for the same project on 24.7.84, which was transferred in the name of M/s. Associated Pistons Ltd. on 30.4.85. The Government also approved a foreign collaboration for this project on 25.5.85. The letter of intent dated 24.7.84 again lapsed, as the company failed to implement the project within the stipulated period. In the meantime, the auto-ancillary industry was delicensed and the company was advised to go for registration under delicensing scheme, if they were interested in the project.

#### Setting up of Natural Gas Grid

90. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up a national gas grid; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI M.S. GURUPADASWAMY): (a) and (b). National gas grid is a part of a long term perspective plan for natural gas transportation and utilisation. Its implementation will depend upon finding adequate quantity of gas for transportation through such a grid. The only interstate gas pipeline so far set up is the HBJ Pipeline.

#### Production of Coal during 1989-90

91. SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state the target set and the actual achievement regarding production of coal during the year 1989-90?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): The overall target for

coal production during the current financial year (1989-90) was fixed at 209.50 million tonnes as per the following break up:—

Coal India Limited	183.50	million tonnes
Singareni Collieries Company Ltd.	21.50	"
Captive mines of TISCO, IISCO and DVC	4.50	"
<b>Total</b>	<b>209.50</b>	<b>million tonnes</b>

During the first 11 months of the current year (i.e. April, 1989 to February, 1990) total production of coal has been 177.10 million tonnes.

[Translation]

#### Modernisation of Railways

92. SHRI RAM SAGAR (Saidpur): Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the news item Captioned "Bhartiya Railway Ko Adhunik Banane Ki Yojana Vicharadhin" appeared in the 'Dainik Tribune' dated 26 January, 1990;

(b) if so, whether any survey has been conducted in this regard;

(c) the total expenditure likely to be incurred on this scheme; and

(d) the time schedule for implementation of the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Modernisation is a continuous process. For a high speed line between Delhi and



Kanpur a survey has been got done by a French company. Needs are assessed locally periodically and surveys done where necessary for all items of modernisation.

(c) and (d). This will depend on the size of the future Five Year Plans.

[English]

### Losses in Vayudoot

93. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the cumulative losses sustained by the Vayudoot since its inception till date as per latest information available with Government; and

(b) when did this Airline present its last Balance Sheet ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) The cumulative losses sustained by Vayudoot since inception and upto 1986-87 were Rs. 1165.85 lakhs.

(b) The annual accounts of Vayudoot upto 1985-86 have been presented to the Parliament.

### Uniform power Tariff

94. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether West Bengal Government has urged Union Government to fix a uniform power tariff and abolish the present system of bipartite agreements on tariff and supply between the various power agencies; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) and (b). No specific proposal has been received from the Government of West Bengal for fixation of uniform power tariff and abolition of the present system of bipartite agreements on tariff for supply between various power agencies.

### Negotiations for jet purchases

95. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Airlines has started negotiations with some leading international aircraft manufacturers on the next round of its jet purchases;

(b) if so, the number of planes proposed to be acquired and their seating capacity;

(c) the countries with which negotiations have been started;

(d) the estimated capital outlay involved and how it is proposed to be met ; and

(e) the stage at which the negotiations stand and when the first lot of aircraft is expected to arrive in India?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) to (e). No negotiations have been started by Indian Airlines with the international aircraft Manufacturers. However, the Board of Indian Airlines desired Indian Airlines to take steps for induction of new aircraft during the Eighth Five Year Plan period. Indian Airlines has, approached the following manufacturers for obtaining technical details:-

- i) Boeing Airplane Co., USA
- ii) British Aerospace, UK
- iii) Modonnell Douglas, USA
- iv) Airbus Industries, France
- v) Fokker Aircraft Co., Netherlands.

**Grant of letters of intent for industries  
In Himachal Pradesh**

96. SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD:  
Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications for grant of letters of intent or industrial licences for new ventures submitted by the Himachal Pradesh State Industrial Development Corporation Limited, Shimla during 1987, 1988 and 1989.

(b) whether most of these applications had foreign tie-up;

(c) the details of letters of intent/ industrial licences issued and the number of applications rejected; and

(d) if so, the facts thereof along with abridged details of each such rejected application?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) During the years 1987, 1988 and 1989, 20 applications for grant of letters of intent/industrial Licences have been received from the Himachal Pradesh State Industrial Development Corporation Limited.

(b) Out of the aforesaid applications, foreign collaboration is envisaged in 11 cases as per the information furnished in the industrial licence application.

(c) Of the 20 applications referred to in reply to part (a) above, 6 have been approved and letters of intent granted to the Himachal Pradesh State Industrial Development Corporation Ltd., Of the remaining 14 applications, 12 have been rejected/otherwise disposed of and 2 are at various stages of processing.

(d) The details regarding letter of intent issued are published in the Monthly Newsletter of India Investment Centre which is being sent regularly to the Parliament Library. Detailed information regarding rejected cases is given in the Statement below:

**STATEMENT**

**Details of Rejected Applications for Letter of intent from Himachal Pradesh State Industrial Development Corporation Limited During the period 1987 to 1989.**

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Name of applicant Regn. No. &amp; Date</i>	<i>Item of manufacture</i>	<i>Reason for rejection</i>
1	2	3	4
1.	M/s. Himachal Pradesh State Industrial Development Corporation Ltd. (814) (87)-IL dt. 12.8.87)	Fire Protection Doors	Proposal envisages FC, impot of CG & raw materials. They are advised to submit a Composite application.
2.	M/s. H.P. SLD. C. Ltd. (831) (87)-IL dt. 17-8-87)	Polyurethane Resins	There is no scope for creation of further capacity in this line of manufacture.
3.	M/s. H.P.S.I.D.C. Ltd. (832) (87)-IL dt. 17.8.87)	Ophthalmic crown glass etc.	Proposal in the present form can not be approved.. They are advised to submit a composite application.
4.	M/s. H.P.S.I.D.C.Ltd. (897) (87)-IL dt.. 2.9.87)	C.R. Steel Strips	Creation of fresh capacity in the proposed filed is not permissible in the State as per current policy.
5.	M/s. H.P.S.I.D.C. Ltd. (929) (87)-IL dt. 10-9-87)	H.R. Steel Strips	As per current policy creation of composite unit for the manufacture of H.R. Steel Strips etc. not permissible.
6.	M/s. H.P.S.I.D.C. Ltd. (995) (87)-IL dt. 8-10-87)	BOPP Film	There is no scope for creation of further capacity in this line of manufacture.

<b>S.No.</b>	<b>Name of applicant Regn. No. &amp; Date</b>	<b>Item of manufacture</b>	<b>Reason for rejection</b>
1	2	3	4
7.	M/s. H.P.S.I.D.C. Ltd. (1030 (87)-IL dt. 19-10-87)	Spandex Fibre	The capacity of Letter of intent (No. 1245 (85) dt. 6-12-85) issued to HPSIDC for the manufacture of Appendix fibre yarn has already been increased.
8.	M/s. H.P.S.I.D.C. Ltd. (1146 (87)-IL dt. 9-11-87)	Facsimile Transreceivers	Govt. are considering only composite application already received by them for the manufacture of Facsimile equipment.
9.	M/s. H.P.S.I.D.C. Ltd. (1288 (87)-IL dt. 17-12-87)	Polymer Concrete	The scheme is eligible for DGTD Registration. Accordingly, the applicant has advised to seek DGTD Registration.
10.	M/s. H.P.S.I.D.C. Ltd. (501 (88)-IL dt. 27-4-88)	Data Modems	Only composite application (IL+FC) are being considered for the proposed item of manufacture. They are advised to apply in a composite application.
11.	M/s. H.P.S.I.D.C. Ltd. (1420 (89)-IL dt. 12-6-89)	Cold Rolled Stainless Steel	There is no scope for creation of further capacity in this line of manufacture.

**Foreign trips by officials of Tannery and Footwear Corporation of India**

97. SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the officials of the Tannery and Footwear Corporation of India Limited undertook foreign trips during 1988 and 1989; and

(b) if so, the details of expenses incurred, the number of officials who visited foreign countries, the purpose for which these trips were undertaken and the results achieved?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) and (b). During 1988, one official of Tannery and Footwear Corporation of India Ltd. (TAFCO) visited Italy at the invitation of Foreign Trade of Italian Govt. to

attend Bologna Fair in Italy organised by Italian Association of Makers of Footwear and Leather Goods Machinery and Accessories and the Italian Institute for Foreign Trade. Negotiations were also conducted with prospective collaborators for import of know-how and machinery for setting up facilities for manufacture of high quality and high fashion footweres. During 1989, two officials of the company visited Paris to participate in the International Leather and Footwear Fair and some neighbouring countries where discussions were held for promoting TAFCO's exports. As a result of this visit, the company has received initial development orders from Belgium, Greece, U.S.A. and Italy. Further, a number of trade enquiries have also been received and these are at various stages of negotiations. A Statement giving details is given below. While an amount of US \$ 960 was spent for the visit in 1988, the company spent a total amount of US\$ 6136 in foreign exchange and Rs. 59256 in Indian currency for the visit in 1989.

**STATEMENT**

Details of initial orders received by Tannery & Footwear Corp. of India Limited (TAFCO) from Belgium, Greece, USA, & Italy etc.

S.No.	Description of the item	Country	Value for which L/C has been opened in US Dollar	Total expected value in US Dollar
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Sole Leather	Belgium	2,000	85,000 per year
2.	Sole	Italy	63,000	1,90,000 per year
3.	Shoe Upper	Greece	15,000	4,00,000 per year
4.	Picking Band	Belgium	9,000	90,000 per year
5.	Work Shoe	U.S.A.	2,50,000	10,50,000 per year
6.	Harness Leather	Belgium	1,200	6,500 per year
7.	Chrome Leather	Belgium	400	40,000 per year

Active enquiries: Active enquiries are from countries (Approx. 15 countries) like Germany, France, Italy, Czechoslovakia, Singapore, Japan, Canada, Spain, Florida, Denmark etc. have been received.

### Enquiry into environmental situation of Raniganj Coalfields

98. SHRI HARADHAN ROY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any report from the H.B. Ghosh Committee appointed in 1988 to enquire into the environmental situation of Raniganj Coalfields; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) and (b). The Department of Coal had set up an Advance Environmental Planning Group for Raniganj Coalfield in March, 1988 which was headed by Shri H.B. Ghosh, former Director General Mines Safety and also Ex-Chairman-cum-Managing Director, CMPDI. The terms of reference of the Expert Group were as follows:-

- (i) Details assessment of the environmental impact of development of coal mines;
- (ii) Suggest measures for minimising the degradation of land as a result of mining operations and to finalise the plan for afforestation;
- (iii) Suggest pollution control measures to be taken by the coal companies to ensure that mining activity is carried out in an environmentally compatible manner;
- (iv) Suggest an organisational set up which would expedite land reclamation and afforestation.

The Group has submitted its report which is more in the nature of an assessment in the

coalfield area in general to serve as guidelines of environmental protection measures for projects to be taken up in future.

The report also deals with the problems of land subsidence in areas worked out in past, air and water pollution in the area and protection measures which can be taken to ensure that mining activities are carried out in an environmentally compatible manner.

[Translation]

### Shifting of D.V.C. Headquarters

99. SHRI R.L.P. VERMA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state;

(a) whether the headquarters of Damodar Valley Corporation is at Calcutta whereas 90 per cent of its projects are in Bihar;

(b) if so, whether the headquarters of Damodar Valley Corporation are proposed to be shifted to Maithan or Tilaiya dam (Bihar) to better management and efficiency in work; and

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

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) to (c). The Damodar Valley Corporation is functioning with headquarters at Calcutta ever since its inception in 1948. A suggestion has been made about the shifting of headquarters to the area of operation of the Corporation. No such decision has been taken.

[English]

### Import of crude oil and Petroleum Products

100. SHRI SHANKERSINH VAGHELA:

SHRI L.K. ADVANI:  
 SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE  
 PATIL:  
 SHRI YASHWANTRAOPATIL:  
 SHRI BALESHWAR YADAV:  
 SHRI HARSH VARDHAN:

CHEMICALS (SHRI M.S. GURU-PADASWAMY) (a) and (b). The value of crude oil and petroleum products imported during the last three years and the estimates for current year are as under:-

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the value of Crude Oil and petroleum products imported during the last three years and the current year;

(b) the estimated value of import of these items during 1990-91;

(c) the quantity and value of the crude indigenously produced during each of the last three years and the current year; and

(d) the steps proposed by Government to curtail the demand of petroleum products, raise the fuel efficiency and increase oil output in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND

<i>Year</i>	<i>Value Rs. /Crores</i>
1986-87	2773
1987-88	4015
1988-89	4378
1989-90 (estimated)	6399

The imports for the year 1990-91 are still under consideration of the Government.

(c) The quantity and value of crude oil produced and supplied to the refineries by ONGC and OIL during the last three years and current year upto January 1990, is indicated below:-

<i>Year</i>	<i>Quantity (Million tonnes)</i>	<i>Value (Rs./Crores)</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
1986-87	30.28	4669.08
1987-88	29.56	5362.04
1988-89	30.96	5787.09
1989-90	26.58	5618.63
April '89-January '90		

(d) A number of steps have been taken to effect economy in the use of petroleum products and thereby contain their consumption/growth rate. Some of these steps are-

- (i) Fuel oil studies of large industrial units.
- (ii) Energy audits of industrial units.



- (iii) Development of low excess air burner of furnaces which has been commercialised.
- (iv) Conservation in State Road Transport Undertakings through drivers' training, introduction of incentives scheme etc.,
- (v) Rectification of lift irrigation pumpsets.
- (vi) Development of fuel efficient kerosene/LPG stoves.

An Inter-Ministerial Group under the Chairmanship of the Secretary, Deptt. of Petroleum and Natural Gas has been set up recently for formulation of an Action Plan for restraining growth in the import of crude oil and petroleum products.

The steps taken to increase crude production, *inter alia* include intensification of exploration which may eventually lead to enhanced production, intensification of Work-over operations and use of enhanced oil recovery techniques.

#### **Power Breakdowns in Delhi and Noida**

101. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there have been frequent power breakdowns and load shedding in Delhi and its surrounding areas like NOIDA during the last three months:

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the measures proposed to be taken to prevent them?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) and (b). The Northern Region experienced two Grid distur-

bances during the last three months. The first disturbance on 25.12.89 was caused by the tripping of 400 KV Obra-Panki line and its resultant effect on the Northern System. The second disturbance on 3rd February, 1990 was caused by excessive reactive demand in the system.

Lead shedding during the peak period in Delhi and its surrounding areas is necessitated due to demand exceeding the supply. In the winter months due to severe cold conditions and the failure of winter rains in the Northern India, the power situation was aggravated.

(c) A number of measures have been taken to avoid breakdown of the power grid and to ensure adequate availability of power. These include strengthening of transmission/transformation capacities, installation of capacitors, constant monitoring of the grid parameters, automatic load shedding and islanding schemas to isolate DESU system from the Northern Region etc.

#### **Ticketless Travelling**

102. SHRI CHAIRANJI LAL SHARMA:  
SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railway have intensified the drive against ticketless travelling;

(b) if so, whether any massive surprise raids were conducted during February, 1990;

(c) if so, the number of ticketless passengers arrested/fined; and

(d) the further steps proposed to be

taken to check ticketless travelling?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) During February, 1990, 9,658 persons found travelling without or with improper tickets were prosecuted, out of which 5,468 were fined and the rest were sent to jail.

(d) The ticket checking drives are being continued.

**New Thermal Power Plants in Maharashtra**

103. SHRI BABARAO DHAKANE: Will

the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have received any proposal from Maharashtra Government for setting up of new thermal power plants in the State; if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the details of the projects which have been cleared and the status of the remainnig projects?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) and (b). The requisite information in respect of new Thermal Power Projects in Maharashtra is contained in the Statement given below.

## STATEMENT

S.No.	Name of the Project	Estimated Cost (Rs. in crores)	Present Status
1	2	3	4
1.	Western Maharashtra (BSES) (2x250 MW) District-Thane	797.33	1. Project has been techno-economically appraised by the Central Electricity Authority Subject to certain conditions and formal Clearance is yet to be issued.
2.	Chandrapur TPS Extn. Unit No. 7(1x500 MW) District-Chandrapur	582.94	2. The Scheme has been techno-economically cleared by the Central Electricity Authority subject to the environmental clearance being obtained by the Maharashtra State Electricity Board.
3.	Parli 'C' TPS Unit No. 6&7 (2x210 MW) District-Beed	<u>426.06</u> 460.80 (Revised)	3., 4. & 5. These scheme are under examination in the Central Electricity Authority in consultation with the other appraising agencies and could be considered for techno-economic clearance after the requisite inputs have been tied up and necessary clearances have become available.
4.	Dhabol TPS (4x120 MW GT+ 2x140 MW ST) District-Ratnagiri	569.18	
5.	Trombay GTCC TPS (2x60 MW GT+1x60 MW ST) Greater Bombay	<u>107.87</u> 174.80 (Revised)	

[*Translation*]**Vacant Posts Reserved for SC/ST**

104. SHRIRAM SAGAR (Saidpur): Will the Minister of RAILWAY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of posts reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes lying vacant in his Ministry and since when; and

(b) the action being taken to fill up these posts?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) and (b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

[*English*]**Privatisation of Indian Oil Corporation's Capital**

105. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Oil Corporation has requested to Government to allow 25 per cent privatisation of its capita;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI M.S. GURUPADASWAMY) (a) No, Sir;

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

**Gas Pipeline Linking Bombay High with Southern States**

106. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal for laying a gas pipeline linking Bombay High with four southern States; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI M.S. GURUPADASWAMY): (a) and (b). An Inter-Ministerial Committee is being appointed to examine the various issues pertaining to the construction of Southern Gas Grid.

**Madras Rapid Transport Railway System**

107. SHRI ERA ANBARASU: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Madras Rapid Transport Railway System will be completed during 1990-91;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the total cost of the project and the amount allocated so far as the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) (i) Resources constraint.

(ii) The State Government of Tamil Nadu are yet to hand over a portion of the land required for construction of the project.

(c) (i) Present sanctioned cost = Rs. 108.21 crores.

(ii) Amount allotted upto 31-3-90—  
Rs. 43.15 crores.

**Booking Counters at Madras Central  
Railway Station**

108. SHRI ERA ANBARASU: Will the  
Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for  
opening of more booking counters at Ma-  
dras Central railway station to avoid over-  
crowding at the existing counters?

(b) if so, when they are likely to be  
opened; and

(c) if not, the reason therefore?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI  
GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) to (c). Ade-  
quate number of booking counters are al-  
ready available at Madras Central Station  
Additional booking counters are opened  
whenever necessary to clear the rush

**Performance of paper mills**

109. SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS:  
Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to  
state:

(a) whether Government have made  
any study of the performance of paper mills;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that some of  
the paper mills have fallen sick; and

(c) if so, the details of such paper mills  
both in the public and private sectors?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI  
AJIT SINGH): (a) Development Council for  
Paper, Pulp and Allied Industries, consti-  
tuted under the Industries (Development &  
Regulation) Act, 1951, reviews the perform-  
ance of paper Mills from time to time.

(b) and (c). According to available infor-  
mation, 77 paper units out of a total of 305  
units are not reporting production.

**Airbus A-320 Planes**

110. SHRI R.N. RAKESH:  
PROF. K.V. THOMAS:  
SHRI VIJAY KUMAR  
MALHOTRA:  
SHRI P.A. ANTONY:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be  
pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Govern-  
ment has been drawn to the news items  
captioned "All Airbus-320 planes grounded"  
appearing in the 'Hindustan Times' dated 19  
February, 1990;

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

(c) the financial loss suffered by the  
Indian Airlines on account of non-operation  
of these planes;

(d) the alternative arrangements made  
to provide air services to the passengers;  
and

(e) when the aforesaid planes are likely  
to be put on operation again?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND  
MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF  
MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Considering the deep apprehension  
in the mind of the travelling public, the Gov-  
ernment appointed a high powered Techni-  
cal Committee under the Chairmanship of  
Air Marshal S.S. Ramdas to evaluate the  
state of preparedness of the Indian Airlines  
for safe operation of the A 320 aircraft.  
Pending the submission of an interim report  
by the Committee, the operations of the A

320 aircraft were temporarily suspended with effect from 19th February, 1990.

(c) On a rough estimate, Indian Airlines would suffer an operating loss of the order of Rs. 2.5 crores a week.

(d) Apart from a suitable rescheduling of the services of the Indian Airlines, additional flights have been arranged through Air India and Vayudoot.

(e) The matter is under the consideration of the Government.

#### **Pilferage of Goods in Railways**

111. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL:  
SHRI K. PRADHANI:  
SHRI P.M. SAYEED:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether large scale pilferage of goods, etc. has been reported in various railways zones during the last one year;

(b) if so, the details in this regard, zone-wise and month-wise; and

(c) the steps contemplated by Government to check the increase in the number of pilferage cases?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) No, Sir. The total number of cases of pilferages theft reported by zonal railways during the year 1988-98 were 26627 as compared to 30485 cases of 1987-88.

(b) The question does not arise in view of part (a)

(c) However in order to control such crime, the following steps are being taken;

(1) Escorting of trains carrying valuable consignments as far as possible.

(2) Intensive beat patrolling in the yards and vulnerable sections.

(3) Conducting raids on receivers of stolen Railway property and deployment of crime intelligence staff.

#### **Air Safety Rules in Aviation Sector**

112. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL:  
SHRI SHANTILAL PURSHOT-  
TAMDAS PATIL:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to bring forward new air safety rules in the aviation sector keeping in view the recent air accidents; and

(b) if so, when these rules are likely to be introduced?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) and (b) Revision of Air Safety rules and procedures is a continuous process. As and when any improvement is considered necessary, depending upon the operational experience, amendment of rules issuance of directives etc. are taken up.

#### **Oil Production in Eighth Plan Period**

113. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Oil and Natural Gas Commission has planned to double the oil production during the Eighth Plan period;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the total investment required to achieve the target?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI M.S. GURUPADASWAMY): (a) to (c) ONGC proposes to increase its crude oil production during the 8th Five Year Plan. The extent of increase and the plan outlay required for the same will, however, be decided only after the finalisation of the 8th Plan as a whole.

[*Translation*]

**Development of technical faults in Aircraft of National Airlines**

114. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of aircraft of national airlines which developed technical faults during flights in the last three months;

(b) whether any special arrangement are being made by Government for proper maintenance of aircraft; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

**Outstanding Amount of N.H.P.C. against States**

115. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether large amount of National Hydro-electric Power Corporation is outstanding against the States;

(b) if so, the details thereof; State-wise;

(c) whether any special efforts are being made by Government to recover the outstanding amount from the States; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) and (b). As on 1.3.1990 the outstanding dues of National Hydro-electric Power Corporation against various States for supply of power amounted to Rs. 205.04 crores. State-wise details of this amount are given below:-

<i>Beneficiary</i>	<i>Arrears as on 1.3.1990 (Rs in crores)</i>
Punjab	19.17
Haryana	34.34
Himachal Pradesh	11.78
Delhi	5.45
Jammu & Kashmir	48.38
Manipur	11.10
Nagaland	0.75
Assam	18.20
West Bengal	9.21
Damodar Valley Corpn.	6.51
Bihar	29.16
Orissa	10.67
Sikkim	0.32
<b>Total</b>	<b>205.04</b>

(c) and (d). For recovering the outstanding amount, the matter is regularly pursued with the customers by the NHPC and at the Government level, both through correspondence and holding discussions with the concerned States/SEBs.

### **Petrol Pumps in Himachal Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh**

116. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of petrol pumps in Himachal Pradesh;

(b) the number of petrol pumps in the eight hilly districts of Uttar Pradesh;

(c) whether any special efforts are being made by Government to increase the number of petrol pumps in the hilly areas of Uttar Pradesh; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI M. S. GURU-PADASWAMY): (a) 74 Petrol/Diesel Retail Outlets were operating in Himachal Pradesh as on 1.1.90;

(b) 148 Petrol/Diesel Retail Outlets were operating in the eight hilly districts of Uttar Pradesh as on 1.1.90;

(c) and (d). Periodic surveys are conducted by the Oil Industry to identify locations for setting up of retail outlets. Locations found feasible as per volume-distance norms are included in the Annual Retail Marketing Plans of the Oil Industry. Upto the Marketing Plan 1987-88 which is under operation, the Oil Industry proposes to set up 17 more retail outlets in the hilly districts of Uttar Pradesh as per details given below:-

<i>LOCATION</i>	<i>DISTRICT</i>
1. Kund	Chamoli
2. Village Shyampur	Dehradun
3. Deo Prayag	Tehri Garhwal
4. Dineshpur	Nainital
5. Chamba	Tehri
6. Khatime	Nainital
7. Thalisen	Pauri Garhwal
8. Chakrate	Dehradun
9. Augustmni	Chamoli
10. Sitarganj	Nainital
11. Ghansali	Tehri
12. Doiwala	Dehradun
13. Chinyalsaur	Uttar Kashi
14. Gularbhaj	Nainital
15. Dharchula	Pithoragarh
16. Baldiyana	Uttar Kashi
17. Bhatwari	Uttar Kashi

These proposals are at various stages of processing

[English]

### **Danger of Subsidence in Raniganj Coalfields**

117. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether large areas of Raniganj



Coalfields of West Bengal have been identified by the Directorate General of Mines Safety as exposed to danger of subsidence; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to avert the impending danger?

**THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN):** (a) Instances of land subsidence have been reported from time to time in Raniganj areas over the last several years due to unscientific exploitation of coal in the pre-nationalisation days. About 6.2 square kilo meters of the total areas of 1530 square kilo meters of Raniganj Coalfield has been identified as unsafe area for habitation by the Director General of Mines Safety.

(b) Steps taken to check subsidence include:—

- (i) Mining operations are carried out in conformity with rules and regulations and strictly as per conditions imposed by DGMS;
- (ii) Extraction below built up areas is done only in conjunction with stowing;
- (iii) Restricted working/extraction is carried out in case of workings under shallow cover;
- (iv) Prohibition of construction activities over areas declared unsafe for habitation;
- (v) Regular follow-up and liaison with the the District Authorities has been maintained for evacuation of people from areas declared unsafe.

A pilot project under Research and Development programme of the Department was taken up at an old abandoned mine at Ramjibanpur with a view to evolving a new technique of stowing send from the surface through boreholes with the aid of compressed air. Encouraged by the result of this experiment, Eastern Coalfields Ltd., has taken up a scheme to stabilise 8.72 Hectares of unstable dangerous area in Raniganj. On successful completion of the scheme, this technology may find application to other places in the Raniganj Coalfields.

#### **Haldia Petrochemicals Project**

118. SHRI CHITTA BASU:  
SHRI CHITTA MAHATA:  
DR. DEBI PRASAD PAL:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether their Government have finally cleared the Haldia Petrochemicals Projects in West Bengal; and

(b) if so, the details of the arrangements worked out for speedy implementation of the project?

**THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI M.S. GURUPADASWAMY):** (a) and (b). Earlier, a letter of intent for setting up a petrochemical complex at Haldia was issued on November 11, 1977. For a variety of reasons the project authorities have not been able to implement this letter of intent thus far.

Recently, in February 1990, the West Bengal Industrial Development Corporation Ltd., has applied for a fresh letter of intent for a larger sized petrochemical complex at Haldia conforming to the minimum economic sizes prescribed for such projects. The application is under process.

[*Translation*]

**Introduction of Surat-Bhubaneswar/  
Ahmedabad-Bhubaneswar Train**

119. SHRI KASHIRAM RANA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether representations have been received for introduction of Surat-Bhubaneswar or Ahmedabad-Bhubaneswar train; and

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

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Presently not feasible due to resources and operational constraints.

[*English*]

**Coal Stock shortages in Eastern  
Coalfields Limited**

120. DR. SUDHIR RAY:  
SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA:  
SHRI ANIL BASU:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the newsitem captioned "Coal worth Rs. 33.28 crores that never was" appearing in the Statesman, Calcutta dated 13 January, 1990;

(b) if so, the details of coal stock shortages noticed in Eastern Coalfields Limited; and

(c) the action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Attention of the Government was drawn earlier to reports of shortages of large stocks of coal from Parasia Project of Eastern Coalfields Ltd. On the basis of this the Coal India Ltd. was asked to get a quick verification of stocks done in Eastern Coalfields Ltd. in different mines. On getting this communication the Coal India Ltd. constituted Three Stock Verification Teams for measurement of stock in 27 collieries. The measurement revealed shortages in excess of 5 per cent of book stocks in 9 mines which added upto a total quantity of 15,78,731 tonnes of coal excluding stock shortages at Parasia of 4.35 lakh tonnes.

(c) On the basis of shortages found in parasia OCP, chargesheets were issued for gross mis-conduct under the Conduct and Disciplinary Rules to three officers and they were placed under suspension. A departmental enquiry was commenced. In the meantime CBI has registered cases against four officers for investigation. Coal India Ltd., has furnished relevant documents to CBI, and the departmental enquiry has been kept in abeyance.

With regard to other mines ECL has been advised to fix responsibility in the matter and take disciplinary action against individuals found guilty.

**Snags in Airbus A-320**

121. DR. SUDHIR RAY:  
SHRI VIJAY KUMAR  
MALHOTRA:  
SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA:  
SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGA-  
LAM:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of snags developed by the newly acquired Airbus-320 planes of Indian Airlines since their introduction;

(b) whether these aircraft are suitable for Indian conditions;

(c) whether its fly-by-wire technology and wholly computerised systems are creating problems for Indian pilots; and

(d) if so, the details of the difficulties experienced by the pilots and the steps proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) Some recurrent snags experienced by Indian Airlines in the operation of the A 320 Aircraft relate to smoke in cabin, pressurisation system, hydraulic system, auxiliary power unit, nose steering system and Radome.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The A320 aircraft represents a significant advancement in technology. Some teething problems are generally associated with the induction of any new type of aircraft.

(d) A Task Force has been set up by the Indian Airlines to analyse the recurrent snags and take remedial action.

[*Translation*]

#### **Report of Economic Advisory Council on Industrial Policy**

122. SHRISHIV SHARAN VARMA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news item captioned "Pradhan Mantri Odyogik Neeti Man Senshodhan Ke Pakshdhar" appearing in the 'Navbharat Times' dated 10.2.1990;

(b) if so, whether the Economic Advi-

sory Council has since submitted its report to Union Government;

(c) If so, the reaction of Union Government thereto; and

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

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). The Economic Advisory Council submitted an Interim Report on Industrial Policy and related issues to the Prime Minister on 9th March, 1990. The Report is under consideration.

[*English*]

#### **Trans-Asia Gas Pipeline**

123. SHRI ANAND SINGH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal for a 3,300 kms trans-Asia natural gas pipeline from Bandar Abbas (in Iran) to Calcutta costing around \$ 11,700 million, symbolising an "Asian Energy Initiative".

(b) if so, the broad features of the scheme;

(c) the reaction of Government thereto; and

(d) the benefits likely to accrue therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI M.S. GURUPADASWAMY): (a) to (d). At the 12th Annual Conference of the International Association for Energy Economics held in New Delhi in January '89, the Iranian Dy. Minister of Mines and Metals had presented a paper on the construction of natural gas pipeline

from Bandarabhas in Iran to Calcutta. The 3310- kms. long pipeline, for transporting 100 MMCMD of natural gas would cross through Pakistan before reaching Indian border. The total cost of the Project has been indicates US \$ 11,750 million.

The Project cannot be evaluated until a concrete proposal with all relevant details is received. Such a Project would have to be examined in the light of expected availability of natural gas in the country and the demand for the same from various sectors, as well as the economics of utilisation of such imported gas viz-a-viz other alternatives.

#### **Naphtha Cracker and Down Stream Projects in Haldia Petrochemical Complex**

124. SHRI ANAND SINGH : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Industrial units like naphtha cracker and various downstream projects in the Haldia Petrochemicals Complex are being allotted to industrialists and entrepreneurs including Non-Resident Indians; and

(b) if so, the details of the norms laid down for their allotment to various parties?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI M.S. GURUPADASWAMY): (a) and (b). The West Bengal Industrial Development Corporation Ltd. in its application for a fresh letter of intent for setting up a petrochemical complex at Haldia, received in February 1990, has indicated that the project was proposed to be implemented in joint sector partnership with Tata Tea Limited and its associates; also that, the possibility of investment by non-resident Indians and foreign parties, if found beneficial, was not ruled out. The application is under process.

#### **Perspective Plan of ONGC**

125. SHRI ANAND SINGH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Oil and Natural Gas Commission has chalked out a programme costing around Rs. 15,000/- crores for the next five years; and

(b) if so, the details of the scheme and plans included therein and the targets fixed thereunder?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI M.S. GURUPADASWAMY): (a) and (b). ONGC's programme for the next five years is currently under discussion and can be decided only after the Eighth Five Year Plan is finalised.

#### **Power Generation from Natural Gas**

126. SHRI ANAND SINGH: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether use of natural gas as fuel in place of naphtha or other fuel for generation of power has been found to be comparatively cheaper;

(b) if so, whether any assessment has been made of the country's potential for power generation based on natural gas;

(c) if so, with what results; and

(d) how far natural gas is proposed to be used for power generation during the Eighth Plan?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) On the basis of the existing gas prices, the fuel cost per unit of power generated is more in the case of gas based projects than the coal-based power

stations. Similarly, the fuel cost per unit for the naphtha based power stations is higher than the gas-based power stations.

(b) and (c). An Inter-Ministerial Group set up by the Planning Commission, in June 1988, to consider the possibility of setting up of gas-based power generation units on a priority basis had recommended the setting up of various gas-based power projects aggregating to a capacity of 3930 MW.

(d) During the Eighth Five Year Plan period, a total capacity addition of about 7485 MW is envisaged from the gas-based power projects. These include the various projects identified by the Inter-Ministerial Group set up by the Planning Commission.

#### **New Power Projects**

128. SHRI DHARMESH PRASAD VARMA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken a decision in regard to power projects to be undertaken during 1990-91;

(b) if so, the details of projects to be undertaken in each State; and

(c) the allocation made therefor?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) to (c). The information is being compiled and would be laid on the Table of the House.

#### **Shortage of Power in Bihar**

129. SHRI DHARMESH PRASAD VARMA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether serious situation has arisen as a result of the severe power cut in Bihar;

(b) if so, the steps being taken by Union Government to solve the problem of power shortage;

(c) whether any plan has been prepared in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) Bihar faced a power shortage of 12.9% during the period April, 1989 to February, 1990. There are no notified power cuts in Bihar and the power shortages are met by resorting to restrictions/load shedding depending upon day-to-day availability of power.

(b) to (d). Various measures being taken to improve the availability of power in Bihar include maximising the generation from the existing generating stations, implementation of Renovation and Modernisation programme of thermal power stations, reduction in T & D losses, effective load management and conservation of energy etc. Assistance from the neighbouring systems in the Eastern Region and the Northern Grid is also made available to Bihar whenever system conditions are conducive to such transfer.

[*Translation*]

#### **Dulhasti Hydel Power Project**

131. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether construction work on Dulhasti Hydro Power Project in Jammu & Kashmir has started;

(b) if so, the progress made so far;

(c) whether the project is expected to be completed as per schedule and the cost on

which contract was awarded;

(d) if not, the revised date of completion and cost; and

(e) whether penalty clause will be invoked?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Basic infrastructure, like roads, buildings, construction power, communication is almost complete. Work on the access tunnel to power house, headrace tunnel audit, and the pilot tunnel boring have been completed. Collection of topographical, climatological, seismological data, geophysical investigation at site has also been completed. Drilling is in progress. Contracts for diversion channel and Kishtwar camp have been awarded. Mobilisation and excavation of diversion channel has commenced.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) and (e). Does not arise at this stage.

[English]

#### Import of Electric Trains (E.M.Us)

132. SHRI GOPINATH GAJAPATHI: Will the Ministers RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to import some electric trains (E.M.Us); and

(b) if so, the details thereof including the number, cost and special features of these trains?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) (i) There is a proposal to procure one

prototype train set of 21 coaches (including 4 spares) of EMU type with three phase technology through global tender, having operational capability of 160 K.M.P.H. on existing main line track.

(ii) The cost is not known at this stage.

(iii) Some of the special features include:—

(a) High Speed potential of 160 KMPH.

(b) Rapid acceleration and deceleration capability.

(c) Energy saving capability through regeneration.

(d) Improved reliability.

(e) Reduced maintenance cost.

#### Power Generation in States

133. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the latest position with regard to power generation in the country, State-wise;

(b) the deficit of power in each State, State-wise; and

(c) the steps taken to make up the deficit?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) and (b). A statement indicating the State-wise generation and power shortage during April, 1989-February, 1990 is given below.

(c) Various measures being taken to improve the availability of power include

expediting commission of new generating capacities, implementation of short gestation projects, improving the performance of existing power stations, reducing Transmis-

sion and Distribution losses, implementation of demand management and energy conservation measures and arranging transfer of energy from surplus to deficit areas.

### STATEMENT

(April 1989 to February 1990)

State	Power Generated (GWH)	Energy Deficit (%)
1	2	3
1 Jammu & Kashmir	2057	12.1%
2 Himachal Pradesh	1434	—
3. Haryana	2401	5.3%
4. Rajasthan	5880	3.0%
5. Punjab	8596	1.4%
6. Uttar Pradesh	31470	10.6%
7 Gujarat	17916	3.5%
8. Maharashtra	32910	2.6%
9. Goa	—*	0.0%
10. Madhya Pradesh	23543	1.3%
11. Andhra Pradesh	21313	9.2%
12. Karnataka	10074	23.4%
13. Kerala	4558	9.4%
14. Tamil Nadu	18512	9.7%
15. Bihar	3648	12.9%
16. Orissa	4269	22.05%
17. West Bengal	10179	7.9%
18. Sikkim	33	—
19. North. Eastern Region	2468	3.0%

\* Goa does not have generation of its own.

[*Translation*]

**Over-bridges on Faizabad By-pass**

134. SHRI MITRA SEN YADAV: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of over-bridges proposed to be constructed on the by-pass in Faizabad district of Uttar Pradesh;

(b) whether the drawing and estimates of these over-bridges have been sanctioned; and

(c) if so, when the construction work is likely to be taken up and if not, the reasons for delay?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) Three Nos.

(b) No, Sir. The necessary site details for the bridges have been furnished by the State Government only recently.

(c) Work will be taken up after plans and estimates are approved and the estimates cost is deposited by the State Government.

[*English*]

**Conversion of Madurai-Maniyachchi Railway Line**

135. SHRI P.G. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have sanctioned the Madurai Maniyachchi gauge conversion project;

(b) if so, whether allocation of funds is proposed to be made for the project during 1990-91; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) Conversion of Madurai-Maniyachchi (127.25 km) MG into BG will be taken up as Phase II of the already sanctioned Karur-Dindigul-Madurai-Maniyachchi-Tuticorin/Talaiyuthu (327.94 km) new BG rail line project. At present work on Dindigul-Madurai parallel BG, line is in progress as part of the Phase-I.

(b) and (c). Allocation of funds is made for the project as a whole and the same is used for the phase in progress.

**Cut on imports of certain items**

136. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to impose a 15 per cent cut on imports of certain items;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether this cut in imports of components may affect the production leading to lay-off of labour?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) and (b). It is a fact that a cut of 15% has been enforced with effect from 1.4.1989 on the foreign exchange entitlement for import of components being recommended for supplementary licence cases which are subject to phased manufacturing programme in respect of automobile vehicle and component manufacturers. A similar cut of 15% has been applied with effect from 1.4.1989 to after sales spares recommended for supplementary licences over and above Rs. 25 lakhs as well as components allowed for import under OGL through List Attestation Procedure for phased manufacturing programme cases. The quantity of components permitted is not being reduced and the 15% cut is being applied in the overall value only



(c) The production in the overall automobile sector during the period 1989-90 (April-December) does not show any decline compared to production in the corresponding period in the year 1988. However, there has been a marginal decline in the production of light commercial vehicles, motorcycles and mopeds during this periods.

### **Electrification of Railway Lines**

137. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the programmes under consideration for electrification of important railway lines which have not been electrified so far; and

(b) when these programmes are expected to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) and (b). Planning Commission had set up a Committee to review the future programme of electrification on Indian Railways. The report of the Committee has recently been submitted and is under examination of the Planning Commission.

### **Committee to Review Drug Policy**

138. SHRI K.S. RAO:  
SHRI YASHWANTRAOPATIL:  
SHRI A. ASOKARAJ:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether complaints have been re-

ceived by his Ministry recently about non-availability of quality drugs at reasonable prices, entry of spurious drugs at the increase scale in the market and exploitation of public by the drug manufacturing companies;

(b) if so, whether Government have set up a committee to take a fresh look at the Drug Policy so as to ensure adequate supply of quality drugs to people at reasonable prices and making available these drugs at all Government hospitals;

(c) if so, the composition and terms of reference of the committee; and

(d) the date by which the review of the Drug Policy is likely to be completed and new policy announced?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI M.S. GURUPADASWAMY): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (d). Government has constituted a Standing Committee to consider all the matters connected with the review of Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1987 and the representations made on various policy issues concerning DPCO, 1987 including inclusion/exclusion of drugs in the Scheduled categories. This is a permanent Committee which will consider representations received from time to time on the subject and will make its recommendations to the Government for its consideration. The Committee will meet once in three months or as and when required. No Committee for the review of drug policy has been appointed.

(c) The requisite information is given in the Statement below:-

**STATEMENT**

*It has been decided to constitute a Standing Committee to consider all matters connected with review of Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1987 and the representations made on various policy issues concerning DPCO, 1987, including inclusion/exclusion of drugs in the Scheduled categories. The Committee will have the following Members:-*

---

1.	Secretary (Chemicals & Petrochemicals)	— Chairman
2.	Secretary, Deptt. of Bio-Technology	—Member
3.	Additional Secretary (Health) Ministry of Health and Family Welfare	— Member
4.	Director General of Health Services, New Delhi	— Member
5.	Shri M.S. Grover, Deputy Director General (Chemicals), Directorate General of Technical Development.	— Member
6.	Shri S.N. Chattopadhyay, Member (Finance), Bureau of Industrial Costs & Prices.	Member
7.	Shri N. Sen. Adviser (G) Council of Scientific & Industrial Research.	Member
8.	Director, Indian Institute of Chemical Technology, Hyderabad	Member
9.	Director, Central Drugs Research Institute, Lucknow	Member
10.	Joint Secretary (PI), Deptt. of Chemicals & Petro-Chemicals	Member
11.	Adviser (PI)/Adviser (Chemicals) Deptt. of Chemicals & Petro-Chemicals	Member
12.	Director (PI), Deptt. of Chemicals & Petro-Chemical	Member/ Convener

---

2. The Standing Committee will be assisted by three Expert Groups.

3. The Expert Groups will examine all the issues concerning DPCO, 1987 and the rep-

resentations received thereon. The reports of the Expert Groups on various issues will then be brought before the Standing Committee for consideration and making a final recommendations.

4. The Expert Groups and the Standing Committee will meet once in three months or as and when required. The Secretarial assistance for them will be provided by the Convenors from the Deptt. of Chemicals & Petrochemicals.

#### **Review of Industrial Licensing Policy**

139. SHRI K.S. RAO: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to review the industrial licensing policy with a view to simplifying procedures and cutting delays;

(b) if so, whether any studies have been undertaken in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the likely date by which the changes would be effected?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). The industrial licensing policy is presently being reviewed with a view to simplifying procedures and cutting delays. Changes in the policy will be effected on completion of the review.

#### **Autonomy Public Sector Enterprises**

140. SHRI K.S. RAO:  
SHRI A. ASOKARAJ:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to reduce the number of guidelines issued by the Bureau of Public Enterprises to provide greater autonomy to public sector enterprises;

(b) if so, the number of existing guideline issued by the Bureau of Public Enterprises and the number proposed to be deleted;

(c) the areas of the spheres to which the guidelines are proposed to be confined;

(d) whether the principle of parliamentary accountability will be kept in view before the guidelines are finalised;

(e) whether Government have undertaken any analytical study in this regard; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Bureau of Public Enterprises has so far communicated approximately 804 Guidelines by means of letters, O.Ms etc to public enterprises. It is proposed to retain as mandatory Guidelines only the barest minimum.

(c) to (f). The process of review of BPE guidelines was initiated in August, 1987 with the recommendation of Commission on Economy, Efficiency, Productivity and Exports. It was recommended by the Commission that barring a few cases where prior approval of the Government would be needed by the Boards of Public Enterprises, in rest the decisions should be left with the Board of Directors of Public Undertakings.

To re-examine these guidelines a Committee of the Financial Advisers was constituted. After considering the recommendations of the Committee of Financial Advisers it was further examined by a small group of Joint Secretaries from Ministries which were involved in production activities.

The guidelines which are proposed to be mandatory cover areas i) reservation of posts to SCs/STs etc. (ii) common account-

ing policies and practices in public sector undertakings; (iii) salary, wages, allowances, perquisites and other conditions of service in public sector undertakings and recommendations of the Parliamentary Committees.

#### **Setting up of Thermal Power Stations in Coastal Areas**

141. SHRI K.S. RAO:  
SHRI V. SREENIVASA  
PRASAD:  
SHRI M.V. CHAN-  
DRASHEKARA MURTY:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Electricity Authority has carried out studies for establishment of large size thermal power stations in Coastal areas envisaging economic transportation of coal from far-flung Coal mines through the inland waterways and sea;

(b) whether the location of these thermal power stations in the Southern and Western region has been identified;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the quantity of power likely to be generated; and

(d) whether these power stations will be established during the Eighth Plan?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) Thirteen new sites in the Southern and Western regions have been tentatively identified by the Central Electricity Authority in consultation with the concerned State Electricity Boards/Utilities. The implementation of all these projects would yield an additional power generating capacity of 15640 MW.

(d) Out of these thirteen projects, the Tuticorin (Extension) Units 4 & 5 (210 MW each), the North Madras Stage-I (3x210 MW), the Mangalore Stage-I (2 x 210 MW) and the Kayamkulam Stage-I (2 x 210 MW) projects are targetted for commissioning during the Eighth Plan period.

#### **Recruitments in Public Sector**

142. PROF. MALINI BHATTACHARYA:  
Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government contemplate to review the orders of January 1984 freezing recruitments in the public sector; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) and (b). The orders of January, 1984 were reviewed in October, 1985 and it was decided to relax the ban on creation/filling up of posts in order to ensure that essential work in public enterprises does not suffer. However, public sector undertakings have been instructed to exercise economy and restraint in expenditure and in the creation of new posts/filling up of vacancies.

#### **Shortage of Quality Paper for publishing Industry**

143. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA:  
Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the major causes hampering the growth of the Indian publishing industry; and

(b) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to remove these constraints?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) and (b). Government are not aware of any particular constraints of the

Indian publishing industry. However, remedial action is taken to solve the problems of the industry, as and when necessary.

**Amenities to passengers on delayed or cancelled flights**

144. SHRI KALP NATH RAI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the difficulties and ordeals which passengers face when the flights for which they book tickets, are inordinately delayed or cancelled;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to provide proper amenities to passengers in such circumstances; and

(c) if so, the details of the proposed arrangements?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) Government are aware of the difficulties of the passengers in case of delayed/cancelled flights.

(b) and (c). On the advice of the Government, several measures have been taken by Indian Airlines to provide amenities to passengers when flights are delayed/cancelled:-

- Provision of providing accurate information to passengers through the media and other means.
- Increase in the number of telephones and auto-answering machines.
- Installation of HF-SSB sets at more stations to communicate flight information between stations promptly.

— Dissemination of information through tele-text at Delhi.

— Providing more Customer Service Units.

— Provided proper meals and stay at hotels in case of delays of longer duration.

— Designating officers for supervising at different locations and providing assistance in the matter of refunds, taxi vouchers, hotel accommodation, retrieval of baggage, etc.

**Survey for Amravati-Narkhed Railway Line**

145. SHRI SUDAM DESHMUKH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the expenditure incurred on the survey for Amravati-Narkhed railway line;

(b) when the survey for this line is expected to be completed and a final decision taken thereon; and

(c) the details of new surveys underway or proposed to be undertaken in Maharashtra?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) and (b). Survey for Amravati-Narkhed BG railway line has been approved for Rs. 7.95 lacs and is expected to be completed in 1991-92.

(c) In Maharashtra, other survey underway is Ahmednagar-Bir-Parli BG railway line.

**Railway Line Run by Central Railway on Payment of Royalty Fees**

146. SHRI SUDAM DESHMUKH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Murtijapur-Yavatmal and Murtijapur-Achalpur narrow-gauge railway lines on Bhusaval Division are run by Central Railway for the Central Provinces Railway Company Ltd., for which royalty fees are paid to another non-Indian company; and

(b) if so, the name of the said company and the amounts being paid for the last three years and the arrangements through which these payments are made?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) Yes, Sir. These lines are run by Central Railway in terms of an agreement of 1916. However, no royalty fees as such are paid to any non-Indian company

(b) Does not arise.

#### **Growth Centres**

147. SHRI SUDAM DESHMUKH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the location of Growth Centres proposed to be set up all over the country for industrialisation of backward areas has been finalised;

(b) if so, the places finally approved for this purpose, State-wise; and

(c) when these Growth Centres are likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) and (b). The government in June, 1988 announced a scheme to set up 100 growth centres in various parts of the country. It was intended to develop 70 growth centres in various States/Union Territories in the first phase. The location of 50 growth centres was also identified as indicated in the statement below.

(c) The growth centre scheme is proposed to be taken up for implementation during the 8th Plan Period

#### **STATEMENT**

##### *Growth Centres Selected*

<i>Name of Growth Centre</i>	<i>District</i>
1	2
<b>ANDHRA PRADESH (4)</b>	
1. Vizianagaram-Bobbili	Vizianagaram
2. Ongole	Prakasam
3. Khammam (Vemsoor Mandal)	Khammam
4. Hindupur	Anantapur
<b>BIHAR (5)</b>	
1. Jasoria	Aurangabad

1	2
2. Bhagalpur	Bhagalpur
3. Purnea Kasba	Purnea
4. Muzzafarpur	Muzzafarpur
5. Hazaribagh	Hazaribagh
GOA (1)	
1. Electronic City	Verna Plateau
GUJARAT (3)	
1. Palanpur	Banaskantha
2. Vagra	Bharuch
3. Gandhidham	Kutch
HIMACHAL PRADESH (1)	
1. Shimla	Shimla
JAMMU & KASHMIR (2)	
1. Sambha	Jammu
2. Ganderbal	Srinagar
KARNATAKA (3)	
1. Dharwad	Dharwad
2. Hassan	Hassan
3. Gillesugar	Raichur
KERALA (2)	
1. Shertalai	Alleppey
2. Tellicherry	Cannanore

---

**1****2**

---

**MADHYA PRADESH (5)**

- |              |        |
|--------------|--------|
| 1. Kheda     | Dhar   |
| 2. Ghirongi  | Bhind  |
| 3. Siltara   | Raipur |
| 4. Chainpura | Guna   |
| 5. Borai     | Durg   |

**MANIPUR (1)**

- |                 |          |
|-----------------|----------|
| 1. Kanglatongbi | Senapati |
|-----------------|----------|

**NAGALAND (1)**

- |            |        |
|------------|--------|
| 1. Dimapur | Kohima |
|------------|--------|

**ORISSA (3)**

- |              |           |
|--------------|-----------|
| 1. Choudwar  | Cuttack   |
| 2. Chatrapur | Ganjam    |
| 3. Chiplima  | Sambalpur |

**PUNJAB (2)**

- |              |           |
|--------------|-----------|
| 1. Bhatinda  | Bhatinda  |
| 2. Pathankot | Gurdaspur |

**PONDICHERY (1)**

- |             |             |
|-------------|-------------|
| 1. Karaikal | Pondicherry |
|-------------|-------------|

**RAJASHTAN (4)**

- |             |          |
|-------------|----------|
| 1. Bhilwara | Bhilwara |
| 2. Jhalawar | Jhalawar |
| 3. Bikaner  | Bikaner  |



1	2
4. Abu Road	Sirohi
TAMIL NADU (3)	
1. Mayiladuthurai Poompuhar	Thanjavur
2. Erode	Periyar
3. Tirunelveli (Gangai Kondan Nanur Block)	Tirunelveli Kattabomman
UTTAR PRADESH (6)	
1. Sahjanwa	Gorakhpur
2. Mungra-Satharia	Jaunpur
3. Banthara	Shahjahanpur
4. Shivrajpur-Padampur	Pauri Garhwal
5. Bachauli-Buzurg	Jhansi
6. Chaudharpur	Moradabad
WEST BENGAL (3)	
1. Jalpaiguri	Jalpaiguri
2. Malda	Malda
3. Dubrajpur	Birbhum

**Air service for Akola and Amravati**

148. SHRI SUDAM DESHMUKH: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) since when the Civil Aerodrome is functioning in Akola town in Maharashtra and the average annual recurring expenditure thereon;

(b) where a Vayudoot service connecting Akola with Bombay was started;

(c) what was the frequency of this service during the last one year;

(d) whether Government propose to start any new Indian Airlines/Vayudoot Service at Akola or Amravati; and

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

**THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN):** (a) The aerodrome at Akola was built in 1943 and the average annual recurring expenditure on it is Rs. 17.49 lakhs.

(b) and (c). While the inaugural flight to Akola was operated on the 1st October, 1988, regular thrice a week Vayudoot operation in the sector Bombay-Aurangabad-Akola and back, was started from the 6th March, 1989.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) The capacity presently offered is considered adequate to cater to existing traffic. There is no plan to airlink Amravati due to shortage of aircraft capacity.

#### **Measures to remove Industrial sickness**

149. **SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESWARI:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether sickness in small and large industries in private sector has reduced during 1988;

(b) the total number of units which suffered losses in 1987 and 1988.

(c) the extent to which these have been reduced in 1989;

(d) the main reasons for sickness in these units; and

(e) the measures being considered to remove the sickness in private sector?

**THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI AJIT SINGH):** (a) Data on Sick Industrial Units is being collected by Reserve Bank of India and the latest available data is upto December, 1987 only. The date for the year

1989 is not available.

(b) and (c). No such data is being maintained by Reserve Bank of India.

(c) A number of causes, both external and internal, are responsible for industrial sickness in the country. Among the major causes are faulty project planning, management deficiencies, inefficient financial control, diversion of resources, inadequate attention to R & D, obsolescence of technology and machinery, poor industrial relations, change in market demand, high cost and scarcity of raw materials and infrastructural constraints.

(e) For revival of sick industrial units, Government of India have got a uniform policy for the whole country. Some of the important aspects are as follows:

- i) The Government have enacted a comprehensive legislation namely "The Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act, 1985". A quasi-judicial body designated as "The Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR)" has been set up under the Act to deal with the problems of sick industrial companies in an effective manner, which has become operational with effect from the 15th May, 1987.
- ii) The Reserve Bank of India have issued guidelines to the banks for strengthening the monitoring systems and for arresting industrial sickness at the incipient stage so that corrective measures are taken in time.
- iii) The banks have also been directed by the Reserve Bank of India to formulate rehabilitation

packages for the revival of potentially viable units. The banks and financial institutions evolve rehabilitation packages for the revival of sick units.

- iv) Reserve Bank of India have also issued guidelines separately to the banks indicating parameters within which banks could grant reliefs and concessions for rehabilitation of potentially viable sick units without reference to RBI both in the large and small scale sectors.
- v) Government of India introduced a Margin Money Scheme with a view to supplementing the efforts of the State Governments in reducing the incidence of sickness in the small scale sector. Under the liberalised scheme the maximum amount of assistance per unit available to sick small scale units for rehabilitation has been increased from Rs. 20,000 to Rs. 50,000.
- iv) An Excise Relief Scheme for weak units has also been announced. The scheme would apply to any unit in which 50% or more of the maximum net worth in any of the previous five accounting years has been eroded by accumulated losses. The unit should have a rehabilitation, modernisation or diversification package approved by a designated financial institution. The eligible unit would be entitled to an interest free loan, with a grace period of 3 years and repayable over seven years, amounting to 50% of its actual excise payments for three years subsequent to the approval of the scheme.

The total amount given by way of such excise loans' will not exceed 25% of the overall cost of rehabilitation/modernisation/diversification.

- vii) A Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI) is being established to function as an apex Bank for tiny and small scale industries. The authorised capital of this bank will be Rs. 250 crores and will be subscribed to by IDBI.

#### **Handing over of Turbine order by BHEL to USSR**

150. SHRIMATIBASAVARAJESWARI:  
Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited is contemplating to hand over the execution of turbine order to USSR;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether the Soviet Union has agreed;
- (d) when the order was received by BHEL; and
- (e) the reasons for delay in its execution?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI AJIT SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

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

(d) The order was received by BHEL in August, 1989.

(e) There is no delay in the execution of the order.

### Setting up of Small Power Projects by Karnataka

151. SHRIMATIBASAVARAJESWARI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Karnataka Government has prepared a plan for setting up small power projects and forwarded it to Union Government for approval;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) how many projects have been cleared by Union Government so far?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Government of Karnataka had forwarded the following three schemes to the Government of India for approval:

1. Mallapura Hydel Scheme (2 x 4.5 = 9 MW)
2. Brindavan Hydel Scheme (2 x 6 = 12 MW)
3. Bhadra Right Bank Canal Hydel Scheme (Additional Unit) (1 x 6 = 6 MW)

All these schemes have been accorded techno-economic clearance by the Central Electricity Authority and the Mallapura Hydel Scheme is even under implementation.

### Production of Crude Oil

152. SHRIMATIBASAVARAJESWARI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the target set for crude oil

production in the Seventh Plan is likely to be achieved;

(b) if not, the main reasons therefor;

(c) the extent of shortfall; and

(d) the steps taken or proposed to meet the shortfall?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI M.S. GURUPADASWAMY): (a) to (d). The Seventh Five Year Plan target envisaged a crude oil production of 159.14 million tonnes. As against this, actual production is expected to about 157.2 million tonnes i.e. a shortfall of about 2 million tonnes. The shortfall is attributable to operational difficulties in the North-Eastern Region. Since the Seventh Plan is almost over, it may not be possible to make up the shortfall at this stage.

### Modernisation of Airports

153. PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the revenue earned from each of the airport in the country during the last three years;

(b) the steps taken in each of the airports for their modernisation during the last three years; and

(c) the details of the future plan for the modernisation of airports?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) The total revenue earned by National Airports Authority and International Airports Authority of India during the last three years was as under:—

---

1986-87 — Rs. 213.02 crores

1987-88 — Rs. 272.10 crores

---

1988-89 — Rs. 310.05 crores

---

Airportwise accounts are being maintained by National Airports Authority from 1989-90.

(b) Statement-I is given below.

(c) Statement-II is given below.

#### STATEMENT-I

In the last three years, National Airports Authority has taken up construction, development expansion and upgradation of facilities at the following Aerodromes as per details given below:—

##### I. *Works Completed:*

##### A. *New Aerodromes:—*

(i) Aggati

(ii) Calicut

(iii) Shimla

(iv) Pondicherry

##### B. *New Terminal Buildings:—*

i) Along (Semi permanent building)

ii) Gorakhpur (Semi permanent building)

iii) Leh

iv) Trivandrum (New international terminal block)

v) Jammu

vi) Ranchi

vii) Goa (New international block)

viii) Bangalore (New international block)

ix) Pune

##### C. *Extension and Modifications to the Existing Terminal Building Complexes:—*

(i) Srinagar,

(ii) Kulu,

(iii) Guwahati,

(iv) Port-blair,

(v) Mangalore,

(vi) Cochin,

(vii) Jorhat,

(viii) Trichy,

(ix) Lucknow,

(x) Varanasi.

##### D. *Improvement to Runways and Associated Pavements at:—*

1. Aizwal,

2. Keshod,

3. Tirupathi,

4. Mangalore,

5. Cuddapah,

6. Porbandar,

7. Palanpur (Deesa),

8. Satna,
9. Khajuraho,
10. Imphal,
11. Ludhiana,
12. Kolhapur,
13. Sholapur,
14. Hubli.

**E. Upgradation of Runways and Associated Pavements for Boeing/Air Bus 320:—**

- i) Ahmedabad,
- ii) Coimbatore,
- iii) Bhubaneshwar,
- iv) Dimapur,
- v) Jorhat,
- vi) Trichy,

**II. Works In Progress:**

**A. New Terminal Building Complex:—**

- (i) Coimbatore,
- (ii) Ahmedabad,
- (iii) Goa,
- (iv) Gwalior,

**B. Additions and Alterations to the Existing Terminal Bldg:—**

1. Mohanbari,
2. Lilabari,

3. Trivandrum (Domestic wing)

**C. New Aerodrome:— Tuticorin.**

**D. Extension/Upgradation of Runway and Associated Pavements:—**

- i) Bhopal,
- ii) Varanasi,
- iii) Lilabari,
- iv) Dimapur,
- v) Bhubaneshwar.

**Electronic Facilities Installed at Airports after 1/8/86**

**(1) Instrument Landing System (ILS):**

- 1) Imphal
- 2) Patna
- 3) Jammu
- 4) Mohanbari
- 5) Agartala
- 6) Varanasi (now under installation)
- 7) Jaipur
- 8) Ahmedabad
- 9) Calcutta (Reciprocal)
- 10) Lucknow\*
- 11) Amritsar\*
- 12) Bhopal

\*Localiser and Glide Path Units installed. Markers in Progress at Amritsar.

(2) *VORs (Very High Frequency Omni Range):*

- 1) Bellary
- 2) Baroda
- 3) Gulbar-ga\*
- 4) Indore
- 5) Calicut
- 6) Mohanbari
- 7) Mangalore
- 8) Rajkot\*
- 9) Sikandarabad
- 10) Udaipur
- 11) Vishakhapatnam
- 12) Jammu\*

\*Awaiting Commissioning

(3) *DVOR (Doppler VORs):*

Madras and Bombay, Hyderabad

*HF SSB (RDARA—Air to Ground Communication Station)*

28 Stations.

*VHF Transmitters/Receivers for Pilot/Controller, Communication*

26 Stations for Vayudoot Operations.

*NDB (Non Directional Beacon)*

26 Stations for Vayudoot Operation.

*Airport Speech Recorders (Multi Channel)*

16 Stations.

*AMSS (Automatic Message Switching System)*

1) Delhi Airpot.

2) Bombay Airpot.

*H.F SSB Transreceivers (for Controller to Controller Communication)*

10 Stations.

*Aircrafts with Flight Inspection System*

2 Dornier aircrafts fitted with automatic flight inspection equipments designed to our specifications delivered and being used.

*Calicut Airport:*

Navigational and Communication facilities namely VOR, NDB, VHF R/T, Inter Tower Radio Telephony, Wireless Telegraphy and public Address System and closed circuit T.V. have been provided at newly constructed Calicut Airport.

*Agatti Airport:*

A New Transmitting Station Building has been constructed at Agatti (Lakshadweep) and VHF Radio Telephone and NDB facilities installed.

*Simla Airport:*

VHF Radio Telephony for Air-Ground Communication and NDB facilities have been provided at the newly constructed airport.

*IAAI:*

The precise areas of development/modernisation for existing facilities taken up by the IAAI at four international airports at Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras are as under:—

## (i) Construction of New Terminal Complexes.

- New International Terminal Complex (Phase-I) at IGI Airport; Delhi, commissioned in May, 1986.
- New International Terminal Complex at Madras Airport opened for regular operations since 26.4.1989.
- Construction of New International Terminal at Calcutta Airport is in progress at an estimated cost of Rs. 19.58 crores which is likely to be commissioned by 1992.
- Expansion and modification of existing Domestic Terminal Complex at Bombay Airport at an estimated cost of Rs. 19.73 crores, is in progress and is likely to be commissioned by 1991.

Modern amenities and facilities of international standards, like aero-bridges, escalators, elevators, baggage, conveyors, fire alarm and fire fighting system, CCTV, flight information system, Business Centres, centralised air-conditioning, etc. have been provided/being provided in these Terminals.

## (ii) Expansion and Modernisation of following cargo complex and cargo handling areas have been taken up during recent years:—

- (a) Expansion of Cargo Complex at IGI Airport, Delhi for construction of additional storage and processing area was taken up during 1988-89 at an estimated cost of Rs. 4.84 crores which is nearing completion.

- (b) Expansion of Cargo Complex at Sahar Bombay Airport for construction of additional areas has been taken up during current financial year at an estimated cost of Rs. 6.82 crores. The work is progressing satisfactorily and likely to be completed by October, 1991.

## (iii) Construction of new aprons and Taxi-tracks at all the four airports has been taken up as per details given below:—

- (a) Construction of additional parking bays for International Terminal at Bombay Airport at an estimated cost of Rs. 422.90 lacs was taken up during 1987-88 and is nearing completion.

New Taxi link connection B-3 taxi track and this apron was also taken up simultaneously at an estimated cost of Rs. 226.75 lacs which is nearing completion.

- (b) Construction of Rapid exit taxi track at Bombay airport has been taken up at an estimated cost of Rs. 126.25 lacs.
- (c) Construction of two nos. additional remote parking bays at Madras Airport at an estimated cost of Rs. 89.70 lacs is in progress and likely to be completed by the end of 1990.
- (d) Construction of New inclined taxi link connecting 10 end of Main Runway at IGI Airport, Delhi at an estimated cost of Rs. 106.00 lacs has since been completed.



(iv) Extension and strengthening of Runways.

(v) Provision of Shopping Centres and Business Centres.

### STATEMENT-II

*Future Plans of NAA:*

#### A. *New Terminal Complexes at:*

Bhuj, Dimapur, Madurai, Trichy, Pondicherry, Belgaum, Jaipur, Vijayawada, Hyderabad (Int), Bhuvaneshwar, Port-Blair, Bangalore.

#### B. *Extension and Modification to the existing Terminal Building Complexes at:*

Agra, Lucknow, Cochin, Jodhpur, Nagpur, Guwahati, Varanasi, Bangalore and Hyderabad.

#### C. *Upgradation/Development of Runway and Associated payment:*

Belgaum, Passighat, Tezu, Port-Blair, Ranchi, Jaipur, Lucknow, Vijayawada, Cochin, Nagpur, Indore and Baroda.

#### D. *New Aerodromes:*

1. Salem and
2. Tura.

Ground lighting facilities are planned to be provided at Imphal, Dibrugarh, Dimapur and Raipur Airports in the Eighth Five Year Plan.

*Future Plan of IAAI:*

Major projects included in the draft 8th Plan proposals of IAAI are as under:—

— New International Terminal Complex (Phase-III), Bombay Airport.

— New Domestic Terminal Complex (Phase-II), Madras Airport.

— New Domestic Terminal Complex, IGI Airport, Delhi.

#### **Cancellation of Indian Airlines Flights**

154. PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Indian Airlines flights cancelled during the last one year;

(b) the reasons for the cancellation of these flights;

(c) the steps taken to minimise the cancellation of flights; and

(d) the steps taken for instrumental landing and take off the aircraft at major airports in the country?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) and (b). During the year 1989, out of 93,125 flights, 2395 flights (2.57%) were cancelled. 150 flights were cancelled due to maintenance and flight handling, 951 flights due to weather, airport facilities and miscellaneous reasons and the remaining 1294 flights were cancelled due to consequential reasons.

(c) Indian Airlines has recently taken the following steps to minimise cancellation of flights:—

— In case serious snags occurs, which are likely to result in cancellation or inordinate delays, the Chief Engineering Manager of the base station is

required to personally inspect the aircraft and in case the rectification is likely to result in delay or cancellation, then information is passed on immediately to the en route stations.

- The Regional Managers are holding daily meetings with the Chief Engineering Manager, Operations Managers and Commercial Managers to discuss such snags.
- Reviews are also conducted at headquarters by the Commercial Director, Director of Engineering and Director of Operations.

(d) Installation of instrument landing facilities at the airports is being provided by the National Airports Authority in a phased manner, subject to availability of funds.

#### **Drilling by ONGC in Arabian Sea and Kerala Coastal line**

155. PROF. K.V. THOMAS:  
SHRI T. BASHEER:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in the drilling operations by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission in the Arabian Sea near Kerala Coastal line;

(b) how many drilling rigs are working there; and

(c) the estimated expenditure on the drilling operations?

**THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND**

**CHEMICALS (SHRI M.S. GURUPADASWAMY):** (a) ONGC has so far drilled 5 exploratory wells in the Offshore part of Kerala Konkan basin, namely, KR-1-1 off Karwar Coast, KG-1-1 off Kasargod and K-1-1, CH-1-1 and GSP-1, off Cochin. All these wells have proved dry.

(b) At present ONGC has no rig operating in the area. However, M/s Shell who are working in two offshore blocks in this basin under production sharing contract, have deployed one rig for drilling in block KK-OS-II.

(c) The total cost of drilling of ONGC's 5 wells, including depreciation, was about Rs. 2560 crores.

#### **Checking of Flights Kitchens**

156. SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any system in the Indian Airlines to make surprise checks on flight kitchen to verify the quality as well as quantity of the menu meant for serving to passengers;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the number of complaints received by the Indian Airlines during the last three years and the action taken thereon?

**THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) During the last three years, Indian Airlines received the following number of Complaints regarding catering:—

<i>Year</i>	<i>Number of Complaints</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>
1987	1705
1988	805
1989	799

Each complaint received by Indian Airlines is acknowledged and immediate corrective action is taken by way of either denying the payment completely to the caterer or by imposing some penalty.

#### **Use of Natural Gas for Cooking Purposes**

157. SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of the natural gas being flared up and its value; and

(b) how far the existing supply of natural gas can be utilised to meet the demand for cooking purposes in the country?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI M.S. GURUPADASWAMY): (a) During 1989-90 (upto Jan, 1990) about 33% of natural gas produced in the country has been flared. The value of gas flared during this period has been about Rs. 77 lakhs/day based on the notional price of Rs. 500/1000 M<sup>3</sup> which is the minimum price of gas fixed by the Government.

(b) Presently about one third of the total production of LPG in the country is obtained from natural gas. Apart from this, natural gas as such is being supplied for domestic purposes in the cities of Baroda, Broach and Ankleshwar in Gujarat and Sibsagar Duliang and Moran in Assam. Commitments

for supply of gas for this purpose have also been made to the cities of Bombay, Surat and Agartala.

#### **Oil Drilling in Amalapuram, Andhra Pradesh**

158. SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the places where the oil rigs for drilling in and around Amalapuram area in Andhra Pradesh are working;

(b) the places where oil as well as gas were struck alongwith the details of their quantity and quality;

(c) whether any land was acquired somewhere near Yasyanam in Amalapuram Division with specific local and operational purpose and how much amount is being spent for acquiring and also developing that land before starting the necessary construction work there; and

(d) the details of the objectives in planning and executing various pipelines from the successful drilling points in and around Amalapuram area?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI M.S. GURUPADASWAMY): (a) At present no rig is deployed for drilling in and around Amalapuram area.

(b) Gas has been struck in the Bhimanpalli prospect about 8 Km. east of Amalapuram town. It produced gas at an initial flow rate of 35,000 cubic meters per day and condensate at 1 cubic meter per day.

Hydrocarbon indications were found in Amalapuram-1 well but ONGC did not consider this to be a producer. Amalapuram-3

well has also flowed gas and condensate. Its potential is being assessed.

(c) ONGC propose to acquire 225 acres of land near Surasaniyanam for developing processing facilities for oil and gas to be produced from the Ravva offshore structure.

Consent from land owners for about 190 acres has already been obtained and possession taken for soil investigation and layout planning. The matter has been taken up with the State Government for permanent acquisition of land and fixation of compensation to be paid to the land owners.

(d) At present there is no proposal to lay pipelines from Amlapuram and Bhimanpali structures.

#### **Vayudoot services in Andhra Pradesh**

159. SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for discontinuing the Vayudoot services in Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) the steps taken so far to offer a risk free and efficient service to the passengers of Vayudoot?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRIARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) Vayudoot services to Cuddapah, Rajamundry, Visakhapatnam and Ramagundam in Andhra Pradesh have been suspended due to shortage of aircraft capacity.

(b) The under noted steps are followed by Vayudoot Limited to offer risk free and efficient service:

1. Strict observation of the maintenance cycle prescribed by the

manufacturers and the mandatory checks laid down by the DGCA.

2. Periodical review of maintenance schedule and undertaking of additional checks for better maintenance of aircraft.
3. Flight checking of pilots and cabin crew.
4. Additional surveillance checks and stringent experience parameters for command training of pilots.

[Translation]

#### **Delhi-Rewa Air Link**

160. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD SHASTRI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to link Rewa in Madhya Pradesh with Delhi by air;

(b) if so, by what time air link will be provided to Rewa; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRIARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) While the airfield at Rewa is not suitable for operations by Indian Airlines' fleet of aircraft, Vayudoot is not in a position to link Rewa with Delhi due to shortage of aircraft.

[English]

**Financial Assistance for Muddanur Thermal Plant**

161. SHRI Y.S. RAJA SEKHAR REDDY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Asian Development Bank has cleared financial assistance for Muddanur Thermal Power Plant in Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the quantum thereof and when the project will be commissioned?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Asian Development Bank has approved a loan of US \$ 230 million for the Muddanur Thermal Power Project (2 x 210 MW) in Andhra Pradesh. The first unit is scheduled to be commissioned by June, 1993 and the second unit by December, 1993.

**Suspension of Vayudoot Service between Hyderabad and Cuddapah**

162. SHRI Y.S. RAJA SEKHAR REDDY: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Vayudoot service between Hyderabad and Cuddapah has been under suspension for the last six months;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) when the service is likely to be resumed?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir

The service was suspended with effect

from the 24th September, 1989 due to shortage of aircraft capacity.

(c) The aircraft capacity available with Vayudoot at present does not permit resumption of service between Hyderabad and Cuddapah.

**Increase in Flights by Indian Airlines**

163. SHRI Y.S. RAJA SEKHAR REDDY: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Airlines proposes to increase the number of flights on various routes; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) and (b). Since Indian Airlines is at present facing an acute capacity shortage, there is no proposal of increasing the number of flights on various routes.

**Deletion of Glybenclamide from Price Control**

164. SHRI K. MANVENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have deleted Glybenclamide from price control;

(b) if so, what is the exclusion criteria based on which this drug has been price decontrolled;

(c) the names of other drugs which have been excluded from price control based on this criteria; and

(d) the price fixed for its formulations when the drug was under price control and its present price?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI M.S. GURUPADASWAMY): (a) to (d). Glybenclamide has been exempted from price control on a specific recommendation made by the Kelkar Committee in its Supplementary Report, a copy of which is available in the Parliament Library. As per available information, the price of Glybenclamide Tablets (5 mg) was fixed by the Government at Rs. 8.88 (10 x 10's) under DPCO-1987. As per MIMS India, December, 1989, its present price is Rs. 1.50 (10's Strip).

#### **Flaring of Natural Gas**

165. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN.  
SHRI YADVENDRA DATT:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether large quantity of natural gas is being flared at Bombay High, Assam, Tripura, Cauvery and Godavari basins;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Southern State Governments have suggested setting up of a regional gas grid to enable these States to utilise the surplus gas; and

(d) if so, the steps proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI M.S. GURUPADASWAMY): (a) and (b). Details of gas production/flaring from various areas in the country are as given below:

<i>Area</i>	<i>Production</i>	<i>Flaring (in MMCMD)</i>
Bombay High	40.92	13.66
Assam	6.00	1.84
Cauvery	0.32	0.21
Krishna Godavari Basin	0.11	0.01
Tripura	0.08	Nil

(c) and (d). The State Governments of Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu had requested that a gas pipeline be constructed to transport gas from Western Offshore Region to the South. An interministerial committee is being appointed to examine the various issues pertaining to establishment of a Southern Grid.

#### **Doubling of Shoranur-Mangalore Railway Line and Other Lines in South Zone**

166. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN:  
SHRI K. MURALEEDHARAN:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have proposal to double the Shoranur-Mangalore Railway line;

(b) if so, when the work is likely to commence;

(c) the total estimated cost thereof;

(d) whether Government also propose to double any other lines in Southern Zone; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) No such proposal at present.

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

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) Doubling of Kayankulam-Quilon (BG) and Tambaram-Chengalpattu (MG) sections is in progress.

Doubling of Quillon-Trivandrum (BG) section will be considered in the coming years.

#### **Upgradation of Trivandrum Airport**

167. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMA-CHANDRAN:  
SHRI T. BASHEER:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received fresh proposals from Kerala Government for upgradation of Trivandrum Airport;

(b) if so, the action taken thereon;

(c) the average weekly number of international passengers to which Trivandrum airport caters; and

(d) the reasons for not declaring this airport as international airport?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (d). Since the existing four international airports at Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras are sufficient to cater the needs of international traffic, the Government is not considering any new proposals.

(c) The average weekly number of international passengers to which Trivandrum airport caters is 5285.

#### **Setting up of Cement Plants In Rural Areas**

168. SHRI D.M. PUTTE GOWDA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have called upon the cement industry to improve productivity and ensure its availability in the rural areas;

(b) whether there is any proposal to set up cement plants in rural areas; and

(c) If so, the details thereof and the steps proposed to make available cement in the rural areas?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI AJIT SINGH) : (a) to (c). In the recent meeting of the Development Council for Cement Industry, the Cement Industry has been asked to improve its productivity. The industry has also been asked to adopt more innovative marketing policies to generate increasing demand for cement in rural areas. Cement is, however, freely available throughout the country at a price determined by the operation of market forces.

Most of the cement plants either existing or under implementation are located in rural areas where adequate limestone deposits of suitable grade have been established. As a policy, cement plants in the organised sector are encouraged only in rural areas.

#### **International Airport at Srinagar**

169. SHRI PIYARE LAL HANDOO: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Jammu and Kashmir has been requesting for an International Airport at Srinagar; and

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

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) and (b). Demands have been made from time to time by Members of Parliament to declare Srinagar as an international airport. Since existing international airports at Delhi/Bombay/Calcutta and Madras are adequate to cater to international traffic, the Government is not considering new proposals.

#### **Kayamkulam Thermal Power Plant**

170. PROF. P.J. KURIEN:  
SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the work on the thermal power plant at Kayamkulam in Kerala has started;

(b) if so, the details of the work done so far; and

(c) when it is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The National Thermal Power Corporation have initiated the preliminary activities like soil investigation, infrastructural development works, etc. at the project site.

(c) The first 210 MW unit of the projects targetted for commissioning during the year 1994-95.

#### **Doubling of Ernakulam-Trivandrum Railway Line**

171. PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the work of doubling of Ernakulam-Trivandrum railway line is in progress;

(b) if so, the percentage of the work that remains to be completed;

(c) whether the work of doubling has slowed down for sometime past;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor;

(e) the estimated cost of the project at present;

(f) the steps being taken to allocate sufficient funds to complete the project early; and

(g) when it is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) and (b). Doubling between Ernakulam and Trivandrum is being progressed as under:—

(i) New B.G. Line between Ernakulam and Alleppey:

Already commissioned on 15.10.1989.

(ii) New B.G. Rail Line between Alleppey and Kayankulam:

40% work completed.

When completed, this will provide double line on Ernakulam-Kayankulam section.



- (iii) Doubling between Kayankulam and Quilon:

Approved in the Budget for 1989-90 and is in progress.

- (iv) Doubling between Quilon and Trivandrum:

To be considered in the coming years.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) The estimated cost of each of the above projects is as under:—

- (i) New B.G. Rail Line between Ernakulam and Alleppey Rs. 59.25 crores

- (ii) New B.G. Rail Line between Alleppey and Kayankulam Rs. 39.07 crores

- (iii) Doubling between Kayankulam and Quilon Rs. 34.11 crores

(f) Sufficient funds are being allocated for these projects within the plan outlays keeping in view the overall national priorities.

(g) The completion will depend upon the availability of resources in the coming years.

#### **Power Crisis in Kerala**

172. SHRI T. BASHEER: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Kerala is facing acute power crisis;

(b) whether Kerala Government has requested Union Government to take immediate steps to solve the power crisis in the

State; and

(c) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) to (c). During the period April, 1989 to February, 1990, Kerala faced a power shortage of 9.4%. At present, there are no notified power cuts in the State.

#### **Alleppey-Kayankulam Railway Line and Doubling of Quilon-Kayankulam Railway Line**

173. SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the allocation made for the completion of Alleppey-Kayankulam segment of the coastal railway line in Kerala this year;

(b) the stage of the Quilon-Kayankulam rail line doubling project; and

(c) by what time it is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) Rs. 8.50 crores during 1989-90.

(b) Doubling between Kayankulam and Quilon was approved in 1989-90. Preliminary arrangements such as land acquisition and calling of tenders for works have been taken up during 1989-90.

(c) Its completion would depend upon the availability of resources in the coming years.

#### **Suburban Railway System of Greater Bombay**

174. SHRI UTTAM RATHOD: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the problem of increasing commuter traffic in the suburban railway system of Greater Bombay resulting in overcrowding has been studied;

(b) if so, the results of the study and the recommendations made by the study group for improving the system;

(c) the steps being taken to improve the system and relieve congestion; and

(d) the number of passengers killed in Bombay due to over crowding in trains during last year?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) The main recommendation is to increase the frequency of sub-urban trains and reducing time-interval between them.

(c) Improvement in suburban services of Bombay area by increasing the frequency, subject to operational feasibility and resource availability, is a continuous process.

(d) There has been no case of death attributable to overcrowding during last year.

[*Translation*]

#### **Auction of Railway land at Izzat Nagar**

175. SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some agricultural land was acquired by Railway in Izzatnagar (Bareilly) in 1956;

(b) if so, how this land was utilised;

(c) whether some portion of this land has been auctioned and Tehbazari is being collected therefor; and

(d) if so, the rules under which it is being done?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The land was utilised for remodeling of workshop and construction of staff quarters.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The land has been licensed for Tehbazari with a view to providing adequate shopping facilities to the residents of the Railway colony. As per extant rules, existing licences on Tehbazari may continue as long as the land is not required for Railway's own developmental works.

#### **Vayudoot Service to Bareilly**

176. SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to link Bareilly with Vayudoot service; and

(b) if so, when it is likely to be done?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

#### **Expansion of Vayudoot Service in U.P.**

177. DR. MAHADEEPAK SINGH SHAKYA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to expand the Vayudoot services; and

(b) if so, the places in Uttar Pradesh proposed to be connected with Vayudoot

service and the time by which it is likely to be done?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise

#### **Extension of Etah-Tundla Branch**

178. DR. MAHADEEPAK SINGH SHAKYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to extend Etah-Tundla branch line; and

(b) if so, when the branch line is likely to be extended and the steps taken so far in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) and (b). A Preliminary Engineering-cum-Traffic Survey for conversion of Kanpur-Kasganj MG to BG and its extension to Aligarh and Etah has been taken up.

#### **Uneconomic Railway Lines**

179. SHRI MAHADEEPAK SINGH SHAKYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of branch lines in the country incurring losses;

(b) whether Tundla-Etah branch line is also running in loss; and

(c) the steps being taken to make good the loss?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) and (b). The number of branch lines on Indian Government Railways incurring losses during 1988-

89 was 143 and the branch line Barhan-Etah, a part of Tundla-Etah, is one of them.

(c) Various steps like replacement of passenger trains by Mixed trains, introduction of 'One Engine Only' system, economy in staff, curbing ticketless travel, closure of unremunerative stations and halts or converting them into contractor operated halts, etc. have been taken to make good their loss.

#### **Gauge Conversions of Kasganj-Kathgodam Section**

180. DR. MAHADEEPAK SINGH SHAKYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to convert the Kasganj-Kathgodam section of the metre gauge railway line into broad gauge in view of the difficulties being faced by the public;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) and (b). There is no such proposal at present. However, Lalkua-Kathgodam section is proposed to be converted to BG in connection with Rampur-New Haldwani rail line project.

(c) Kasganj-Bhojipura MG section is a link with MG system to eastern U.P., Bihar and North-eastern Region. Its conversion would disrupt this link.

[English]

#### **Promotion of India's interest in Industry and World Trade**

181. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether an Indian delegation attended the meeting of the World's top industrialists and leaders of various Governments held at DAVOS commencing from February 1, 1990;

(b) if so, the proposals made by the Indian Delegation to promote India's interests in industry and world trade; and

(c) the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI AJIT SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir. An Indian delegation led by the Minister of Energy and Civil Aviation attended the annual meeting of the World Economic Forum at DAVOS commencing on February 1, 1990.

(b) and (c). The DAVOS Symposium is not a forum for making proposals for the promotion of India's interest in industry and world trade. Hence no proposals were made by the Indian delegation at the symposium. The annual Meeting of the World Economic Forum at DAVOS is a symposium for exchange of views between influential leaders of Governments, business and academics and therefore the outcome of symposium is dissemination of information about our policies

#### **Use of Household and Industrial Wastes as Fuel for Power Plants**

182. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA  
Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state

(a) whether any techniques have been developed for utilising household and industrial waste for producing fuel for power plants and fertilisers, while curbing water and air pollution;

(b) if so, the broad features and uses thereof; and

(c) the steps taken or being taken to promote the use thereof during the Eighth Plan period?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) and (b). Measures have been taken to develop technology for recycling of several bio-degradable wastes, including household and industrial wastes, with benefits of resource recovery, including energy, and prevention of pollution. Biogas is usable as a source of energy in place of coal in boilers, for generation of power, and for domestic purposes. The treated effluents can be used for ferti-irrigation. Sewage treatment plants with biogas recovery are in operation in cities such as Delhi, Bombay, Bangalore and Ahmedabad.

(c) The programmes for the development of non-conventional sources of energy to be undertaken during the Eighth Five Year Plan have not been finalised. The Working Group on New and Renewable Energy Programmes has suggested that, after the successful operation of demonstration plants, about 1000 waste recycling and resource recovery systems and about 150 power generation plants based on energy obtained from various industrial, agricultural municipal and household wastes, may be set up during the Plan period.

#### **Industrial Growth during Eighth Plan**

183. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA:  
Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Punjab, Haryana and Delhi Chambers of Commerce and Industry, in an analysis of the pattern of industrial growth during the Seventh Plan, has emphasised the need for more balanced and rational growth during the Eighth Plan, while continuing the existing liberal industrial policy;

(b) if so, the precise observations made by the Punjab, Haryana and Delhi Chambers of Commerce and Industry; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

**THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI AJIT SINGH) :** (a) to (c). Punjab, Haryana and Delhi Chamber of Commerce and Industry in a background note on "State of the Economic and Policy Options for the new Government" have stressed that the long-term policy of the Government should stress on greater operational efficiency, economies and better capacity utilisation. It should focus attention on the need for modernisation and upgradation of technology, quality of products, profitability and cost competitiveness. Alongwith the need for development of Public Sector and Small Scale Sector, the private corporate sector has to be developed mainly as export sector industries. There would be need for a very pragmatic approach with regard to multinational corporations and direct foreign investment and also technology import in the interest of export promotion.

Planning Commission is presently engaged in the formulation of the approach to the Eighth Five Year Plan and the suggestions of the various organisations, including those of PHD Chamber of Commerce and Industry, will be kept in view while finalising the policy and programme for the Eighth Plan.

#### **Gas Turbine Units at Delhi**

184. **SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA:** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether six 30 MW Gas turbine units using natural gas from HBJ pipeline are proposed to be installed at Delhi;

(b) if so, when the same will be set up;

(c) the estimated cost per unit of power generation with the use of natural gas; and

(d) the specific steps contemplated to promote the use of natural gas available from various sources for generation of power during the Eighth Plan period?

**THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN):** (a) and (b). The existing 6 x 30 MW Gas Turbine units were set up in Delhi in 1986. The Units have since been converted to run on natural gas from the HBJ pipe-line in February, 1990.

(c) The cost of generation with natural gas at the above station is around Rs. 1.09 per unit.

(d) During the 8th Plan period, about 7100 MW is expected to be from gas based stations subject to the availability of gas, the financial resources and other inputs.

[*Translation*]

#### **Reservation quota for Bandikui in trains between Agra-Jaipur and Delhi-Jaipur**

185. **SHRI NATHU SINGH:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the reservation quota provided at Bandikui Junction for each train between Agra-Jaipur and Delhi-Jaipur via Bandikui;

(b) whether there is a proposal to increase the reservation quota from Bandikui for the trains passing through Bandikui;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

**THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES):** (a) The quotas available at Bandikui between Agra-Jaipur and Delhi-Jaipur are as under:

<i>Train Number and Name</i>	<i>II Class</i>
2921 UP Jaipur-Agra Fort Super Fast Express	5 seats
2922 Dn Jaipur-Agra Fort Super Fast Express	5 seats
9705 Up Agra Fort-Ahmedabad Express	2 berths
9615 Up Chetak Express	2 berths

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The following additional/fresh quotas are being allotted at Bandikui from 01/04/1990.

(i) 2 II Class Sleeper berths by 9705 Up Agra Fort-Ahmedabad Express in Agra Fort-Ajmer coach.

(ii) 4 II Class seats by 9706 Dn Agra Fort-Ahmedabad Express in Ajmer-Agra Fort coach.

(d) Does not arise.

#### **Rail Link to Kotputli**

186. SHRI NATHU SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Kotputli in Rajasthan has not been linked with a railway line;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and whether Government propose to provide rail-link there; and

(c) if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). No specific transportation requirement necessitating provision of a railway line has come to notice so far.

#### **Production of Cement**

187. SHRI BALESHWAR YADAV: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the production of cement during the year 1988-89 as compared to the previous years;

(b) whether Government propose to take any special measures to further step up the production of cement; and

(c) if so, the outlines thereof and if not, how Government propose to meet the increasing demand of cement in the country?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) The production of cement during 1988-89 was 44.2 million tonnes as against 39.5 million tonnes during 1987-88, and 36.5 million tonnes during 1986-87.

(b) and (c). The following steps have been taken by Government to boost the production of cement:—

(i) The production of cement is closely monitored by the Office of the Development Commissioner for Cement Industry. The DCCI renders assistance to the Cement Industry for making available various inputs like coal, power and wagons by taking up the matter with the concerned authorities, namely, the State Electricity Boards, Ministry of Railways, Department of Coal, Coal

Organisations, etc.

(ii) The industry is encouraged to undertake schemes for productivity enhancement, upgradation of technology, installation of energy conservation equipments, modernisation and rehabilitation. Import of technology and capital goods is permitted where necessary, for this purpose.

(iii) The cement industry has been advised to install sufficient captive power generating capacity. Import of diesel generating sets not indigenously available is permitted for this purpose.

(iv) With effect from 1.3.1989, price and distribution controls have been removed. It is expected that with this measure the growth of cement industry would be accelerated.

(v) Rebate in central excise duties are allowed to newer units. The excise duty on cement manufactured by Mini Cement Plants with certain specified capacities has been reduced by Rs. 100/- per tonne from the general effective rate.

[English]

**News item captioned "IA threatened by pilot's exodus"**

188. SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD:  
Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the newsitem captioned "IA threatened by pilots' exodus" appearing in the Statesman dated 22 January, 1990;

(b) if so, whether a large number of trained pilots have either left or are leaving the service of the Indian Airlines;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether Government are now facing acute shortage of trained pilots; and

(e) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to solve this crisis?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND

MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) and (b). Since 1988 and till date, 39 pilots of Indian Airlines have resigned. Resignations of 3 pilots have been accepted and 2 pilots have been dismissed. 5 pilots have withdrawn their resignations. The resignations of the remaining 29 pilots have not been accepted.

(c) The pilots have left the Airlines mostly on personal grounds.

(d) and (e). Pilot exodus is a problem faced by Indian Airlines and is receiving its constant attention.

**Controversy over Decoding of Black Box**

189. SHRI M.V. CHANDRA SHEKARA MURTHY:  
SHRI P.M. SAYEED:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news-item captioned "Controversy over decoding of black box" appearing in the Indian Express, New Delhi dated 17 February, 1990;

(b) if so, the reasons for not allowing the representatives of the National Transportation Safety Board (NTSB) at the time of decoding of the black box;

(c) whether the decoding of the cockpit voice recorder (CVR) and digital flight data recorder has been completed; and

(d) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND  
MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) There is no controversy with the NTSB regarding the decoding of the black box. The NTSB is given access to all relevant information.

(c) and (d). The draft CVR transcript and the DFDR data have been made available to the Court of Inquiry which is investigating the cause of the accident.

**Power Shortage in Gujarat**

190. SHRI SHANTILAL PURSHOT-TAMDAS PATEL: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is great power shortage in Gujarat;

(b) if so, whether the State Electricity Board has prepared a plan to replace the power transmission lines; and

(c) if so, whether any financial assistance has been sought by the State Electricity Board in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) The State of Gujarat faced a marginal power shortage of 3.5% during the period April, 1989 to February, 1990 and 3.7% during the month of February, 1990.

(b) and (c). No specific proposal has been received from the Gujarat Electricity Board for financial assistance for replacement of power transmission lines

**Regarding ONGC Development Plan for Bacharji Oil Fields, Gujarat**

191. SHRI SHANTILAL PURSHOT-TAMDAS PATEL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the ONGC has drawn up a detailed development plan for Becharji oil field in North Gujarat; and

(b) if so, the main features of the plan and the estimated production during 1990?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI M.S. GURUPADASWAMY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The field is planned to be developed through 140 wells with a plateau production rate of about 930 tonnes of oil per day. In 1990-91 the field would be reaching an average production rate of 160 tonnes of oil per day.

[*Translation*]

**New Super-Fast Trains During 1990-91**

192. PROF. YADUNATH PANDEY:  
SHRI GANGA CHARAN  
LODHI:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state.

(a) whether Government propose to introduce some new super-fast trains during 1990-91; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time by which these trains are likely to be started?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) and (b). Keeping in view the traffic demands and availability of resources, additional trains are planned for introduction at the time of revision of Time Table in May and November every year. Details of May '90 Time Table are not yet finalised.

[*English*]

**Rural Industrialization**

193. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT:  
SHRI RAM PRASAD  
CHAUDHARY:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any steps to give emphasis to rural industri-



alisation to stop migration from rural to urban areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any rural areas have been identified to promote industries in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) to (d). Yes, Sir. Promotion of industries in rural sector primarily falls within the responsibility of the state Governments. The Central Government however, supplements the efforts of State Governments by way of measures like provision of cheap and easily available finance, transfer of technology, assisting in the provision of scarce and critical raw-material and creation of institutional infrastructure at the All India level. In order to disperse industries in rural and semi-urban areas and to provide all the services and support to small entrepreneurs under a single roof, 422 District Industries Centres have been set up covering 431 districts in the country. These Centres have prepared detailed action plans and have identified industries based on local resources, local demand and local skill.

The Government have established National Equity Fund in 1987 to provide support in nature of equity assistance and a single window scheme in 1988 for financing of fixed assets and working capital to tiny and small scale industries located in villages.

Khadi & Village Industries Commission continues to play a pivotal role in strengthening rural economy by developing and promoting Khadi & Village Industries. In order that KVIC plays an effective role for rapid rural industrialization, Khadi & Village Industries Act has been recently amended. The amended Act envisages expansion of the

scope of Village industries and removal of restrictions on the number and type of industries that can be assisted by KVIC. The Commission has identified 70 new industries in addition to existing 26 village industries for promotion.

### **Maha Nagri Express**

194. SHRI YADVENDRA DATT: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to run the Maha Nagri Express train from Varanasi to Bombay via Jaunpur, Phulpur and Allahabad; and

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

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The train is well patronised on its present route.

### **Guest Houses Hired in Delhi by Public Undertakings**

195. SHRI BRIJ BHUSHAN TIWARI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of guest houses hired by various Central public undertakings in Delhi; and

(b) the total rent being paid by these public undertakings for these guest houses?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI AJIT SINGH):(a) and (b). Since the Guest Houses maintained by the Public Sector Undertakings are on Unit basis and the information may not be readily available in their corporate offices, the effort and time spent in

collection of the data on the number of Guest Houses maintained in Delhi and the rent paid for them by the Public Sector Undertakings and its units would not be commensurate with the results likely to be achieved. How-

ever, the information in regard to Public Sector Undertakings under the administrative control of Department of Public Enterprises is detailed in the Statement given below.

**STATEMENT****Information Relating to Guest Houses Hired in Delhi by the Public Sector Undertakings of Department of Public Enterprises**

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Name of PSU</i>	<i>No. of Guest Houses Hired</i>	<i>Rent Paid</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	Instrumentation Ltd. Kota	One	Rs. 11,500/- p.m.
2.	Bharat Heavy Plate & Vessels Limited	One	Rs. 20,000/- p.m.
3.	Hindustan Paper Corporation Limited.	One (Transit House)	Rs. 9,300/- p.m.
4.	Bharat Process & Mechanical Engineers Limited	One	Rs. 1,500/- p.m.
5.	Jessop & Company Limited	One	Rs. 7,000/- p.m.
6.	Rehabilitation Industries Corporation Limited.	Two	(1) Rs. 3,610/- p.m. (2) Rs. 2,000/- p.m.
7.	Heavy Engineering Corpn. Ltd.	One	Rs. 18,000/- p.m.
8.	National Bicycle Corpn. of India Limited.	One	Rs. 3,300/- p.m.
9.	Engineering Projects (India) Limited.	One (Transit House)	Rs. 3,500/- p.m.

Sl/No	Name of PSU	No. of Guest Houses Hired	Rent Paid
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
10.	Hindustan Cables Limited.	One (Transit House)	Rs. 10,000/- p.m.
11.	Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited.	5 Transit houses of different Units of BHEL at different location in Delhi.	Power Group Rs. 10 000/- p.m. Bhopal-23000/- Hardwar-2500 Hyderabad-9000/- Tiruchy-16100/-

[*Translation*]**Setting up of Industry in North-West Bihar**

196 SHRI JANARDAN TIWARI Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state

(a) whether any survey has been conducted for exploring the possibilities for establishing any large industry in the North West Bihar

(b) if so, the outcome thereof and

(c) the programmes for development of small scale industries in that area?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI AJIT SINGH) (a) Government of Bihar has got a survey conducted for exploring possibilities of setting up of large industries in North West Bihar

(b) According to the information furnished by the State Govt, there is potential for setting up bagasse based paper project, Industrial Alcohol, Acetic Acid and other down stream Molasses based industries and new sugar mills in that region of the State

(c) The development of small scale industries in a particular State is primarily the responsibility of the State Government concerned. The Government of India supplements their efforts by way of provision of institutional support and a package of incentives and concessions like concessional finance, excise benefits, marketing support through reservation of items for exclusive production, reservation of items for purchase from small scale Units, supply of machinery on hire-purchase, technical consultancy services, testing facilities, common facility services, provision of industrial accommodation and other infrastructural facilities

**Gap between Demand and Supply of Power**

197 SHRI JANARDAN TIWARI  
SHRI RAM PRASAD  
CHAUDHARY

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state

(a) the gap between the total demand and supply of energy in the country

(b) the efforts being made to bridge this gap and

(c) the steps taken by Government to make more power available in rural areas?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) (a) During the period April, 1989 to February, 1990, there was a shortage of about 7.9% of energy in the country

(b) Various measures being taken to improve the availability of power include expediting commissioning of new generating capacity, implementation of short gestation projects, improving the performance of existing power stations, reduction of T & D losses, implementation of demand management and energy conservation measures and arranging transfer of energy from surplus to deficit areas

(c) Priority is generally accorded in the matter of power supply to agricultural consumers with an assured supply of at least six to eight hours per day

**Conversion of Sivan-Thave-Chhapra M.G. Line and starting of Additional Train**

198 SHRI JANARDAN TIWARI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether there is a proposal for the conversion of Sivan Thave-Chhapra (metre-gauge) North-Eastern Railway line into broad-gauge;

(b) whether it is also proposed to start an additional fast train on this route; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) and (b). There is no such proposals at present.

(c) Does not arise.

**Rail Link to Hilly Areas of Bihar, Orissa and Madhya Pradesh**

199. SHRI JANARDAN TIWARI: Will

the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is proposal to link inaccessible hilly areas of Bihar, Orissa and Madhya Pradesh with railway lines;

(b) whether any survey has been conducted in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) to (c). After conducting surveys, construction of the following new lines has been approved to link inaccessible hilly areas of Orissa and Madhya Pradesh:-

State	Line	Length (in km)	Estimated cost (Rs. in crores)
Orissa	1. Talcher-Sambalpur	172	100.00
	2. Koraput-Rayagada	164	322.00
Madhya Pradesh	1. Guna-Etawah	348	248.00
	2. Satna-Rewa	50	30.00
	3. Godhra-Indore & Dewas Maksi	316	297.14

[English]

**Oil Crisis**

200. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have undertaken any study to meet oil crisis in the country;

(b) if so, the details of the study under-

taken in this regard;

(c) whether the demand of oil is increasing rapidly and Government are facing great difficulties in meeting the demand; and

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

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI M.S. GURUPADASWAMY): (a) to (d). The demand for oil has been increasing rapidly in the last few

years. The gap between the demand and indigenous production is being met through imports.

Government have recently constituted an Inter-Ministerial Group to formulate an Action Plan for restraining the growth in the import bill for crude oil and petroleum products.

#### **Vayudoot Service between Osmanabad and Bombay**

201. SHRI ARVIND TULSHIRAM KAMBLE: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the reason for discontinuing Vayudoot service between Osmanabad and Bombay;

(b) whether there is any proposal to revive this service; and

(c) if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) Vayudoot service between Osmanabad and Bombay was

discontinued due to shortage of aircraft capacity.

(b) Vayudoot has no immediate plans to recommence operations to Osmanabad.

(c) Question does not arise.

#### **Power Plants in Maharashtra**

202. SHRI VAMANRAO MAHADIK: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Maharashtra Government had proposed to Union Government to set up power generating plants based on High Gas/Coal/Atomic Energy etc;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) at what stage the proposal is pending and the time by which it is likely to be finalised?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The details are as follows:-

Sl.No.	Name of the Project	Capacity	Fuel	Status
1.	Western Maharashtra Thermal Power Station	2 x 250 MW	Coal	8th Plan Scheme being processed for techno-economic clearance by CEA.
2.	Chandrapur TPS Extn. Unit No.7	1 x 500 MW	Coal	9th Plan Scheme. Scheme clearance pending.
3.	Parli 'C' TPS Unit 6 & 7	2 x 210 MW	Coal	9th Plan Scheme. Scheme under examination in CEA.

Sl.No.	Name of the Project	Capacity	Fuel	Status
4.	Dabhol GTCC TPS	4 x 210 MW GT+ 2x140 MWST	Gas	Clearance awaited
5.	Trombay GTCC TPS	180 MW	Gas	Clearance awaited
6.	Tarapur	2 x 500 MW Atomic Energy		Expected to be commissioned in 9th Plan.

**Additional wagons for production centres in Maharashtra**

203. SHRI VAMANRAO MAHADIK: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is regular short supply of wagons for transportation of coal, minerals, fruits, onion etc. in all the major production centres in Maharashtra; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take to meet the demand of railway wagons there?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**Suburban traffic zone for Bombay-Pune Industrial Belt**

204. SHRI VAMANRAO MAHADIK: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is public demand from the Bombay-Pune industrial belt to formulate separate suburban traffic zone for the Bombay-Pune traffic users; and

(b) if so, the details of the plan proposed

by Government and when it is likely to be implement?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**Change of Terminal of Sahyadri Express**

205. SHRI VAMANRAO MAHADIK: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is public demand to change the terminal of Sahyadar Express from Dadar Central to Bombay V.T.; and

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

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The change in the terminal point of Sahyadri Express will result in reduction of the load of the train as Bombay V.T. Platform cannot handle of longer train and, therefore, not considered desirable.

**Tidal Power Project in Orissa**

206. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:



(a) whether any techno-economic evaluation was carried out for tidal power project in Orissa;

(b) if so, the finding thereof and the decision taken thereon; and

(c) if not, the details of Government's action plan to utilise tidal power for Orissa?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) No techno-economic evaluation of any tidal power project in Orissa has been carried out by the Central Electricity Authority.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) At present, the Government has no action plan to develop tidal power in Orissa.

#### Industrial Development in Orissa

207. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS:  
SHRI BHAJAMAN BEHERA:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to give priority to Orissa in the matter of industrial development through the special programme to remove regional imbalances; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) and (b). The industrialisation of a State is primarily the responsibility of the State Government concerned. However, in order to promote industrialisation and reduce regional imbalances, the Central Government offers a number of incentives such as priority in the grant of industrial licences, concessional finance, exemption from income-tax etc. to entrepreneurs setting up units in centrally declared backward

areas. In the case of Orissa, a total of 8 backward districts are eligible for such concessions. In addition, the Central Government has also sanctioned 3 growth centres to Orissa under the No Industry District-Infrastructural Development Scheme which are under various stages of implementation. Growth centres are also proposed to be established in Orissa under the new Growth Centre Scheme.

#### Rail Network in North-Eastern Region

208. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the railway net-work in North Eastern region, more particularly in Tripura State is scanty; and

(b) if so, the programme for expansion of this net-work for the development of rail coverage in this region?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Construction of six new line projects totalling 323 kms have already been approved in the Region. Two of these have been opened recently.

#### Provision of passengers bus at Calicut Airport

209. SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to provide passenger buses at Calicut airport in Kerala for taking passengers from and to the aircraft and from the airport to the city and back especially in view of heavy rains in the areas; and

(b) if so, the time by which the buses

would be provided?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) and (d) During the monsoons, Indian Airlines provides transport to passengers between the terminal building and the aircraft. The State Government of Kerala has arranged transport between Calicut airport and the city on payment.

#### **Introduction of Train between Ludhiana and Chandigarh**

210. SHRI KIRPAL SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to start a train from Ludhiana to Chandigarh;

(b) if so, when this proposal is likely to materialise and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise

(c) Resource and operational constraints.

#### **Railway Link Between Kadia and Beas**

211. SHRI KIRPAL SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to provide a rail link between Kadia and Beas in Punjab for easy movement of military equipment and other supplies in a shorter time; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI

GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) There is no such proposal at present.

(b) Does not arise.

#### **Trichur-Guruvayoor Railway Line**

212. SHRI K. MURALEEDHARAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the present state of Trichur-Guruvayoor Railway line; and

(b) when it is likely to be completed and commissioned?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) 19.5% work completed.

(b) Its completion would depend upon availability of resources in coming years.

#### **Royalty of Crude Oil and Gas production from Bombay High**

213. SHRI PRATAPRAO B. BHOSALE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether requests have been received for payment of royalty to Maharashtra on oil and natural gas production from Bombay High; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI M.S. GURUPADASWAMY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In 1988 the Government of Maharashtra requested that the State may be paid royalty on crude oil and natural gas produced offshore. The constitutional position is that the exclusive rights to all minerals,

including crude oil and natural gas, lying within the territorial waters of the continental shelf of India, vest in the Union of India. As such, all royalty from the offshore production of crude oil and natural gas accrues to the Central Government only. The State Government has been informed accordingly.

#### **Violation of Safety Norms by Indian Airlines**

214. SHRI PRATAPRAO B. BHOSALE: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the violation of safety norms by the Indian Airlines;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government have taken any action in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) No specific case of violation has been reported.

(b) to (c). No action is required in view of answer to (a) above.

#### **Printing of Railway Time Tables**

215. SHRI PRATAPRAO B. BHOSALE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether railway time-tables are printed twice a years;

(b) whether instead of re-printing of time tables, Government propose to bring out supplementaries indicating the changes as compared to the main time table and to make

them available on a nominal price; and

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

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) This will leave scope for confusion and travelling public will find it inconvenient.

#### **Shortening of time and Route Distance of Express Trains**

216. SHRI GANGA CHARAN LODHI: Will the Minister of RAILWAY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to reduce the running time and route distance of some express trains;

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

(c) whether the frequency of these trains will also be increased?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) to (c). Keeping in view the traffic demands and availability of resources acceleration, diversion and increase in frequency of trains are planned for at the time of revision of Time Table in May and November every year. The details of May '90 Time Tables are not yet finalised.

#### **Setting up of New Industries In Punjab**

217. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for the establishment of central public sector undertakings and setting up new industries in Punjab;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to clear the proposals? \*~

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) There is no application for grant of letter of intent for setting up of a new unit in Punjab in the Central Public Sector. However, during the calendar years 1987 to 1989, 206 applications were received for grant of letters of intent for setting up of new undertakings in Punjab.

(b) and (c). Out of the aforesaid 206 applications, 47 applications have been approved and the letters of intent granted to the applicants. Of the remaining 159 applications, 98 have been rejected/otherwise disposed of and 61 applications are at various stages of processing. It is the constant endeavour of the Government to dispose of all industrial licence applications as expeditiously as possible.

[*Translation*]

**Number of Registered Aircraft**

218. SHRI HARSH VARDHAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of aircraft of various Public Undertakings, Companies, Private Individuals, Flying Clubs and States Governments, registered for flights separately;

(b) the details of aircraft with Public Undertakings and the seating capacity of each; and

(c) the number of registered aircraft with the Indian Airlines, Air India, Vayudoot and the National Airports Authority of India, separately?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) to (c). The requisite information is furnished in the Statements I, II and III given below:

**STATEMENT - I**

(a) The number of registered aircrafts with Public Sector Undertakings, Companies, Private individuals, Flying Clubs and State Governments is as follows:-

1. Public Sector Undertakings	:	177
2. Companies	:	68
3. Private Individuals	:	5
1. Flying Clubs	:	142
5 State Governments	:	33

## STATEMENT-II

(b) Details of aircrafts with Public Sector Undertakings and the seating capacity of each:—

	Type	No.	Seating Capacity (Passengers)
1. Air India	Boeing 747-200/300	12	377/271
	Airbus A300-B4	3	238
	Airbus A310	6	210
2. Indian Airlines	Airbus A320	14	168
	Airbus A300B2/B4	11	271/273
	Boeing 737	24	126
	HS-748	3	44
	F-27	4	40
3. Vayudoot	Dornier D0-228	9	19
	HS-748	8	48
	F-27	3	40
Agro Aviation Division, Vayudoot			
	Basant	16	0
	Beaver	3	1
	Piper Pawnee	2	0
	Bell 47 helicopter	1	1
	Bell 206A helicopter	1	5
	Cheetah helicopter	1	5

	<i>Type</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Seating Capacity (Passengers)</i>
4.	Pawan	19	12
	Hans Ltd.	19	15
5.	Beech Expediter	1	7
	Beech Baron B58	1	6
6.	HAL	1	5
7.	Dakota DC-3	1	Aerial work aircraft used for calibration purposes.
	HS-748	2	
	Dornier DO-228	2	
8.	ONGC	3	5
	Alouette helicopter	1	19
9.	SAIL	2	7
	Beech Queen Air 65	1	10
	Islander	1	6
	Beech King Air F-90A	1	6
	Beech Twin Bonanza	1	6
	Beech Super King Air B 200	1	8

**STATEMENT—III**

(c) Number of registered aircrafts with the Indian Airlines, Air India, Vayudoot and the National Airports Authority of India:—

*Indian Airlines*

<i>Type</i>	<i>Number</i>
Airbus A320	14
Airbus A300	11
Boeing 737	24
HS-748	3
F-27	4

*Air India*

<i>Type</i>	<i>Number</i>
Boeing 747	12
Airbus A300	3
Airbus A310	6

*Vayudoot*

<i>Type</i>	<i>Number</i>
Dornier DO-228	9
HS-748	8
F-27	3

*Agro Aviation Division, Vayudoot*

<i>Type</i>	<i>Number</i>
Basant	16
Beaver	3
Piper Pawnee	2

<i>Type</i>	<i>Number</i>
Bell 47 helicopter	1
Bell 206A helicopter	1
Cheetah helicopter	1

*National Airports Authority*

<i>Type</i>	<i>Number</i>
Dakota DC-3	1
HS-748	2
Dornier DO-228	2

[*English*]**Power Production in Eighth Plan**

219. SHRI HARSH VARDHAN : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of electricity likely to be produced at the beginning of the Eighth Plan and the Total demand thereof;

(b) the gap between demand and production of electricity at the end of the Eighth Plan; and

(c) the details of the schemes proposed to be undertaken for production of electricity

during the Eight Plan?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) to (c). The target for electricity production at the beginning of the 8th Plan is 25.3 billion units as against an estimated requirement of 269 billion units approximately.

Additional capacity of 38369 MWs is proposed to be installed in the Eight Plan comprising 7434 MW of hydel, 30230 MW of thermal and 705 MW of nuclear capacity.

The gap between demand and production of electricity at the end of the Eighth Plan is likely to be :-

Peak deficit	11453 MW	(16.3%)
Energy deficit	3028 MU	(0.8%)



[*Translation*]

**Replacement of Saloons by Passengers Coaches**

220 SHRI HARSH VARDHAN Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) the number of 80-wheel and 4-wheel saloons with the Indian Railways and the purpose for which these are utilised,

(b) whether, with a view to curtail the expenditure these saloons are proposed to be replaced by passenger coaches

(c) if so, the details thereof and

(d) if not the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES) (a) There is one twin-Saloon for the President of India in addition to 285 bogies (8 wheelers) and 473 (4-wheelers) Inspection Carriages on all the nine Zonal Railways. These Inspection Carriages are used for camping during inspections, window trailing track and other running inspections for Railway Officers at all levels

(b) No, Sir

(c) Does not arise

(d) With the increasing use of sophisticated technology, optimal utilisation of Railway assets, paramount need for safety, unavoidable site inspections inherent in working arrangements and out-door work involved on the Railways for Officers makes it essential to provide for these mobile inspection carriage facilities

**Frequency of Trains on Salempur Barhaz Railway Line**

221 SHRI HARIKEWAL PRASAD Will

the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether it is proposed to run a train on Salempur-Barhaz line four times a day, and

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

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES) (a) No, Sir

(b) The existing two pairs of trains are considered adequate for the present level of traffic on the section

[*English*]

**Exemption of Tripura-Calcutta sector from Inland air travel tax**

222 SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state

(a) whether the only efficient means of transport from Tripura to Calcutta is by air,

(b) if so, whether Government propose to subsidize the air travel facility by exempting it from Inland air travel tax,

(c) whether the hike in air fare effected from July 1, 1989 has been made applicable to this sector also, and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) to (d) The Inland Travel Tax has been levied by Government @ 10% of basic fare with a view to mobilise additional resources and is uniformly applicable on all domestic air travel Indian Airlines fare levels

in the North Eastern Region including the Calcutta-Agartala sector are already lower level by about 17% when compared to the fares in the rest of the country. Besides, Vayudoot has also introduced Janta services between Calcutta and Agartala on a fare having a subsidy element of 33%.

**Rail Link between Agartala and Kumarghat**

223. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the survey for construction of rail line between Agartala-Kumarghat has been completed; and

(b) the details in this regard and when the project is likely to be completed and commissioned?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) No, Sir.

(b) It is difficult to state at this stage the details of the project or when it is likely to be completed and commissioned.

**Super Fast Trains on Kumarghat-Guwahati and Kumarghat-Calcutta sections**

224. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to introduce a daily pair of super fast train from Kumarghat to Guwahati and another pair from Kumarghat to Calcutta and vice-versa; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Operational & resources constraints.

[*Translation*]

**Second Class Railway Compartments**

225. SHRI GANGA CHARAN LODHI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to formulate scheme to improve the conditions of second class railway compartments;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) and (b). A statement is given below.

(c) Does not arise.

**STATEMENT**

(a) & (b). Steps taken to improve the condition of Second Class Coaches:—

1. Provision of cushioned berths in Second class day coaches.
2. Provision of cushions in Second Class Sleeper Coaches.
3. Increase in water tank capacity on broad gauge coaches from 1272 litres to 1820 litres and on metre gauge from 960 litres to 1206 litres.
4. Drinking water facilities on long distance trains.
5. Water coolers on Second class sleeper and day coaches on trial measures.
6. Bacteria free drinking water on trial measures.

7. Progressive vestibuling of important Mail and Express trains.
8. To Improve cleanliness of bathrooms, high pressure water jets at terminals and enroute.
9. Provision of Mobile train cleaning staff on selected trains.

#### **Reinstatement of Railway Employees Dismissed in 1980-81**

226. SHRI BALESHWAR YADAV: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of employees of Loco running staff were dismissed during 1980 and 1981;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government are considering to reinstate such employees in railway service; and

(d) if so, by what time?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) and (b). About 611 loco running staff were dismissed/removed from service under Rule 14(ii) of the Railway Servants (Discipline & Appeal) Rules, which corresponds to clause (b) of the second proviso to Article 311(2) of the Constitution. Such action was taken in connection with the mass agitation launched by the Loco Running Staff Association in the early part of 1981, in which about 13,000 running staff took part. While taking action under Rule 14(ii) it is not necessary to follow normal disciplinary procedure. The action taken against these loco staff has been upheld by a Constitution Bench of the Supreme Court in July 1985.

(c) and (d). There is no proposal to reinstate these employees excepting as a result of appeals/revision petitions made by individual employees or as per Courts' final

orders.

[English]

#### **Air Taxi Service**

227. SHRI BALESHWAR YADAV: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to authorise some private parties to operate air taxi service;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the non-resident Indians among them;

(c) whether Government have received any representation to remove obstacles in conducting this service; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the time by which these would be removed?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir. A revised scheme for Air Taxi operation was approved and become operational in October, 1989.

(b) So far eight parties have been given a clearance in principle. They are:

- (1) M/s Delhi Gulf Airways Services Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi.
- (2) M/s Asia Funds Ltd., New Delhi.
- (3) M/s Dalmia Resorts International Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi.
- (4) M/s Capt. Priyadarshan Pandey, Denmark.
- (5) M/s Air Asiatic Ltd., Madras.
- (6) M/s Maneckji Aviation Pvt. Ltd., Bombay.
- (7) M/s India International Airways Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi.

- (8) M/s Tata Iron & Steel Company Ltd., New Delhi.

- (c) Does not arise.

[English]

Out of these, India International Airways Private Ltd. has completed all formalities and obtained the Air Taxi Operators' permit. Capt. Priyadarshan Pandey of Denmark and Mr. Praful Patel of M/s. Asia Funds Ltd., New Delhi have been promoted by NRIs, However, except M/s. Delhi Gulf Airways Services Pvt. Ltd., Bombay, and M/s. Maneckji Aviation Private Ltd., Bombay, all other parties propose to import aircraft under NRIs investment.

(c) and (d). Some representations have been received requesting for duty concessions, liberal repatriation formula, concessions in landing and navigational charges and adding more airports to the list of airports for operation of air taxi etc. Prospective air taxi operators have been requested to discuss among themselves and come up with more cogent proposals for removing obstacles.

[Translation]

### Gas Based Power Projects

228. SHRI MITRA SEN YADAV: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any programme has been chalked out to set up gas-based power projects;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the difficulties being faced in setting up these power projects?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A capacity of 7484.7 MW of Gas based power projects is proposed to be added during the Eighth Plan period.

### Setting up of Agro-Based in Orissa

229. SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a great scope of setting up agro-based industries in Orissa;

(b) if so, the steps taken to explore the possibility of setting up such agro-based units in Orissa; and

(c) the details of the programme of Government in that regard?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) and (c). The Government of Orissa have accorded top priority in their latest industrial policy for the development of agro-based and food processing industries in the state. The various steps taken in this regard are as under:

(i) The realistic assessment of the available agro resources has already been done;

(ii) Setting up of Food Processing Industrial Complex at Muniguda of Koraputuv District;

(iii) The Central Food Technical Research Institute, Mysore has already prepared a techno-feasibility report and a Master Plan for the proposed industrial complex at Muniguda on the request of the State Govt;

(iv) Identification of the entrepreneurs who may be interested in setting up agro-based units in the State is under process;

(v) Reputed manufacturers and Marketing Houses dealing in agro-based industries are also being

approached for technical and marketing assistance

### Enquiry into I.A. Airbus A-320 Crash

- 230 SHRI SHIVRAJ V PATIL  
SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS  
SHRI R N RAKESH  
SHRI HARISH RAWAT  
SHRI KALP NATH RAI  
SHRI D M PUTTE GOWDA  
SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA  
NARASIMHARAJA WADDIYAR  
PROF P J KURIEN  
SHRI S KRISHNA KUMAR  
SHRI UTTAM RATHOD  
SHRI P M SAYEED  
SHRI HET RAM  
SHRI YASHWANTRAOPATIL  
SHRI NATHU SINGH  
SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ  
SHRI VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA  
PROF YUDUNATH PANDEY  
SHRI BHAGEY GOBARDHAN  
SHRI BANWAR LAL PUROHIT  
PROF MAHADEO SHIWANKAR  
SHRI P C THOMAS

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state

(a) the number of lives lost and estimated loss of property in the Indian Airlines Airbus A-320 crash at Bangalore airport on February, 14, 1990,

(b) the amount of compensation paid for the dead and injured passengers and the amount recoverable from the insurance company for the loss of the Airbus and death and injuries to the passengers,

(c) the outcome of the enquiry ordered into this crash, and

(d) the remedial measures taken to provide safety to passengers and to avoid

the recurrence of such accidents?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) (a) 90 passengers lost their lives in the Indian Airlines Airbus A-320 crash at Bangalore on 14th February, 1990

(b) The Airbus A-320 aircraft VT-EPN was insured with the General Insurance Corporation of India for US\$ 50 million. The aircraft has been surveyed by the Insurers and the claim will be settled in accordance with the terms of the Insurance Policy.

The amount of compensation payable to the families of the deceased and to the injured passengers is governed by the Carriage by Air Act, 1972. The work relating to the payment of compensation is in progress.

The compensation payable to the families of the deceased passengers will be reimbursed by the General Insurance Corporation of India in accordance with the Insurance Policy of the Indian Airlines.

(c) The Court of Inquiry appointed to investigate the cause of this accident is due to submit its report by 31st May, 1990.

(d) The Government have appointed a Technical Committee to evaluate the state of preparedness of Indian Airlines for the safe operation of the A 320 aircraft and to submit its interim and long term recommendations. The interim report of the Committee has been received and further necessary action is being taken in the matter.

[Translation]

### Industrially backward Districts in Uttar Pradesh

231 SHRI RAMLAL RAHI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the districts in Uttar Pradesh declared as industrially backward

districts under the Central Investment subsidy scheme;

(b) whether district Sitapur has also been declared as industrially backward under aforesaid scheme; and

(c) if so, the number of letters of intent for setting up of industries issued during the last three years and the reasons for not setting up these industries so far?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) and (b). A statement giving the names of districts declared industrially backward in Uttar Pradesh is given below. Sitapur has been declared as a Category 'C' backward district.

(c) The number of letters of intent issued for district Sitapur was one each in 1987 and 1987 and two in 1989. Monitoring of letters of intent is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments concerned.

#### STATEMENT

##### 'A' CATEGORY

- (1) Banda
- (2) Fatehpur
- (3) Hamirpur
- (4) Jalaun
- (5) Jaunpur
- (6) Sultanpur
- (7) Kanpur Dehat
- (8) Chamoli
- (9) Pauri Garhwal
- (10) Tehri Garhwal
- (11) Uttar Kashi
- (12) Almora
- (13) Pithoragarh
- (14) Dehra Dun
- (15) Nainital

##### 'B' CATEGORY

- (1) Ballia
- (2) Basti
- (3) Faizabad
- (4) Jhansi
- (5) Rae Bareilly

##### 'C' CATEGORY

- (1) Azamgarh
  - (2) Badaun
  - (3) Bahraich
  - (4) Barabanki
  - (5) Bulandshahr
  - (6) Degria
  - (7) Etah
  - (8) Etawah
  - (9) Farukhabad
  - (10) Ghazipur
  - (11) Gonda
  - (12) Hardoi
  - (13) Mainpuri
  - (14) Mathura
  - (15) Moradabad
  - (16) Philipit
  - (17) Pratapgarh
  - (18) Rampur
  - (19) Shahajahnpur
  - (20) Sitapur
  - (21) Unao
-

11.10 hrs.

MOTION UNDER RULE 342

Situation in Jammu and Kashmir

[English]

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED): Sir, I beg to move:

"That the situation in the State of Jammu and Kashmir be taken into consideration."

The prevailing situation in the Kashmir valley which is very grave is the cumulative result of inadequate political and administrative response to a series of developments in the valley which spurred public disenchantment in the efficacy of political process and administrative machinery to deliver the good. These also provided a fertile ground to the fundamentalist, subversive and anti-national forces to re-group themselves with the aid and assistance of forces operating from across the border. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I am on my legs. Please sit down. Yes, Mr. Saituddin Soz.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED: It seems as if you are not interested in listening to anything.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You have not been permitted. Please sit down. Shri Soz may please speak.

(Interruptions)

[English]

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ (Baramulla): In this noise, I did not listen to what Shri Mufti

Mohammad Sayeed said. But if he was making a reference to Kashmir and if he is proposing discussion under Rule 342, then I raise objection to his moving this motion because he is no longer in charge of Kashmir affairs. Only Shri George Fernandes can move the motion. In my opinion, he is a party to all killings and atrocities in Kashmir. I can never allow him to move the motion. Shri George Fernandes should move the motion because there was a presidential order yesterday that Shri George Fernandes would hold additional charge of Kashmir affairs. We did not raise objection to that because Kashmir situation is like that. If you want to discuss about Kashmir and if Government wants to move a motion here, it should be only by Shri George Fernandes, not by Shri Mufti Mohammad Sayeed.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri P. Upendra.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I have called upon Shri P. Upendra.

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): It is a collective responsibility. It is the discretion of the Government to allow any Minister to make a statement. Shri George Fernandes is going to intervene in the debate today.

MR. SPEAKER: It is up to the Prime Minister to choose who has to speak. Since the Prime Minister has chosen the Home Minister, I will now call upon the Home Minister. Mr. Mufti Mohammad Sayeed.

(Interruptions)

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: He is not the man who should move. I request the hon. Prime Minister, if he wants consensus on Kashmir and if he wants peace in Kashmir, Shri Mufti Mohammad Sayeed should take his seat. Shri George Fernandes should initiate the discussion.

MR. SPEAKER: It is the collective responsibility of the House and it is up to the Prime Minister to decide who should speak.

SHRI SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: Shri George Fernandes is holding charge of Kashmir affairs under presidential order. I request the hon. Prime Minister to ask Shri George Fernandes to initiate the discussion.

SHRI N.G. RANGA (Guntur): They claim that the motion moved by Shri Mufti Mohammad Sayeed should have precedence over the adjournment motion because it is being moved on behalf of the Government. May I know, now that the Prime Minister happens to be here, who is in charge of Kashmir affairs now? Is it Mr. George Fernandes or is it Mr. Mufti Mohammad Sayeed? If it is Mr. George Fernandes, then it is not right that he should intervene sometime later. It is the Minister concerned who is supposed to be in charge of it, who can make the statement. (*Interruptions*)

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: Hon. Speaker, Sir, I have a *via media* in this issue. If you want a consensus on this vital issue, the choice before you is Mr. George Fernandes. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI R. UPENDRA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is for the Government to decide as to who is to make the statement and not for them to decide. (*Interruptions*)

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: Let the Prime Minister make it. I agree with that. (*Interruptions*)

Let the Prime Minister himself make it or let Mr. George Fernandes who holds charge of Kashmir affairs, make it. But there is no place for Mr. Mufti Mohammad Sayeed. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Sathe, whosoever may speak on behalf of the Government, how can it be a matter of dispute?

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI (Kota): Mr. Speaker, Sir, when you have given the ruling and the name of the hon. Minister has been called, why do they still insist on arguing? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI KALKA DAS (Karo! Bagh): Mr. Speaker, Sir, Mr. George Fernandes will also intervene as the hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs has stated. They are not in favour of solving this problem. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI MOHAMMAD SHAFI (Srinagar): Mr. Speaker Sir, people are being killed there indiscriminately and they are unwilling even to listen. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: Kashmir has been turned into a graveyard. (*Interruptions*) The Governor has destroyed the State.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Wardha): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I think the House is interested in discussing this very important matter in all seriousness. Therefore, I submit that you would be setting a good precedent if, as per the business rules of the House, the hon. Minister Shri George Fernandes, who is notified as the Minister in charge of Kashmir Affairs, makes the statement. I am telling this without any disrespect to my good friend Shri Mufti Mohammad Sayeed. I think let Shri George Fernandes initiate it or if the hon. Prime Minister is so good enough he himself can initiate this debate under Rule 342 as we have been doing. Let it be initiated. Let proper perspectives from the Government in the light of the Delegation that has gone there and in the light of the new appointment of Shri George Fernandes and the Advisors etc. be placed before the House and the country. Let us have a debate. It is in this view that I am asking Shri George Fernandes to make the statement. I have no disrespect to my good friend Shri Mufti Mohammad Sayeed. (*Interruptions*)

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): Mr. Speaker,



Sir, may I submit that I quite agree with Vasant Satheji that this is a matter of serious concern for all of us. I also want to thank the parties who have come together in consultation to evolve a common approach to the problem of Jammu and Kashmir. That is the challenge we face today. The statement that is being made in the House is the statement of the Government. It is not the statement of any individual Minister. It is the statement of the whole Government. So, I would say that when the Home Minister or any Cabinet Minister is speaking, he is making a statement on behalf of the Government. There is no personal statement made. Shri George Fernandes will intervene in the debate. (*Interruptions*)

I would request that this Government should not be fractionated into individuals. It is a Cabinet System of collective responsibility. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: No further discussion on this. I do not want any further discussion on this.

(*Interruptions*)

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: The I walk out of the House.

11.20 hrs.

[*At this stage, Prof. Saifuddin Soz left the House*]

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani): I would like to know what is the fate of my Adjournment Motion.

MR. SPEAKER: I have not given my consent to that.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Mufti Mohammad Sayeed to continue.

11.21 hrs.

[*At this stage, Shri G.M. Banatwalla and Shri Ibrahim Sulaiman Sait left the House*]

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED): There has been a sharp deterioration in the situation since April, 1988. The extent of people's alienation from the mainstream is apparent from the near total boycott of the recent elections and increasing public sympathy with the militants with the help from across the border, increased militancy in the form of more and more explosions, selective killings and attacks, particularly on the symbols of Central as well as State authority resulted in a climate of fear and subversion of the Government machinery in the State.

The situation in the Valley at the time of imposition of the Governor's Rule on January 19, 1990, following the resignation of Dr. Farooq Abdullah represented a grim picture characterised by total paralysis of administrative machinery and disruption of the security and the law and order fabric in the Valley. The State Government appeared to have neither the will nor the capacity to put through strong measures to meet the offensive launched by militants. The various secessionist forces had regrouped in an organised manner and political activity in the Valley had virtually ceased, while militants had escalated the tempo of their violent activities.

Since the imposition of Governor's Rule determined efforts are being made to restore the authority of the State and bring back normalcy. There has been revamping of administration at various levels with a view to making various components of administration functional and improving the coordination as also toning up of intelligence network and police machinery. The presence of Central Para-military forces has been augmented and steps have been taken to strengthen the vigil on the border.

Our neighbouring country's continued assistance to the secessionist elements in the Valley in a vigorous manner is a cause of

[Sh. Mufti Mohammad Sayeed]

grave concern. We have concrete evidence regarding assistance in the shape of arms, inspiration and guidance being received by the militants from across the border. We also have information regarding large number of training camps being run on the other side of the border to train the militants. Its further attempt to internationalise the issue has added a new dimension to the situation.

The situation in Kashmir calls for firm and resolute measures for reasserting the authority of the State and restoring normalcy. It will involve isolating and containing secessionist elements in an effective manner and toning up of intelligence and administrative machinery. A new vigour is also required to be injected in the local administration and police machinery. It also calls for measures for winning aback confidence of people through initiation of political process and implementation of various people-oriented measures on the economic front. Conditions are also to be created in which the people who have left the valley for Jammu, Delhi and other places in the country can return to their homes.

The Central Government is fully alive to the situation and keeping a close watch. While we have taken necessary steps to counter our neighbouring country's offensive, we reiterate our resolve to defend the country's integrity and secular institutions. We also caution the rulers of our neighbouring country against showing undue interest in what is essentially an internal matter of this country. Besides, initiation of various administrative measures as outlined above, political initiative has also been taken with a view to evolving a national consensus for tackling this problem. The Prime Minister has already held a meeting with senior leaders of major political parties on 7th March, 1990 and a delegation comprising leaders of these political parties also visited Srinagar on 8th March, 1990 for making an on-the-spot study of the situation. This visit was followed by a Review Meeting held by Prime Minister on 10th March, 1990, with the lead-

ers of these political parties. A joint statement was also issued after the meeting, reassuring the people of Jammu and Kashmir about maintaining the identity of the State and underlining the need for reviving the political activity. It further expressed the resolve that no sinister designs against the unity and territorial integrity of India shall be permitted to succeed and made an appeal to the misguided sections of the people in Kashmir Valley to abjure violence and take recourse to peaceful ways for the redressal of their grievances, for which abundant opportunities existed within the Constitution of India. As discussed in the Meeting, a Cabinet Minister has been appointed to coordinate Jammu and Kashmir affairs and an Advisory Committee comprising the representatives of the political parties to assist the Minister has been set up.

The Government of India has been rendering all possible assistance to the State Government to meet the situation. The Government is totally committed to maintaining territorial integrity and unity of the country and foil the nefarious designs of secessionist and subversive elements operating in the Valley. The people of the country stand united in this resolve and sinking our differences.

SHRIG.M. BANATWALLA: I have given notice of an amendment to this motion. My amendment is:

"Add at the end of the motion, 'regret that.....'"

MR. SPEAKER: There is no motion now. He has only spoken. Shri Vasant Sathe to speak.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Wardha): I am glad that the Government has come forward to have this very important matter, that concerns the entire nation, discussed on the very first day of business.....

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: What happened to the supplementary list of business? You have circulated a supplementary list of

business and therein the motion has been given to be moved by Mufti Sayeed Sahib. What happened to that? Let us know what we are taking up right now.

MR. SPEAKER: You please go through Rule 342. As per Rule 342 we have taken up this discussion and the House has consented to take up this discussion under that rule.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: But what happened to the list of business which has been circulated? It speaks about the motion.

MR. SPEAKER: Now the discussion is as per Rule 342. It gets precedence.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: But it speaks about the motion and if there is a motion there will be an amendment.

SHRI T. BASHEER (Chirayinkil): Sir, you seem to have not taken this matter in all seriousness. Actually, in the List of Business for today, which we received, there is.....  
(*Interruptions*) I am on a point of order.  
(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: There is no point of order.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: You may please take your seat. I have not permitted you.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI T. BASHEER: Sir, I have been trying to catch up your eye all through the time. You give me the time to speak. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Yes. Now, you may speak on the point of power.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: In the Revised List of Business for today, item No. 8 says that this is a Motion. I seek to amend

the Motion. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Basheer is on a point of order. Let him speak.

SHRI T. BASHEER: Sir, what I would like to say is that you have shown lack of importance to this. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Let Shri Basheer speak. Other hon. Members may take their seats.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: Sir, you said this is a Motion. I have given a notice of amendment. But, before disposing of that, you are taking up other matters.

MR. SPEAKER: I am disposing of that. Now, you take your seat.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: You have circulated the Motion. I have given an amendment to that Motion.

SHRI T. BASHEER: Actually, what I would like to say is that the way in which you are dealing with the subject is not fair. You have shown lack of importance to the subject. Today, when I received the Revised List of Business I saw that there is a discussion under Rule 193, which is to be raised by Shri Mufti Mohammad Sayeed. Then, I wondered as to how a Minister can raise a discussion under Rule 193. (*Interruptions*) Sir, the Rule is there. It is for a Member to raise, after seeking clarification from the Minister. I can read the relevant Rule. (*Interruptions*) Let me complete, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: You may address the Chair and not others.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI T. BASHEER: After that, when we came here, we received another Revised List of Business which says that the existing item No. 8 may be substituted as 'A Motion'. If it is so, I would like to know under this Rule, where is the Motion, what is the procedure

[Sh. T. Basheer]

adopted, what is the state of things, what are we hearing from the Minister and what are we hearing now. There is no motion at all. I cannot understand. Please let me know what procedure you are following.

SHRI KAMAL NATH (Chhindwara): Now, the issue is that whether this is a discussion under Rule 193 or 342. There is also an Adjournment Motion. But, there is no ruling on the Adjournment Motion.

MR. SPEAKER: I have already given.

(Interruptions)

SHRI KAMAL NATH: It is an important matter and an Adjournment Motion has an element of censure. Is this matter serious enough to have consideration? (Interruptions) I would like to know whether it is a discussion under Rule 193 or 342 or this is a Motion moved by the Government. (Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA (South Delhi): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have one submission to make. You issued an agenda and the House taking into account the seriousness and, of the matter adopted the motion to suspend the Question Hour. What more seriousness can be there? Even after suspension of the Question Hour and top priority being accorded to this matter, some people are making efforts to stall discussion on this subject because they are themselves responsible for this state of affairs as it developed while they were in power. Therefore, my point is that this discussion should be allowed to continue. Those who are staging a walk-out today are themselves responsible for it.

[English]

SHRI P. UPENDRA: Sir, it is a very serious discussion. As the leaders of the parties opposite know, recourse to this rule

has been made on the basis of a consensus arrived at in your chamber. It is proper on the part of the leader to allow the Member so that we do not waste our time in discussing this matter.

MR. SPEAKER: Yes.

SHRIG. M. BANATWALLA: I will formulate my point of order and request that you please hear me now.

Sir, first of all, the Members were taken with surprise to read the motion which has been substituted for item 8, namely, that the situation in Kashmir be taken into consideration. It is a motion under rule 342. Before we could apply our mind to the notice that was given, you even admitted the motion and you even allowed the Member concerned, namely, Shri Mufti Mohammad Sayeed, to move that motion also.

Now, running against time, we are here writing out notices and rushing these to you. I have rushed two notices during these few minutes with me while protesting that my adjournment motion on Kashmir situation has not been allowed by you. My two notices are with respect to this discussion under rule 342.

My first submission is that discussion under rule 342 is a discussion under a motion. The motion is:

"That the situation in Kashmir be taken into consideration."

My first notice is about an amendment to the motion. That amendment to the motion is that at the end add:

"and regret that Government policy led to the present deteriorating situation."

Now this is one notice of my amendment given to the Government.

SHRI P. UPENDRA: Which Government?

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: The Government is your Government. (*Interruptions*) Government means the Government in power. (*Interruptions*) I need not educate the hon. Minister for this. (*Interruptions*)

The second notice is also under rule 342. This rule says that the main motion moved by Shri Mufti Mohammad Sayeed can come up for discussion unless a Member moves another substantive motion. So, my another notice is a notice on a substantive motion that instead of taking up the present motion of Shri Mufti Mohammad Sayeed, the House should take up the motion:

"That this House regrets that the policy of the Government led to the deteriorating situation in Jammu and Kashmir."

If you are not prepared to accept my amendment to the motion, then, at least you will have to accept my substitute substantive motion under rule 342. (*Interruptions*) I quote rule 342:

"A motion that the policy or situation or statement or any other matter be taken into consideration shall not be put to the vote of the House, but the House shall proceed to discuss such matter immediately after the mover has concluded his speech and no further question shall be put at the conclusion of the debate at the appointed hour unless a member moves a substantive motion in appropriate terms..."

I have already given you a motion in substantive terms also. I request that my substantive motion be accepted. I had no time to give it earlier because the motion has come right now. I have given you substantive motion in substitution of the motion of the hon. Minister for Home Affairs. My substantive motion says that instead of the motion of the hon. Home Minister, the House should take up the following motion:

"That the House regrets that the pres-

ent situation is due to the policy of this Government."

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seat. I will again read Rule 342 for the benefit of the hon. Members of the House. Rule 342 says:

"A motion that the policy or situation or statement or any other matter be taken into consideration shall not be put to the vote of the House, but the House shall proceed to discuss such matter immediately after the mover has concluded his speech and no further question shall be put at the conclusion of the debate at the appointed hour unless a member moves a substantive motion in appropriate terms to be approved by the Speaker and the vote of the House shall be taken on such motion."

So, accordingly, I think it is an order that I should allow Mr. Sathe to speak. And then you can move your substantive motion. Now, Mr. Sathe can speak.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: That can be taken up at the conclusion of the debate. Things are clear and hence, Mr. Sathe can proceed.

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: I am unable to understand as to what is their problem?

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA (South Delhi): You had staged a walk out and therefore would you know? (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI VASANT SATHE: As I said, it shows the urgency of the matter that this House on its very first day of dealing with its business has taken up this important matter even by suspending the Question Hour. Sir, Kashmir situation has become so grave in

[Sh. Vasant Sathe]

the last few months that even the representative of the Government there seems to feel that it is practically on the point of no return. I am not going to take up this matter in a spirit of acrimony as to who is responsible or who is not responsible. Ultimately, I think, we will have to decide as to what this entire Parliament is going to do and send a message not only to the people of this country but to the whole world that we are not going to allow anyone to tamper with the integrity and unity of India. I believe this is the spirit of this debate. Now, what is the seriousness of the matter? Today in Kashmir, all political and civil processes have come to a standstill. Even the Governor now says that the election of the earlier Government was rigged. Who is going to be happy and who is propagating day in and day out in Pakistan and all over the world quoting the Governor himself? You know what is happening. What are the political forces available in Kashmir? One is National Conference which has its roots into the last village of the State. One may or may not agree with this. If some people feel otherwise, they will not agree with this. But the biggest political force is the National Conference. Then they may not also agree with the views of the Congress. The present Government may or may not agree that another political force that was active was the Indian National Congress. No other political force was there. Now, suddenly a new force, namely, Jama'at-e-Islami which is totally in favour of Kashmir going to Pakistan, has come up. Another force which has come up is JKLF, viz., Jammu and Kashmir Liberation Force. Sir, whatever criticism that can be levelled against the Congress Government's rule in this country in the last 40 years, at no stage have we ever supported an anti-secular, an anti-national force or an un-popular Government in Kashmir. This at least is borne out. What has happened today? You send a representative, your Governor and the first act he does is that he dissolves the Assembly, peoples' elected Assembly. Not only this, kindly see his attitude to the people, all the people—see how it is turned—in the name of trying to

be firm against the militants. Shri George Fernandes and others who had gone in the delegation to Srinagar can correct me if I am wrong. I have been told that the Governor himself says that all political forces have, become irrelevant and the only relevant political force to whom he is giving credibility is JKLF and he says that he has given them what they are asking for—*azadi*. This is what JKLF is asking for. They say that they want independence, *azadi*; nothing short of it will do. This is the *crux* of the matter and that is the first and the most important point to be discussed and decided by the entire House. I would like to know even from those who have sympathy for Shri Jagmohan whether they are in favour of handing over Kashmir to JKLF. Are they in favour of declaring independence of Kashmir in the spirit in which some people are asking for an independent Khalistan in Punjab, or even worse because an independent Kashmir everybody knows will only support Pakistan; and no one else? It will totally go into the lap of that country. Is this what you are aiming at? Are you in favour of this? I do not give any importance to an individual; he is representative of the Government of India, the Prime Minister. I have also not given much importance to the fact that the Deputy Prime Minister leads the delegation and the Governor does not deem it fit even to receive him. That is a small matter and it is for the Deputy Prime Minister to take cognizance of it.

I was saying about the attitude of the Governor. Here is an authority representing the Government of India, who has now let loose on the people of Kashmir a reign of repression in the name of curbing the militants. Can you imagine a situation of declaring the imposition of curfew there for the whole month? It was mentioned that it was valid for the entire month of February and on the top of it, it will also continue for the whole of March. What is this? That means that the people cannot go for their namaz. The period of Ramzan is coming. What will happen in the valley if the entire people are going to feel that they are going to live in a reign of curfew? Why has this situation arisen? This situation has suddenly taken this turn be-

cause of this attitude of the representative of the Government of India, called the Governor. What does that gentleman say today about all the political forces there and what is he going to do?

Our good friend, Shri George Fernandes, has been given the authority to coordinate and look into the entire matter of Kashmir; of course, he will be supported by advisors, representatives of various political parties. The intention is good, but if one wants to translate it into action, the first thing that has to be done is to restore some kind of political process there and political process to assist the secular forces, to assist the national forces, to assist those who are clear in their minds that Kashmir is inalienable part and parcel of India. Unless such persons are assisted, how will you restore a political process which will bring Kashmir and the people in the mainstream once again? If simultaneously you have an authority which keeps on saying openly to our own representatives or to the Delegation who go there, including all political forces, trade union organisations and all others—there were representatives who had gone there from all parties—when they asked this question to him, he said; “everyone is irrelevant, the only force which is relevant is (a) JKLF and (b) Jamait-e-Islami.” I am amazed of this. This is my first concern.

If this is the attitude which is going to be taken by a representative who is in charge of governance of Kashmir—because coordination is another thing—I do not think Shri George Fernandes who is today in charge of governance, his orders will prevail. His orders, I would like to know. Of course, the Prime Minister will make it clear, whether George Fernandes’ orders as Minister of Cabinet will prevail over the Governor’s whether he will be able to give directions to the Governor and the Governor will have to abide by the orders. It is because under the Constitution I do not know how this dichotomy will function. When you had appointed a Governor superseding virtually the Assembly by bringing in the President’s rule, how will it function?

As far as permission of the President is concerned, that is a legal matter. But the fact is, what will be the repercussions of this complete divergence of approach, attitude and views of these two authorities? I had read hon. George Fernandes’ statements. He feels that the political process is necessary to bring back sanity into the whole situation of Kashmir. He can correct me when he intervenes, if I am wrong there. But this is what I had gathered from his statements.

But as far as what the Governor had done and stated all these days is totally contrary to this approach. Therefore, today if anything is to be done in Kashmir, my colleagues particularly from National Conference will speak. They had launched and given many examples of what is happening there. But I would like to emphasise this aspect. The most important thing is to restore political, democratic, secular and nationalist process in Kashmir and help all those in Kashmir in restoring these things. We cannot say that majority of Kashmir have been pro-Pakistanis, all these years. Nobody can make an allegation that the brave Kashmiries who took the brunt of infiltrators from Pakistan in 1947 would ever agree or succumb to this pressure in any way of surrendering to Pakistan or being swallowed by Pakistan. Because, the whole culture of Kashmir, of which everyone is proud of—the beauty of Kashmir, the beauty of language of Kashmir, the entire heritage of Kashmir—will get wiped out the day Kashmir valley, particularly gets swallowed by the marauders of Pakistan. Everybody knows that there would be no Kashmir culture left.

What was the sanctity of Article 370? The sanctity was that we wanted to retain, maintain, preserve and protect that culture. Any suspicion that anything coming from outside, anybody from any part of India acquiring properties, acquiring lands, and the poor people of the Kashmir Valley particularly not being able to resist it—that would go against the preservation of their culture...  
(Interruptions)

[Sh. Vasant Sathe]

Now we are seeing a new feature. (*Interruptions*) Fair enough; you say so. That the cat will be out of the bag, I know when I say this. (*Interruptions*) I would really like to know from this Government.... (*Interruptions*) You speak it; I do not mind; you speak it out. Have the courage to say so; I would love to hear you. Those who are of the view that Article 370 should be done away with, let them speak it out on this occasion openly; and then let me know from the Government, let me know from the hon. Prime Minister and Mr. George Fernandes and others whether they agree... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: Sir, I want to say here and now that we stand by Article 370. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Thank you very much. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI L.K. ADVANI (New Delhi): After all, if this is the occasion for every party reiterating its stand given to the people in their manifestos, the Prime Minister has done the right thing by emphasizing what his party told the people; and I will say that I believe, and my party believes, that this situation would not have arisen if, as Dr. Mukherjee had demanded, Article 370 had been scrapped. (*Interruptions*) And today also... (*Interruptions*)

I can tell you, and I can tell the Congress benches that this is too jejune a device to try to divide us. We appreciate it... (*Interruptions*) I respect his viewpoint, and I believe that it is his duty to repeat what he has told the people; and I say that it is my duty to say that my party will continue to stand for the abrogation of Article 370... (*Interruptions*)

Mr. Speaker, Sir; Mr. Vasant Sathe wanted us to state our position. The Prime Minister has stated his. I have stated my own. (*Interruptions*) But I would say that today the situation in Kashmir is too serious for us to be playing politics with each other. There is no scope for playing politics. And

what is being said is only playing politics. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Now Mr. Sathe.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: Let us not play politics. Let us deal with the situation; let us not play politics. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I have not called others. Yes, Mr. Bhogendra Jha.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA (Madhubani): Sir, I think what the Prime Minister has stated on the point of Article 370 is not only his party's manifesto. As the Prime Minister, he has stated it; and that is the Government's stand, which we are supporting.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Now we have the picture a little clearer. Why do I say that this is a policy matter, and a very serious policy matter? I was not trying in any way to divide the main crutch given by the BJP to the Government. (*Interruptions*) I was not, nor am I interested. Sir, they have already stated that they stand by their manifesto.

It is absolutely clear. You have reiterated it, made it further clear again; right from Dr. Shyama Prasad Mukherji's time till Shri Advaniji's time, till today you are clear in your view that Article 370 be abrogated. Here is a main party which is supporting the present Government. The Prime Minister himself has in no uncertain terms stated that they will not in any way abrogate Article 370. They are supported by the Marxists also. (*Interruptions*) I have stated my position right in the beginning. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAM NAIK (Bombay North): Are you supporting the Government or not? What is your stand? You must state your stand clearly whether you are supporting the Government or not. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I cannot help those who cannot follow English. (*Interruptions*) I have very clearly stated that the



whole purpose of Article 370 as enshrined in the Constitution was to protect the cultural identity of the people of Kashmir. (*Interruptions*) This is our stand. If this is the stand of the main supporters of this Government, and if the Governor there is pursuing a different policy, you have to reconcile your stand and the Governor's stand. What is it that you are asking for? If they say that Article 370 should be taken away, then whom are they supporting? They are encouraging the demand of the JKLF and legitimising it. When they say that they do not feel secure, they do not have their cultural identity preserved and protected, this is their legitimate apprehension, look at this major party; your supporters are saying so. Therefore, they want independence. If this is not a logical conclusion and the corollary, what else it is? Is the BJP hand in glove with JKLF indirectly? Is this what they are aiming at? The demand for independent Kashmir, liberation of Kashmir, is the demand they encourage. Is this the objective of this important organisation of this country, the main supporter of this Government? If this is so—it was common knowledge—everybody was saying that the present Governor is, in fact, a nominee or at least recommended.....

[*Translation*]

SHRI VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA (Delhi Sadar): He was appointed by Shri Rajiv Gandhi and Shrimati Indira Gandhi. You should also disclose what Shri Rajiv Gandhi had told Shri Jagmohan and members are eager to know it.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: You are.....

SHRI VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: You are trying to take undue advantage of him in order to cover up your own misdeeds. You were going to appoint him as a Minister and today you are saying that he is our nominee.

[*Translation*]

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I would like to clarify. Please listen. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

I am glad that Mr. Malhotra has made a statement. If anyone who enjoyed earlier the blessings of Mr. Rajiv Gandhi goes to that side, he becomes a pariah. Is this what you are trying to say? If anyone who had earlier blessings or who was a supporter of Mr. Rajiv Gandhi, who called Rajiv Gandhi Krishna, Rama, goes to that side, he becomes a paragon of virtue. Is this what you are trying to say? Okay. But then do not have any grievance. There are many. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Those who are sitting with you, used to hurl abuses till recently. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI VASANT SATHE: There are several hon. Members on your side who were with us previously. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

Man must be judged by his action. If today the Governor is behaving in a manner which is against the interest of this country, against the interest of the nation, is encouraging divisive tendencies, fissiparous forces in Kashmir, Sir, that will be the height of treason, nothing short of it, because anyone who supports secessionist forces, secessionist movements, secessionist tendencies can be condemned nothing less than being guilty of treason and this is what I charge the present representative of the Government of India in Jammu and Kashmir of being very openly supporting this organisation called JKLF. I would really like to know from anyone on that side whether they will plead and support this nefarious organisation, either Jamait-e-Islami or JKLF, by anything because that will be as good as supporting an other secessionist force Khalistan.

Sir, this is the seriousness that we are faced with today in this country. Whilst you allow and particularly the geographical situation of both these parts, both Jammu and

[Sh. Vasant Sathe]

Kashmir and Punjab contiguous, Sir, in both these parts if such tendencies grow, you can understand how detrimental it will be for the interest of unity and integrity of this country. This is what has happened because of the soft policy whatever grievance or condemnation you may make, our Government at least stood firmly in a non compromising attitude against the terrorists, even at the risk of personal life we never succumb to the terrorists or say that we will have any deal with the terrorists. Therefore, Sir, today... (Interruptions) I cannot argue with ignorant people. The major point in this discussion therefore is this. How are we going to bring back the nationalist, secular, progressive forces once again to have their voice, their coming into the mainstream of national life of this country, the democratic national life of this country? How are we going to encourage this process? How are we going to correct immediately this most dangerous trend headed, abated by no less a person than the Governor representing the authority of the President and the Government of India? How are you going to curb him, his approach and his attitude of encouraging the anti-national, subversive, secessionist forces like the JKLF and Jamait-e-Islami? This is the main issue. This is the crux of the matter. We can assure right now that anything that this Government will do again to restore Kashmir to the main process, the political, democratic, nationalist, secular process, would be most welcome and we will give our full support. But if they still encourage the voices which have been raised here and reiterated by the leader of the BJP that they want to hit at the very root of cultural identity of Kashmir, if this is still going to be encouraged, I do not see any way of trying to find a solution to the situation of Kashmir although the Prime Minister has made it very clear just now his attitude towards the cultural identity of the people of Kashmir as enshrined in Article 370. This is what I would like to emphasize. I hope these issues will become clear in this debate.

[Translation]

SHRI KALKA DAS (Karol Bagh): You

are making a reference to the BJP but I would like to take this opportunity to tell you that whatever little culture of Kashmir is left in the valley, it is only due to BJP. That is just due to the sacrifices made by the BJP.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Jaswant Singh.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: You have promised to allow me to move my motion.

MR. SPEAKER: At the conclusion of the debate.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: Earlier you said that you would allow me after Shri Vasant Sathe and now you are saying after the conclusion of the debate. I do not know what is in your mind.

MR. SPEAKER: I made it clear that at the conclusion of the debate you would be allowed to move your motion.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: The discussion must proceed taking in view the motion that I also propose to move. The Members speaking on the motion should have my substitute point also before them so that they are in a position to vote with an enlightened mind.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Banatwalla, your Motion is there, we will take it up at the conclusion of the debate.

[English]

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: Then another round of debate will be required on my motion.

MR. SPEAKER: No, please do not argue that way.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: Shall I take it that that is your promise?

MR. SPEAKER: That will be allowed.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH (Jodhpur): I was looking forward to my senior colleague, hon. Shri Vasant Sathe's intervention. I was looking to his intervention because I thought we will have a debate and not a squabble. His intervention was full of parochial passions, full of prejudice and was filled with unreason. At the end of his intervention lasting over an hour, not a single suggestion has come from this senior Member of the Opposition about what was referred to by him. Obviously, with feeling and conviction that it is a national problem yet not a single remedial step has been suggested. The intervention has been a basketful of invectives. In 1980, when late Sheikh Mohammad Abdullah was the Chief Minister of Jammu and Kashmir, there was an incident that took place in Srinagar. I was then asked by my party and the leadership of the party, Lalji Advani and Atalji, to go to Kashmir and I went, in 1980, as a Member of Parliament. The incident was a small incident compared to what is obtaining today in the Valley. A military truck passing through Srinagar town had been stoned. I went and met late Sheikh Sahib then. There was a riotous mob. Single-handedly, in a commanding performance of domination of public life, by the sheer weight of moral authority, carrying only a stick in his hand, he brought that crowd under control. I recollect the reality of that public intervention by a leader of the National Conference and I cannot but help reflecting in sadness, not as a point of criticism, on all the leaders that went in 1990, a decade later, to that very Srinagar, on what they saw, how they reacted and what message they collectively and individually gave not just to the nation, but internationally about India's response to this situation that obtains in Kashmir. I do not have to go into the details of that visit or that delegation. I need merely to request my friends on the Opposition Benches to reflect very deeply that the situation in Kashmir today is well beyond parochial party interests. It is so grim that if you reduce the discussion on Kashmir to scoring petty and small debating points as, for example, on article 370, then you are missing the es-

sence of the challenge that the nation faces... (Interruptions).

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: You call article 370 as parochial. What is the attitude you are having towards the Constitution?... (Interruptions).

SHRI L.K. ADVANI (New Delhi): Sir, I just request the hon. Member to yield to me. I think he has made a very valid point. I wish to say that when my party decided to support this Government, at that point of time I knew that on article 370 this Government is committed to preservation of article 370. So, it is not a situation that has developed today that Mr. Sathe should have tried to highlight as if that is a major issue today. No. Today, when my party decided to support this Government, it was with full knowledge that they stand where they are and I stand where I am.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I beg your pardon. Sir, I am really surprised that hon. Shri Jaswant Singh Ji has said that article 370 is a petty and parochial matter. Sir, to my mind Article 370, the spirit of the Article 370, is the very essence of today's entire problem in Kashmir and therefore, if you try to brush aside the reality, you can read anything into his honesty, I can understand. (Interruptions) Then, if you try to say that this Article is meaningless, irrelevant and petty, it is not correct. Don't say that. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Jaswant Singh is not yielding, please sit down.

(Interruptions)

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: The silence of the Treasury benches is also condemnable when such a remark has been made by the hon. Member. Otherwise, they should get up and defend his position. (Interruptions)

SHRI T. BASHEER: The Prime Minister should condemn his statement about the Article 370 of the Constitution. (Interruptions).

[*Transiation*]

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seat.  
(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: Sir, I would like to share my perception of what I have called the five realities of Jammu and Kashmir, the realities about the situation as it obtains inside the Valley. Sir, I do hold in all seriousness and with a sense of responsibility that the situation in the Valley of Kashmir is possibly the most serious situation that the Indian nation has faced since independence, and unless we approach the entire issue with that, as the back-drop of the situation that confronts us, we will wander into the barrenness and irrelevancy of pettiness.

The second I would like to submit through you, Mr. Speaker, Sir, to the Government, is that my assessment about the situation in the Valley is that it is an externally incited, aided, trained and abetted low-level insurgency. It is a low-level insurgency externally abetted and because it is a controlled low-level insurgency, there is no need for those that are inciting it to engage in military terms the might of the Indian nation. Their aim is to continue to inflame and perpetrate that low-level insurgency and the challenge that we face as a nation is to contend with that low-level insurgency.

The third reality is that the present situation in Jammu and Kashmir is the consequence of the last 40 years of neglect and misrule and if it is the consequence of the last 40 years of neglect and misrule, there are stages in the sure descent of that Valley to the present situation. Here is the situation where our adversaries have repeatedly given us notice, whether it was in 1948 or 1962 or 1965 or 1971-72, that this is a spot where we will hurt you, that this is the spot where we will hit you, that this is the spot on which we will inflict injury. Despite these repeated warnings, to successive governments of India, if we find ourselves in the present

situation, then it is only because we collectively, as a country, have not recognised the reality of Jammu and Kashmir and the challenge that it poses to the Indian nation. If, however, Sir, beyond that larger screen you were to attempt to delineate the landmarks, as my hon. friend George Fernandes ably did the other day in a private conference, then there are some landmarks. And the first landmark arises in 1983. I do not have to describe that landmark. The second landmark arises in the dismissal of the Farooq Abdullah Government and the wrong installation of Ghulam Mohd. Shah's Government there, wrongly and undemocratically, and with consequences for which we are paying today.

The third landmark was the accord between Rajiv Gandhi and Farooq Abdullah and the elections of 1987. I do not wish to go into aspects of what happened in that election but there is a point which is repeatedly being made both by the Leader of the Opposition, in private conferences, through the press, and by my senior leader of the Opposition, Shri Vasant Sathe, that if we keep on talking of rigging, rigging and rigging, we are doing two things. Firstly, we are conveying a message to Pakistan, because when we say that there is no need for a plebiscite because we have had successive elections in that Valley and if we ourselves in the same breath say that there is rigging, then Pakistan gets a tool to say 'false elections, wrong elections'. The arguments that my hon. friend from the Opposition put forward are feeble and convoluted. The reality as obtained in 1987 election and as indeed in the earlier election is known to all throughout the world that there has been in Jammu and Kashmir only one free and fair election and that was in 1977 when the Janata Government came to power... (*Interruptions*). Sir, I do want to say, it is not because of self-praise... (*Interruptions*). I do not say it because of self-praise; late Sheikh Mohd. Abdullah and indeed Shri Farooq Abdullah themselves have admitted that if there was one election in the Valley of Jammu and Kashmir, it was the election of 1977-79. It is with sadness, Sir, that I have to come to the next stage.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Dr. Farooq Abdullah now said that the 1987 election was rigged. You don't accept that.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: I come to the next stage of what I call the decline of this Valley into chaos. And the next stage of it was marked by the unhappy abduction, and I do not wish to bring the name of that child who is the daughter of the Union Home Minister here. It is without doubt, Sir, that that abduction and the *quid pro quo* of that abduction did mark a change in the deteriorating situation in that Valley. If we do not collectively, as a House, recognise the ills and the various stages by which that decline has set in, we would not be applying ourselves to the real correctives that are now necessary. It is recognised Sir, in the words of Jansen. G.H. Jansen, a very able commentator, writes about it. G.H. Jansen wrote in the month of March in two or three letters to the Editor in various newspapers and there is one which is particularly noteworthy in today's *Times of India*. I commend it to my friends on the Opposition benches to read it and to reflect upon it. What has he said? He has said that the people of Kashmir valley are demonstrating—these are not his exact words—that they have crossed the threshold of fear. Secondly, they are, the people are now moved beyond dialogue. I appeal to the Government and to the Opposition that when you begin to suggest about the democratic forces, about the reality of the National Conference and Congress, please do not assert only for the sake of asserting. I do recognise that the BJP has no strength in the valley, I do recognise that the Janata Dal, as such, has no strength in the valley. I hold my friends in the National Conference in the deepest of personal regard and esteem. I share their anguish; I share their agony with them because they have their houses and their families are in difficulty inside the valley. When you say that we are the democratic forces and we only count in the valley, please reflect for a moment and think about the reality of where we have reached inside the valley.

Sir, before I go to the other aspects

about my hon. colleague Shri Vasant Sathe's intervention, I do appeal to this House to reflect for a moment on how Pakistan has responded to the evolving situation in Jammu and Kashmir or how the Pakistan National Assembly has responded to it. It shames me to cite that example that the two Houses of Pakistan, their Senate the their National Assembly, passed an unanimous resolution on the question of Jammu and Kashmir. When I said I was looking forward for a debate and not a squabble, it is not an observation of personal criticism; it is born out of a pain that today in this House, we do not recognise the reality the nation is confronted with in Jammu and Kashmir. It was my hope and indeed my expectation that when the delegation led by the hon. Deputy Prime Minister Choudhary Devi Lalji went to Jammu and Kashmir and to the valley, the leadership of the Opposition will rise to the occasion and submit to Choudhary Devi Lalji; 'let us—from the valley, from this Centaur Hotel—issue a statement which will flash across the world and that statement will be a statement of the unity of the entire political spectrum of India; it will be a statement concerning the purposefulness and unity of purpose of the Indian nation.' I do not want to go into the details of what that delegation actually did and how the Opposition behaved. That is now part of our past. But I was struck by a total sense of unreality when we were engaged in a discussion on Jammu and Kashmir as to where do we go from here and I consider it my duty to reflect a bit on the criticism of the Governor of Jammu and Kashmir and aspects of the dissolution of the Assembly of Jammu and Kashmir. I do not again have to go into the treatment meted out to the Governor of Jammu and Kashmir. My friends know well enough here and there about what our approach to the appointment of Shri Jagmohan as the Governor of Jammu and Kashmir was. I do not believe that it is necessary for me to repeat it here and there is a very good reason why I say that. The Governor is not a representative of hon. Viswanath Pratap Singhji. The Governor, when he goes to any State and more particularly to sensitive State like Jammu and Kashmir, is a representative

[Sh. Jaswant Singh]

of the might of the Indian nation. He is not an individual that has come from South Delhi who wanted to contest the South Delhi Parliamentary Election. Now he is representative of the moral authority of India. He represents the President. He represents the might of the Union of India. If you destroy the moral authority of that office—whatever your differences of perceptions, whatever you think about the personality of the Governor—you do call into question the might of the Union of India. (*Interruptions*)

SHRIMATI UMA GAJAPATHI RAJU (Visakhapatnam): If the Governors represent the moral authority, why were the Governors dismissed? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: Because my friends are pre-occupied by the trees, therefore, they cannot see the wood. I plead with them to rise above it. The situation warrants so. Sink your differences.

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: He wants to give a licence to the Governor, not to consult even the President. It is licence for atrocities and massacre of innocent people there.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: Sir, I conclude. The task and the challenge that the Union Government.....

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Before you conclude may I request you one thing. You began your speech by saying that I did not make any suggestion. I would like to know, before you conclude, will you at least suggest whether we should alienate the people of Jammu and Kashmir and the Kashmir Valley or we should try to take them with us to face this problem? What will be your attitude?

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: For committing atrocities and massacre of innocent people at the hands of para military forces, he wants licence in his hands. We shall not allow that. (*Interruptions*)

SHRIJASWANT SINGH: I am sure, Mr. Speaker, Sir, that even my good friend Mr. Soz will not accuse me of one thing, to commit a reign of repression and terror in Jammu and Kashmir. That is farthest from my mouth. That is farthest from my mind.

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: He is abetting him in the game of massacre.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: When my hon. colleague Shri Vasant Sathe asked me to yield to him and asked for specific clarification as to whether I am recommending a rein of repression, I am astonished about it.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Are you suggesting that the people of Kashmir should be alienated? Were you to flight these tendencies without the people? Can you do it? What is your idea? What are your suggestions to bring back the people of Kashmir along the mainstream? That is what I have asked. I have never said about repression. Please do not put wrong words in my mouth.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am disappointed because hon. Vasant Sathe has asked for a clarification that is self-evident. Of course, the people of Kashmir must be brought into the mainstream. Of course, all this must be done. The task and challenge that we face today in Jammu and Kashmir and the Valley of Kashmir is to retrieve an unprecedented situation, internally and externally. I will say that great many of the suggestions, internally, that I have to make, I have already made to the Government. I do not mind repeating them to you here. I hold that the law and order situation has to be brought to a semblance of order.

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: I assure this House that as long as Mr. Jagmohan is there, there will be no political peace in the State. I wonder an hon. Member like Shri Jaswant Singh is suggesting this.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: Internally, the challenge that the Valley of Kashmir poses is both administrative and political.

You cannot take one without the other. It is not a chicken and egg story. It has to be simultaneous, administrative and political measures will have to be initiated immediately. When people ask, what is your course of action, I submit to the Opposition benches and to the Government, that so unprecedented is the situation that you have to think in terms of a two year or a three year time-frame. Be patient because the situation in Kashmir is going to pose the most serious challenge to the conscience and collective responsibility of all of us.

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: Why do you shed tears, Mr. Jaswant Singh? How long innocent people will be killed? (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA (South Delhi): Mr. Speaker, Sir, when Mr. Jagmohan is sent by them, he is considered to be a right choice and when he is our choice, fingers are being raised. (*Interruptions*)

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: I would like to know as to how many more people are planned to be killed? Don't they have a heart? Please ask Mr. Jagmohan, what are his plans?

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Soz, please like your seat.

SHRI MOHAMMAD SHAFI (Srinagar): I would like to know the plan of action proposed by the Government for the Valley and I would also like to make a request to Mr. Jaswant Singh to say a few words regarding the massacre taking place in the Valley these days.

.....(*Interruptions*).....

[*English*]

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: I would commend to the Government the re-imposi-

tion of the administrative and political initiatives that this Government has to take.

I commend the Government for having taken the decision to appoint a Cabinet Minister of the sensitivity and of the energy and dynamism of my good friend Shri George Fernandes to look after Kashmir affairs. I commend the Government for its decision.

I also would recommend to the Government that when it comes to the aspect of bringing order and a sense of law because they have crossed the threshold of fear, please keep the military out of it. Don't employ the military in aid to civil authority in the Kashmir Valley. (*Interruptions*)

Secondly, the Border Security Force that is in the valley is not for internal security duty. The Border Security Force in the Valley is for guarding the military installations which are in the Valley and which are installations that feed Ladakh. Therefore, do not employ the Border Security Force as well.

I recommend to the Government a need to re-examine and strengthen the powers and the role of the Central Reserve Police Force now working inside Jammu and Kashmir.

So far as the administrative machinery is concerned, I do not have any hesitation in sharing with this House what the Governor has said and he has said in the open and the Leader of the Opposition has also said, that the civil administration inside the Valley has been taken over. Please start with that as the premise. There is no Civil Administration left in the Valley. Therefore, when you make suggestions about doing this, that or the other, please start from that reality. There is no Civil Administration. I do not like to do this. It shames me but I must share this with this House. This Delegation was put up inside the Centaur Hotel. I am sharing it only because it has been widely reported. The Leader of the Opposition, who was a Member of the Delegation, was met by some representatives from the Valley. An Assistant Manager and bearers of that Hotel surrounded the

[Sh. Jaswant Singh]

Leader of the Opposition and for about 15 minutes inside the lobby of the Hotel, there were loud slogans against India, our independence and all that kind of things which it is not necessary for me to repeat here. I am saying this as an Indian because of what that demonstration did devote. I appeal to my friends in the Opposition to reflect on the situation as it obtains... (*Interruptions*) When we talk about re-building the Administration, we have to rebuild it from ruins.

Sir, in the Valley I was driven to the Airport. When I was driven back to the Airport, my friends Shri Arif Bhai and Shri Kedarnath Sahani were with us. We drove through the city. I was appalled at the scene of sullen resentment in that city, that shuttered, closed city in which people were not moving on the streets. Please reflect on the challenge that this nation faces when we glibly talk of re-asserting democratic forces, re-asserting the Administration. There is external challenge also. I will draw the Government's attention to that external challenge in a very brief while because you have been very tolerant and patient. I commend the Government for containing the first diplomatic assault by Pakistan. The first assault on the Government and all of us was the diplomatic assault by Pakistan regarding Kashmir. It is not merely an assault on this Government. It is an assault upon all of us. Therefore, I commend the Government for containing that assault. I would like to caution the Government that that was only the first assault. After the snows have melted in the passes and the spring which is only in the beginning to manifest itself as the first strings of apple blossoms: when those snows have melted, the firmness and the resoluteness of this nation will be challenged again. It is to that task that I appeal to all of you, it is to that task to which we must collectively, unitedly and with one voice address ourselves.

SHRI M.J. AKBAR (Kishanganj): Mr. Speaker, Sir, Parliament Sessions are the bread and butter of democracy. There is eventually an air of normalcy in our proceed-

ings. But today we open the Session with a common consensus on at least one thing—that we are in the midst of perhaps the worst internal crisis in the four decades of our History. Our nation has faced external threats before in 1948, 1962, 1965 and 1971. But this is perhaps the first time when we have gathered to discuss matters of life and death—the life and death of India. It is doubly tragic for me both as an individual and as a citizen of the country that the focal point of this particular battle, this particular seige within today should be Kashmir. It is personal because at least half of my lineage comes from the Valley.

Sir, the problem of Kashmir is as old or as young as the history of modern India. And I would like to begin by making what I consider to be a very fundamental point in our understanding of this problem. Kashmir was never a matter of just geography. The problem that we are facing in Kashmir was never a matter of mere geography. It was always a matter of philosophy. It was always a matter of understanding what the Indian nation state created by the generation of freedom fighters, that generation which gave us our new country, what they wanted the Indian state to be. It was, perhaps, inevitable that this problem should be discussed before partition. When this Motherland was being divided, in the name of religion Kashmir, in a surface sense, was an anachronism: a Muslim majority state, being contended for, by both Pakistan and India, the two children born out of Partition. When we read a little of the history of that period, it will be particularly relevant to remember the context in which Kashmir eventually joined India. It does strike me as a little curious that Gandhiji, who was the representative of what might be called the philosophy of modern India, never actually visited Kashmir in his three decades or more of his political life. And the first also eventually the last that he visited Kashmir was in the first week of August 1947, which was probably his last political act before partition overtook us. Six Prime Ministers have tackled the Kashmir problem since then. Jawaharlal Nehru, of course, had to face a sudden and even slightly unexpected



war within months of freedom. But the critical point that we have to recognise, even as we discuss the problem today, as we try to unravel the mysteries of what happened then is that, when handling the matter of Kashmir, in spite of all other differences, every Prime Minister who tackled Kashmir did it by continuation of the philosophy that secularism and federalism must be protected. If these two aspects of our policy, if these two aspects of our philosophy were not protected, Kashmir would be a source of trouble rather than a source of strength to India. It needs to be, I think, remembered that when Kashmir came to India, and the Instrument of Accession was signed, it was not the father of the National Conference, Sheikh Mohammad Abdullah, who wanted secession, it was the Maharaja sitting there who wanted to remain outside India and indeed he did so. On 15th of August, 1947 Kashmir was still not a part of our country. But an administrator of genius, not to mention a political leadership with moral conviction, was able to bring Kashmir into India. The efforts of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Sardar Patel and Shri V K. Menon fashioned the Instrument of Accession and included in it an Article which has become extremely controversial, Article 370.

*The importance of Article 370 lay essentially in the duality or in the two aspects of this philosophy; secularism had to be protected and federalism had to be protected. Because of the circumstances which existed then, Article 370 was considered necessary and time, as we have learnt, has not weaned away the necessity of that Article. One is pleased that a major section of the present alliance supports the retention of this Article and I hope, we all hope I am sure, that the Government will not be unduly influenced by its need for power, by its need for the preservation of this alliance to in any way dilute this.*

But the question that is being raised all over the country and the question to which we have to address ourselves, particularly from this side, is what exactly has happened in Kashmir in the last three or four months which is significantly different from all that

has happened there in forty years. An effort is being made to say that all the problems that we are facing in Kashmir at this moment are really the eventual consequences of ten years or seven years or five years of a certain policy, of a certain misrule or of a certain mismanagement. I would be the last person to go out of my way to defend mistakes. I don't think that the previous administration was above mistakes; mistakes are part of human behaviour. There were some mistakes made; but there is a very very fundamental difference in all that has happened in the past and what is happening at the moment. Every Prime Minister in forty years has kept his policy linked to the original policy of Jawaharlal Nehru in handling Kashmir issue.

Despite his differences, eventually when they occurred with Sheikh Abdullah, Jawaharlal Nehru stuck to the basic principle that Kashmir had to be ruled through a local Government. It was, after, all, Sheikh Abdullah who stood by India, who fought against the armed forces which came from Pakistan in 1948. But when we look at the situation, then, Pakistan's interference then and Pakistan's interference now, we realise that there is a great difference in our perception of the problem. In 1948 the masses of Kashmir were with India. Secessionism has been a factor of Kashmir politics right from the beginning. There has been an element which has always asked for secession, which has demanded a separate State. Sheikh Sahib himself, whose party was popularly known as Lion's Party, used to dismiss secessionist forces as the *Bakra* Party or a party of goats which would run away. The basis of Sheikh Sahib's commitment to India lay in his commitment to the philosophy of secularism, the philosophy of federalism. However, when differences arose between him and Jawaharlal Nehru over the concept of federalism leading to the unfortunate circumstance of Sheikh Sahib's arrest, even then Jawaharlal Nehru stuck to the basic principle which was that Kashmir had to be ruled through a local Government, Kashmir had to be ruled through a secular Kashmir Government. This principle was consistently adhered to even when

[Sh. M.J. Akbar]

the Congress left power. The Congress left in 1977; Morarji Desai's Government came and Charan Singh's Government followed. Nobody ever shied away from this basic principle.

But in the last three months, we have had for the first time since independence a Prime Minister who has broken that elemental principle and has decided that Kashmir must be ruled directly from Delhi. There has been one instance of President's rule in Kashmir and that was however, an exception because Sheikh Sahib himself asked for it and Sheikh Sahib himself in those circumstances went through the process of election. But this is the first time that this principle has been broken. And I believe this is why, that if, despite the mistakes and perhaps growing influence of the extremist forces in the Valley, till the last day of Farooq Abdullah's Government one thing had not happened, that was, the masses had never come out in the way that they have come out now. If today this difference has taken place, it is because that continuity of policy, a policy which survived changes of Governments, has been broken and it has been broken by a Government which I believe wanted to serve its own political interests better than wanting to serve the national interest.

13.00 hrs.

Sir, Shri Jaswant Singh very eloquently described the Governor, if I remember it correctly, as a representative of the moral authority of India. I may just want to add one thing. It is that the personality and the behaviour of the Governor must deserve that honour. If a Governor by his behaviour and by his practice does not deserve that honour, then he cannot be allowed, that privilege, no matter what exists on paper.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Akbar, you may please resume your speech after Lunch. Now, the House stands adjourned for Lunch to meet at 2 p.m.

13.01 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock*

14.05 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at five minutes past Fourteen of the Clock*

[MR. JASWANT SINGH *in the Chair*]

MOTION UNDER RULE 342

**Situation in Jammu and Kashmir—  
Contd.**

MR. CHAIRMAN: As per schedule, Shri Akbar may continue.

SHRI M.J. AKBAR: Sir, I would like to pick up my argument with reference to a term used by Mr. George Fernandes, the new Minister for Kashmir. When he used the phrase 'turning points', perhaps implicit in his use of that phrase was a view that all turning points were for the worse. This is not so. There were at least some turning points which were definitely turning points towards the better. Among them, I would like to reiterate the accord of 1975 in which Mrs. Indira Gandhi brought back Sher-e-Kashmir. It was a major step forward towards the process of not only running Kashmir through a stable government but helping the larger process of Indian unity. And I do believe that 1975 will go down in history as perhaps an even greater achievement than that of 1971. Since then till 1984, we saw one chapter of Kashmir's politics unfold. There has been a view expressed from all sides that what was done in 1984 was a mistake. I myself have written on the subject describing it as a mistake and I do not want to change that opinion now because I stand here. But I do believe that the accord that was reached between Mr. Farooq Abdullah and Mr. Rajiv Gandhi was an implicit effort to recognise that a mistake had been made; that a person like Mr. G.M. Shah should not have been

imposed; that a political process through which we were trying to solve this long tortuous problem of Kashmir should not have been interrupted so rudely. I do want to make a point rightaway that it seems impossible for me to understand how those who criticised the imposition of Mr. G.M. Shah through the use of a Governor, Mr. Jagmohan have condoned today what happened in 1989. Because if the action of 1984 was a mistake, then the action of 1989 must be called an unqualified disaster. You cannot have your criticism of 1984 and also your cake of 1989. The same logic has to apply at both the times.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Midnapore): It applies both ways.

SHRI M.J. AKBAR: But it now, perhaps because of a partisan interest it has become a little fashionable to indulge in what might be called Farooq fashing. Farooq Abdullah has now been turned into a great sinner. Everything went wrong in his administration and all that has happened in so many year has been his fault and he has mismanaged the whole thing and so on and so forth. This insidious propaganda is being carried on. (Interruptions) It has now become fashionable to call Dr. Farooq Abdullah political names and to make him out as great evil which has ruined Kashmir and his inheritance is used as an excuse for whatever has been happening in the last three months. Administrative faults of Dr. Farooq Abdullah, yes, there were some. There are gentlemen on all sides of the House who have the privilege of describing Dr. Farooq Abdullah not only as a friend but also calling him proudly as a political ally. I certainly do consider him a friend and am certainly proud of the opportunity to be his political ally. Irrespective of a few mistakes that had been made by his administration, the fact remains that Dr. Farooq Abdullah's administration, the National Conference—Congress administration at that time played a major part in continuing to mobilize the people for Indian unity, and for the forces of secularism and nationalism. There is an effort to denigrate what happened in the elections which brought

the National Conference-Congress Government into power. We hear nothing about that election except that there was rigging. Purely as an aside, it seems a little wondrous to me after the Mehram elections that some gentlemen on the other side should consider rigging to be a sin, but we shall leave that aside for the moment. But if there was rigging it had only a marginal effect in that election and we must recognize this. Far more important to me and to everybody should be the fact that the alliance of National Conference and the Congress in that election fought against the communal forces, fought bravely and proudly against those in Srinagar who wanted Muslim *Rashtra* and against those who put up provocative banners under Muslim United Front in the valley. That election was a singular victory of the forces of nationalism and secularism against those who put up the banners of Muslim *Rashtra*, who conducted a virulent, theocratic campaign of the like that has not been seen before in the forty years of our democratic history. I am equally proud of the fact that our alliance defeated those who wanted Muslim *Rashtra* in Srinagar and those who wanted Hindu *Rashtra* in Jammu. That was an alliance which fought communal forces on both sides, which achieved what it set out to do. And then gave Kashmir an administration, a Government and a Chief Minister who could and did at every moment in its sensitive history stand up proudly and speak for the tri-colour and speak for this nation. He is after all the son of a man who came back in 1975 and when he died, he died with the Indian tri-colour wrapped on his body. Sheikh Abdullah's son lived up to that commitment despite the familys' tribulations; he lived up to that commitment to India despite all the ups and downs of their very tumultuous history.

This commitment we should not ignore. This is the voice that was heard even in the last General Elections. Every time he stood up and wherever he went, he repeated this and I would like to recall what he did and said when he came to Kishanganj. He said that Kashmir was facing a threat not just from across the border, from Pakistan, of course, it was facing a threat—he spoke of that in the

[Sh. M.J. Akbar]

loudest terms. There was another sentence, a phrase of his which I cannot forget. What he meant was and he said—please do not elect a Government—I am facing an external threat from across the border—which would only indulge in back-stabbing me. He said—protect me at least from manipulations from Delhi.

This effort to denigrate Dr. Farooq Abdullah's reputation is not going to help either Kashmir or the country. Those who keep on saying that it is the Congress party which is playing a game in Kashmir do not realise what harm they are doing, because they are the ones who are playing the game, not only with Dr. Farooq Abdullah's reputation but also with the credibility of the secular forces in the valley, of the alliance in the valley which still has the courage despite all that has gone to speak up for India. If today our friends of the National Conference are suffering, if today they stand up here and still talk of Indian unity knowing what is going on in the valley about their personal threats, about their families and everybody else, if they have the courage to come here and speak up for India, it is because they belong to the nationalist tradition: that philosophy of secularism and that philosophy of federalism which is the basic ideology of modern India.

I have stated that if 1984 was a mistake, then 1989 should be considered a disaster. It is a view, which I am happy to say, was shared by the Left, from perhaps the moment the new Governor was imposed on Kashmir. I use the words advisedly 'the Governor was imposed on Kashmir'—despite the advice of even the friends of the Government—forget us saying anything; despite the advice of perhaps half the Cabinet. They said that this would be counter-productive. But the decision was made by the Prime Minister of India in order to play what political game, I do not know. He was told this would be counter-productive for the nation. If half the Cabinet, according to some reports, were against this, and certainly the

Left made its position clear when such talk was going on and later in a formal statement. I still remember that statement. The Left said that this one decision would even internationalise the issue and the implication of that was very clear. We would give a handle to our enemies in Pakistan who have, for the last 40 years, been trying to subvert this nation and who still need to stake their thirst for revenge for 1971, in addition to the ideological confrontation with the Indian State. And the experience of the last three months has provided us with enough evidence that all such forebodings only proved correct in the end.

There are other speakers and I am sure there will be enough opportunity for them to detail all that has gone on in the last three months. I do not want to intrude into their time. But it does seem that Mr. Jagmohan's period in governance in Kashmir will be characterised for at least two things which would leave a permanent scar on the Kashmiries' psyche. For the first time in more than 500 years, the Mira-e-Alam procession could not be taken up. This Government will go down—Mr. Jagmohan will be nick-named as Curfew Governor of a Curfew Government. Nothing else has happened in Kashmir since he went there except curfew.

To blame only Mr. Jagmohan for this situation is wrong. Mr. Jagmohan may be a Governor, he may have done whatever he wanted to do, but the responsibility for this has to lie with the Prime Minister of India and with the Union Government which took this decision of sending him. Mr. Jagmohan is only an instrument of Delhi. (*Interruptions*)

I have heard here that Mr. Jagmohan was a partner of the Congress. Indeed, he was. The question is not that he was a partner of the Congress. The question and the relevant point is, why did the Congress decide to do away with his advice? Why did the Congress refuse to listen to his advice. When that advice began to conflict with the national interest. It is tragic such advice, inspired, helped and abetted by those whose motivations were political, those whose

motivation had a view towards the electoral fortunes, is now being accepted. Perhaps the appointment of Mr. George Fernandes as the Minister for Kashmir is an attempt to bridle Mr. Jagmohan, is perhaps a recognition by the Prime Minister himself that the decision that was made earlier was wrong.

If that is so, I welcome it; and I hope a new course will be set for Kashmir. I hope that a new course will be set for Kashmir because I have said this before, and I repeat it—the problem is not a partisan one. It is perfectly human, perhaps; it is perfectly human that when a member of the Opposition hears of mistakes being made by the Government, there is a small element of glee in it.

[*Translation*]

That let it commit mistakes and let it this bring own downfall.

[*English*]

But on this issue, it gives us absolutely no joy to watch the Government making mistakes. It is no joy to watch the Prime Minister making mistakes of serious nature, because the issue is no longer just a self-destruction of the Government.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am sorry to interrupt you. How much time more would you want?

SHRI M.J. AKBAR: A little more.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have a time constraint within which I have to function. I do not like to interrupt.

SHRI M.J. AKBAR: I would like to make one two more points as briefly as I can. But this I want to say, that the issue before us is no longer just the self-destruction of this Government. If this Government self-destructs, I think there will be a large sigh of relief heaved by a lot of people; But, much more dangerous is the reality that this Government might be presiding over the self-

destruction of this nation. That is the danger, that is the problem that we have to face, jointly I presume. And perhaps this morning's consensus is an attempt to stop this process of self-destruction, a recognition—implicit that side, and explicit this side—a recognition that what has happened in these three months, has been taking the country towards self-destruction. So, let us forget our partisan problems, our partisan views, and get together in order to help solve what is a national problem and a national crisis.

While we in Delhi are making, I hope, honest attempts to meet a national crisis in a national manner, in the form of a consensus, we have reason to believe that some of the decisions, some of the political ideas that are in the process of being implemented in Kashmir, will create far, far greater havoc than we have already seen.

I have now to speak about a creation similarity in the ways of the Government in handling both Punjab and Kashmir. In Kashmir, in particular, one gets a distinct feelings that the Government has voxed itself into a corner. The Government has contributed to this situation by its own admission. The Governor says that the civil administration has collapsed. Is this not a self-indictment? And what temerity; If civil administration has collapsed under the present Government, then this Government has no business staying around even for a day more, not just in Srinagar, but even in Delhi. How can you admit that the civil administration has collapsed, and then survive even for twelve hours in Delhi.

I do not want to be personal; but the Home Minister should have an answer to this. How can he allow the present in-charge to say that the situation has deteriorated to such an extent that all civil administration has collapsed? But not only is there no condemnation, there is condonation of this. But while matters are slipping out, very curiously, we hear a very faint cry. In Kashmir, the Government is now toying with something which is very dangerous to our future. (*Interruptions*) Having destroyed the alliance

[Sh. M.J. Akbar]

Government, and after having spent the last few months doing nothing more except to destroy the political process and the political parties which had any relevance in the Valley, the Government is now attempting something which is very dangerous. It is attempting to shore up and create, first by the dissolution of the Assembly—which will go down in the history of Kashmir as one of the worst decisions. I find also that the Centre is shying away from taking responsibility for that decision. There is an effort to say that the decision was taken unilaterally. How can you allow a Governor to take a decision unilaterally? The Prime Minister cannot condone and continue a policy in which, if there is any success or any praise to be taken, then he stands bravely in front to take the praise; but if there is any mistake, then it is somebody else's responsibility. Then it is somebody else's fault.

The Government cannot be run like that. So, the dissolution of the Assembly is an awful mistake, a terrible mistake. I have noticed that the Central Government and the Prime Minister are trying themselves to disown this mistake. But these matters of personal claim, personal fame apart, this decision is injurious to the nation; it is injurious not only for the contempt with which the political process has been treated but also what lies in the future.

It is being said that there will be elections within three to eight months. Then, an effort is being made by the Administration, by the Government, to prop up JKLF activists. Phrases have been used in Srinagar where the Governor or has said,

[*Translation*]

"You can have freedom"

[*English*]

What does this mean? It means that having run out of options, expressing inability to comprehend the problem, having run

out of solutions having run out of ideas, now you are making the most dangerous mistake, which is helping and befriending and holding the hands of the worst elements; are trying to bribe them and solve the problem. If you hand over Kashmir to JKLF and hand over Punjab to the Mann, group it will not solve the problem of secessionists either in Kashmir or in Punjab, it will only further worsen it because their game is far, far deeper and longer. There is an ideological factor. They are fighting an ideological battle against India and they are playing a game with weak government, which has not been able to see even beyond the facade. They are looking for a short term option, short term solution in order to buy time, because, they have no answer.

We are often asked about a solution. The problem is more than 40 years old and the solution is not going to be so easy. There have been many mistakes, perhaps too many mistakes made. We have to do yet something about it. We cannot give up and hand over the responsibility and authority to those who are committed to the destruction of India. If we have to begin process, we have to see what Jawaharlal Nehru did. There is only one way and that way is of Jawaharlal Nehru, the way of Indiraji. What did Jawaharlal Nehru do? When Sheikh Abdullah was arrested, he went to Bakshi Sahib, he went to Sadiq Sahib, we went to Kashmiris. The same way, the same process, the same philosophy made Indiraji forget the past and bring back Sheikh Abdullah. Of course, she knew that it was important that Sheikh Sahib, should ultimately lead the Indian Tricolour. In that process, it is very important that a political government be restored in Srinagar at once and this business of trying to become "Tough" should be stopped. When you analyse the policy of the government carefully you will realise that it seems to shake hands with terrorists and terrorise the innocent. It is immediately imperative that a civilian Government or political Government be restored. If the Home Minister looks after Kashmir, we would be happy; at least, I would be happy. He is from that State. Let him take charge of Kashmir at this sensitive moment. The future

of India is involved there. If Kashmir cannot be saved, I know even Kishanganj cannot be saved. We would be happy to cooperate with you if you want to find a reasonable solution, a political solution. But we cannot cooperate with you if you adopt a policy which, even with the best of intentions is self-destructive.

**SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY:** (Katwa): Mr. Chairman, Sir, as we have all agreed that none of us will try to score political points on this very sensitive issue, I shall refrain from appointing blame on one or the other.

I strongly feel that what is at stake in Kashmir is the unity and integrity of our country and the situation that is prevailing there has not occurred overnight. It is the cumulative result of many years of neglect, maltreatment, miscalculation and all that go with it.

We have said that Kashmir symbolises to every Indian an example of secularism, a glorious example when the country was divided on the basis of religion and Pakistan was created on the basis of Islam, a Muslim majority State decided to join India. We are all proud for that act. But Kashmir acceded to secularism. If we can read the statement, the emotions, the sentiments that were expressed at that time we will find that they rejected the Islamic fundamentalists because they could not identify with that kind of sentiment though they are by birth Islam. So, what attracted them is the secularism of India. Now apart from corruption, apart from scuttling of democratic process in the Valley or in that State, apart from nepotism, apart from maladministration, I understand, what has hurt the psyche of Kashmiri very much is the collapse of secular principles in our country. If we are to be sincere and if we are to search our souls, it is not in order to apportion blames on each other, we have to find out sincerely how the people who have this glorious tradition are now overwhelmingly swayed by the appeal of the secessionists. Some of them are wanting to join Pakistan. Some of them are wanting independence. India has no attraction for them now.

How is it! Here lies the crux of the question. What mistakes have been committed in the past are all known to everybody. One very great mistake that took place was in presenting India in the form of its government in Delhi to the people of Kashmir and the failure to ensure the development of other democratic parties in the Valley. That suspicion really alienated the people. We thought that the integrity of the country will be safeguarded in Kashmir if they are only to be identified with the ruling party in Delhi. It is the rigid understanding and on that basis the imposition of leadership and the political process which really suffocated them. The other point which really hurt them, I believe, though that cannot be an argument for the kind of demand that they are making is the erosion of federation over the year. I have no doubt in my mind that secession cannot be talked of with them also because Kashmir stands as the guarantee of secularism in our country. I took part in the delegation, . We had an opportunity to talk to some people who came to the hotel.

They had nothing to demand but secession. They had nothing to ask but independence. And we asked them: "Do you understand what you are claiming? If you go out of the country, what will happen to the rest of India? What will be India like? And if you are believers of some religion, what will happen to the members of the same religion in other parts of the country? But they had different kind of answer. They said: We have been witnessing the same kind of things—Bhagalpur, Meerut and all that—but we have now this option to go out." But what I appeal in all sincerity to everybody in the rest of the country is that we have to be very responsible in our adherence to secularism. That is very important.

The question of article 370 has come. Now one may argue that article 370 is not the point when the question of secession has come. How has that come? I believe, we may not try to trade charges. But the point is that we all are now coming to an understanding that we will have to have a national approach on this issue. My party might be

[Sh. Saifuddin Choudhury]

having a particular understanding about the Kashmir situation. But it is a question of taking a stand unitedly even on article 370. Just two days ago, we had an all party meeting and there we had adopted a unanimous resolution. In that resolution we had said that the legitimate aspirations of the Kashmiri people will be safeguarded within the framework of the Constitution. That means what? That means, the recognition of the fact that article 370 will also be honoured. We are signatories to that. BJP is also a signatory to that. If they come to take power exclusively, they may try to undo it. We all understand the compulsion of the situation.

Regarding the question of appointment of Mr. Jagmohan, as an administrator I have nothing to say against him. He never wanted himself to go there. But the Government has sent him there. What option Mr. Jagmohan is having there in Kashmir? I have no answer for that. But I may have asked a question: what option Government has? Only Mr. Jagmohan or something else? That is the point. It is not that only by administering everything is lost. Military is going, BSF is going, para-military is going. Or are you to do something I else also. I do not think that only by BSF, para-military forces you can keep Kashmir with you. No, you cannot. It is an emotional question now. Not much of terrorism also took place as we had witnessed in Punjab. There were not very many killings. But the danger of secession is more in Kashmir than in Punjab. There is not much in terms of physical feeling; it is emotional feeling. It is true that for the time being all the political parties are irrelevant. But then the Governor there has to act more responsibly. Before dissolving the Assembly, did you have no other option. If you had the option of BJP there, CPM there, Congress (I) there, some after party there, well, dispense with National Conference or congress. Let some other nationalist take the option. What is your option? You have made them all redundant. I am opposed to Congress (I). I am also opposed to National Conference. I blame them for many things that happened in the

past. But they were at least holding the tricolour there. In the National Conference also there are patriotic elements. Lack of development is one of the allegations raised by the people there. Corruption is there. But corruption alone cannot make the people go over to secessionism. There were so many allegations of corruption against the previous Government at the Centre. Where would they secede them?

Will they secede from India at the Centre and join Marcos of Philippines? That is not the point. It is the emotional point that has to be kept in mind. Now, for the time being, they are swayed by the appeal of the fundamentalists, by the anti-national elements. I want to know the kind of help that they are getting from across the border. Why can't we prevent that kind of intrusion from the border? Why can't we prevent that kind of supply that they give to the terrorists, to the secessionists? We have to take every measure to see that this border cannot be used for that purpose. Now, the fundamentalists of Islam are trying to exploit the situation. They are trying to destroy the glory that the Kashmiris had. May be they are trying to use the mosques for propagating their secession. Jamait-e-Islami is precisely doing that. I have a document with me. We asked the Governor there that who are all the foreign people helping the anti-nationals. He said Pakistan, of course, but he did not have any document regarding the Afghans—Hikmatyar and all that. I have this letter from Hikmatyar to his party commanders. Here it says that on that Jihad, the Muslim world has to be taken out from the oppressors. Regarding Kashmir, particularly they have said that our brothers are fighting there and we have to reach all help to them. They had this meeting on 4th February, 1990. I am not reading out the whole thing. I will give you a copy. Mr. Home Minister. I must also place it on the Table. so, now they are trying to do that a kind of religious colour is being tried to be put on them. We also met so many people- Central Government employees at the hotel and also some Press people outside. They said: "For God's Sake"



—I do not believe in God, so I have nobody to hold on to "do not say it is a communal question here.". It is true that in a very big way the minorities are migrating from the Valley. True. But no patriotic people can now feel secured there. Such is the situation there, no doubt. That is due to the totality of the circumstances, not due to a particular kind of communal passion that we find elsewhere. There may be this kind of elements who are trying to give colour on communal line. It is very necessary that those who are migrating from the Valley are provided shelter and succour properly and no attempt should be made to make political use out of this. It will be very dangerous for the country. You take measures on war-footing to see that those who are coming out are kept very properly and they are not agitated and travel across the country and vitiate the atmosphere. May be, by natural expression they will say something that will inflame the situation. It is a very serious matter. There should not be any attempt to communalise the situation. That is the first thing that we can do.

Now, what has been absent in the Governor? You know that we opposed his appointment. We in no way associate ourselves with the continuance of the Governor because we know that day by day he is alienating the people there. Strong measures can be taken by anybody else....(*Interruptions*)

SHRI IBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT (Manjeri): Did he consult anybody at the Centre before the dissolution of the Assembly?

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY : I say that the dissolution of the Assembly was a criminal act. Whether they consulted or not I do not know. But the point is that to me the question was how to reach out to the people, how this Government will reach out to the people there. We understood that there was an attempt to undermine the delegation that visited the Valley. But I do not undermine the visit of the delegation. The situation was such that we could not go out in the streets.

If curfew was to be relaxed, then in lakhs people would have come and told us something. May be they would have demanded secession, they would have demanded independence.

AN HON. MEMBER: I think the relaxation was demanded.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY: Relaxation was demanded but anyway there was some administrative problem. We also did not insist on that. He said it would be an administrative problem how to tackle those millions who come out. Anyway, that is another point. I am not at all going into that. Mr. Governor may be right in that also. I say that was the beginning of political process on the ground there and that has to continue, and in that now Jagmohan is irrelevant to me. Anybody can do the administrative job, any strong man. I do not think only one man we have in the country, that is Mr. Jagmohan. No. No, that is necessary. You want to have firing on the people and you also want to shoot them down. Any body can do that. But then this new initiative that is being taken at the all-party consensus is that there has to be a Minister for Kashmir Affairs, may be an Advisory Committee and all that and they will provide political opening for the people. That is a very good suggestion. Now, let them evaluate the situation. I believe that the kind of feeling is now prevailing there. One can say that it is almost out of hand. But they must be told clearly that independence can never be given to them. They must come to terms and they should ready for it. Now, it is commonly talked about plebiscite or genocide. Well that is the feeling. But they must be told that they are not to secede. They have to be with this country, not for any strategic purpose. I am telling this thing. I am telling this for the basic principle of secularism. If Kashmir goes out of this country, then tigers will devour this country. That cannot be allowed and that they must be told. They may be ready to shed all the blood; they may be ready to die there in the Valley. But that will be a sad affair in the sense also that it will produce no results. What all that can be done for them cannot be questioned and the

[Sh. Saifuddin Choudhury]

question of Article 370 is intrinsically connected with the overall question of federalism of our country, and that had eroded over the years in the past. We have to have a fresh look at the whole thing. Secession cannot just take place on corruption and rigging and this and that. There has to be something more serious than this and I believe there are only two points—federalism and secularism. These are the two pillars for keeping Kashmir with India, not only Kashmir but to prevent the emergence of secessionist movement in other parts of the country also. It is very important. With these words I conclude and I have every hope that the Government will take the most right decision and will tackle the situation as it is demanded now. With these words, I thank you Mr. Chairman.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much Mr. Saifuddin Choudhury. Now, I have to consult the House in a certain matter. This discussion under rule 342 has already taken, I think, about two hours and 45 minutes.

AN. HON. MEMBER: Sir, we also come from Kashmir and we should be given a chance to speak.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I don't think there is any assumption that you will not be granted time, by establishing a pattern in our working. We have already taken about two hours and 45 minutes. The hon. Prime Minister will intervene at 4.00 P.M. I would like to take the sense of the House that we continue to sit beyond 6.00 P.M.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Everybody should have a chance to speak. In such a matter, I don't think we should curb anybody desirous to speak.

We should give them maximum opportunity. Every if it is in the late night, we are willing to sit or you can take it tomorrow.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will not take the sense of the House; whether we will con-

clude this discussion today itself and we will give opportunity to as many Members as possible who wish to participate and express their view points, of course, not from the same party. So, all that I would appeal to the respective party whips is please limit your intervention because I would not be able to permit intervention as if we are moving in accordance with the standard allocations of time. We have to limit the intervention. Now, do I have the sense of the House that we will sit till 7.00 P.M. and attempt to conclude the discussion by 7.00 P.M.?

SEVERAL HON'BLE MEMBERS: Yes, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes, we will sit till 7.00 P.M. I will now call upon Mr. C.K. Tyagi

[*Translation*]

SHRI K.C. TYAGI (Hapur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to take up the points raised by the senior opposition leader. Shri Sathe while initiating the discussion on the motion. The gravity of the situation in Kashmir can be well judged by the fact that within three months of his assuming office, the Prime Minister has created a separate Ministry for Kashmir Affairs. It is only last week that an all party delegation visited Kashmir under the leadership of the Deputy Prime Minister. Sir, a situation similar to that prevailing in Punjab has emerged in Kashmir also. I would therefore, like to make a fervent appeal to all the hon. Members to rise above their party considerations and think in the terms of national interest. I make this appeal in the light of our past experience because in those days politics was injected while dealing with the Punjab problem and as a result of it, the then Prime Minister of the country had to lose her life. Today exactly the same situation has arisen in Kashmir also. It is not the creation of Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh's government which is only 130 days old. It started long back and it is a long story. I am very proud of Mr. Sheikh Abdullah for the contribution he has made to the secular character of the country. In this connection I would like to make a reference

to a past event when Shri Mohammed Ali Jinnah went to Srinagar to enroll members to constitute a Political Affairs Committee of the Muslim League, but he could not find a single man for it in that state just because of the tradition of secularism the people of that state had inherited. In 1952 during the course of an emotional conversation with Nehru, Sheikh Abdullah had sought to know if the Muslims would continue to get the same status and regard in secular India even after Nehru. I am pained to say that by 1957 Mr Nehru, who was a great votary of secularism, had to sign an order for the detention of Sheikh Abdullah. Within a period of 6 years thereafter the situation in Kashmir deteriorated further. As at present there is no section of people in Kashmir who thinks on the lines of Pandit Nehru. Here you can say anything. But in Kashmir the same anti-Hindu lobby is working which had guided Shri Nehru during his times, misguided Shrimati Gandhi and Rajiv Gandhi and it is due to them that the present situation in Kashmir has deteriorated to that extent. I am trying to make my submission rising above the party lines. The people like me are of the view that they the day, elections were held in Kashmir in 1983, the secessionist move started in that state. In those elections the National Conference received a massive mandate. Of course, our party was not supporting their Government. After the election we used to sit in the opposition. Shri Farooq Abdullah was a close friend of our leaders. He used to sit and dine with the leaders like Ch Charan Singh, Atal Behari Vajpayee, George Saheb, Somnath Chatterjee and Indrajit Gupta. I remember that an all party conference was held in Calcutta and a conference was also held in Srinagar. The then ruling party maltreated Farooq Abdullah at that time and the day the ruling party dismissed the Farooq Abdullah's Government and gave Gul Mohammed Shah an opportunity to form Government the foundation stone of secessionism and disintegration of the country was laid. They may recall that they were a partner in the Government and at that time a white paper on Kashmir was published in which Farooq Abdullah was dubbed as an agent of Pakistan and this

plea his Government was dismissed. You were a party to his Government when the morale of people of Kashmir was weakened, and that is what has led to the present situation in the State. You talked of nationalism and the persons like me who are new Members of the House may appreciate it but I would like to recall their Farooq Abdullah's brothers was in the Pakistan delegation to UNO to assert that Kashmir is not part of India. And the same person was given a senior position by the then newly formed Government under the leadership of Ghulam Mohammed Shah. You adopted such a national attitude. But I would reiterate that this not the problem solely related to Janata Dal Congress (I), CPM or B J P. The leaders of the political parties and the infrastructure of the parties are well disposed from this point of view. This problem would be solved only with the joint efforts of all the people, the Parliament, the whole country. We will have to show compassion. I would like to congratulate our Hon. Prime Minister who has initiated the politics of reconsideration in place of the politics of confrontation. The beginning has been made in Punjab. The places where Shri Rajiv Gandhi and Shri Buta Singh could not dare go without the security umbrella of BSF, CRPF or military forces, have been visited by our present Prime Minister in an open jeep. This is the beginning of the politics of reconsideration. Thus the new process started by Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh in the country is neither the sole initiative of Janata Dal nor the personal initiative of Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh, rather it is prompted by the concern for the unity and integrity of the country. Thus the need is to rise above the party politics while thinking about the Kashmir problem, I fully agree with Shri Saifuddin Choudhury that some fundamentalist forces are engaged in weakening the morale of Muslims in Kashmir. In order to meet this challenge the morale of Muslims of Meerut, Aligarh, Bhivandi and Bhagalpur will have to be boosted. If the Muslims of Bhagalpur feel disheartened and if the people residing in my constituency in the adjoining area of Meerut to Hashimpur are shot dead, the people of Kashmir would definitely feel disheartened.

[Sh. K.C. Tyagi]

Thus the moral of thousands of Kashmiri people who are inclined towards Pakistan will have to be boosted. Myself, my leaders and our party believes that the country can never be united with the help of guns and swords. If it would have been so, the Government would have succeeded in Punjab. But this State has taught a lesson not only to the Government but to the whole country and to our party in particular that the hearts of people can never be won over by guns and swords. For this purpose, the Government will have to take certain positive steps. I would like that Shri Sathe and his party leaders should follow into the footsteps of other political parties to rise above the party politics in order to find out a solution to this problem.

I agree that if Kashmir is divided today, no part of the country would remain unaffected. National integration has been achieved by the flags of our parties. Thus the need of the hour is to rise above the party politics while thinking about this problem. I would like to mention the gravity of the prevailing circumstances there and reiterate to Sathe Sahib, that the persons who learn lessons from history try to set new examples by improving up on the mistakes. My assertion is that there are charges of corruption against the National Conference Government and you also agree that such incidents took place in the valley.

MR. CHAIRMAN: *What more time would you require.*

SHRI K.C. TYAGI: It is my maiden speech, I would conclude within two minutes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I don't want to interfere.

SHRI K.C. TYAGI: That is why my submission is that the morale of our Muslim brothers in Kashmir is weak. Shrimati Benazir Bhutto has stated that if the Berlin wall is removed, Wagha border should also be

opened. Through you, I would like to submit to Shrimati Benazir Bhutto that if the wall of Berlin is removed, if Wagha border is opened, refugees who have migrated from Sind and have fighting against the dictatorship, would come to India. Wagha border will be opened not for the Kashmiris only.

15.00 hrs.

Thus the Hon. Prime Minister and the Defence Minister have repeatedly warned against the threat before the nation. The need, therefore, is to rise above the party politics and look into the matter. This was emphasised in the meeting of our Parliamentary Party held yesterday and earlier too in the Address to the nation and in the Address by the President. Our party and our Government has resolved that despite many dangers we won't let anybody take even an which of our land on any of our borders whatever sacrifice we may have to make and whatever price we may have to pay for ensuring it. Thus Mr. Chairman, Sir, while concluding my speech, I would again submit to the hon. Member of the Congress Party Shri Sathe and their leader Shri Rajiv Gandhi that they would welcome from the core of their hearts the effective steps taken by our Prime Minister in order to give a healing touch to the wounded and disheartened people of Kashmir.

[English]

SHRI KAMAL NATH (Chhindwara): Mr. Chairman, it is for the first time, I think, at least to my knowledge that in Parliament we are discussing an issue which has come to such a brink, an issue which is threatening the integrity of the country. We have in the past discussed Punjab and problems in the Northeast. But I think, this has reached a climax impinging on our integrity. I do not think, since our Parliament was constituted we had an occasion to come to such a brink, to such a situation when the bureaucracy and the people of Kashmir are so alienated from the rest of the country.

15.02 hrs.

[SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN—  
in the Chair]

Kashmir is just not a piece of land, not just a tourist spot, not a scenic place but it represents India's secularism, nationalism. It represents an area which has been a subject-matter of dispute many times with our neighbors.

Just looking at it in isolation, will not get us to the root of the problem. We must evaluate the entire scenario. What is the signal, the message the Kashmiri is getting? What is the message which he gets from the rest of the country, which he believes, is voiced through Delhi? What is happening? This is the point to consider. We are talking about terrorism and anti-national forces. What is the message he is getting? What does he see when he looks at Delhi? He looks at the Government, component of which stands for article 370 and another Component a the B.J.P. against article 370. The B.J.P. is the prop of the Government the foundation of the Government. We must understand this. He sees the Government which is installed by virtue of this contradictory prop. It can have its own opinion, no doubt. But when one segment is for article 370 and another segment is against article 370 it is a serious matter and gives a serious signal. We cannot be slipshod over it. When you see the B.J.P., it is having a different view. When you see CPM, it has some other view.

What else does the man from Kashmir see. We have a Home Minister, we are proud and we are happy that the country has the first Muslim Home Minister we are proud of that, undoubtedly. Mufti Saheb is the first Muslim Home Minister of our country. But what does the man on the street of Kashmir see. happens For the first time, when a minority issue comes up, the Home Minister in India who also happens to be from Kashmir and who is also from Muslim minority is quietly moved away and another Minister in-charge of Kashmir affairs is appointed. Is this not an aberration of the whole system?

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolspr): You are very much worried for him.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: It is devotion of the Home Minister.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: I am using a lighter word and he is using a stronger word. Is this not an aberration of the whole system, of the whole Government? Is this not a kind of a stunt? Does not he have a feeling that one of our brothers who happens to be the Home Minister is quietly sidelined, is pushed aside and we have a separate Minister for J & K.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: This is the national consensus.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: This is the aberration which gives a wrong signal and message to the Kashmiri and in this respect we are in great trouble and we cannot just put this aside. We have to answer these two aspects. Then only can we answer the people in Kashmir. What do we see? If we trace back the entire scenario, first the Governor is appointed. I am told that the Chief Minister at the time informed the Government that "if this Governor is appointed, I shall resign." Anyway that very Governor is appointed. what does he do? He not only goes there with pre-conceived notions but also with mis-conceived notions. And what is the scenario which emerges? It becomes a matter of conflict within the State, within the political forces and the other forces. So, again we are causing a dividing line. There is no question of consensus. Here we have a political party, good, bad, or whatever it was, it was a political party it was a nationalistic party. There were no charges that it was anti-national. the Administration was functioning. It may or may not be functioning perfectly. I am not going into that aspect. But, it was functioning to some extent. When the Chief Minister has already informed the Government that if such and such person is appointed as the Governor, the Chief Minister shall resign, he is still appointed. When he goes there, there is sharpening of bayonets and there is curfew and the alienation

[Sh. Kamal Nath]

becomes total. When this alienation becomes total, what happens? There is dissolution of the House and, I am told, I would request the Government to correct me in this please contradict me in this, that the Governor then tells the JKLF and the Jamait-e-Islami after the dissolution— I am told that this is on record with the Intelligence Bureau and with Home Ministry and I would like a categorical contradiction to this— he calls them and he says "Now you have what you wanted. You have your Azadi because after this you can elect yourself. You can get yourselves elected and come to the Assembly.," He tells this to the extremist forces. In other words, he tells them "You have got your Azadi." In fact, he used the same words and says " You have got the Azadi."

This dangerous portent is for us to recognise. It is a very dangerous portent, the game which the Governor has been playing. After all the Governor is nobody but an agent of the Central Government. Let the Government sitting at Delhi say "We all go with what the Governor is doing".

But I find that there are certain inherent contradictions between what the Governor is doing and the postures, the stand and the pronouncements which the Central Government is making. Is the Governor making merry on his own?

These are the points to consider. As much as you have the right to appoint and dismiss him. Please do not be taken for a ride by anybody because it is going to be a very expensive ride, not like the ride which you could afford and which you took in Punjab, Mr Prime Minister. this will be a different kind of ride.

When this is the situation in Punjab, the dissolution has taken place. whether the dissolution is right or wrong, is not merely a legal issue. It was a dangerous thing to say that this Assembly is not representative in character. A subjective judgement like this by the Governor sets a very wrong prece-

dent for the country. Not only this. There is no residential consent to this. Forget the legalities of it. What is the sanctity? Today a Governor may take a decision in any part of the country. There can be any Government. Today it is this State Government, Tomorrow it can be some other State Government. It can happen in any State. That the Assembly has not been representative in character and so it is dissolved, is exactly what Pakistan has been saying. They say that it was rigged, so does the Governor. There is a common nexus being formed by default. I am not saying that this is by design. I am not saying that the Governor is an agent. But this is a happening by default, a nexus between what the anti-national forces are saying, what Pakistan is saying and what the Governor is saying. It is all heading towards that common anti national end. We have to understand this dangerous portent. We have to understand as to what is happening there. We cannot stand on ceremony just because we have appointed a Governor, taken a course of action and it will be below the Government's prestige to go back on it. We have reached critical a point. Unless major decisions are taken, major change in policy perception is made, it will be difficult to solve the problem. I think there is a fallacy in the perception. There is the question not only of the Kashmiris in the Valley but there is the question of the Ladakh Kashmiris, Poonch Kashmiris from the Poonch-Uri Sector. there is the question of Jammu—Kashmiris, Are we looking into all these problems there? Are we looking at some common denominators there? The problem which has come up now is not just a problem relating to the Valley. Today it is in the Valley. Tomorrow, it will extend to Ladakh and day after tomorrow it will extend to Poonch and the Uri Sectors, After that, it will extend to all other places. The day is not far off. Are these matters being looked into? Are these matters being considered? I think the magnitude of this problem is just not being understood. There should be a change in perception. A political process has to be started to achieve our ends— of course a national political process. Let it be done by any method. We are in deep trouble today. Our effort has

been to cooperate. If we do not speak louder than words today then it will not stop there because international opinion is building up. There is a major international effort being made by Pakistan. We have to counter that. After the snow melts there, there is going to be a different kind of threat. I am told that already there is infiltration into some refugee camps. What will happen then? When the summer comes, these areas will more be accessible. We have to see this threat perception from right now onwards. It is not only a question of internal threat but there is also the external threat.

Finally, I would like to conclude with an appeal because it is not just scoring a debating point. We have to speak louder than words. We have to get on with the only possible way i.e. the political process. We cannot do it with the bureaucratic process. We cannot do it just by the medium of a Governor. We have to get everybody together. There has to be interaction between the Kashmiris and the people of India. That interaction is only possible through a nationalistic political process.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Midnapore)  
Mr. Chairman, Sir, those who are in the leadership of the Congress Party and of the National Conference also are emphasising what has already been said on this side of the House that every possible effort and initiative must be taken, in mutual cooperation, to revive the political process in the Valley. But they do not say what they propose to do about it. On their own claim, they are the only relevant political force in the Valley or in the world. At the moment, I don't think anybody is relevant. They are the two major forces. But the leaders are all sitting here. They do not tell us what they propose to do. Their followers are there. Their cadres are there facing tremendous risks, I should say, to their lives, safety and security of their families and all that. So, kindly tell us something apart from hinting that the Governor should be changed, which is the only suggestion that they are making—that too implicitly. Nobody is spelling it out saying that immediately the Government should

recall the Governor. The Governor can be recalled—may be he will have to be recalled at some stage.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ: Why don't you do that?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Somebody else will have to be put in his place. We have to make a constructive approach. Some kind of healing touch is required today.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ: Mr. Jag Mohan will not give healing touch today. We shall do that.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I am waiting for that (*Interruptions*).

The Government may have made many mistakes; the previous Government made even more mistakes. And after all the purpose of this parliamentary debate is to advise the Government to help the Government with our suggestions and our proposals as to how to tackle such a tremendously difficult situation. The Government has already taken some steps which I believe will go a considerable way in replacing the purely administrative outlook. That is what is required today, above all, and that is a political outlook—whether they will succeed or not, I cannot say. I think the depth of the crisis is such that as has been stated already by several speakers it has gone beyond, far beyond the question simply of the individual personality of the Governor. People of Kashmir have reached a stage. Why have they reached that stage of total alienation from India is something which we should all ponder about. We are all proud of that stage in our history when Sheikh Abdullah was at the helm of affairs in Kashmir when he was the undisputed, unchallenged and the tallest leader of the people of Kashmir and but for him, Kashmir would never have become a bastion of secularism and of integration with India. Why has the whole situation changed so much that we should ponder about? Why today the people of Kashmir, almost unanimously, it seems, I do not know—are demanding independence and freedom from India.

PROF. N.G. RANGA: (Guntur): How do you say that?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I do not know. I do not believe that everybody in Kashmir is a terrorist or a secessionist. I do not believe it. Some are and some are cowed down by fear and would not be able to speak out. No doubt. But the main point is and I hope, the Prime Minister will also underline that face that the battle for secularism, the battle for Indian secularism is being fought primarily today in Kashmir. We have to understand that. If you want to win that battle, we have to behave responsibly in our own country. If you want to help the secessionist, whether it is in Kashmir or in Punjab or all those groups of youth, I should say, in many North-Eastern States who are taken to the guns and saying that they should also have separate States outside India, then the best way to do is to promote the idea of communalism and fundamentalism in our own country. That is the best provocation that can be offered. Therefore, we also have some responsibility in Kashmir. A Member over there has very correctly underlined the fact that you cannot go on in our country allowing theories to be expounded about the nature of the state having to be made into a theocratic state owing allegiance to a particular religion or theories about minorities not having any identity of their own and not having rights of their own. If you go on allowing such theories to be propagated in our country you are doing nothing but giving ammunition to the secessionist in different parts of the country.

Therefore, you must also learn to behave with some sense of responsibility if you want to save the country/

Sir, much has been said about the Governor's role now. I do not defend it We were opposed to his selection as Governor. For nothing else. I do not know him personally. We were opposed because we knew that he had a big confrontation with Shri Farooq Abdullah during his earlier stint as Governor. It was obvious that his selection could not be welcomed by Farooq Abdullah. Please tell us, whose instrument was he at

the time when he was used to topple Farooq Abdullah's Government and to replace him by a Government of defectors? Whose instrument was he at that time? So, it is not surprising that Farooq Abdullah should have reacted so strongly to his selection this time.

Now that same man is again there as Governor and it is upto the Government to decide whether they will replace him by somebody else immediately or later on. It is a fact which has been confirmed that he took the action of dissolving the State Assembly without consulting the Centre. He took his stand on Article 53 of the Jammu and Kashmir Constitution which technically of course empowers him to do that without bothering about the Centre. But is that the way any responsible Governor should behave in a political crisis like the present one? Obviously not. It was an irresponsible and arbitrary act to dissolve that Assembly without consulting the Central Government here whose leading members including the Prime Minister, the Home Minister were all very much involved at that time in the Assembly election campaign. So he got away with it. Of course it has done a great deal of harm and damage; no doubt about it.

First of all want to say one thing about the repression. There is nobody in this House who cannot view except with extreme pain and sorrow the killing of people by firing—innocent people who became victims of such actions. I also view with pain and sorrow the killing of innocent army personnel. Just because they are army personnel, they do not deserve to be killed. A group of Air Force personnel who were standing on the road side waiting for buses to come and pick them up were mercilessly shot down. We should condemn that also as we condemn the shooting of innocent civilians.

As far as I know until this recent incident took place when an attack was made on a military convoy, thousands of people were being allowed to come in peaceful demonstrations from different parts of the State who ostensibly were coming to present memoranda to the United Nation's Observer's Office



in Srinagar. Day after day they were coming. According to the Press Reports some of these demonstrations ran into thousands. No attempt was made to disperse them by force, no firing, no lathicharge, no tear-gas nothing took place.

Earlier than that the whole trouble had started just when Shri Jagmohan was appointed. I do not know whether he had actually taken the office or not when these midnight searches took place in the city.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ: He had assumed the Office.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Well, maybe. That provoked the people and created a lot of resentment, indignation and trouble. But you cannot say that these demonstrations which were coming obviously to present anti-Indian memoranda to the United Nation's observers were in any way being sought to be suppressed or shot down. But these people also must realise. After all, if you make unprovoked attacks on the army personnel, who will control those army personnel? You know what happens. If the military is attacked, they spontaneously will react. A very unfortunate thing has happened. The children of army personnel who were going in two school buses were sought to be attacked. So the military has retaliated in a way which is very severe and of course which is something beyond anybody's control.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ: It is the Governor's version that a Supreme Court judge must look into this.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Wherever excesses took place by security forces or serious allegations existed, whether it is there in Punjab or anywhere else, we have always been supporting the proposal that there should be proper impartial inquiry and investigation into those excesses. No doubt about it.

Shri Soz has been shouting from yesterday here that nothing has been going on there except massacre, massacre, every-

where. So, I wanted to put the records straight. This is deplorable, whoever is killed, whether civilians or innocent military personnel or the Station Director of Doordharshan in Srinagar. What crime has he committed? He came back from work, when he was getting into his house with his key, he was mercilessly gunned down from behind. Why don't you mention that? (*Interruptions*)

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ: Should I tell you what happened? (*Interruptions*)

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: No (*Interruptions*)

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ: It is not correct. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: You go to Srinagar. You don't sit here.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ: I had been to Srinagar. But my only request is that you do not go according to the Governor's version. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I do not want to. If my friend Shri Soz would not go on taking up my time, I would like to compliment both the Prime Minister and Advaniji for the courage of their respective convictions. I may not agree with both of them. But I certainly agree with the Prime Minister. But, at least both of them, on the floor of this House had the courage of their convictions to speak out clearly their stands regarding Article 370. They did not try any kind of hide and seek. Opportunist dodging in order to meet the criticism of this Congress opposition. But we say, "You are opposed to each other. How can you hang together?" (*Interruptions*)

SHRI A. CHARLES (Trivandrum): What is the policy of the Government?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: They made it abundantly clear what their respective stands are and therefore you will not be able to make capital out of this (*Interruptions*) In spite of that difference, which is a very impor-

[Sh. Indrajit Gupta]

tant difference, the whole future of Kashmir today is not dependent on a controversy or a debate about Article 370. That is not the position. Well, you may try to inflate it into a very big issue, just now. Therefore, I think that it is a good thing—such courage of convictions should be there, whatever the ideas which may be opposite to each other—and I would like our friends on this side of the House to speak with the courage of their convictions. (*Interruptions*)

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: They do not have.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: In the newspapers, there is a statement by one of the Secretaries of the Congress (I) party in which he is trying to say now and he claims that everything that was decided in this recent all-party meeting, which took place for two or three days in the Prime Minister's house—every initiative which has been decided on there every decision which has been taken about a separate Minister and Advisory committee and all these things—has emerged from the brain of the Congress party. It is in today's paper. So, please make up your mind. On the one hand you go on attacking the Government and on the other hand, you want the credit for everything that is being done. That is not the honest way of dealing with the matters and certainly not. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Take the credit for the Kashmir situation. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: One more thing I would like to say, Sir, and that is on the question of curfew. It is really a fantastic thing, the delegation reported to us when they came back. What kind of curfew is this? I can understand what tremendous suffering, the ordinary civilian population is going through. But I want to say one thing, if I am allowed. During these recent parleys, none other than my friend Shri Farooq Abdullah said, "If the curfew is lifted today, in Srinagar"

—these are his words—"do you know what is the first thing that these people will do? They will go to Hazratbal, dig out the body of my father and hands it publicly in the square in Srinagar." This is what he said. He also said that things have come to such a pass that curfew cannot be lifted also. "The moment it is lifted, thousands of people will gather, go to Hazratbal, dig out the body of my father and hang it in the public square in Srinagar. " it is a horrible thing for a son of an illustrious father to tell us. It makes your blood run cold. So, please understand as to where the situation has gone. This is not just a question of one Jagmohan sitting in Raj Bhabvan there. Whatever he may have done wrongly, arbitrarily and in a way which will alienate people, of course, the Government has to deal with that, and we are taking steps. I hope the Government is taking steps to correct that and to see that a proper political initiative is taken. I just simply want to say that, as my friend Shri Saifuddin Choudhury said, this thing has not developed overnight in one day. It is the cumulative effect of so many things that have happened. Personally, I am of opinion that if you want to have a break through now, the first step necessary in that is that Farooq Abdullah and his National Conference Party—which, I believe, he still represents, potentially the major political force in the valley—should be delinked from this party. If they are not delinked from this party, you will never be able to regain the confidence of the people of the valley. (*Interruptions*) Their alienation is from Delhi, from what they feel rightly or wrongly, over the years has been done by De'hi to the people of Kashmir. The treatment which they have received from Delhi is a symbol to them—a symbol of forces rightly or wrongly. It has become a symbol of forces which have neglected the whole valley—the development of the valley, the condition of their young people, who are unemployed, jobless, complaint of discrimination in employment against the local Kashmiris, the fact that nobody bothers to set up any development projects there etc., etc, and the way they treated Sheikh Abdullah and after him, Farooq Abdullah and all that. It has taken place over a number of years. I believe that

the credibility of the National Conference has ultimately been destroyed because of his close association with Mr. Rajiv Gandhi's party for the sake of winning some seats in the election, for the sake of getting some votes in the election.

PROF. NG. RANGA: You have succeeded in delinking each other.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Yes, Don't worry. I even hold hopes of delinking you one day from that party. For some time you were not in that party. You were delinked from that party. I am not just making a joke or some such thing. The point is that from the day Mr. Farooq Abdullah—for whatever reason and whatever calculation—decided to tie up the National Conference with the Congress (I), he has become suspect in the eyes of the people of the valley as being a partner, even worse as becoming, on some occasions, an agent of that Delhi throne which has become the symbol over the years of neglecting the Kashmiris and denying their rights and all that.

Therefore, I think, a beginning can be made. But that beginning requires courage on the part of the National Conference leaders and cadres who are in a state of immobility today, paralysed to a large extent. I blame Farooq Abdullah party for it also. You see, he has contributed to paralyzing and immobilizing his party. They had lot of cadres in the villages—at least in the rural areas, we know. They may not be able to function in the city of Srinagar but they can still be mobilised gradually. They can be brought into political activity. But who is to do it? Only the leaders of the National Conference themselves can do it if they take the courage to break this association with the Congress Party which is not required also any more because they are finished. They are down and out. (Interruptions) They were riding high at that time. But now it is required. If they want to save themselves and save Kashmir....

SHRI SANTOSH MOHAN DEV: (Tripura West): Communism is collapsing all over the world.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Don't worry about all the world. You worry about here. (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Order, Order.

(Interruptions)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I am afraid, Sir, those people who are dreaming of the collapse of socialism are going to have a rude awakening. They are going to be very much disappointed. Those people who think that socialism is finished and capitalism must triumph all over the world are going to be disappointed. (Interruptions) Just wait. The next speaker, whoever he is going to be very much interrupted by me—I can promise you—if you go on like this. Therefore, Sir, I would just conclude by saying that there should not be such a glaring contrast from this House at least. A very valid point was made by my friend, Mr. Jaswant Singh that there should not be glaring contrast between what goes on in our sovereign Parliament and what is going on in Pakistani Parliament. Benazir Bhutto has uttered quite an ominous threat which you must have seen where she has said that she agree that these matters should be sorted out bilaterally on the basis of the Simla Agreement. But that does not preclude our right from taking it up in the United Nations on the basis of the resolutions of the United Nations". She has made this statement. So, that game is going to go on. And after all, we should not be surprised if they are trying to get their back on us for what happened in Bangladesh in 1971. From that day, there are hawks in Pakistan who have always been saying", These people broke the unity of Pakistan. They sent their armed forces there in order to help their revolt in Bangladesh. A big part of our country separated and became an independent State." Do you think that they have forgiven us for that for ever? Their target, therefore, is Kashmir. They want to do the same thing in Kashmir also. We should not have any kind of complacency about what is likely to happen.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Are you blaming the Congress for Bangladesh also?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: No I am praising you for a good thing you did... (*Interruptions*)... I myself praised Mrs. Indra Gandhi for her role in the Bangladesh affair. I am not ashamed to say that I myself praised her publicly in the Central Hall in a special function. But you should not expect forces in Pakistan who are the real people who count; they may be stronger than the Prime Minister of Pakistan to forgive us. They are certainly out for revenge or vengeance. This is one aspect of it. The other aspect is to internationalise the issue, embarrass India and isolate India which they have failed to do up till now. There was a list of even Islamic countries who have not come out openly in support of Pakistan's stand on Kashmir. They have failed miserably. That is to the credit of our Government. Therefore, we should be vigilant and we should keep ourselves fully prepared. We are heartened by the assurances given repeatedly by the Government. If Pakistan takes it into its head, which I do not think they will, and if they try to launch any kind of military adventure across the border, we should be more than prepared to meet them and repel them. I think they also know that very well. So, internal unity of the country is no less important and that has to be demonstrated before the whole world and we should not be fighting and squabbling with each other always. The main thing is secular ideas and our fundamental commitment to secularism. India is a country which we are proud of. It is a multi-religious, multi-lingual and multi-cultural country. It is that whole composition which makes up India which has baffled the people in the West. The Europeans and the Americans cannot understand as to how a country like this has survived for so many years without breaking up and going into pieces. In fact, they write volumes on that. They cannot understand it as to how the Indian people, in spite of all these differences, variations, religions languages, cultures and all that, manage to hold together and keep the country united for the last forty years. We should assure them that this will

continue and that the country is not going to be broken up. We are not going to allow the country to be broken up by any kind of extremist or sectarian ideas which are wrong ideas which put our people against each other. They provoke them to fight among each other. So, that will be our doom. Therefore, Sir, I conclude by saying that we are supporting the Government on the initiatives which they have decided to take in respect of Kashmir and we should help them with further suggestions and proposals. We should also help them by contributing something in Kashmir for the revival of political activity. You say that your party is stronger and National Conference is very strong. So, show us the way.... (*Interruptions*)... We reaffirm our allegiance and loyalty on all possible occasions. We will try to keep the people together.

I do not think that Kashmir will be lost since we have all come together and we have sufficient strength to keep the Kashmiri people with us. Territory and the land can always be kept because the army is there. Army can keep the territory, but they cannot keep the minds and the hearts of the people together. That only we can do here, working together. Therefore, let us act with a sense of real responsibility and in a proper spirit of secularism and go ahead so that this chapter can be closed, though it is going to take a long, long time; much bloodshed, sacrifice and a large effort would be required.

It is not a matter which we would be able to settle in a day or two. Even realising that let us all put our shoulders together in the interest of the country.

SHRI PIYARE LAL HANDOO (Anantnag): Mr. Chairman, Sir, at the outset, I join my esteemed friend, Shri Indrajit Gupta, when he says that let us put our shoulders together to see that we do our best to solve, what is now commonly known, the Kashmir problem.

I will be honest to the House if I straightway say that this morning I had a pleasant surprise and the pleasant surprise was

caused by publication of three confidential letters written by His Excellency, the Governor, to the Government of India some years before and the extent of surprise slightly increased and became of a very peculiar hue when I read a confidential letter written by his Excellency, the Governor very recently, as recently as 30th January 1990. The extent of surprise became boundless when immediately thereafter, I saw the revised business of the House for the day. It came to me at 8.30 this morning and found that at item 8) Government was proposing to initiate a discussion about the situation in Kashmir. Two things, publication of confidential letters in the columns of the *Indian Express* and the Government decision to initiate a discussion about the situation in Kashmir, my dear gentlemen, esteemed Members of this House, it is not a coincidence. For a man like me who comes from Kashmir, who wishes to hear a few words spoken by the wise and wiser people of this House, it was not a coincidence. And if you do not find meaning in the publication of those letters today and Government's decision to initiate discussion today, you will be missing something and perhaps will excuse me if I use the expression that you will fail to understand what is happening in Kashmir.

I will take you first to the latest letter. That is the point I wish the elder statesmen of this House, hon. Shri Jaswant Singh and Shri Indrajit Gupta to ponder over. The latest letter disclosed today gives a recommendation which is supposed to have been made by the Governor, about the dissolution of the Assembly in Kashmir. Why should it be published today? Who leaked that letter for publication today? And when did the Government of India receive that letter? If the Government of India does not make it known, I am not one of those credulous people who believe that the Governor of Jammu and Kashmir took a decision to dissolve the Assembly of Jammu and Kashmir of his own. The tallest of the political leaders told me and I said, "Because you say so, I agree, but I am not that credulous to believe that the Government of India, Home Minister did not

do it. And today, I find I have been proved to be correct, that there was a document recommending the dissolution of the House received by the Government of India in the Home Ministry according to the Indian Express on 30th January, 1990. I am not concerned with what the Government of India did, whether they kept it on the shelf and allowed dust to collect over it, or telephonically informed the Governor to go ahead and said that the option was acceptable. But what pains me and what the Government of India should tell straightaway is this: Do you agree with that kind of perception communicated to you by His Excellency, the Governor? Because, if that kind of perception is the Government of India's perception, then the National Conference man like me has to tell something else to the House.

The Government is a statutory authority under the Constitution of Jammu and Kashmir. I accept it. Government can impose Governor's rule under Section 92 of the Kashmir's Constitution. We accept it. But with folded hands, I ask the esteemed Members of this House to kindly try to go back to 1952 and try to understand what is the genesis of Sub-Section 5 of Section 92 of Jammu and Kashmir Constitution. It is a Sub-Section the like of which, you do not find in the Constitution of the country. For what reason? Sub-Section 5 of Section 92 of the Kashmir's Constitution does not permit the Governor to issue a proclamation imposing Governor's rule, except with the concurrence of the President. It was a great lawyer, Sir Gopalaswamy Iyengar, who after days of discussion with the then representatives of the Kashmir people in the Parliament, had to find out a link which had to remain in existence to show that the Governor's rule has been imposed in Kashmir because Kashmir is the Unit of the Federation and the President must go about the imposition and the causes thereof. Can anybody tell me why the Governor, His Excellency Shri Jagmohan, issued an order not in consultation with the Government of India? The concurrence of the Government is needed. If there are friends in the Government of India who say that the order was wrong, the order was

[Sh. Piyare Lal Handoo]

arbitrary and someone argued that the order was a criminal act, do you still say that Shri Jagmohan should still continue after committing a criminal or an arbitrary act? I am not talking about Jagmohan as he is. He is a great personal friend of mine. He is praised when it is due to him. Now, the supporters of the Government of India say that he has acted arbitrarily in the sensitive State like Jammu and Kashmir. Do you still find justification to say "let us try him for some more time?" Again I am warning you about what next he is capable of doing.

I am not going to raise a controversy about Article 370—what he did or what he did not do. After the disappearance of the Constituent Assembly, there could be no authority which can deal with Article 370 except in the manner in which it can be used now, for extending the laws of the country to the State of Jammu and Kashmir. If somebody wants to find pleasure in saying that we do not want to extend some laws—beneficial or otherwise—to the State of Jammu and Kashmir by removing Article 370, let him have joy out of that perception. It is unthinkable. But as it is, I again remind you what the the great Gopalaswamy Iyengar did when a controversy arose as to who will be the Government of Jammu and Kashmir in terms of Article 370. Article 370 was a part of the Indian Constitution. It was not a part of the Kashmir's Constitution. The Government of Jammu and Kashmir had to be defined and was defined for purposes of Article 370. The Governor should be aided and assisted by the Council of Ministers". That was the spirit of Delhi agreement. The Governor in his wisdom in 1985—despite the fact that we went to the High Court for prohibiting all these things—said that under Article 370, 'I am the Government of Jammu and Kashmir.' But again I would say be cautious. Hon. Prime Minister, there is a move which was made earlier also and which may be made even now that there is acute goading by His Excellency, the Governor, to assume the authority of Jammu and Kashmir government which is defined in Article

370 and seeks certain transformations which will ultimately kill the psyche of the people of Kashmir. The kind and quality of perversion would be introduced which you will never be able to undo, come what may. No National Conference, no Congress, no Janata Dal can undo that. Last time, I cautioned this hon. House. The only thing that I can do sitting where I am, belonging to a party which is in a soup these days and for reasons which you know, is this. We can only say: Sir, these are the facts. Ascertain them, and then draw your own inferences. Do not depend upon the inferences that we draw. Do not consider what the National Conference will do next. We want only one thing. We know, as political activists, that we can work even if there is the worst Fascism. We will not seek anybody's protection. But we must know only one thing: Do you share the perceptions of the present Governor, or not? If you share them, we say good-bye. I cannot be a party to any unanimous decisions taken by the Government of India or any party unanimously or with no party unanimity. How can the perceptions be known? (*Interruptions*)

You can know party's perception by what it says. There are four Press conference held by His Excellency the Governor. It is for the Prime Minister to get the verbatim reports of these four Press conferences. In these four Press conferences he has made his perceptions known. Tell the nation, in the spirit of democracy. Tell the people of Kashmir whether you share those perceptions. If you share them, it will be a sad day. I will not take up cudgels against anybody. I would say that you have a right to have your own opinions, but I will certainly say that I am a sad man if you share those perceptions. He is your representative. I am 100% sure that no Minister of the Union of India (*Interruptions*) minus three of them, can share those perceptions. When I say minus three of them", that will indicate to you the scale to which His Excellency the Governor has gone in Kashmir.

You have been criticising the Congress, as if he was their man in 1984 when he was sent as their hatchet man. No; even they

were the victims at that time, the way the present Government has been the victim, this Government which has made the same selection. If you do not know the common denominator between the two points of time, you will never be wiser as to what has happened. The common denominator is my friend. (*Interruptions*)

The 2nd of July 1984 was the result of an action to which he was a party, and on 19th January 1990 there is an action to which he is not just a party, he is the author of it.

A man like me who known the Mufti Sahib—I have great respect for him—with due defence to him, would say that he has his own limitation, of course. Last time with folded hands I told him Mufti Sahib, you are no more the PCC (I) President, you are no more the Janata Dal President. You are the Home Minister of a great country. Kindly rise above the limitations of your party, of your likes and behave in a manner which the objective reality calls for.

Shall I tell you a very brief incident which has been revealed by Indian Express this morning? I do not know how many of you will like it. But His Excellency the Governor says why he proposed the dissolution of the Assembly. These are independent of the three other reasons gives by the Governor at the time of the Press conference. I shall reveal them before you, which I did even in the joint party meeting.

Today he says that this step has become necessary because Dr Farooq Abdullah has been telling people that he is going to return as the Chief Minister soon, and that this disturbed the equilibrium of the Services—the Services which, according to him, did not exist. I told the hon Prime Minister in a very recent meeting that even this reason is not correct, because the same His Excellency the Governor said at the Press conference that this had to be done because the machinations of some elements had to be curbed. I leave it to the hon Prime Minister to tell me which are the machinations which

were there, and who are the elements which had to be curbed. And the only machination was the one to which the hon Prime Minister was a party, i.e. sending for Dr Farooq Abdullah and getting him to Delhi for some talks. Within four days of those talks initiated by the Prime Minister—Dr Farooq Abdullah was called from Srinagar to Delhi—once he saw that the Prime Minister was taking such a bold step as to call Dr Farooq Abdullah for a talk—I do not know for what kind of talks, and about what weather, climate or ever the possibility of reviving the Assembly, one does not know. Only a few people know. Mr Jagmohan stalled that development immediately within four days, by imposing the Governor's rule, by dissolving the Assembly itself. And if you share that perception, kindly be sure that today's publication in the Indian Express is a method, and a sinister method to stall the process which you are initiating through George Fernandes. I tell you here and now, otherwise, what is the utility of telling me through the mouth of His Excellency the Governor that in 1987 he wrote a letter to me, namely P. L. Handoo. I am P. L. Handoo myself.

What is the utility of telling the nation today by mentioning it in the *Indian Express* that you wrote a letter in 1989 against the doings of Dr Farooq Abdullah? What is the utility of publishing a letter saying that you wanted Governor rule as late as May 1989. Most of the hon Members must have noticed that, at the time of departure of a delegation consisting of Members of Parliament which went to Kashmir, packages were handed over to some of the members, those packages contained nothing but what I saw today in the *Indian Express*. If you want to enter into some controversy, you can do so, I have got some documents. It is again for special consideration to the Prime Minister. The document which was shown to me indicates the genesis of the formation of the Muslim United Front in 1985-86. Somebody said today and said rightly, "What had happened after the tall leadership disappeared, that is Sheikh Abdullah disappeared," if you try to find out even casually how the question of succession to Sheikh Abdullah was dealt

[Sh. Piyare Lal Handoo]

with by those who were in Delhi you will know the whole story. Who allowed whom to get stabilised in Kashmir right from 8th of September, 1982? Shri Mufti Mohammad Sayeed will be able to tell you certain secrets from the inside story. I am reminded of two speeches which are directly concerned with the Motion today in this House made by Prof. Madhu Dandavate and Shri George Fernandes on 30th July, 1984. If they slightly try to recapture what they said on 30th July, 1984, in this House, they will know half of the story of Kashmir of today. You will find that it is not his Excellency, Jag Mohan, working in Kashmir alone, it is the axis working; it is the axis of the present Home Minister and Jag Mohan; the axis the roots for which had been laid on the 2nd of July, 1984, the roots which led to developments by January 1986, February 1986, which became the whole context in which you had the first Governor's rule in the history of Kashmir in the context in which it came on the 7th of March 1986.

After the imposition of Governor's rule on 7th March, 1983, the Assembly was not dissolved; his Excellency did not dissolve the Assembly then. But the controversy arose. I have referred to this because a controversy shall soon crop up and the hon. Prime Minister will have to take a very enlightened view about it. What is the prospect that you keep before the people of Kashmir? If you finish terrorist activities, it will be welcome. I welcome every step that you have taken for consensus. The hon. Prime Minister is with us. About this danger I would not have made a reference since this Committee has to function, but I have done this because of the discussion today. If it had been delayed by a week, nothing would have happened. But the great danger is that soon the Governor will come to you with a proposal the kind of which he brought before esteemed Rajiv Gandhi earlier. Under Section 92 of the State Constitution it is stated that the Governor's rule can last for six months, but the Governor, it is apprehended, is proposing to read it as if it authorises that after a break of one day he can again impose it for six months

more. It will hurt the psyche of Kashmir so much that you can never retrieve the situation so far as the people of Kashmir are concerned. You should be wary of imposing the President's Rule in Kashmir when confrontation will be directly with the Union Government. It will assume a very serious proportion. If you do not keep the prospect of holding election within the next six months, you will be overtaken by events and overtaken by his Excellency, the Governor.

We agree that the situation is very grave; we also agree that all political parties are immobilised; we also agree that unless we start a political move nothing can happen in Kashmir. You cannot win back the people, because it is not a failure of the National Front or Congress I or the Communists.

16.00 hrs.

It is the failure of an ideology. The first causality in Kashmir is the ideology. And the very fact that this ideology has failed should have put every political worker on the alert in the country. Why has it failed? I am not a representative of Kashmiri pandits. By chance I happen to be a Kashmiri pandit. My father and mother were Kashmiri pandits. My grand mother too was a Kashmiri pandit. Today you see a Kashmiri pandit in the streets of Delhi with a placard in hand raising the slogan "Kashmir should be made a Union Territory and we will go back to Kashmir. It put me to more shame and much more in agony to hear this slogan in the streets of Delhi from the Kashmiri pandits, who are sisters and daughters. I know what it means. It can mean a danger to those who are left there. How many political parties have told those young men who are in distress here that such slogans should not be raised? Please do not call them refugees. They have come from one part of the country to the other. Refugee is one who came from one country to another country. Those who take pleasure in calling them refugees, create a shiver in my mind. Kindly do not politicise those people in distress. Instead help them. It is not an accident. The Home Minister also should know that when the All India Party



delegation visited Srinagar, there was procession in Jammu as well as in Delhi. simultaneously How is it that on the same day within hours of arrival of this delegation in Srinagar, such a thing could happen? After all, refugees have not come on that day. They were in Jammu one and a half months before. They were in Delhi twenty one days before. How is it that identical processions are held and identical slogans are raised on the same day? It hurts me as a national of the country. Slogans were raised against Dr. Farooq Abdullah in Jammu and against Mr. Rajiv Gandhi in Delhi. Their slogan was:

[*Translation*]

"Mr. Jagmohan go ahead, we are with you"

[*English*]

This slogan was raised in Jammu only. I leave it to Mr. Mufti Mohammad Sayeed to find out what kind of reactions it can have in Kashmir. This communalises the situation, which can have serious repercussions. Kindly consider what it means. The way it is communalised, the things happening within the territory of Jammu and Kashmir is something which should be taken notice of by the Prime Minister. It is not the work of the Advisory Council to deal with such subject. My fear is that the work Shri George Fernandes is about to start is being stalled. It appears that there is a conspiracy to scuttle the efforts being initiated by the new Government through Mr. George Fernandes.

My second submission is this. Kindly remember one thing. You have not discussed Kashmir only once. I was trying to recollect. You have discussed Kashmir seventeen times in this Parliament since 1952. One feature which is common these is that we are trying to be wise after the event. Something has happened and you retrospectively start thinking that it should not have happened. Sometimes we become wiser than the wise and say and feel that certain steps should not have been taken. But for God's sake,

come to grips with the total situation in Kashmir.

Let us try to be wise today while the event is happening. In this context you should ask all your local branches also to reflect the attempted unanimity tried at the national level. Let them also say in one voice what you are asking me to say here. Let us not, among ourselves sit and say this must be done and leave our partymen to do whatever they want. Our hon. Prime Minister despite his preoccupations initiated very good moves for all party agreement and certain attempts were made. But before the delegation reached Srinagar, somebody in Jammu says that this is an attempt to revive the Assembly. The question of revival of the Assembly has never been on the agenda. Immediately the Working Committee of such and such party met in Jammu today and passed a resolution unanimously that no attempt should be made to revive the Assembly. Who the hell want the revival of the Assembly? Has it ever been on the agenda? But it was only to show that despite an all-party meet going over to Kashmir, here is a force who would like to act like an old phrase 'you are becoming more loyal than the king' Some feel that Janata Dal is ruling the State of Jammu & Kashmir. The Janata Dal must make its opinion known about the State of Jammu & Kashmir. Mufti Saheb knows the kind and quality of his party. BJP people know the kind and quality of their party. I know the kind and quality of my party. But what is dangerous and difficult is that it introduces into the whole situation certain variable elements which you cannot depend upon whether they will lead in the direction in which you seek to take the things or they will take in the directions which will ultimately ruin the things. This is one aspect.

The other aspect about which I want you to be careful and what I am perturbed by is the statement which came from the Secretary of State of America on the day when there was some firing allegedly by the Army people—I am not going into the justification or otherwise of it—that Government of India should immediately start talks under the

[Sh. Piyare Lal Handoo]

Simla Agreement This word 'immediately' was intriguing because it reminded me of the midnight knock that Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru got one day through the message which came from Truman that; If you accept mediation today, we will give you this, we will give you that. Kindly do not fall into any such trap. That may be seen even under such a very pleasant and presentable slogan of dialogue with Pakistan according to the Simla Agreement. You must first know that items of Simla Agreement have been violated by Pakistan. Unless those violations are undone, you should not show your readiness for dialogue with Pakistan according to the Simla Agreement. Ultimately we have to face the phrase from America let us arbitrate on Kashmir again. We must be careful about that.

16.07 hrs.

STATEMENT REGARDING RELEASE OF  
ANOTHER INSTALMENT OF ADDI-  
TIONAL DEARNESS ALLOWANCES TO  
THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EM-  
PLOYEES

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): Sir, on the basis of the recommendations of the Fourth Central Pay Commission, as accepted by the Government for Central Government Employees, dearness allowance at the revised rates has become due for consideration with effect from 1.1.1990, on the basis of percentage increase in whole numbers in the twelve monthly average of the All India Consumer Price Index Numbers of Industrial Workers (General) (Base 1960=100) for the period ending 31.12.1989 over the index average of 608, the base figure to which the revised pay scales are pegged. The twelve monthly average Consumer Price Index for the period ending 31.12.1989 is 842.58, which works out to an increase of 38.58% over 608. Employees drawing basic pay upto Rs. 3500/

- are to be allowed 100% neutralisation, those drawing basic pay between Rs. 3501/- and Rs. 6000/-, 75% and those drawing basic pay above Rs. 6000/-, 65% neutralisation. These employees are, accordingly, entitled to revised D.A. of 38%, 28% and 25% of the basic pay respectively from 1.1.1990, as against 34% 25% and 22% of the basic pay respectively being drawn by them at present since 1.7.1989.

Government have decided to pay the instalment of dearness allowance due to Central Government employees from 1.1.1990 in cash. Order in this behalf shall be issued by the Ministry of Finance.

The annual cost of this instalment of D.A. payable to all Central Government Employees with effect from 1.1.1990 is estimated at Rs. 294 crores. The total expenditure on this account in the financial year 1990-91 will be Rs. 343 crores.

( Interruptions)\*

THE CHAIRMAN : You cannot ask any question. As per rules, I cannot permit you to ask any question. I am sorry, I cannot allow you to ask any question.

16.10 hrs.

MOTION UNDER RULE 342

Situation in Jammu and Kashmir—  
Contd.

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) Sir, I have listened with great attention the views of hon. Members and it clearly reflected a deep and a shared concern about the situation in Jammu and Kashmir. This House does not only represent the political parties only. It represents the people of India, and when we address ourselves to a national issue like Jammu and Kashmir, I think it is in that role that we have to respond. It is certainly, as has been expressed by various hon. Mem-

bers, an issue above political parties and that is the spirit with which we have to approach this subject.

16.12 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER— *in the Chair*]

There has been one asset and that has been a national asset. In spite of division, in spite of differences, when a challenge has come we have come together. And when we did come together, we have been able to meet the challenge and face the situation. I want to express my thanks to the various major political parties which met to exchange views. There were differences of perception also. There was also expression that certain things could have been done in a better way otherwise. But the fact that is of encouragement on similar lines is that we did come together, have come together and there is a will, there is confidence in each other on this issue that we will go ahead now to face it. I think in the situation in which the country is faced today, we will have to adopt this approach in many other areas also, and it is the endeavour of this present Government to promote such an approach because it is not question of sharing of credit, it is not a question of fixing blames, it is the question now of saving the country land such a consideration is above all such partisan considerations or thoughts.

So far as Jammu and Kashmir is concerned, it has a glorious record of participating in the freedom movement, of repulsing foreigners from across the border. It has always had a glorious record of communal harmony. It was a symbol of our secularism. Today if things have come to such a pass that Parliament, all of us, have to come together and address ourselves solely to this issue, I think it is not a moment of incrimination, but it is a moment of introspection as to what happened and where. We all should come together, to give a new hope to the people of Kashmir. It is the same people. I have not lost faith in the people of Kashmir. In spite of all that might have happened, I do have faith in the people of Kashmir. As has

rightly been said, it is not only an issue of a particular geographical aspect but it is an issue of the emotional integrity of the country. A country lives in the hearts of the people and it is there that we will have to preserve it and if it is preserved in the hearts of the people, the territorial integrity of the country is safe. This process that the major parties and the National Conference started in right earnest—I can stand by their earnestness in spite of divisive comments—I think, it is in initiative in the right direction because without the political process and political activity, however nebulous it may be I am not saying that tomorrow we can open up all the political processes in the situation. The challenge is multi-fold; it is administrative, it is political and it also, underlying somewhere, can be military. God forbid that. So, we have to move on all the fronts and be ready and in this process we are very clear, as was concluded in the meeting of the parties that not only in Delhi, but in the Valley in Jammu and Kashmir, the political process has to start, the mechanism has to be evolved and as Indrajitji said we all have to muster courage to get to the grass-root level and village level. We will have to win the confidence of the people there. One and a half years back, I did go to Jammu and Kashmir when Shri Mufti Mohammad Sayeed was with me, Right in Anantnag, we had a meeting, in the remote villages of Jammu and Kashmir we have to create confidence that there is a possibility of new way of life, the youth do have a place in employment, in other fields, that we do care for those who are in the remotest areas of Jammu and Kashmir. And along with this, with the administrative machinery some semblance of law and order will also have to be established—and I do not think we can mince our words on this—certainly in a humane way. But the humane consideration has to be both ways. And along with this, I must say that there is interference across the border, but I do not want to say that the whole situation is only because in interference across the border because then it will not be understand where it is hurting the people of Kashmir. But there is interference. This reality also should not be put under the carpet. There is interfer-

[Sh. Vishwanath Pratap Singh]

ence across the border. And for that, be it covert and there was also overt, interference—it is something with which we cannot compromise, and we have made it abundantly clear that if any misadventure is attempted, we will react not only swiftly, but decisively. Not only we have the will but we also have the capacity and many a time conflict has been averted because there was clarity of intention and there was sufficient strength to meet it. So, if there is any misadventure by Pakistan, let it be clear, it should not be because of any misunderstanding of our will to defence our country, its independence and its integrity. And any misadventure will not be without cost to Pakistan. I do not want to sound hawkish, but I think it is my duty also to spell it out very clearly, there is no confusion on this for the present Government. At the same time we want to improve relations, but not at the cost of our national interests. We have scheduled our bilateral exchanges. We will not postpone them. To give a signal that we are in right earnest we do want to improve relations. However, such a feeling should not be misunderstood for weakness. Pakistan attempted to internationalise the issue and I must compliment my colleague, the External Affairs Minister, Shri Gujjarat and all those who are working under him, his team, that they could project the policy of the country and the credit does go to a certain policy which we have been following all these years and the attempt to internationalise it in the first round by Pakistan was not successful. The Arab countries, the major powers, the international community, stood by the perceptions of India. But as Jaswant Singhji said this is the first round. May I assure you that our alertness will continue and efforts will continue to dispel any disinformation on this count and we will be active on this count. One thing is being made that Pakistan many a time projects the point of coreligiosity. It very well knows what the impact could be not only in Kashmir but also elsewhere. It is a very devious argument, but I want to tell Pakistan that the largest number of Muslims are in India, the largest

Muslim country, they say, is India and it is our secular credential that we have been able to hold this multi-faceted social order, political order that we have. It is a tribute to the minorities here—the point which Pakistan is trying to touch they came out boldly on this issue and gave their statement that so far as the integrity of the country is concerned, the minorities stand by it. On this there should be no illusion for any country.

I think while Shri George Fernandes and Mufti Saheb will answer in details, at this moment I will appeal to you and through you to every citizen of this country, every youth, every person senior or young, to come together as one, as India, united, strong, confident, humane as well as firm. I am sure the things in Jammu and Kashmir are not lost. I am confident that we will come out of this challenge that we have as we have come out always.

---

16.27 hrs.

#### PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

**Review and Annual Report of Indian Railway Finance Corporation Ltd., New Delhi for 1988-89 and Report of the Committee of Exports of 'Report of Inquiry by Commissioner of Railway Safety, Southern Circle, Trivandrum into the accident to No. 26 Down Bangalore-Trivandrum Express on 8.7.88**

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): I beg to say on the Table:—

- (1) A copy of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619 A of the Companies Act, 1956:—
  - (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Indian Railway Finance Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1988-89.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Indian Railway Finance Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1988-89 along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—272/90]

- (2) A copy of the Report (Hindi and English versions) of the committee of Experts on 'Report of Inquiry' by Commissioner of Railway Safety, Southern Circle, Bangalore into the accident to No. 26 Down Bangalore—Trivandrum Island Express near Perumon Bridge on 8th July, 1988. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—273/90]

**Notifications under Explosives Act, 1984 and Petroleum Act 1934, Annual Report of and Statement re. Review of the working of Central Machine Tool Institute, Bangalore, for 1988-89 etc.**

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): On behalf of Shri Ajit Singh, I beg to lay on the Table:

- (1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (8) of section 18 of the Explosives Act, 1984:—
- (i) The Explosives (Fifth Amendment) Rules, 1989 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 890 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 12th October, 1989.
- (ii) The Explosives (Seventh Amendment) Rules, 1989 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 903 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 18th October, 1989.
- (iii) The Explosives (Sixth Amendment) Rules, 1989 published in Notification No. S.O. 814 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 12th

October, 1989. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—274/90]

- (2) A copy of the Petroleum (Amendment) Rules, 1989 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 511 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 9th May, 1989 under sub-section (4) of section 29 of the Petroleum Act, 1934. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—275/90]
- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Machine Tool Institute, Bangalore, 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 Central Machine Tool Institute, Bangalore, for the year 1988-89. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—276/90]
- (4) (i) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission, Bombay, for the year 1988-89 together with Audit Report thereon under sub-section (4) of section 23 of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission Act, 1956.
- (ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the Audited Accounts of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission, Bombay, for the year 1988-89.
- (5) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (4) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—277/90]
- (6) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Process and Product Development

Centre, Agra, 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 Process and Product Development Centre, Agra, for the year 1988-89. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—278/90]

**Notifications under Indian Electricity Act, Aircraft Act, Annual Report and Review of Central Power Research Institute, Bangalore for 1988-89, Annual Report and Review of Power Engineers Training Society for 1987-88 and statement regarding delay in laying these papers etc.**

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) A copy of the Indian Electricity (Amendment-I) Rules, 1989 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 730 in Gazette of India dated the 30th September, 1989 under sub-section (3) of section 38 of the Indian Electricity Act, 1910 [Placed in Library. See No. LT—279/90]
- (2) A copy of the Aircraft (First Amendment) Rules, 1989 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 605 in Gazette of India dated the 12th August, 1989 together with an explanatory note, under section 14A of the Aircraft Act, 1934. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—280/90]
- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Power Research Institute, Bangalore, 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 Central Power Research Institute, Ban-

galore, for the year 1988-89. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—281/90]

- (4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Power Engineers Training Society for the year 1987-88 along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Power Engineers Training Society for the year 1987-88
- (5) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (4) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—282/90]
- (6) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Punjab State Electricity Board, Patiala, for the year 1988-89 together with Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (5) of the section 69 of the Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948 read with clause (c) (iv) of the Proclamation dated the 11th May, 1987 issued by the President in relation to the State of Punjab.
- (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—283/90]

**Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for 1989—Union Government (Commercial) (No. 2)—Indian Rare Earths Ltd.**

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): On behalf of Prof. M.G.K. Menon, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year 1989 (Hindi and English versions)—Union Government

(Commercial) (No. 2) Indian Rare Earths Limited, under article 151 (1) of the Constitution. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—284/90]

Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Railway Convention Committee on 'Rate of Dividend for 1990-91 and other ancillary matters.'

16.28 1/2 hrs.

16.30 hrs.

ASSENT TO BILLS

PUNJAB BUDGET, 1990-91

[English]

[English]

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I lay on the Table the following two Bills passed by the Houses of Parliament during the last session and assented to since a report was last made to the House on the 21st December, 1989:—

- (i) The Appropriation (No. 6) Bill, 1989.
- (ii) The Constitution (Sixty-second Amendment) Bill, 1989.

2. Sir, I also lay on the Table copies, duly authenticated by the Secretary-General of Raja Sabha, of the following two Bills passed by the Houses of Parliament during the last session and assented to since a report was last made to the House on the 21st December, 1989:—

- (i) The Representation of the People (Amendment) Bill, 1989.
- (ii) The Constitution (Sixty-third Amendment) Bill, 1989.

16.29 1/2 hrs.

RAILWAY CONVENTION COMMITTEE

First Report

[English]

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA (Mandsaur): Sir, I beg to present the First

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDEVATE): Sir, I lay on the table of the House the Annual Financial Statement of the State of Punjab for the financial year 1990-91.

Consequent on the Proclamation issued under article 356 of the Constitution on the 11th May, 1987, the powers of the Legislature of the State of Punjab are exercisable by or under the authority of Parliament. The Statement of estimated receipts and expenditure of the State of Punjab for the financial year 1990-91 is, therefore, being placed before the House.

The Revised Estimates for the current year place State's tax and non-tax revenue at Rs. 1379.41 crores showing a decline of Rs. 63.47 crores from the Budget Estimates mainly due to shortfall in the additional resources mobilisation target of Rs. 150 crores. State's share of Central Taxes, Duties and Grants-in-aid from the Government of India is Rs. 516.10 crores in Revised Estimates compared to Rs. 537.98 crores in the Budget. The expenditure on revenue account is Rs. 2184.32 crores in the Revised Estimates compared to Rs. 2041.57 crores in the Budget Estimates, the increase of Rs. 142.75 crores is due to payment of arrears on account of revision of pay scales and pensions as a result of implementation of recommendations of Third Pay Commission. As a result, the deficit of Rs. 60.71 crores on revenue account estimated in the Budget will turn into a deficit of Rs. 288.81 crores.

On the capital account, the receipts are

[Prof. Madhu Dandavate]

now estimated at Rs. 1156.60 crores compared to Rs. 1896.04 crores in the Budget. Taking into account the transactions in the Public Account and the opening deficit, the current year is expected to close with a deficit of Rs. 51.94 crores compared to deficit of Rs. 76.84 crores estimated in the Budget.

The revenue receipts are estimated at Rs. 2072.79 crores showing an increase of Rs. 177.28 crores over the Revised Estimates for the year 1989-90. State's tax and non-tax revenue receipts estimated at Rs. 1581.01 crores are higher than the Revised Estimates of 1989-90 by Rs. 201.60 crores. The State's share of Central taxes and grants is Rs. 491.78 crores, which is less than the Revised Estimates for the year 1989-90 by Rs. 24.32 crores. The expenditure on revenue account is estimated at Rs. 2540.84 crores.

On the Capital account, the receipts are placed at Rs. 2159.25 crores and expenditure including loans and advances at Rs. 1727.01 crores. Taking into consideration the Revenue Account, the Capital Account and the Public Account, the Budget for the year 1990-91 relating to transactions gives a surplus of Rs. 51.94 crores. Taking into account the opening deficit of Rs. 51.94 crores, the year 1990-91 closes with a 'Nil' balance.

The State Plan Outlay for 1990-91 has been fixed at Rs. 905.00 crores. The normal Central assistance for the year 1990-91 will be Rs. 85.42 crores. Centre will also be providing a special assistance of Rs. 800.00 crores.

While as required, the Annual Financial Statement for the year 1990-91 has been laid before the House and the connected Demands for Grants are also being circulated to the Hon'ble Members along with the other Budget papers I am, at this stage,

seeking a 'Vote on Account' for the first six months of the financial year 1990-91 except for the requirement of food procurement where the annual requirement needs to be Voted to keep procurement operations going.

---

16.34 1/2 hrs.

SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR  
GRANTS—PUNJAB, 1989-90

[English]

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): I beg to present a statement of (Hindi and English versions) showing the Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of the State of Punjab for 1989-90.

---

16.35 hrs.

MOTION UNDER RULE 342

Situation in Jammu and Kashmir—  
*Contd.*

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Balgopal Mishra.

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV (Jhanjharpur): Mr. Speaker, I am on a point of information. I have given a notice of the breach of Privilege under Rule 227 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha.

MR. SPEAKER: Please, take your seat.

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV: I seek your ruling on it.

MR. SPEAKER: Please see me in my chamber.



[English]

SHRI BALGOPAL MISHRA (Bolangir): Sir, Kashmir is not today's problem. This problem has been there for the last many years. Mr. M.J. Akbar said that this weak Government is responsible for the Kashmir issue. The so-called weak Government has assumed power only 100 days back. But the Kashmir problem was there since the day of independence. So, this Government has inherited the problem of Kashmir along with other problems from the previous Government. I do not want to repeat what the other Members have said. In 1983, Andhra Pradesh threw out the Congress-I when the entire country accepted it. That was because the Andhra sentiment was trampled by the political bosses of Delhi because Chief Ministers were changed frequently by the then Congress-I hierarchy. This hurt the Andhra sentiment. Similarly, Kashmiri sentiment has been hurt. In addition to this, the chronic negligence and humiliation of Kashmiri people has resulted in the present state of affairs.

In his speech, Mr. M.J. Akbar referred to Mahem. He forgot completely the Amethi incident. If a political opponent could be gunned down in Amethi, booths can be captured and mass scale rigging can take place, that must have encouraged some people in Mahem to resort to the reported things. No sane man will support Mahem incident. But the people who refer to Mahem should condemn Amethi first. Some people say that communal forces are working in Kashmir. They should know that it is not only the communal forces but also the Kashmiri sentiments and ego and self-respect etc. If some one will go through the article of Mr. Jaya Jattlee, published in today's Times of India, he will be very clear about it. People of Kashmir had expected that Dr. Farooq Abdullah shall uphold the dignity of Kashmiri people but he failed and he danced to the tune of political bosses of Delhi. Out of frustration, they resorted to the present methods. I congratulate the Prime Minister for the bold step he took, by taking the entire House into confidence to sort out Kashmir

issue. I could request our hon. Prime Minister and I also urge upon the House to ban these communal and extremist elements so that these secessionist forces do not pose any threat to the unity and sovereignty of the country. But unfortunately in the past the Gorkhaland problem was there and they trained some people. Today the same force might be having a hand in the activities of the *Jamaat-i-Islami* and the JKLF. These things should be scrutinised thoroughly.

So far as the question of a political settlement is concerned, I congratulate our hon. Prime Minister because he has started the political initiative. He has taken all the political forces in the country into confidence. He has not tried to make any discrimination, though some people have tried to take advantage of it, whom I do not want to name here.

Finally, by raising one issue simply I conclude. My point is that even after 40 years of Independence this country has failed to produce a statesman in right earnest. Mostly, the country has produced politicians who were concerned about their own political interest, petty party interest of which the present Prime Minister is above.

With these words, I conclude.

SHRI KADAMBUR M.R. JANARDHAN (Tirunelveli): Mr. Speaker, Sir, as a Member of Parliament belonging to the AIADMK Party which has not been included in the list of major political parties as per the new National Front Government's decision, I and my Party Members were not given an opportunity to participate in the delegation. Even then we are proud to participate in this sensitive national issue as our party itself is called the All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam.

Sir, the situation in Jammu and Kashmir, the seriousness and the heavy burden which lies upon the new Government is clearly seen by the appointment of a separate Cabinet Minister hon. Shri George Fernandes. Now he has to look into the problem.

[Sh. Kadambur M.R. Janardhanan]

For that purpose, an Advisory Panel is also nominated with six MPs from different political parties. At present, what worries the Government and the people is as to how to solve the problem of Jammu and Kashmir. Seeing today's paper, I must tell this august House what the hon. Minister Shri George Fernandes has stated. He has stated:... "his new job would in no way create any confrontation with the Jammu and Kashmir Governor..." I cannot understand this statement. There is a separate Home Minister. At the same time, a new Cabinet Minister—Shri George Fernandes—has been appointed for tackling this problem. The people feel that this problem has started because of the appointment of the new Governor Mr. Jag Mohan. When he says that he will not have any confrontation with the Governor's view, then I do not know what for this Advisory Panel is. It has been stated that the political process has been frozen in Jammu and Kashmir. If it has to be frozen, then the activities of Mr. Jag Mohan has to be reflected according to the wish of the people. That is the talk of the people of Delhi. Since our hon. Prime Minister has said that we represent the people, he must hear the people of Kashmir of what they talk in the streets. They say: "Do not put money in the Indian nationalised bank but put the money in the Jammu and Kashmir Bank." What we read in Tamil newspapers is that Cape Comorin to Kashmir is one country, our country. I come from Tamil Nadu. The news about Kashmir which we get is that the driver of the hon. Deputy Prime Minister is beaten up in the streets. When there is no security for the driver of the Deputy Prime Minister, what will be the security available to the common man. Therefore, looking to all these problems, I request the hon. Prime Minister to have a deep concern over this issue. It is a national issue. As our mentor Shri MGR has said, we always work in the national interest unlike your partner DMK which has no representation now. There is no representation of the people here from the DMK side. As we represent the people of Tamil Nadu, I wish this Government to come out of the situation

gloriously for the welfare of the country because Cape Comorin to Kashmir is one country. In Tamil we say and its translation is from Cape Comorin to Himalayas is one country. For that issue, we have to work together. On this issue, we have to work shoulder to shoulder and in cooperation. We extend all our cooperation to the National Front Government for solving the Jammu and Kashmir issue soon.

[*Translation*]

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I was confident from the very beginning that there would not be much dispute on the issue under discussion. We are discussing such a problem with which we are not only familiar with but I believe that our country had not faced such a serious problem during the last 42 years. Our country was invaded. The whole country had stood up as one unit to identify and counter the enemy. We were not on good terms with the neighbouring countries, war also took place, but the circumstances in those days were such that issues before the country appeared in a clear perspective. Thus the Government did not face much difficulty to tide over the situation. The situation in Kashmir, as I have stated, is the gravest of all because we have been experiencing not only the intervention of a foreign power in it but all the people in one part of the country with the exception of a very few, have also undoubtedly stood up as rebels. Just a few minutes before information was received in regard to the speech delivered by the Prime Minister of Pakistan. She has asserted that full support will be given to the people who have stood up as rebels in Kashmir. But at the same time, she has stated that no assistance is being provided to them for anti-national activities in India, this is merely a contradictory statement. I am not concerned with her contradictions but with her intentions. About 5-6 days ago the representatives of a number of political parties visited Kashmir to evaluate the prevailing situation in the Valley. At that time, they truly felt how grave the situation in Kashmir was and how difficult task it was for us to

solve the problem in the present circumstances. At the time of starting the discussion, the Members of the Opposition raised certain objections such as who would be the appropriate person to start the discussion and why wrong Minister has been chosen to fulfil this responsibility. It is but natural that such happenings are part and parcel of the Parliamentary discussions and that the working procedure would not be interesting without it. But at the same time, I feel that in view of the gravity of present situation instead of raising futile objections, the opposition should have welcomed the move to appoint a special Minister in charge of Kashmir Affairs and should have offered constructive suggestions. Then there would have been no difficulty to evaluate the situation however grave it had been. We see that some members of the opposition have been feeling disturbed over the matter. They need not feel disturbed. Perhaps the members of the party may not be aware of the decision taken by their leader. What I am going to place before them is not meant merely to score a debating point, but to say that if the opposition, the Government and the political parties landing support to it arrive at a unanimous conclusion. That the present situation is so grave that the Government should make special efforts in this respect. For this purpose, the members of all the political parties have decided to cooperate at every step. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I welcome this offer not only by the opposition but also by the leaders of other political parties and would like to thank them. During the discussion, the members had unanimity over a number of issues. Even the Prime Minister was also of the same opinion and I feel that the foremost among those issues is that all agree that the situation is very grave about which mention has been made in the very beginning. Second issue over which we are unanimous is—that political process should be started in Kashmir. But along with this one thing which is quite important is that political activities should be started in Kashmir before the political process is started there. If I say that there is no political activity in Kashmir at present, it would not be an exaggeration and nobody would deny it. Thus it becomes

essential to start political activities before starting the political process; and the Hon. Prime Minister has reiterated this not once or twice but thrice in the All Parties Meetings held before going to and after coming from Kashmir. During these meetings, it has become evident that we will have to take initiative to start political activities, and I am pleased to say that Shri Indrajit Gupta and other Members have stressed the need of activating our political workers at places where they have already been working. All the parties should make joint efforts in this regard. Mr. Speaker, Sir, the situation in Kashmir at present is such that there is unilateral propaganda, unilateral activity rather it may be called that there is terrorism. This unilateral action may be termed as terrorist activities or the activities of the underground people or the activities of the militants or the rebels. Mr. Speaker, Sir, to do away with this unilateral situation, there should be no disagreement among us about starting the political activity there.

17.00 hrs.

Accomplishments of National Conference were discussed, working of the Congress Party was evaluated and the position of BJP and Janata Dal was assessed. Performance of CPI and CPM was also discussed though these are not major parties in that region. Shri Indrajit Gupta himself has admitted that their power in that valley is limited and they are not a big power there. He also said that whenever there is any scope for making a proper use of that limited power, they would readily offer their cooperation. Besides, there are other forces, I would like to refer to the workers' movements in particular, for, nobody in the House till now has referred to it today. The reason for mentioning this point is that I believe that whenever any political activity or political process is to be started, all the public organisations working for a single cause, have to be activated to enable them to assist in the political process. They have been such a forceful power which played an effective role to protect and restore democracy in the country as well as in the world, we have witnessed such happen-

[Sh. George Fernandes]

ings at many places in the world, that is why I would like to mention. it. Similar organisations are active in Kashmir for various purposes whether these are related to workers or to some other section. Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is no need to repeat that we have a common agreement that in the prevailing circumstances of Kashmir, it is not possible to control the situation even by putting the entire administrative force into work—I am using the word 'administrative' in its comprehensive meaning; which includes bureaucracy too and that in place of an elected Government, Governor is administering the State. Thus our complaints are that the steps taken by police at one place or para-military forces at other or the administration still at other place created alienation. This point has been mentioned time and again that alienation can be removed only by means of those forces. Feeling the need Government have taken certain steps to start political activities though at a small scale, and also moved ahead.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, another point is that discussion regarding the political activities may be considered as ignoring the factual position. It is true that during our recent visit to that valley, we somehow managed to go out of the hotel for a few hours but others, who were accompanying us including MPs and other political leaders could not take the chance of going out of the four walls of the hotel, curfew was clamped in the city area only, not because the Governor wanted it or his advisors advised them against it but because those people who had observed and realised the gravity of the situation personally, felt it that it was not at all an easy task to move outside the four walls of the hotel whatever might be our feelings about the situation there. There was resentment among the people on various accounts.

I was surprised when my friend Shri M.J. Akbar voiced his protest against our Government. I am aware that he is engaged in the challenging profession of journalism and the peculiarity of this profes-

sion is that a journalist attempts to establish his point of view or the point of view of someone he supports whatever may be the circumstances and to prove the point of view of others to be wrong. However, I regret to say that he has opted for this very principle of journalism and used it as an instrument while participating in a discussion of national importance in this House.

As I did not want it, I had stated immediately after I stood up that I did not want our differences to be reflected in this discussion but when certain points are made, it becomes essential to give a clarification and I believe that my hon. friend would agree with me that if a matter is raised in the House it becomes obligatory on my part to place the basic facts before the House. Therefore, in order to clarify the issues raised by him, I would like to submit one or two points here. I will not do so to hurt their feelings or just to counter their statements but to bring the facts to light and it will be relevant not only for today but for all time to come because it will find a place in history and whatever is stated here during the discussion will become the part of our history. He submitted in his speech that the crisis in Kashmir began with the formation of the National Front Government headed by Shri V.P. Singh in December. Actually whatever he submitted here I quote it:—

[English]

"Mistakes had been committed but what is happening now is a disaster".

[Translation]

Now this is the problem. Perhaps an endeavour to interpret it may give rise to a new controversy. However, I have got a clipping from the 'Sunday Observer' dated August 27, 1989 in which an interview with Dr. Farooq Abdullah was published and I would like to quote his statement on certain issues in his own words. It was a very long interview and I would not like to discuss all those things in detail. First, a reference was made to the deteriorating situation in Kashmir, the in-

creasing incidence of terrorism, the assaults made on the people responsible for protecting democracy and even physical assaults made on them. Thereafter, a question was put to him as to why all these Bandhs are being organised.

[English]

The question was:

"But if the shops are closed because of a call by the underground groups, would it amount to supporting terrorism to publish that."

[Translation]

This question was in the context of the bill which was brought by his Government. In his reply he stated:

[English]

"But why do the shop close, tell me?"

[Translation]

Thus the questioner is put a counter-question instead giving an answer. The journalists replied:

[English]

"Because of fear."

[Translation]

To that, Dr. Abdullah's reply was:

[English]

"That is what I am trying to knock out".

Then the question was:

"But you have to do that politically. Where are your political workers?"

Dr. Farooq Abdullah's answer was:

"Are my political workers going to fight

against Kalashnikov? That is what I am doing now. I am going to arm my workers."

[Translation]

Kalashnikov is a gun which fires shots at a very fast pace. I don't know as to how many shots can be fired from it in one second. I do not know whether that decision was taken by the Government in consultation with you because at that time there was a coalition Government in the State. Delhi influenced the decisions taken by them and in fact an equal number of decisions were taken in Delhi as in Srinagar or perhaps even in Jammu.

[English]

Further, the question was:

"Are you going to arm them with Kalashnikovs?"

And the answer:

"I am going to arm them with whatever I can. I am not going to wait till the police comes and my man should be shot in the street."

[Translation]

Dr. Farooq Abdullah was the Chief Minister at that time and he was also the President of his party. The present leader of the opposition who is also the President of his party was the Prime Minister at that time. Dr. Farooq Abdullah who is your friend and President of National Conference stated that he was not going to wait till the police came and he was going to arm his political workers with arms so that they could defend themselves and face the situation. Under such circumstances the Government and the administration becomes irrelevant and it would not stop there. It is not right to give your hold so easily, my friend.

[English]

Then, the next question was:

[Sh. George Fernandes]

"But why can't the police be trained?"

And the answer was:

"The police is being trained. The police, unfortunately, has never fought this situation before. They never knew what terrorism was....."

Sir, we are discussing August 1989, not January, February or March, 1990..... (*Interruptions*).

Kindly see the answer further:

"...Their arms are old, the 303 is from God knows which century. Can you beat this? In one of the villages, four terrorists come down from a bus, the police try to check their passes, they shoot two of them, my SHO fires; his 303 31 times and not even a single shot comes out; it does not fire....."

It is not a laughing matter. This is where we have come to..... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI PIYARE LAL HANDOO (Anantnag): After this, will you kindly permit me to quote from another newspaper which will give you the correct situation there today, after 30th December. If you do not recognize the sea change that has taken place there, you will not be able to solve the problem..... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I concede your point; please try to understand what I am saying. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I concede your point. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI PIYARE LAL HANDOO: Nobody denies that there were terrorism till 13th of December..... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I concede that there is a sea change. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

Mr. Speaker, Sir, my friends belonging to the National Conference need not feel offended because I am only referring to the actual situation and the precarious state of administration prevailing there. The issue which have been taken up here, for example the mistakes and the disaster..... (*Interruptions*).....

[*English*]

I respect your feelings. I understand your feelings.

[*Translation*]

I am here on my legs neither to clarify only one point nor it is my intention but I would like to bring it on record. Shri Sathe will also agree that it is necessary to reproduce that sentence because without that it will not be possible to comprehend the situation prevailing in Kashmir today. Dr. Farooq Abdullah was asked..... (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY (Mangalore): Sir, I am on a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: What is your point of order?

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: I am referring to a rule. He is referring to a personality who is not in the House. If this Minister is sent there as a Minister in charge, then there will be a disaster in Kashmir. This provocative speech is not going to bring peace there. On the contrary, it will bring disaster in Kashmir. Let him not bring down the level of the debate. I am sorry to mention it. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is not my intention to cast aspersions on anyone. I had said it at the very outset that as this is a very special

matter of a very serious nature we should not embroil ourselves in a controversy. However, as regards the points which have been raised here, I would not like to go into all these details. If the situation had not been so serious, you would have been free to turn this debate in any direction but I am not taking it in that manner. However I would definitely like to submit that Dr. Farooq Abdullah in this interview..... (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI T. BASHEER (Chirayinkil): You are forgetting that you are a Minister entrusted with a job who is supposed to bring normalcy in Kashmir and also to solve the problem. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: He is going to create problem there.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: He does not have any constructive policy. He does not have any positive thinking. He is always for destructive thinking.

[*Translation*]

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: In order to comprehend the kind of situation prevailing in Kashmir today, it is essential to understand one more statement made by Dr. Farooq Abdullah. (*Interruptions*)

ONE HON. MEMBER: It is enough.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Why do you say so? We all agree that the National Conference..... (*Interruptions*)

It is not possible to take any political initiative without discussing the role of National Conference and without seeking their indulgence in it. That is what and how we all accept and take it. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Piyare Lal, please

take your seat. He is not yielding. No; this is not how you can carry on the debate in the House.

(*Interruptions*)

No; I have not permitted you. Please take your seats.

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to quote only one sentence of Dr. Farooq Abdullah.

[*English*]

It says here; "When you won the elections in...."

(*Interruptions*)

SOME HON. MEMBERS: No.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Fernandes, are you yielding?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: No. I am not. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Kindly sit down. He is not yielding. Mr. George Fernandes is not yielding. So, please take your seats. No; I will not agree to this. (*Interruptions*) He is not yielding; if he yields, you can have your say.

SHRI PIYARE LAL HANDOO: He is entitled to read this newspaper, and say whatever he wants. But we are entitled to say what Dr. Farooq Abdullah has said in the various Press conferences. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Charles, I have not permitted you. I have not allowed you. (*Interruptions*) All of you please sit down. I have not permitted you. No; please take your seats.

**SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES:** Sir, it reads: "When you won the elections in 1983, you represented the whole of Kashmir....."

**SHRI A. CHARLES (Trivandrum):** We are not interested in hearing you.

**MR. SPEAKER:** The House is interested in hearing him.

**SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES:** Sir, the last question was: "When you won the elections in 1983, you represented, the whole of Kashmir." And the answer was this. Because this is the crux of the present situation, if you do not want to understand the crux of the present situation, how will you find a solution? The question was: "When you won the elections in 1983, you represented the whole of Kashmir." Before the question is concluded, Dr Abdullah replied: "Did Delhi accept it? I could not get a damn thing done there. Don't you think that it was necessary to give that sacrifice for the betterment of these people; and the sacrifice was the accord, and my humiliation."

These are not my words, but his words.

[*Translation*]

**SHRI DINESH SINGH (Pratapgarh):** What difference does it make?

**SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES:** The difference is that, I am referring to it here to point out that when this kind of treatment is meted out to Dr. Farooq Abdullah, it hurts not only Farooq Abdullah, but all the Kashmiris..... (*Interruptions*)..... all the people of Kashmir got hurt, it hurt that 'Kashmiriat' which is called Kashmiri identity. The self-respect of the people of Kashmir was hurt and that is why I have touched this point here. The situation that has been created there has not developed during the past three months. These developments have been taking place since long. What we see today is the result of the same. Today, I may submit to the House..... (*Interruptions*)

**PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ (Baramulla):**

Mr. George, please yield the floor to me for half-a-minute.

**MR. SPEAKER:**

[*English*]

Yes, Shri Soz.

[*Translation*]

**PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I appreciate the feelings of Shri George Fernandes..... (*Interruptions*)..... but today when he is talking about the present problem, he commits a historical..... (*Interruptions*)..... later on we can walk out..... You are unable to comprehend the issue..... (*Interruptions*)..... Mr. Speaker, Sir, he is committing a historical mistake and therefore, I request my dear friend..... (*Interruptions*)..... he should not commit a mistake like Shri Mufti Mohammad Sayeed, he has taken charge of Kashmir affairs only recently. Shri Mufti Mohammad Sayeed says something in the morning and contradicts the same in the afternoon and translates it in the evening. Therefore, I submit that he has taken charge of a very sensitive affair. I am not supporting Dr. Farooq Abdullah that no mistake had been committed by him or that the set up had committed a mistake. I want to say through you..... (*Interruptions*)..... the present problem, which we are facing today is about the people being murdered while going to the mosques, continuance of curfew for months together, sick and the injured people lying in the hospitals for want of medicines and rallies by doctors demanding life-saving drugs. This is the situation there. I had visualized the miserable situation now prevailing there, as projected by you, which is a result of sending Shri Jagmohan there by the Home Minister and some of his colleagues. The day when Dr. Farooq Abdullah was made to resign which was a revengeful attitude, Shri Mufti Mohammad Sayeed, you scuttled the social and political causes, I would like to know whether this situation is the same which was prevalent earlier? You are mis-



leading the masses of India..... (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI M.J. AKBAR: I have as much deference for journalism as for the present debate. Your description of journalism as merely seeking to point a finger on others and keeping themselves completely beyond sin; well, this is not quite accurate for the profession.

There was also a small contradiction. I admitted that there were mistakes and I tried to point out the difference that has come about through a break in policy in as good a spirit as I possibly could. The difference is there. I would only give one example. In August there was a Parliament. All this while being the time you refer Parliament sat. You may not have been a Member of the House and I also was not. But your friends and colleagues were there. Never before had Parliament despite the problems, in Kashmir, felt a need to come together and discuss them. So, there is a qualitative change, a very definite change—a very definite deterioration.

You are, I may add, the only editor of *The Other Side*.

[*Translation*]

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I was not attacking journalism but the way my worthy friend, Shri M.J. Akbar was trying to raise this issue, was not appropriate.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have said earlier also that I don't want to make this debate controversial. Vasantji, I will clarify only one point and not discuss other matters.

17.30 hrs.

[DR. THAMBI DURAI *in the Chair*]

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Hon. Prime Minister has said in his speech, and this was

reiterated by all the hon. Members, that Kashmir is an integral part of India and we will protect the unity and integrity of the country, regardless of the sacrifices, which we may have to make. Neither, there is any difference of opinion among the parties on this issue in the House, nor there is any chance of it. We are all unanimous on this point.

On the one hand, some people are trying to lead the innocent people on path of destruction and ruination in Kashmir whereas on the other hand, they have succeeded in creating hardships for the masses. My hon. friend Shri Soz stated here that medicines were not available to the people there, as the chemist shops were closed. We considered this issue when we all visited Kashmir. We had a meeting with the Hon. Prime Minister on our return in which it was decided that arrangements must be made to provide medicines and other essential commodities immediately to the people, which have not reached them due to disturbed conditions in the State. We have taken steps in that regard. People may be facing lot of hardships in other parts also, so efforts should be continued to remove them. I can assure you that we will spare no effort to ensure regular supply of essential commodities.

But we all have to make an effort here. We have unanimously decided in the All Party Committee to appoint a Minister, with special charge of Kashmir affairs in order to handle this problem. One of the important work of the committee will be to check continuing violence in Kashmir and for that all of us have to make joint efforts. I know it is not an easy task—because the forces we have to fight are on a firm ground. We know how strong they are. We have fought even mightier forces.

We fought against the mighty British empire through non-violence and achieved Independence. If we look at the history of Kashmir and the contribution it has made to the freedom struggle, there is no doubt that it is indeed great. I am sure that the children of those who fought for the freedom of the

[Sh. George Fernandes]

country would fight the situation in the Valley in a determined way. The people of Kashmir who have fought for the freedom of the country through non-violence have to play a vital role in bringing about normalcy in the State.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, there are many problems which need immediate solution. My friend Shri Soz also mentioned some problems here. A lot of people have migrated from Kashmir to the other parts of the country. Some are in Jammu and some are in Delhi. It is necessary to provide them with relief.

SHRI PIYARE LAL HANDOO: It is more important to see when they have migrated.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: A meeting of our committee was held today, in which a decision was taken regarding the relief. Tomorrow, we are going to visit those people who are staying in Delhi. We have also decided to visit Jammu. We do not have to provide relief only, but also to allay their fears and make them fearless. We have taken the initiative to do this through the committee.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is necessary to say something regarding some issues, which may not be urgent today. There is lot of unemployment in Kashmir today. The question of development is also linked with it. During the last 7-8 days, we met a number of migrants. They repeatedly say that there is no development, no employment in the valley and there is power shortage also. They say that the Government had made lot of promises. They don't distinguish between the previous Government and the present Government. They only say that Delhi didn't fulfil the promises made to them and that is why they became helpless and desperate. They have to be helped at any cost. These issues are repeatedly raised by the people of Kashmir, particularly by the younger generation. I hope that besides taking steps for

normalising the situation, the Government should consider some schemes for Kashmir, which, even if implemented after some time, will create a feeling in the minds of the people and assure them that Government is looking at the problems afresh and taking steps for the development of the State.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, without taking more time of the House, I would only submit one point. The question is not just of keeping Kashmir with India, but I feel that every Kashmiri should also feel that he is as important to the country as any Member sitting in this House. Unless we instil this confidence in the people and make efforts in this direction, things cannot improve in Kashmir. They will remain the same as Shri Handoo has also pointed out. There is nothing new in it. We have been living through this for the last 40-42 years. These slogans have been heard earlier also. The situation in 1953 was even worse than what we are facing today. These problems are continuing for a long time. Shri Handoo has stated that the political situation has taken a new turn. The problems are there for the last 40-42 years and the country as well as the people of Kashmir have succeeded many times in keeping the situation under control. Therefore, I am sure that we will be able to bring the situation under control this time also. Kashmir will remain an integral part of India and the distressed Kashmiris will overcome the crisis and live with self-respect, once again as a citizens of this country.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to assure the House that I will discharge the special assignment entrusted to me by the Hon. Prime Minister on the advice of the hon. Members of all the political parties to the best of my capabilities and I hope that the Government will get full co-operation of the House in this matter. With these words, I conclude.

SHRI ARIF BAIG (Betul): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I also had the opportunity to visit Kashmir with the delegation as its member. It is a fact that for the persons like us sitting in Delhi it was not possible to take stock of the situation in Kashmir Valley from here.

Unless one makes an on-the-spot study and takes stock of the whole situation with one's own eyes, it is difficult for anyone to assess the magnitude of the problem. A delegation consisting of some of the sitting members of this House as well as leaders of some political parties visited Kashmir. Though we represent different shades of political opinion, yet we do agree that the problem of Kashmir can be solved by the people of the country alone. This fact has assumed greater importance with reference to the open stand of Mrs. Benazir Bhutto, the Prime Minister of Pakistan and its Parliament on Kashmir issue. Moreover, the intentions of the Prime Minister of Pakistan do not appear to be good as she has been making every efforts to win over the opinion of the Muslim World in her favour. I would like to congratulate our hon. Prime Minister and the Government for foiling her sinister design. I would like to tell Shrimati Benazir Bhutto that she should not forget that the Muslim population in India is one and a half times more than the population of Muslims in Pakistan. Therefore, she has no right to raise the bogey of Islam in her country. All the countries of the world know this thing well. So far as the question of Kashmir is concerned, everyone of our countrymen is prepared to make all sacrifices for preserving the unity and integrity of this country. If Shrimati Bhutto wants to raise the bogey of Islam, I, through this supreme body of the largest democracy of the world, would like to tell her that the entire world knows the treatment meted out to Muslims living in Pakistan after it came into being. How the Bengali Muslims living in Pakistan have been treated and what have been its consequences? The entire world knows about it. The people of the world also know what kind of persons Sindhis and Punjabis living in Pakistan are. Not only this, the people who migrated to Pakistan from this country in the name of Islam are still treated as second grade citizens and are called 'Muhazir' even after 42 years of creation of Pakistan. I would like to remind our Kashmiri brethren to learn a lesson from the treatment being meted out to our mujaharin brethren under the regime of Mrs. Benazir Bhutto in Pakistan. I would also like to tell them that the

life and property of Kashmiri people as also their culture are safe only in a free democracy like India where they can raise their voice with full strength and seek redressal of their grievances. People who lived under military dictatorship for decades in Pakistan cannot protect the lives and culture of people of Kashmir. Sir, with all humility at my command, I would like to ask the hon. Prime Minister of Pakistan as to what is the state of their relations with Afganistan which is also a Muslim country. I, therefore, call upon my Muslim brethren to ponder over all these things. It is a fact that when the delegation visited the Valley, the situation was very bad. So much so that the Governor of the State admitted that there was practically no administration worth the name in the Kashmir Valley. We also came to know that during these 42 years, the economic condition of a common Kashmiri has not improved at all. But the leaders who claim themselves to be the representatives of the people in Kashmir amassed wealth and became millionaires. I would like to draw the attention of this august House to this point through you, Sir, that during the last 40 years the leaders in Kashmir became millionaires, but the common man has no cloth to protect himself from the biting cold. Today thousands and lakhs of Kashmiris are unemployed and are leading a life of misery.

I would like to draw the attention of the august House to all these points. I would also like to tell the hon. Members who claim themselves to be the representative of the people Kashmir that when we went to Kashmir, we found that these representatives have no courage to live with the people of Kashmir in the Valley. But they are present here.

"Ranj leader ko bahut hain,  
Magar Aaram ke sath."

I am fully confident that the people of Kashmir will think over these points seriously. So far as Mr. Soz is concerned, he has no right to raise fingers at us. These people raise their fingers at B.J.P. But they should not forget that the people of the country gave

[Sh. Arif Baig]

a massive mandate to B.J.P., both in Parliamentary elections and Assembly elections and not a single instance of violence has taken place in the states where the B.J.P. came to power. We did not allow riots to take place in these states. Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to point out for the information of Shri Soz that among the contestants in my constituency, 12 were Hindus. All of them lost their security deposits and I emerged victorious by the grace of God. I had defeated Mr. Shankar Dayal Sharma, the present Vice-President by a margin of one lakh and nine thousand votes in Bhopal constituency in the 1977 elections. These are the important aspects to which I draw the attention of the august House. Similarly, when Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee became the Union Minister of External Affairs, our relations with neighbouring countries had been very good. You may recall that despite being a leader from R.S.S. and the Jana Sangh background, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee had established good relations with neighbouring Muslim countries like Bangladesh and Pakistan. But the situation reversed when Shri Rajiv Gandhi and Shri Narasimha Rao held the charge of External Affairs and our relations with a neighbouring tiny Hindu country like Nepal worsened. As humble worker of the B.J.P., I assure, you sir, and call upon my brethren in Jammu and Kashmir that it is only India which can provide them protection and ensure their progress and none else. With these words, I express my gratitude to you for giving me time to speak.

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT (East Delhi): The discussion began with a general consensus and in a cordial atmosphere in the morning. The hon. Prime Minister said that Kashmir is an integral part of India and it would continue to be so in future also. The whole country would stand by him in this matter and it will continue to do so always. We, the leaders of various political parties and the leaders of Congress Party have given this assurance to him several times. The Government would be getting full support of all the political

parties for preserving the status of Kashmir as an integral part of India. Today, the discussion was started with a general consensus and with good intentions. The hon. Members solemnly affirmed that they would not be provoked by anybody's statement. We extend our fullest co-operation and good wishes to Shri George Fernandes, who is a senior leader.

We wish him success in his new assignment. We went to co-operate with him in this matter. I do not want either to condemn or repeat those things which have been said in the House today. It would have been better had he not said those things. Shri Indrajit was also sitting here. He said if there is an organised political force in the Kashmir Valley, they are ready to seek its co-operation—however little or more organised they may be. Governor Shri Jagmohan may call them irrelevant, but the Government wants to seek co-operation from this party. They are ready to co-operate. They were invited to the All Party meeting also. Now what is the use of creating a feeling of bitterness against its leader, Dr. Farooq Abdullah on the basis of a newspaper interview. It would have been better, had this not been done. They may create a feeling of bitterness, but I would not. They may indulge in fault-finding, but I would not. You may pass a thousand taunting remarks on us but so far as Kashmir issue is concerned we will extend full co-operation to you.

Just now Shri Indrajit and Shri Saif-ud-din said that Kashmir symbolises the secular character of our country. History bears testimony to that. Shri Saif-ud-din was telling that he does not believe in God, but I do. We have a rich secular tradition in the country. Kashmir is paradise on earth and it has a long history. They can point out not one but several mistakes. But these problems did not emerge all of a sudden. These have been there for last 40 years. They may enumerate a number of such mistakes of the Congress Government or Farooq Abdullah's Government. But you should not forget the fact that it is Pakistan which is primarily responsible for fanning communalism in Kashmir than

anybody else. Just now one of our friends was referring to the event when Mohammad Ali Jinnah visited Kashmir for enrolling members for the working committee of the Muslim League, but nobody from Kashmir responded to his call. No other party in the country has fought communalism as bravely as the National Conference. There are no two opinions about it. You want co-operation and we will extend our co-operation, even if you do not want it.

I came to know from newspapers that there was a general consensus in the All Party meeting on making George Fernandes the Minister of Kashmir Affairs because he had a good equation with Dr. Abdullah. I was delighted to know that they had a good equation. I was hopeful that they would seek the co-operation of Dr. Abdullah—whatever little he can offer—and would not indulge in these things. Anyhow, we will extend our co-operation to the Government. All the parties including the of ours have expressed this view. You may like it or not but you would continue to get support. The Congress, with whatever strength it has, will extend its fullest co-operation to the Government in this matter. Mufti Sahib is sitting here. He was associated with the Congress Party for a pretty long time. I, therefore, request him not to make such statements. However, it was good that he made a clarification in this regard later. While making a reference to Shri Akbar he took all the journalists to task. Later he clarified things and that was good. I do not want to comment on Shri Arif's speech. He is a senior member. We will offer our views on his speech at the opportune time when discussion on External Affairs and Ministry of Home Affairs are taken up. I respect Shri Arif and therefore I would not like to comment on the views he has expressed in the heat of the moment. He felt as if he had to deliver a speech on a 'war platform'. According to Shri Fernandes we have overcome even the worst crisis and history bears testimony to that. He has not said all the things and therefore I have to raise these points.

**18.00 hrs.**

I would like to submit to the Government

that we never say things with the intention of condemning them. We have no such intention. If anybody in India takes a partisan view of the Kashmir issue he will be committing a sin against the country. Neither we committed such a mistake in the past nor we will commit any such mistake in future. As such there is no question of condemning the Government in matters relating to Kashmir. We will extend our co-operation to the Government under all circumstances. But after listening to the views expressed by certain hon. Members in the House, I apprehend whether the Government really wants to seek the co-operation. Does the Government really want to seek the co-operation of the National Conference. I do agree that the Governor enjoys some constitutional powers and he is empowered to dissolve the State Assembly. Even then Dr. Abdullah said that he would cooperate with the Government. In fact, he should extend his cooperation even if the Government does not want it. Another thing that pinches me is that without any hesitation we said the people belonging to National Conference did not come out of their houses and they remained indoors. In this connection may I put a question to the hon. Members who recently visited Kashmir as members of the All Party delegation. Did they dare to venture out in the Valley? Does the Janata Dal or the B.J.P. have a hold in the Valley. Does any of the two congress parties have a hold in the Valley? What I was going to say is that none of the Members of the All Party delegation dared to venture out in the Valley. The only exception was Mr. George Fernandes who showed some courage and went out. Most of the people in the Valley belong to the National Conference. Their families and kith and kin live there. In Jammu region, the number of people supporting the Congress (I) are more, but in the Valley the supporters of National Conference are in majority. That is why I am saying that the approach of the Government is not right. True, the Governor has the Constitutional authority, to dissolve the Assembly if the circumstance so demand. Since the hon. Prime Minister is present here, I am putting this question to him, otherwise I would have asked this from the hon.

[Sh. H.K.L. Bhagat]

Minister of Home Affairs. In such a sensitive matter, though he has every right under the Constitution to dissolve the Assembly but should he not have consulted you before taking a decision in this matter? All the newspapers were of this opinion that the Governor should have consulted the Centre before dissolving the Assembly in the State. If you feel that he should have asked you before dissolving the Assembly you should have said it categorically today. Besides the Constitution, there is something called political propriety also. Sometimes there is political necessity also. There are certain sensitive issues which need to be handled with care. We have always wanted to cooperate with the Government. While making this submission, I have no ulterior motive in my mind. None of us is to be blamed for the situation in Kashmir Valley. This situation has been prevalent in the Valley for last 40 years. I am not at all saying that we did not make any mistakes during the last 40 years. I do not deny that. We might have made a number of mistakes. But when the situation erupts all of a sudden, some immediate cause is attributed to it. I do not want to go into details as this is not the proper time. But history will have to decide as to what are the causes, the proximate causes behind the sudden provocation that shook the Valley. The Government accuses the Congress (I) for the present disturbance in the Valley. But there are several people, which include media men who are strong supporters of the present Government and critics of the former Government, who say that the situation in the Valley has further worsened after the new Government came to power. Several of them are the friends of the people in power. I had not thought that I would be required to speak on Kashmir issue today, but I had to speak in pursuance of a write-up on Governor's perspectives by the Editor of the 'Statesman' Shri M.L. Kotru. He hails from Kashmir and I know him for the last 30 years. He is of the view that the Governor should not suspect all the Muslims. Every Muslim is not a traitor. Today he is transferring people belonging to a particular community either on

suspicion or on some reports from some quarters. If you think in this manner how will things improve. Shri George Fernandes is the proper choice. He is brave and dynamic. May I hope that the new political structure in the State, which cannot be controlled from Delhi, will be able to provide a concrete programme to solve the problem. He has said that there should be a plan of action, then only the problem could be solved and political process started. Before that political activities have to be started. I would like to know whether these activities will be initiated by the Central Government from Delhi or by the Governor. I know the nature of the Governor quite closely as we have worked together for many years. Will the political process in which you want to involve all these forces, be initiated in Delhi or in that State? I am asking this question with the good intention of giving some suggestions. I would like to caution you lest all these initiatives should prove to be a failure. I would say openly that you are not a man who would sit silent on this issue, as you are a hard worker, but I would like to know as to what type of political initiatives or political activities would be started. Who will start this process? Will the workers of National Conference or Congress or some other parties be involved in this process? So long as all parties do not initiate political activities there, how the political workers will come out? I have read Governor's statement in which he has said that both National Conference and Congress have become irrelevant, and this statement has not been contradicted. Suppose that today we are not that relevant as our strength has reduced, but elected Assembly was there to decide as to who was relevant. The Governor avoids reply to these questions but he must have explained to the hon. Minister the grounds on which the Assembly was dissolved. He has the right to decide about the relevance but the Government did not ask him about the grounds on which the Assembly was dissolved. If they did, they might have done it secretly. I believe that whatever you are saying is true but what I have read in the newspapers is that National Conference and Congress have become irrelevant and the Governor's perspective is

that some youths from the terrorist organisations will come out as leaders and then new election will be held.

[English]

Are we running into blindness? Are we running into darkness?

[Translation]

We should think over it.

Shri Arif Baig was just saying that the Government have taken diplomatic initiative as a result of which Muslim countries have also supported our stand. We appreciate it but I would like to state that we have been following this policy since the time of Gandhiji. You were our colleague just two years back and used to sit with us on that side. Since the time of Gandhiji, Muslim countries have been supporting our stand due to our secular outlook. Even during Indiraji's time, Kashmir issue was raised several times and each time most of the Muslim countries appreciated India's stand. Therefore, I would like to know as to how far this perspective is right. I hope that the Government will keep the political focus in the right direction.

A high power delegation went there. Could there be a bigger delegation than the one which included Deputy Prime Minister, two-three Ministers, Leader of the Opposition and leaders of other political parties? It is true that the situation did not allow them to go out but no sincere effort was made by the Administration to bring some people to the delegation. Let me know if any such effort was made. At least, they could have talked to the house boat owners. The economy of Kashmir depends on tourism which has suffered a serious setback during these days. It has caused resentment in their minds. Was any effort made there by the Administration to bring even the boatmen, house-boat owners, taxi drivers or transporters to meet the delegation? Was there any feed back given to the high power delegation? From what I read in the newspapers, I got the impression that no such effort was made and

I feel that it was rather avoided. I want to say that our good wishes are with you and will remain with you in future as well. Our party has been saying so with full responsibility. Kashmir is an integral part of India and barring a few years, democratic form of Government has been there for the last forty years. There have been certain complaints of poll rigging here and there but on the whole democracy was there. Earlier, Sheikh Abdullah's National Conference was in power and later on National Conference and the Congress formed a coalition Government there. Then why did such a thing happen? The left parties also share the same view. Now it is clear that you have appointed Shri Jagmohan as Governor and you have to think about its consequences also. While the main responsibility is that of the Government, we also cannot escape it. The people of this country will not pardon anyone of us one the issue of Kashmir. It is your responsibility and we are also with you. You should think about your perspective. There is no question of any rigid stand on the issue of Kashmir. Steps should be taken to see that relaxation comes in the attitude of the people of the State. For this, you should mobilise some people to come forward for talks. All steps should be taken firmly. Our goodwill is and will always be with you and we will never allow any political differences to prevail upon us on this issue.

[English]

SHRI NANI BHATTACHARYA (Bengal): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would only take a few minutes to make some observations. Everyone of us has expressed the view that the Kashmir is causing anxiety for all and we must find out ways and means to solve the Kashmir problem. First, what I do not like to elaborate is this: what should be the perspective? The perspective, according to our party, is that on the basis of secularism, federalism and socialism, we must have to solve the problems of Kashmir and steps must be taken towards that end. It is commendable that this National Front Government has taken certain steps and to give exclusive attention to this problem, a

[Sh. Nani Bhattacharya]

separate Ministry has also been created with an Advisory Committee attached to it.

Sir, the main question before the country as well as the people of this country is to restore the credibility of the Government. The credibility of the Government has been shattered during the period of the erstwhile Government under Shri Rajiv Gandhi. So, that credibility must be restored. The people of Kashmir will have to feel that they are part and parcel of the Indian Union. Whatever may be the solution, that solution should be arrived at within the framework of the Constitution. I am not one with some of my friends here who have expressed the view that all the Kashmiris are being converted into secessionists. There are quite a large number of people who are imbued by national spirit. There are quite a large number of people who have fought and have been fighting for democracy. There are people who are with the Indian Union and they want to stay in the Indian Union as well. There are certain divisive forces which are working in Kashmir and those divisive forces are getting indulgence from abroad also. So, this must be stopped. We should move towards solving the problem of Kashmir with the perspective of federalism, secularism and socialism.

With these few words, I conclude.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI (Amethi): Mr. Chairman, Sir, for me Kashmir is a very basic and fundamental issue. It is not just something that we debate very lightly or talk about lightly. It is also deeply emotional.

Kashmir is fundamental to our civilization; it is fundamental to our secularism; it is fundamental to our nationhood today. So, when we talk about Kashmir, it saddens me greatly to see on occasions, the debate being lowered to the level that it has been lowered. We had hoped that the debate in this House today would be of the highest level. And I hope that the intentions that come out after this debate will be at such a level. The Congress on its part will do every-

thing that is necessary to maintain the issue as a national issue which it has become today. There are people in the Treasury Benches who even at this moment like to lower the standards. This is what saddens me.

Sir, Kashmir is a symbol, I emphasise the word "is" a symbol of our secularism. Unfortunately, the Prime Minister seems to have given it up as a symbol of secularism because if I heard the Prime Minister correctly, what the Prime Minister said was that Kashmir "was" a symbol of India's secularism. This is obviously the perception of the Government since it has taken over. I can assure the Government that we feel even today that Kashmir is very much a symbol of our secularism.

SHRI HARIN PATHAK (Ahmedabad): Is it a high level discussion?

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI: Yes, it is a high level discussion because if Kashmir is described in the past tense with secularism, I think, it is a very sad day. It is a question of perception. Our perception is that Kashmir still is a symbol of secularism and after coming back from this visit, nothing has strengthened my conviction more than that Kashmir even today stands as one of the strongest symbols of secularism. The way different people from different communities came to see the delegation and there are many friends who are here, they must have noticed it also, there was anger on issues but there was no communalism, there was no rancour between the communities or between the religions. They were one. Kashmir very much is a symbol of our secularism. And tied to Kashmir is also very much the basics of the two-nation theory that was put to us at the time of partition. I am aware, Sir, that there are some who would benefit from the two-nation theory being strengthened. But today, it must be the endeavour of every nationalist Indian to see that the two-nation theory is destroyed. And as much as, Kashmir, as a part of India, as a part of secular India, stands against the two-nation theory, any weakening of the secularism in Kashmir,



any weakening of the bonds between Kashmir and the rest of India strengthens the two-nation theory. So, any action that is taken today to weaken the bondage, in fact, bonds... (*Interruptions*)

SHRIMATI SUBHASHINI ALI (Kanpur): You must not make that mistake.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI: Bondage not bonds will, in fact, help the two-nation theory. This is where all of us must be very careful that not even the slightest indication goes that there are any fundamental changes that are taking place.

I don't want to go into the arguments on Article 370 and what has come up in the House this morning. I would just like to say that whatever anybody's perception of Article 370 may be, this is not the time to start a debate on 370. At this point in time the nation should be clear that there is going to be no change in Article 370 in any way at all. I think all of us, even those whom I know have different views on this should for the time being put those views apart and say at this point in time we will not raise this issue. Save it for a later time; we will debate it, we will argue it. But at this point in time it sends the wrong message. I would request you not to send wrong messages at such a critical moment.

I would like to spend a few minutes on terrorism. If any Government has taken a really tough stand against terrorism, it was our Government when we were in Government. I would like to request the Government in power today to continue being as tough as it can with terrorists. In fact my complaint with the present Government is that it is too soft on terrorism. You must be much tougher on terrorism. You cannot bend down in front of terrorists, you cannot succumb to the demands of terrorists because the minute you start doing that, then your credibility is finished. A part of the problem in Kashmir is that you bent down, that you were weakened. You were perceived to be weakened. Let me not say you were weak, you were seen to be weak. You were seen to be weak

in front of terrorists firstly by the terrorists and secessionists and secondly you were seen to bend down in front of terrorists by the people of Kashmir. They lost faith. They did not know whether they would be protected against terrorists any more. They did not know whether you would stand with them or they should not rely upon you and in fact succumbed to the pressure of the terrorists. That was the beginning of the problems that we are facing today. I do not want to go into the question of who created this problem and where it got bad because that will only.....

AN HON. MEMBER: That you cannot.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI: Yes I can and I can go into it so sharply that it will make it very difficult for you even to sit here while I am talking. (*Interruptions*)

AN HON. MEMBER: You go on saying.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI: No, I do not want to create rancour. (*Interruptions*)

When they have entirely finished, I will continue Sir. (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Order, please.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI: Without going into details and creating rancour which unfortunately some have done, I say that I was in fact more saddened by what the hon. Minister for Jammu and Kashmir Affairs—or whatever the technical label is—took. Because I thought he was the one person who should be pulling all the threads together; whatever little weak threads are available. Whatever he may think—that the NC, Dr. Farooq Abdullah have no credibility, have no relevance—that is his view. But it is still a thread which must be picked up at this point in time.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I have never made that statement itself. It is a distortion of anything that I might have spoken here or I might have spoken anywhere else. I have always believed that the NC and Dr. Farooq Abdullah have been harmed and

[Sh. George Fernandes]

have been harmed by the Congress Party.

I am only speaking from what I understood the tone and the contents of his quotations. (*Interruptions*)

Here, the words are important and not the tone. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI: Both are important. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I am afraid, no, Sir. In the House spoken word matters and not the tone. I want to make it clear in this House. (*Interruptions*) I have not said anything acrimonious. You made a statement. That is not a correct statement. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI: I am not yielding. If the hon. Minister wants me to yield, he should ask me. Then, I will yield. Sir, let me quote the hon. Minister. The hon. Minister started by saying—I translated it into English—that the problem that the country is facing today is the gravest problem in 42 years. I hope I have not got that wrong, Sir. And I assume the hon. Minister is including the 1962 incident of China as well, when he speaks of 42 years. So, the hon. Minister is understanding the gravity of the situation today. And by saying that it is the most serious situation in 42 years, you are also accepting the fact that that is what you have made it today. That is what it is today.

SHRI HARIN PATHAK: In three months?

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI: Yes. Because, there was no need to debate this situation in any of the Houses three months ago or four months ago. We had a Session in October. (*Interruptions*) You, at that time, the hon. Members sitting across, were in the opposition benches. Perhaps you were not in this House. But, your Members were in the other House and the question was not raised. I am raising it not. (*Interruptions*) Let me just give

a few more quotations. The hon. Minister for Jammu and Kashmir also said that the political processes must be started. But before the political processes are started, political action or political activity must be started. Here, I agree with the Minister. But, he then went on to say that the conditions in Jammu and Kashmir today are such that political activity cannot even be started or perhaps raise the question of whether it can be started. Now, was this the condition three months ago? It was not. Political activity was taking place. Has this been the condition in any other State in India under President's rule, no matter how severe, and even in Assam and Punjab, political activity has been taking place. The Government of India has never come to a situation where it has had to say that the situation is so grave in a State that political activity and even political action—I am not talking of political processes—have to come to a grinding halt. So, this is the gravity of the situation today. The hon. Prime Minister—can I quote two sentences from him? Said that he went to Jammu and Kashmir 1 1/2 years back and he visited Anantnag and some other areas. I wonder he will be able to go to Jammu and Kashmir today in the manner in which he had gone 1 1/2 years ago. He walked freely 1 1/2 years ago. He did not need to be escorted with dummy convoys and also toting guns. He was in the opposition. Then, he was not a part of the Government. He did not need permission. He did not need curfew passes. That is the difference between then and now. There were problems. I know there were problems. But it was never like this. And again a quotation from the Prime Minister. He said, "some semblance of law and order must be restored." These are his words—some semblance of law and order must be started. What do I understand from this, Sir? I understand that today there is not even a semblance of law and order. This was not the case three or four months ago. So, we have to understand that some material difference has taken place in this time. There is some basic change that has taken place. When we talk about terrorism, when we talk about secessionism, yes, there has been terrorism in Punjab. There is naxalite activity

in a number of States. There is an agitation going on in Assam at the moment. But, Sir, economic activity and lives are, more or less, in those States. Even in Punjab, agricultural production has increased and industrial production has increased. The economy of Punjab is blossoming. It is doing better than perhaps it has done ever before.

I am not trying to reduce the problems of terrorism. What I am trying to say is that terrorism is isolated. It takes place in pockets. It does not affect everybody's life every single day. In Kashmir today, every single citizen is affected every single day. Going back to somewhere around the middle of December—perhaps some of my friends from Kashmir could correct me if I am wrong—if I remember the date correctly, it was either 13th December or 15th December that these problems really started. So, what is important to understand is that it is not adequate to say that things happened forty years ago, things happened ten years ago, things happened five years ago, things happened two years ago, things happened six months ago. The question is that is it different today. I think every single member of the delegation that went to Kashmir will agree with me that he couldn't even have imagined the situation to be as bad as we saw it. I had lots of pictures. Dr. Farooq Abdullah had explained to us at great length at the all-party meeting. He had talked with me separately. I had talked to our friends from the National Conference. I had talked to our own friends, our Congress members, from Kashmir. But when I went to Kashmir, I couldn't have imagined what I saw. It was so bad. And I don't think any Member will disagree with me when I say that situation is about the gravest that the nation has faced in forty-two years. I have agreed entirely with the hon. Minister for Jammu and Kashmir Affairs.

The question then is: Is the Government fully aware of the situation? Are they reacting? Are they getting the correct input? I am afraid, I am not fully satisfied that the Government is getting all the inputs that it should. I give a small example—medicines. Why should our delegation have to come back

from Srinagar and say that there are no medicines in Srinagar? Surely the Governor must have sent a message that there are no medicines in Srinagar. Surely somebody should have told the Government that there are no medicines in Srinagar, that the hospitals don't have medicines, the drug-stores are closed, the wholesale depots are also closed. Now, how come that the Government did not find this Out?

I am not harping on the question of medicines because that is over. Medicine supplies have gone. The question I am really asking is: Is there such a great breakdown in communications? And then, where is the breakdown in communications? Have the communications broken down between Delhi and Srinagar or have the communications broken down between the administration in Srinagar and the people in Srinagar? These are few questions. I don't have the answer. The Government must find an answer. I have some ideas because I saw what was going on. I saw the rift between various groups there—within the administration, between the people and the administration, between the various organisations, labour organisations, federations and associations and the administration. There is a major problem.

Before we could get down to any solution, communication is the first thing that has to be sorted out. You cannot get answers sitting in Delhi. Here, I would like to remind the Government the reason why the situation in Kashmir is being debated in this House is Dr. Farooq Abdullah's visit to Delhi. He spoke with me when I called a meeting of the Opposition parties. We met together. We decided that we would take the delegation to Kashmir. In fact, I wrote such a letter to the Prime Minister before the Prime Minister decided to call us and before the Prime Minister decided to send a delegation. When we told the Congress Working Committee what Dr. Farooq Abdullah had told us, our Working Committee immediately instructed me to take a small group from the Working Committee and to go and meet the President

[Sh. Rajiv Gandhi]

immediately. Unfortunately, the President was in Madras. We could not meet him. We asked for an appointment and we feel that it was urgent enough for us to fly to Madras to meet him. He was very kind. The President reorganised his visit, changed his schedule and flew back to Delhi one day earlier. He said that he would meet us in Delhi and it was only after we spent one hour and forty minutes, the Government started becoming aware of the issue of what was happening in Kashmir. Up to that time, there was no reaction from the Government. At the earlier meeting which was taken up by the Congress and other Opposition parties, when we went and met the President, I think it was the end of January or the beginning of February—it was pointed out as to what was happening. At that time, we were promised in the all-party meeting that obviously there was no urgency. It dragged on and nothing happened... (*Interruptions*)...

That happened very much later. It was only when we raised the issue on the second occasion that the Government became aware of what was happening and again at the first meeting that was called by the Prime Minister, I do not think that the gravity of the situation was understood. I won't go into the details because it would not be fair. But the gravity was understood in the second meeting because the all-party group that had gone to Kashmir, to Srinagar had come back and obviously briefed the Prime Minister. I think for the first time, the full gravity of the situation was brought to light of the Government. I want to thank the Prime Minister and the Deputy Prime Minister for allowing us to go on such a visit. Unfortunately, because of curfew and the attitude of the local administration, we were not able to meet a large number of people. I hope we had another meeting of the real Opposition parties and we decided that we would request the Government to allow us to go to Kashmir on our own, not during curfew but perhaps after the curfew was over, so that we could go without disturbing the Government and causing problems to the Government and

the administration. At that time, we can truly go around and meet the people. We would like the hon. Home Minister to give us some idea as to how long will it take for such a visit. Will it take three days, two weeks or one or two months? I do not know.

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): Why do you need the Government's permission to go there?

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI: It is because there is a curfew. We cannot move. I do not know as to who is going and who is coming. I do not know as to whom should we contact. Are we to talk to Mr. Fernandes or Mr. Sayeed?

SHRIGEORGE FERNANDES: You talk to both of us.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI: There are two voices always. (*Interruptions*)

I was coming to this point a little later, because that is worrying me in a serious way. I am not trying to be frivolous.. (*Interruptions*)

We are speaking of the actual situation. The distance that has come about between the administration and the people is unimaginable and I do not think anybody who does not go to Kashmir can understand what has happened there. That is why, I would specially request the hon. Prime Minister, I would request you, Sir, to please visit Kashmir for two reasons. One, that there is no way the gravity of the situation can come home to anybody unless you actually go there, unless you try to speak to people and I would like you to do this. The second reason I would like you to go there is from what some people, average citizens told me. What they told us was that they do not know the Government. I am not being light-hearted, I am not being frivolous. They said they do not know the Government, they knew Pandit Nehru, they knew his policies, they knew what he stood for and they knew what he

would fight for. They know Indiraji...*(Interruptions)* Let me just complete. I am being deadly serious because there is a rift in the valley which needs to be broken. communication links have been shattered; somebody has to pick them up and with due respect, Sir, it has to be you, who can pick them up; nobody else can pick up those links.

The problem is that they knew Panditji from the independence struggle, they knew Indiraji, they knew what she stood for, they knew that she was Panditji's daughter and they had some comforts...*(Interruptions)* You can be frivolous; I am being deadly serious. I am trying to give a suggestion where weak links have to be picked up, where every thread makes a difference. It is my humble opinion. ...*(Interruptions)* Unfortunately, some of your supporters seem to think that Kashmir is a very light issue. It is very unfortunate...*(Interruptions)* I would request you to go to Kashmir for the second reason, so that the people of Kashmir can recognize you, see you, talk to you, understand you as an individual, because if they need confidence today, you are the one person who can give them confidence to stand with India. And I feel it is imperative that you take the earliest opportunity to go to Kashmir. Even if there is curfew...*(Interruptions)* I am trying to be deadly serious, I am not being frivolous. I said that right in the beginning. This for me is a very important issue; for the CPI (M), it may not be, because you are isolated in the eastern part of the country and what difference does it make to you...*(Interruptions)*

This is my personal request to you, Sir, and even if there is curfew, even if you cannot meet too many people, even if you meet half a dozen senior citizens, they will carry our message down and it will have its impact.

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): I have a mind.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI: Thank you.

AN HON. MEMBER: The credit goes to

you.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI: As long as you are doing the right thing, there will be no credit taken; we are open either side.

In Kashmir, we were told by the administration that in recent weeks, approximately two hundred people, a little under two hundred people had been killed or shot. Are these 200 people terrorists? Are these 200 people secessionists? How many of them are terrorists? We were not told this number. I do not want to argue. I do not want to raise an issue of this percentage or that percentage. But when the number is so large, I think I can assume that a fair percentage of these people are not terrorists. This is where a very important factor comes in that there must be some point where grievances will be heard, where complaints can be listened. Unfortunately, this does not...

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: It is a wrong figure.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI: I was giving the official figure that was given to me. The unofficial figures that were given to me by others were sometimes double or sometimes triple. But I do not want to go into those arguments now. That is not my purpose here. My purpose only is to point out that even with official figures, the numbers are so high that some mechanism must be set up. It must be set up very-very fast. I was horrified on one other thing, that I think, I must bring to the notice of the House. Because, here there is a very clear contradiction. And until the meetings with the hon. Minister on Jammu and Kashmir affairs start taking place and something concrete starts coming out, we won't be clear in our minds what the Government policy is for Kashmir. Because, we were told a horrendous story in Kashmir. The policy that was enunciated to us, which I assume must be the Government's policy, I cannot imagine that a State under Governor's rule goes off totally at a tangent to Central Government's policy. This certainly could not have happened under the previous administration and I hope that the

[Sh. Rajiv Gandhi]

present administration does not allow States to go off, on their own when specially under Governor's rule. This is totally against what we were told is your policy, Mr. Prime Minister. We were told in Kashmir that action is being taken on two fronts. On the one front, the whole administration is being—if I remember the word correctly restructured. Because the whole administration has been taken over by terrorists and secessionists. I have never heard such a sweeping statement before. Even in Punjab, when we came into Government in 1984-85, we have a lot of problems with the Punjab administration. But it was the Punjab administration which was made to work. It was the Punjab administration which fought the terrorists. It was the Punjab administration which brought a semblance of law and order back to Punjab.

Similarly, it must be with the Kashmir administration. You cannot side-track the whole Kashmir administration. I do not want to go into their numbers in Kashmir—no Kashmiries in this whole cadre, nobody from this community in that cadre. If I go into those numbers here in this House, it would be devastating. I won't do it here. I believe the numbers have already come to you. Your delegation must have brought them to you. I hope that you have taken corrective measures to restore some balance in Kashmir; some balance in the administration in Kashmir. Because, if that is not done, then nothing else can work.

I must object to one thing. There have been lots of reports in the newspapers and media that the Congress has been obstructionist during the two meetings that we had with you. I do not think we have been obstructionist at all. Yes, we have argued. We will argue if we feel there is a point to be made. We will argue where we feel that you need to do something. But I think you will agree with me that when it came to crunch, the Congress stood with you solidly on everything. I do not think you can deny that. And I go beyond that: on the first day when we had a meeting, the National Conference had

some problems—no need to go into the details of those problems. (*Interruptions*) Whatever they are, you forget the problems. That is not the question. But you yourself, at the first meeting, said; 'Let us not have a resolution.' And I took a strong stand; and I said; 'Once we have gathered here as all parties, we will not disperse from here till we have a resolution, even if it is an one-line or a two-line resolution.'

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: Let me put the record straight. There was a draft to which there were certain reservations—on the NCW's draft. Then we said we could start anew, and that this draft be put aside, and we can start anew and frame a fresh draft. It was not the intention that we will not have a resolution. All that we said was that if a particular draft created some problem, we could put that draft aside, and we could start afresh, together.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI: I will not quibble with you here; but I remember the words. They are still ringing in my ears, because right in the beginning, when they came, you had said; 'All right; let us not have a resolution; let us not even talk about a resolution.' In this sort of a tone—the words may be slightly different. But let us not argue. The only point I was making, was that the Congress had a very constructive position as far as Kashmir is concerned. We have our fears, we have our worries. We are worried about the speed of your action.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: (Midnapore): Too much speed?

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI: That is what I meant: non-existent speed, Sir. (*Interruptions*) Let me give you an example. We were promised an Action Plan; and I remember this very clearly. We were promised an Action Plan when we had our first meeting; and I think it was on the 7th that we had our first meeting. On the 8th and 9th we were in Kashmir. On the 10th we had the second meeting. On the 7th evening, we were promised an Action Plan on the 10th morning. Very clearly I remember this. The 10th morn-

ing meeting was postponed to the 10th evening; and on the 10th evening, the full scope of the Action Plan that was put to us, was that you would make a Ministry. That is fine. That is not an Action Plan, as far as I am concerned. That is only a method that you are adopting in Government, to create an Action Plan. We still have no Action Plan. And I may remind you and take the House into confidence, in the second meeting that we held, we brought up certain points which we thought were essential; the two points that we zeroed into one, were; one, that political activity must start. We would have preferred the political process to start, but we realized your problem and we limited ourselves to political activity. The reason why we spoke of political activity was that the hearts of the Kashmiri people were to be won back—and I believe that the hearts of the Kashmiri people are still with us; their minds are worried about certain things, because of what they see. One person, for example, told me: 'Why should we be with India? What is India doing to us? There are no banks. There is no airline service; there is no postal service. I cannot send a parcel.' This is what I was told in Kashmir, namely that basic things are not available. They are locked into the houses. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

AN. HON. MEMBER: Within three months banking and life insurance services can be restored.

[*English*]

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI: One of your crutches find it very funny. But it is not. It is deadly serious. The people in the Valley are under very severe pressure, because of curfew, first of all. I realise the problem in lifting the curfew. It is your problem. I am not giving you suggestions. But while your hard action is taking place, there must be openings for people to vent their grievances.

There must be openings where people can reach out. People must be there to argue and discuss with the people of Kashmir to

turn them back from the road on which they had turned. We suggested three mechanisms. I can mention them here if you like. Our suggestion was very clear that (a) political focal point must be created in the Valley preferably in every district, not just in Srinagar. The political focal point, if you so prefer, can be your Governor. But, under the circumstances, it cannot be this Governor. If you want a different focal point, we do not want to argue to remove or place anybody there; it is your Administration; you have to handle that. If it is not to be this Governor, it must be somebody else. We gave a number of offers. We said that the House should be reconstituted.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: It is Legislature.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI: I am not such a good lawyer. What can I do? I did not have your training.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: There is no harm in getting it.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI: I am accepting it. Legislature is all right. The Congress and the National Conference felt that the method of dissolution was illegal and incomplete. Anyway, that is being sorted out separately. I believe the discussion has not started. But I hope that they will start it.

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES AND MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI): It has started.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI: I am glad to hear this. I hope they will end it very soon. So, we will have some results. We went further; we said; if it is possible to have the Legislature revived, then we, the Congress and the National Conference are willing to step back; we do not want government. You put up whom do you like; the names are yours, not ours. You put up a government. We will cooperate 100 per cent in reviving the political process in the Valley.

AN HON. MEMBER: Who will be the leader?

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI: That is entirely upto the Government to decide. They can name anybody. I had not spoken with Dr. Farooq Abdullah. But in that meeting, I suggested it and Dr. Abdullah accepted it on the spot. This was one offer. We will sit with you; we will work with you. And it is my promise that it will be with full coordination. There will be no undercutting, no back-sliding, if it is not a feasible proposition. Then I thought it was necessary to have a political focal point; it must not be the Congress and it must not be the National Conference; it has to be somebody else; it has to be your representatives because in today's situation it is not only the National Conference and the Congress that are relevant today. You have to pick up every single thread that is available in the Valley; you have to pick up all those who are opposed to the National Conference and the Congress. They must also work together. You must even have an approach to some of the militants to see how many of them you can pull together. We have no approach to the militants. But recent experience has shown that your Government does have some approaches (*Interruptions*) I am deadly serious about it. Those approaches must be used constructively. Your Minister for J&K Affairs, I was told, was able, within a matter of hours actually, to meet some of these people; and yesterday, in the newspapers, there was an item which said that they were not agreeable. Of course, they will not be agreeable for the first time when you talk to them. But, may be, as you keep on talking, you will break through; you will have some link built. So for heaven's sake, don't break that, but continue it. But to continue with a political involvement of the broadest spectrum, it must be your initiative; that is why we suggested in the first instance that we will step back; you put up your Chief Minister. Let him coordinate, if there is any problem, political, legally or technically which does not allow this to happen. Then we gave a suggestion; we said, let him operate outside.

19.00 hrs.

He could operate in the manner of an

advisor to the Governor. He could operate which is a sort of partially in the system. You could take him totally outside the system and say, *Okay, we will have a joint political activity. This is your coordinating point. Everybody work together*. Government rule is totally separate. After all when there is Governor's rule in other States, political activity goes on. Parties who are in opposition to the Central Government when there is Governor's rule, still are able to carry on political activity. We can all work together and see what pace we can pick up. The reason I feel political activity is absolutely important is that I have very clearly got the impression and feeling after having spoken to a number of people that Kashmir can very clearly be pulled back with political activity. And if we do not pull it back with political activity, your options are very very hard.

The second suggestion we had given was that a Grievance Redressal Machinery must be set up. That presumably would be an administrative exercise and not the political exercise. Both must be done in parallel. These were our concrete suggestions. We have more suggestions. But then, we are waiting for a meeting to be called by our Minister and something to come from the Government. We must have some lead from the Government. Upto date we do not know; the country does not know what the Government's policy on Kashmir is. The only policy that has been enunciated to us is that, what we were told, of totally destroying the administration on the one hand and destroying the N.C. and the Congress on the other hand. Now you have yourself told that this is not your policy. But this is what is being carried out in the Valley very clearly...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: These suggestion have come in the meeting. Shri Rajiv Gandhi even after the meeting, in my personal discussion with him, came up with these suggestions. And he is right when he says that he came up with these suggestions. Other party leaders have also come up with their suggestions. When we have started collectively, the spirit is that



we will put all these suggestions immediately before the committee that we have set up together. So, it emerges with the stamps of a consensus. And I think today all members could not come. As soon as all members are available, we will pool together all these suggestions and also the suggestions from other senior leaders. It has the stamp of consensus and that will be more than the Government's. And that I think will carry much further weight.

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): The time of the House may be extended by one more hour.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Is it the pleasure of the House to extend the time of the House by one more hour?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI: I may suggest that this is a very serious subject. We should not limit the subject just on time. Sir, I understand from what the hon. Prime Minister has said is that the Government has no policy. It is waiting for suggestions to come from all of us. Well, if that is the way you want to do, do it that way. Fine Sir. This is what you have said. The Government have done no thinking.

Now we will work with you for a consensus. We will work with you to find the solution. We will work with you on the ground in Kashmir even if it involves congressmen getting killed and shot. It does not matter, we will be there Sir. That is my assurance to you. But I only request you to please give us a plan of action fast so that we can get on. Please give us some political focal point in Kashmir which can coordinate activity in the valley. Your committee in Delhi in on way will be able to coordinate activity in the valley. And then there is a fundamental question of who is in charge. Is the Minister of Home Affairs in charge? Is the Minister of J&K Affairs in charge.? Is the Governor in charge? So these thing must be sorted out. I am not

looking for answers now. These must come out when the action plan comes up. And something in the valley must come up. If that does not work, the people of Kashmir will lose faith, they will lose trust and then it is going to be very difficult to rectify the situation.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAI(SHyderabad): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I think it would be better if it is postponed till tomorrow but you have asked me to continue. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI MOHAMMAD SHAFI (Srinagar): Mr. Chairman, Sir, you have allotted time upto Nineteen of the clock and the time is already over.

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI P. UPENDRA: Tomorrow it cannot be done because there is the Railway Budget.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let them sort it out. You please continue.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAI(S): Mr. Chairman, Sir, let me know the decision, so that I may continue my speech. (*Interruptions*)

AN HON. MEMBER: Mr. Chairman, Sir, it may be postponed till tomorrow. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAI(S): Mr. Chairman, Sir the Kashmir situation, which is being discussed here, has become a national problem and instead of blaming one-another, we should look into the causes which have led the situation in the State to deteriorate to serious proportion. If we pay attention to it, we will find that it has become an issue which threatens our national unity

[Sh. Sultan Salahuddin Owaisi]

and integrity. If instead of criticising each other we take it up as a national issue and concentrate on finding a solution, I think that perhaps it will be much better. When we pay attention towards solving this problem, we must first try to find out the reasons behind the change in the attitude of the people of Kashmir who had effectively countered the attacks of the Pakistani tribal invaders (Kabailis) in 1947. While doing so many things come to light. I do not need to say it publicly that this is a national issue. In this connection, if we look back, the first thing that comes to our notice is that Shri Sheikh Abdullah who had bravely fought communalism in Kashmir and made lot of sacrifices, was arrested. Then much hue and cry was raised against the special provision of Article 370. Later when Sheikh Abdullah was released this Article was scuttled and its importance was undermined. Thereafter, it was felt that only a handful of people who were faithful to the Government of India had a right to solve the problem and the sole authority to rule the State. Fair elections were never held in the State. Consequently, the masses of Kashmir got agitated. Thereafter, economic problems emerged. The people of Kashmir have only a few means of livelihood. One of them is tourism and the other is carpet industry. But unfortunately, the Government has played with the carpet industry and ruined it. Similarly, the people who are engaged in the business of fruits have also been neglected. I have discussed their problems with the responsible persons of Kashmir several times and they have complained that even fertilisers were not supplied to them for fruit cultivation and as a result the entire business has come to a standstill today.

The people of Kashmir are facing acute shortage of power. The dam has been completed but the power which is being generated is being diverted to another State and the people of Kashmir are left to shiver during the cold winters. Consequently, today the people of Kashmir are agitated and we don't know what to do in this regard. It is

necessary at this juncture to solve their economic problems and to put an end to the excesses that have been committed there because by injustice and atrocities we cannot solve any problems. I think that the excesses have reached a saturation point. It is for the first time in the last 450 years that the pilgrimage to the shrine of Hazrat Bal did not take place and people could not offer their prayers. Until necessary steps are taken in this direction things cannot improve. If some sacrifice has to be made it does not matter but necessary steps should be taken to solve the Kashmir crisis because the people of Kashmir feel themselves to be insecure. There is an atmosphere of uncertainty prevailing there because of the disturbances.

As you are ringing the bell I will not speak further. I would like to quote two couplets of Iqbal, drawing particular attention of Shri Arif Beg, who spoke earlier:

"Sadig arze deccan jakar arze Bengal,  
Nange deen nange waten".

The next couplet is :

"Ae tayeer-e-lahuti us rigak se maut  
achchi,  
Jis rizak se aati ho parvag me kotahi."

[English]

SHRI IBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT (Manjeri): Mr. Chairman, Sir I stand to participate in the discussion on Kashmir with a very heavy heart. I do so with pain and anguish. This I say because today Kashmir is bleeding; today Kashmir is in turmoil, today the situation in Kashmir is very grim and if the Government does not come forward and perhaps with constructive measures, then I am afraid there will reach a point of no return. Therefore, the Government should take very speedy and effective measures to see that the integrity of the country is maintained and the Kashmir people remain with us. Now, Kashmir problems cannot be solved through barrel of the gun. Kashmir can be with us and we can win over

the hearts of the Kashmir people by love, by persuasion, by dialogue. But it is very unfortunate that the attitude and the action of the Government has been something very different. Sir, you know that the appointment of the Governor, Mr. Jagmohan, has been very very controversial and things have deteriorated after Mr. Jagmohan went over there as Governor and there was a break down immediately after his arrival there.

Now, Sir, we all know what is happening in Kashmir. There is butchery, large-scale murder and complete suppression. Can you win over the hearts of the people over there under such a situation? We can never win over the hearts of the people in such a situation of suppression, oppression, murder and butchery. A different attitude is needed an solacing attitude is needed and that is lacking as far as this Government is concerned.

Now, Sir, the confidence of the Kashmir people is being lost day by day. Firstly, it is because of the ruthless attitude of the Governor over there and secondly because of I am sorry to say—the attitude of the BJP with regard to the Article 370 of the Constitution. These two things are completely alienating the Kashmir people over there and create suspicion about our sincerity. Now, I would like to say one more thing. We talk of political processes. But how are you going to start the political processes? Hon'ble Minister of Railways, Shri George Fernandes, has been made in charge of Kashmir Affairs. It is very good and we wish him well and success in this. But he has not explained here in the House what is going to be the political process and how he is going about it. The leader of the Opposition, Shri Rajiv Gandhi, made so many suggestions as to how to go ahead with the political process, etc. How far the Government is going to act on that. I can't say. Hon'ble Prime Minister has said that the Government is to formulate policies for Kashmir after hearing the views of the Opposition parties. Now, so much time is lost. It is very very surprising that Government has not got a policy so far. It is very very regrettable. Now I must say this much that political

process should start, people should be taken into confidence. But then they try to see that the Assembly is revived. I do not think it is possible. Once dissolved is dissolved. I do not know how the Assembly is going to be revived. But anyway political process should start; we must have dialogue, we must try to solve the economic problem as mentioned here. People are suffering there. There are no jobs, there is no bread, no electricity and no industry. People are suffering even from extreme cold in the Valley. All these problems are there. The religious susceptibilities are deep, they do not allow people to gather in the Mosque and pray. Even call to prayer, Azan, is being restricted. I do not understand all this. When there is no religious freedom people over there will get more and more alienated.

One more thing is, a delegation was sent there. Well and good. It was said that an all-party delegation would be sent, but later on they said, a major party delegation would be sent. That means, you have neglected other parties. The DMK is here, the Anna ADMK is here, Kerala Congress is here, the Muslim League is there and so many other parties are there in addition to the major Opposition Party, the Indian National Congress and National Conference. The Muslim League is very much interested, but they are not consulted in solving this problem. To say that there was no time to call all of them is something very distressing. there is telephone facility and you could have sent a message across by wire and so on.

What I would like to say here is that action must be taken by the Government to call leaders of all parties and discuss the matters with them and start political process. For that, what I want is that political activity should be there, the people should be involved. Unless people are involved, you cannot create confidence in them. Without involving people, confidence cannot be established. Therefore political activity should be started involving the common man in the Street in establishing confidence. In this connection I would like to say that the appointment of the Governor in Jammu and

[Sh. Ibrahim Sulaiman Saif]

Kashmir has created problems and controversies. Therefore, it is very much essential that this controversial Governor should be recalled. Many respectable, distinguished persons are available in India, there is no dearth of personalities. So, somebody else should be sent who can have a sympathetic approach for the solution of the problem and the present Governor is notorious for his brutalities, nothing less than that. That has been our experience. In the days of Emergency he was responsible for the Turkman Gate tragedy. Therefore, a man who can have sympathy for the people, who can go ahead in solving the problems with love, persuasion and dialogue should be sent. All these matters should be taken into consideration.

The first and foremost thing is that massacre should stop, suppression should stop, brutality should stop. So long as brutality continues, suppression continues, murder continues and butchery continues, you cannot expect the people to come round. It is not possible to win their hearts through such a barbarous method. What we want is love and affection. First, the Government should recall the Governor and establish confidence again and then should stop suppression and start political dialogue. This is the second step. And then think of other process. After establishing normalcy, let us have free and fair elections there so that the real representative come to power and govern themselves in the State of Jammu and Kashmir which is an integral part of India.

Several things have been said here. It has been said that elections have been rigged and elections have not been free and fair in the past, and so on. Let us not cry over the spilt milk, let us start afresh. Therefore, let us establish normalcy, let have a dialogue, let us have economic development and try to provide more and more jobs and see that there is complete freedom there. It is very essential. There, people are not allowed to go to the Mosque and pray. All the restrictions will make them suspicious about

the policy of the Government. Such a feeling is coming up. Now, Ramzan is coming. The whole month is a sacred month, a month of fasting. As our respected friend Shri Vasant Sathe said, the month of fasting, Ramzan is fast approaching. Today it is 13th of March and in two week's time on 27th of March, we will have Ramzan. Therefore, conditions have got to be brought to normal very soon so that the people can have complete freedom for the performance of religious tenets. Unless you give them full freedom to go out and have the normal activities as Muslims to attend mosque, it is not possible to have normalcy established over there. Therefore, I request that steps should be taken to recall the Governor. Let us stop the butchery and brutality and start dialogue and let there be an approach of love; let us try to win them over. Then we can have full political process of elections and all those things. I think the Government will give full attention and as such, I hope we will be able to please our brothers which is very important as far as protecting secularism in our country is concerned. Here, everybody is saying that the symbol of secularism in Kashmir should remain because for the minorities the most important factor is secularism. This will give us full freedom to live. I would very much request our BJP friends to stop talking of scrapping of Article 370 atleast at this crucial hour. Let them not make an issues about it so that the people of Kashmir develop confidence about the sincerity of our Government on Article 370. Article 370 is an article of faith as far as we are concerned; it is a part of the Constitution and therefore abrogation of the Article 370 in the Constitution is not a good thing for the country. It is an offence against the country. This has to be understood. I hope our BJP friends will understand the gravity of the situation and will not insist on the abrogation of the Article 370 of the Constitution which will work in the interest of the country and secularism.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Before I call the next speaker, I request the Members to limit their speeches to two minutes only because the Minister wants to reply and finish the debate before 8'o clock. I cannot allow a debate. We

are going to have a so many occasions to discuss about the same subject. You can speak during the Motion of Thanks to the President's Address and during the Demands for Grants of the Home Minister. So, please limit your speeches to one or two minutes only. I request your cooperation in this matter. Now, I call Shri Ram Krishna Yadav to speak. Shri Ram Krishna Yadav.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMKRISHNA YADAV (Azamgarh): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Kashmir issue is a very serious issue. Kashmir is an integral part of India geographically by historical by, culturally and traditionally. So far as I am aware, at the time of partition in 1947, the democratic and secular forces of Kashmir had opted for joining the Indian Union but today the situation is very grave. What are the reasons that these very forces have taken to secessionism today? This is a fundamental question.

Today, the philosophy of Manu is being propogated and the Hindu religion is being given wide publicity through the media of Radio and T.V. Manuism is being spread. When serials like the Ramayana and the Mahabharata are telecast or there are similar broadcasts, the confidence of the minorities is shaken. I think that the propogation of Hindu religion through Radio and T.V. affects the confidence of the minority communities. In my opinion, the Punjab issue as well as the Kashmir issue are their fall out.

All of us want the Punjab and the Kashmir issues to be solved. Therefore, religious chauvinism should be checked. I would like to cite the example of Uttar Pradesh in this connection. Temples are being constructed inside the premises of Government Undertakings and inside Police Stations. I would like to know from the Government whether these are not Government properties? If a place of worship is constructed over Government property, how can it create a feeling of secularism? So far no Government has been able to give the evidence of being secular.

If Government properties continue to be utilised for the propaganda of Hindu religion in this way, how can confidence be created among the minority communities? We all have to make concerted efforts to create a feeling of confidence in them. Only then can feelings of unity be created among them. While concluding I would like to say that we must make concerted efforts in this direction.

[English]

SHRI INDER JIT (Darjeeling): Mr. Chairman, I am grateful to you for giving me a chance to speak on the Kashmir situation even at the fag end of the day. We have waited for a long time and I do want to protest. It is grossly unfair to the smaller parties not to have given them a chance to speak so far. Members of the major Parties have been called times out of number. Member after Member from the major political parties has spoken but the smaller parties have been kept out. The smaller parties are not interested in politicking. They are interested only in the best national interest yet, they have not been given an opportunity. In this regard, I would also like to state that what should have been done was to call an all-Party meeting and not merely a meeting of major parties. Unfortunately, the Prime Minister and his Government chose to call only a meeting of the major political parties. I feel, this was grossly unfair to the smaller parties. As in the case of the Punjab problem all the parties should have been called. All the small parties should also have been involved; to that extent, the process of national integration would have been encouraged.

SHRI P. UPENDRA: We are going to call all-Party meeting.

SHRI INDER JIT: My point is that to the extent the smaller parties from all over the country like AIADMK, DMK, Muslim League, GNLF, Jharkhand Party were involved...

MR. CHAIRMAN: He has already ac-

cepted your suggestion. You come to the point.

Mr. Chairman, I am coming to the point. I am only saying that by calling an all-party meeting, the government would have promoted the cause of national integration. Kashmir is not the concern of only the major parties.

Now coming to the point, Mr. Chairman, I see no reason why we should think that the Government has undertaken no political action. There is a plan and, I think, the Government should have the boldness to pursue it. The Assembly has been dissolved. I think it was the right thing to send a new Governor. But it is unfortunate that a controversy arose over the choice of the new Governor. I have known him for a long time and I do think, it was an ideal choice. But in case, there was controversy, he could have been avoided.

Secondly, now that the Assembly has been dissolved, we must move towards bringing about a good situation in regard to law and order and then move towards elections because the people of the Valley had lost all faith and confidence in the electoral system. A former Chief Minister of Jammu and Kashmir told me the other day that he had persuaded the youth of the Valley to eschew the bullet and to opt for the ballot, but when things went wrong in 1987, the kind of elections that were held, they lost faith in the ballot and told the former Chief Minister, "We are now going for the bullet."

Thus, we have first of all to bring about a semblance of law and order and next move towards elections. I would also like to take this opportunity to appeal to all the major and other parties to rise above partisan and petty political considerations. I was glad to hear the Leader of the Opposition say earlier today that he was not going to raise the issue of Article 370. In my humble opinion, the issue of Article 370 should never have been raised at this point. When the country is facing a grave crisis. This was not the occasion for him or his party to raise this issue. It

might have suited the politics of his party. But, we must try to eschew such kind of partisan politics.

I would also like to make two suggestions. It is good that the Government has decided to have a Minister in charge of Kashmir affairs. I think we also needed a Special Secretary for Kashmir Affairs, something that we had for almost for 20 or 25 years. It is not enough to have a Minister I think it is grossly unfair to expect the present set up in the Home Ministry which is almost entirely new at the highest level of the Administration, to deal with this problem. I would therefore, suggest that, in addition to 9 Minister there is need for a Special Secretary.

Finally, I would also say that the Advisory Committee on Kashmir should be enlarged to bring in some of the smaller parties which, as I said, earlier have no partisan politics and would speak out in the best national interest.

SHRI VAMANRAO MAHADIK (Bombay South Central): Sir, I am glad to welcome my friend Mr. George Fernandes because he is put to a very responsible job. But this is a time when we have to think and alert him about the secularism problem of Kashmir which has been vitiated by an outside agency like Pakistan. Late Mr. Zia had started a secret organisation named OPER-PAC wherein he decided that he would send all Pakistani soldiers secretly into Kashmir and that Kashmir should be caught hold of by the Pakistani enemies and they have played this political mischief in Kashmir so that our secularism that is the relation of local Hindus and Muslims is not vitiated. This country was ruled by Hindu King Shri Hari Singh with the help of late Shri Sheikh Abdulla with whom Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru had very good relations. But Pakistan first invaded Kashmir. The Kashmir called for the military help from Hindustan and when Hindustani army's Commander-in-Chief wanted only two days' time to take over charge of Muzaffarabad and Lahore city, and he wanted to catch hold

of Pakistan's major land also. Shri Jawaharlal Nehru stopped him from going ahead and a present dividing line of Kashmir into two parts was agreed as settlement of retreat. One part of Kashmir was given in charge of Hindustan and the other remained with Pakistan and now this part which is indispensable part under Section 370 of the Indian Constitution is wanted by Pakistan. Our friend Shri George Fernandes should go there and with the help of local Hindus and Muslims see that the intruders of Pakistani CID Police are thrown out of Kashmir. Then only peace will return. He should do it with the help of Shri Mufti Mohammad Sayeed and Shri Jag Mohan. At present nearly 1,50,000 Hindus have migrated from Kashmir to Jammu because of fear. There are Muslims who are hidden CIDs of Pakistan and the present Prime Minister of Pakistan is also helping them. That is why I want to alert the Government. The Government has to take stern action in order to avoid the division of Hindustan for the third time. There was the first division during the Mahabharatha period. You know what kind of havoc was there. Secondly, there was Pakistan-Hindustan and then also there was havoc. If this division comes on us for the third time, there will be severe havoc. That is why I want to request the Government that whatever facts are there, they should place the facts before this House. This House should know in what way and what fashion we are going to see that either only secularism prevails in this country or war. Already the OPERO PAC poison has been spread. We should be very careful in this matter.

[Translation]

**SHRI RAMESHWAR PRASAD (Arrah):**  
Mr. Deputy speaker, Sir, finding a solution to the Kashmir problem means loving the country and neglecting Kashmir would mean its negation. The question of patriotism is also linked with it. When we talk about the Kashmir issue we have to look at two stages. The first stage was between 1947 and 1965 and the second stage is between 1965 and 1990. We find that during the first stage, the people of Kashmir were very close to India

and there were neither any incidents of riots nor any incidents of burning of the Tricolour. The question of secession did not arise and no one dared to oppose the Congress Government. This was till 1965. What could be the reasons behind the post 1965 developments and to the situation which led to the burning of even the national tricolour. The previous Government of the Congress Party always spoke of Article 370 and of the Federal Union. The rights of the people were being eroded and therefore the need of the hour is to make efforts to remove certain shortcomings in the implementation of Article 370. For example, one of its provisions is that an outsider cannot purchase land in Kashmir. However, what is happening is contrary to that. The high-ups consisting of rich businessmen, Ministers and Government officers are purchasing land on lease basis for constructing houses or for developing orchards. The people of Kashmir are suffering as a result thereof and are being ruined. If the people of Kashmir are ruined, they will definitely adopt such a course of action. Therefore, it is necessary to implement Article 370 effectively.

Secondly, as regards the opposition to Article 370 by the BJP is concerned, it means that they do not want the Kashmir problem to be solved. Therefore it is necessary to check such demands. On the other hand, as regards the Congress people who have been making attempts to spoil the situation in the country, it is necessary to take action against them and to make a fresh start to establish cordial relations with the people of Kashmir, to bring about economic development, to grant social security and political powers. Until we guarantee this the Kashmir problem cannot be solved.

I would not take more time because you have rung the bell but it is important to submit here that you have convened a meeting in which only some political parties participated. It cannot be called an all party meeting because in such a meeting it is necessary to involve all the political parties and consult them.

[*English*]

SHRI P.C. THOMAS: (Muvattupuzha): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to bring to the notice of the House the deep concern of the people of Kerala regarding the situation prevailing in Jammu & Kashmir. Almost all the hon. Member have expressed their views in this regard. I would only like to add one or two points. I think apart from those suggestions which have been made, there must be a forum for taking immediate steps to give political education to the people of Kashmir. In fact the people of Kashmir have been misled. There are so many aspects of the problem. Of course, there are unemployment and other problems. Those problems are causing serious concern. But many of the problems which have been voiced by the hon. Members are the problems of the nation as such and they do not pertain to the people of Kashmir alone. I think this misunderstanding has to be cleared by giving very clear political information. They should not feel that they have all along been neglected. So, proper political education should be imparted to them.

Sir, because of paucity of time, I am skipping out all the other point. Some Members also suggested abrogation of Article 370. Finally I would like to make one important point. In fact it was suggested here that the National Conference show sever its close relationship with some other party.

I would like to submit that the people of Kashmir are now in doubt as to whether some of the major political parties and major political forces are working against their interests. Of course, great concern has been expressed by all the Members here.

So, I think the parties which are concerned in this matter must be ready to deal with important policies, important aspects that they have suggested which may at present seem to be against the interest of the people of Kashmir.

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ (Baramulla):

I am on a point of Order. Since it was under the Presidential Order that Shri George Fernandes has been made incharge of Kashmir, again, I say we do not listen to Shri Mufti Mohammad Sayeed. Here I would like to cite a *Sher*. (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is no point of order. It will not go on record.

19.47 hrs

(*At this stage, Prof. Saifuddin Soz left the House*)

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED): Mr. Chairman, Sir, today there has been a discussion on the problem of Kashmir in this House and in view of the gravity of the situation in that State very good suggestion have been given to the Government here for the solution of this problem. It is a fact that at the time when Kashmir acceded to India, there was a division on communal lines in the whole sub continent. In spite of all that Kashmir had presented an example of secularism in the wake of increasing communalism in the country or when the people of the two communities in the rest of the country were busy killing their fellow countrymen and Gandhiji had also said if a ray of hope was to be seen it could be seen in Kashmir only. In such circumstances Kashmir joined us. Hon. Members have said that Kashmir is on integral part of India. It strengthens the roots of secularism in this country because the issue of Kashmir is linked with the unity and integrity of this country. so, there cannot be a compromise on this issue. I am happy to say that realising the gravity of the situation, for the first time all the major political parties have joined hands to pass a resolution in this regard and give their suggestions on the basis of a follow up action. I would like to say that these suggestions will be implemented. All the members have spoken for



the deletion of Article 370 but manifesto of the ruling party says that it is a historical necessity, hence there is no question of its removal. Similar situation had arisen after 1953, and the then Prime Minister Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru had to take very harsh decision and had to put his close friend of the days of freedom struggle Sheikh Mohammad Abdullah behind the bars. I feel that there is no doubt in it that from 1953 to 1975 the people of Kashmir did not participate in the democratic functioning of the country. It was after 1975 that an accord was signed with Sheikh Abdullah when he came back to power and the people of Kashmir, in the real sense of term associated with the country and after the elections of 1977 people in that State felt in the real sense that they were supreme and they had right to elect the Government of their choice. They had the high sense of involvement at that time. However I would like to say that as compared to the National Conference the Congress as a pro-India Organisation played a positive role during the period 1977 to 1987. There was 'Jamait-e-Islami' but Congress was the only party, though out of power from 1977 to 1987 whose workers went round the villages with tri-colour in their hand to hear the problems. Of the people of Kashmir and fought for their cause. I think that Congress played a historical role there. In 1984 democratic process was scuttled but in 1987 an accord was signed between the then Congress Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi and Dr. Farooq. With it the Congress and the National Conference, which were the major political parties in that state, joined hands in the elections against the Jamai-e-Islami which was a fundamentalist force and it rank third when the Congress was in the opposition.

[English]

Jamait-e-Islam was third.

[Translation]

In election of 1983 National Conference emerged as the largest party and the Congress also secured over 33 per cent of the

votes. But situation changed in 1987. All anti-social elements and Jamait-e-Islami gathered under the banner of Islam, to make an appeal for the votes in the name of Holy Quran. They displayed Quran on each and every poster. In that election all the youths of Kashmir had their participation. Even if the elections had been fair, the Muslim National Conference would not have secured majority. But the slightest error changes the entire atmosphere. After elections, people in Kashmir thought that as the Chief Minister of Kashmir and the Prime Minister of India had joined hands, there would be lot of progress and development in that State and the problem of unemployment would be solved. But nothing of that sort happened. In the meanwhile Kashmir youth continued to get training in Pakistan under Gen Zia's regime. It was a continues follow and the situation continued to deteriorate. So far as education in Kashmir is concerned, it is free for all, right from primary to university level. For that matter, even medical and technical education is no exception. That is why even in village you can find a large number of boys and girls who have M.A. or even Ph.D. degree but there is not a single big industry for want of railway network in that State. In Government jobs, merit is also no consideration in that State. There were few industries in Kashmir. Therefore most of the educated unemployed youth crossed the border in search of employment and when they came back, they had to face many problems such as breakdown power supply, unemployment and corruption and it was for the first time in the history of Kashmir that the people started using guns and a phenomenon of terrorism was created in that State and the people who were facing problems turned to the other fold. Now these people have started gun wielding. I do not want to go into the details of all that but I want to say that there was not a single day during 1988 and 1989 when there was no agitation or strike. There was an agitation against the increase in electricity tariif from 9th June to 17th June in which 5 people were killed, it means that it was all because of increase in electricity charges. Later on, in the year 1988 there was a total bandh on the 15th of August i.e.

[Sh. Mufti Mohammad Sayeed]

the independence day of India and again, the 27th October that year was observed as occupation day because on this day in 1947 Indian army had entered Kashmir at the instance of Sheikh Abdullah and the people of Kashmir had come forward to welcome them urging them to repel the invaders. 27th October became occupation day and there was a total strike in the entire Valley on that day.

20.00 hrs.

Thereafter in 1989 26th January was observed as a 'Black Day' On that day, not a single bulb was alit in any house in the valley. All this happened there, there were again Bandhs, strikes and even the incidents of firing on 11th February, the day of death anniversary of Maqbool Butt. From 13th Feb. to 17th Feb. they organised demonstrations protesting against Salman Rushdie's Book. Even on that occasion there was firing and incidents of killings. Again from April 3rd to 9th i.e. for a period of 4 days today protested against the arrest of Kashmiri youths by the police. From 11 to 14 May there was a 'Quit Kashmir Movement'. Total bandh and strike was observed on these days in the whole of Kashmir. Again the 15th August was declared as 'Black Day' August 17 was also observed as the first death anniversary of General Zia-ul-Haq. There was firing even on that day. Death anniversary of Aizaz Ahmad Dar was celebrated on 18th September with incidents of firing. Again there was strike from September 29th to 3rd October after the arrest of P.L. Leader Shabir Shah who remained underground for a period of 6 months to 1 year. There was agitation on that account in which people were killed. After that, there was strike and poll boycott from 22nd November to 24th November and reports appeared in the news-papers daily

[English]

They would say that we are not identifying any nationalist party.

[Translation]

What was the result, the Congress got only 30 per cent of votes in the Lok Sabha Elections of 1983. National Conference needs no mention. During the last Lok Sabha Elections not more than 2 per cent of the voters cast their votes. I have no personal differences with Handoo Sahib but in Anantnag city it was only he who cast vote and no other cast his vote. In Sopore city which has a population of 30 thousand, as per the statement of Dr. Farooq himself, only one congress minister, and none else, cast his vote. Srinagar is a hot bed of political activity.

20.00 hrs

Srinagar is the heart of whole valley. It is always a centre of activity. No party dared to field its candidates against the National Conference's candidate there. Nobody dared to file his nomination papers from there. I am not saying this but such are the circumstances there. I want to say it with all humility at my command that even then our Prime Minister went there. Just now our leader of the opposition asked here as to when the Prime Minister was going to Kashmir. But from 1985 to 1990 when he (leader of opposition) was the Prime Minister he might have rarely gone to Kashmir. I don't want to go to further deep into the matter. On one hand it is said that Governor's documents is a secret document while on the other side we find that when Neelkanth Gangoo, the session judge who delivered judgement in the case of Maqbool Butt, was shot dead by the terrorists his body lay there for three hours. nobody dared to remove it. In another incident an S.H.O. came out of his house to go to a mosque to offer prayers early in the morning at 5 a.m. and the moment he came out of the house, he was shot dead. Even in this case nobody dared to remove his body. There was another S.H.O. who did his duty but for it, his daughter and brother were hanged in the same village. So there is an air of terrorism and none of the political parties wants to take that risk. So please tell me, as to why all these things happened in spite of the presence of the National Conference a

party with a great history and the congress that has so much of popularity in that state and also when both of them were in power in the stage. How is it that only 4 per cent of votes were polled there. Did any body go there for a campaign, or did any of the leaders go there to campaigning. If Kashmir is a part of India, why such a sorry state of affairs is prevailing there. What I mean to say is that we may have also committed some mistakes. But today, whenever militants or terrorists go there, the bullets are fired from one side and children and ladies receive it on the other side but no policeman dares to go near the spot. I don't want to say that Jagmohan is a divine figure and he can perform miracles. Because abdication of authority is going on there and nobody comes forward to resist it. So the situation has deteriorated to a great extent. It needs to be controlled. During the all parties' discussion some of our colleagues had said that political activities should be started. I also hold the same opinion. I think, that all the people in Kashmir don't want Pakistan though a number of forces are at work in that state. Some Pakistani elements were there even in 1947. They are still working there. But such an atmosphere has been created there that people have an obsession. They have a fear that if they came out to attend a meeting or to join a procession or to meet the Governor, they will be killed. They are obsessed with the terrorists' threats. People are testing your nerves, how are you going to contain that threat. This is one thing I don't want to go into it. This is complementary. But as regards the question of restoration of administrative authority alongwith some political work, none of the leaders of the political parties is coming out to say it openly that he stands to support a particular political party. Within the four walls of their house, they may support any of the political parties but openly they are not with any one of them. In such a situation how can one start the political activities. They are also referred to Punjab here as there is also the rule of Governor in that State. But in Punjab all the political parties are free to carry their political activities. Some residents of Srinagar came and told me that the situation in the city is, no doubt, bad; but

the rural areas have remained unaffected so far. I agree with Shri Jaswant Singh here that as soon as the hilly roads are opened, more people will return. Of course, some people have already gone back. This is one achievement in this respect. Secondly, some persons have been apprehended also who were trying to cross the borders for training purposes from the areas kept under strict vigilance. Thus we have to remain watchful on our borders and prevent any type of infiltration. We have to protect the rural areas from the polluted environment of the valley however hard the terrorists may try to make large scale killings in order to create similar situation there. And when searches were made the next day after Shri Jagmohan took over on 19 or 20, people came out... Otherwise, para-military forces have strict instructions to see that innocent persons are not killed. Only when cross firing takes place, the police is forced to open fire. There is one Faiaz who opened fire and in reply the police had to open fire.

The Government have deployed maximum forces in the valley so that maximum restraint could be exercised and that minimum firing takes places and there is no loss of life. My submission is that the persons who are willing to go to the Valley to deal with the situations in the valley should not be stopped. Almost all the personnel dealing with administration in the Valley including an S.P. remained on leave for about 3-4 months, so much so that even police force was reluctant to deal with the situation. I am fully confident that Shri George Fernandes who has been given the charge of Kashmir, would succeed in tackling the problem. He visited the Valley also and people met him. The persons having one problem or the other contact us here. They depend on tourism. Lakhs of people earn their livelihood from tourism. In this manner, public pressure will also work. The people in the Valley generally feel as if they are going to achieve independence. People discuss the matter in buses, some say that it would take another 3-4 months while others opine that Srinagar would become free within a day or two. They think of forming an independent State of

[Sh. Mufti Mohammad Sayeed]

their own. This a feeling of realisation should be created in the people that they cannot be separated from India. Secondly, militants will have to be dealt with firmly, otherwise normalcy cannot be restored in the Valley. Thirdly we agree that the people who have nothing to do with terrorist activities, and who are facing the problem of unemployment, also become victims of excesses. For instance when searches were conducted a number of complaints were received regarding excesses committed on such people.

The Government should evolve some mechanism to overcome such lacunae. the Government should take action in cases in which excesses have been committed and persons involved should be brought to book.

[English]

Secret and correct policy will go together.

[Translation]

We have to fight terrorism. The persons who lend their support to terrorism should be made aware that if they continue to behave in that manner they will have to face the consequences. Many High-ups are involved who make payments to terrorists, some people spend part of their income for such purposes. You cannot adopt lenient attitude towards them. We have to draw a line. I am not disappointed. I am confident that political activity will start and people would realise that the party they have adopted.

[English]

It is an exercise in futility.

[Translation]

Kashmir would not become independent, it would not accede to Pakistan. They would realise this fact. Thus my submission is that we as well as you have also committed mistakes. You talk of Article 370, my submission is that the Kashmiri people allege that

everything is done at the instance of Delhi. First elections took place in the year 1951. In 1953, Bakshi Suhib took over and later on resigned in 1963 under Kamraj Plan. The Shamas-ud-din Sahib took over who was replaced by Sadiq Sahib. Once they thought in 1977 that they are going to form Government, then again they thought that it would be done in 1983, but ultimately it was scuttled. As it is said that in the elections held in Haryana, Congress own 5 seats and the remaining seats went in favour of Shri Devilal. Similar was the case in Tamil Nadu. They feel that why confidence is not reposed in them and can't they form the Government they like You will say that

[English]

Free and fair elections, there is no taker.

[Translation]

But that is not the situation at present, a time would come when people would realise that their demand has been acceded to. From now onwards whenever elections will be held no malpractices would be allowed. I do not mean that National Conference and Congress indulged in misdemeanour in the elections held in 1987 but even a minor misdeed has its impact. Secondly I would like to submit that great resentment has been expressed with regard to the appointment of Shri Jagmohan. In may state that such a decision is taken by the Government, the Cabinet; and moreover Shri Jagmohan had played an effective role in Kashmir. For one year I had been a Minister in the Congress Government. I could not meet him owing to a little bit of arrogance. But I thought that something should be done immediately to deal with the situation prevalent there. My assessment was that he had played a significant role for the welfare of the common people, I do not mean politicians. I felt that he was familiar with the officials already working there and if some other Governor is appointed, he require another 3-4 moths to get familiar with the people. I mean to say that at the time of oath taking ceremony of

Shri Farooq Abdullah as Chief Minister they said.

[*English*]

"Governor Sahib, we would need you very badly. It is indeed, amazing that such remarkable work could be done by you in a short time through an imbecile and faction-ridden bureaucracy. Please do not hesitate to pull my ears if I go wrong. If today three ballot boxes are kept—one for the National Conference, one for the Congress and one for you, your ballot box would be full while the other two ballot boxes would be empty"

[*Translation*]

This statement was given by them in 1988 when he took oath as a Chief Minister. I am not perjured against anybody, and therefore, it has nothing to do with the Government. All the members of CPI, CPM, BJP and Janata Dal who visited the Valley assessed the situation and felt that some effective step should be taken to express our resolve to keep Kashmir an integral part of India. They created such circumstances.

[*English*]

either to take or leave it.

[*Translation*]

This is not a question of

[*English*]

taking to or leaving it.

[*Translation*]

Some one may say that the Governor is in favour of repression. He declared on the very first day that he won't draw his full salary, rather he would accept only Rs. 1000/- . But the circumstances took such a turn that it was alleged that he was unable to manage the show. Now the Minister incharge of Kashmir Affairs in consultation with the Advisory Committee, which has been consti-

tuted to assist him would discuss the matter and adopt a strategy to deal with the situation. As soon as they reach there, the work would start. It is good that all party consensus was evolved in tackling the Kashmir problem. There are a number of parties recognised by Election Commission and I assure them all that an All party Conference would be held within a week or two for follow-up action with regard to Kashmir. I thank you all.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have received Substantive Motion under Rule 342—from S/Shri George Fernandes and Vasant Sathe. I would request Shri Sathe to read and move the Motion.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: (Ponnani): There is one Motion from me also.

MR. CHAIRMAN: After finishing this, I will take your Motion.

SHRI. G.M. BANATWALLA: Which Motion came earlier? Let us know which Motion came to you earlier? I gave the Motion so early and then I also told you about it. Now all of a sudden, you are taking another Motion.

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P.UPENDRA): Are you pressing it?

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: Yes, I want to move my Motion. You should follow the procedure. Otherwise, this is a murder of democracy.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You move your Motion. I am allowing you. You please move your Motion.

SHRI G.M BANATWALLA: It is very unfair. My Motion is here. It is a very unfair way of scuttling my Motion.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have allowed you. You move your Motion. I told you that I will consider your Motion also.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: I protest at this procedure that is being adopted now. I beg to move:

"That for the original Motion, the following be substituted, namely:-

"That having considered the situation in the State of Jammu & Kashmir, this House is of the opinion that the Government policy led to the deteriorating situation in Jammu & Kashmir" (1)

Now you allow me to make my submission on my Motion.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No. You move. That is all.

SHRI P. UPENDRA: Kindly put it to vote.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: I should be allowed to explain.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI P. UPENDRA: No. that is not the procedure.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Your Motion is self-explanatory.

"That for the original Motion, the following be substituted, namely:-

"That having considered the situation in the State of Jammu and Kashmir, this House is of the opinion that the Government policy led to the deteriorating situation in Jammu & Kashmir." (1)

*The motion was negatived*

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I beg to move:

"That this House expresses its grave concern at the situation in Jammu and Kashmir. From across the border, terrorism is being encouraged and aided and persistent attempts are being made to arouse secessionist sentiments in the Valley. It is necessary for all Indian patriots to set aside their ideological and political differences and to act unitedly for defending the unity and integrity of the country.

The role of the people of Jammu and Kashmir in our nation-building efforts, ever since their participating in our struggle for national freedom, has been a glorious one. Jammu and Kashmir has a proud tradition of communal harmony and tolerance. The cultural identity of Jammu and Kashmir has been maintained and shall be maintained. The legitimate aspirations of the people of Jammu and Kashmir will continue to have full expression. At the same time, no sinister designs against the unity and territorial integrity of India shall be permitted to succeed. The nation stands united and committed to this goal. Secessionism and subversion against the rule of law will, at not cost, be allowed in our democratic system.

This House is convinced that, within the framework of our democratic and secular polity, the political activity in Jammu and Kashmir must be revived. All our efforts should be unitedly directed to this national goal. This House appeals to misguided sections of people in the Kashmir Valley to abjure violence and take recourse to peaceful ways for the redressal of their grievances, for which abundant opportunities exist within the Constitution of India."

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: On a point of order. Our hon. Member Shri Vasant Sathe started by saying that he was moving the

Motion on behalf of Shri George Fernandes and on his own behalf. Now, this is a very strange procedure. A Member can move a Motion on his own behalf. The House will adopt it; it is a different thing. Let us know in whose name the Motion stands. This is the rule. The rule also says that 'a' Member, and not 'Members', can move a substantive Motion. Therefore, the records must show that the Motion has come only from one Member; whether that Member is George Fernandes or whether that Member is Vasant Sathe, is a different question. I am not objecting to the Motion. Today we are having these very strange procedures.

Therefore, I say that such a thing does not exist in the Constitutional and Parliamentary Procedure, and the records must show straight that a Member has moved the Motion under the particular rule.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I want to clarify. We have received individual Motions from Mr. George Fernandes and Mr. Vasant Sathe.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: What is the point of time?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Both are identical.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Only that Motion can be taken up which was received first, from the point of view of time.

SHRI CHAIRMAN: Mr. Vasant Sathe has moved.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: You may receive notices from five people. But from the point of view of time, the person whose Motion was received first, will be called by you. If he refuses, then the second person will be called by you to move the Motion. If the second person refuses, then the third person shall be called by you. Not in this particular manner—we are having a strange procedure from the Chair. Arrange the Motion and the names of movers according to the point of time at which you had received the notices; call the first Member. If he re-

fuses, then call the second Member. But not in this fashion.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I told the House categorically that I received the Motion from two persons.

SHRIG. M. BANATWALLA: Then this is a murder of democracy. The procedure is not a matter to be treated like this.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I asked Mr. Vasant Sathe to move. That is all. There is no confusion about this. I received this Motion from two persons I read out like that. Then I asked Mr. Vasant Sathe to move. That is all. So, the point is over. Leave it.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: I protest against that procedure.

AN HON. MEMBER : Walk out.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: It is not a matter for walking out.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Order please.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: The procedure is not meant for making fun like this.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is :-

"That this House expresses its grave concern at the situation in Jammu and Kashmir. From across the border, terrorism is being encouraged and aided, and persistent attempts are being made to arouse secessionist sentiments in the Valley. It is necessary for all Indian patriots to set aside their ideological and political differences and to act unitedly for defending the unity and integrity of the country.

The role of the people of Jammu and Kashmir in our nation-building efforts, ever since their participation in our struggle for national freedom, has been a glorious one. Jammu and Kashmir has a proud tradition of communal harmony and tolerance. The

cultural identity of Jammu and Kashmir has been maintained and shall be maintained. The legitimate aspirations of the people of Jammu and Kashmir will continue to have full expression. At the same time, no sinister designs against the unity and territorial integrity of India shall be permitted to succeed. The nation stands united and committed to this goal. Secessionism and subversion against the rule of law will, at no cost, be allowed in our democratic system.

This House is convinced that, within the framework of our democratic and secular polity, the political activity in Jammu and Kashmir must be revived. All our efforts should be unitedly directed to this national goal. This House appeals to misguided sections of people in the Kashmir Valley to adjure violence and take recourse to peaceful ways for the redressal of their griev-

ances, for which abundant opportunities exist within the Constitution of India"

*The Motion was adopted*

**20.23 1/2 hrs.**

#### RESIGNATION BY MEMBER

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have to inform the House that the Speaker received a letter today from Shri Shanta Kumar, an elected Member of the House from Kangra constituency of Himachal Pradesh, resigning his seat in the Lok Sabha.

The Speaker has accepted the resignation with effect from today, the 13th March 1990.

**20.24 hrs.**

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, March, 14, 1990/Phalgun 23, 1911 (Saka)*