

# **LOK SABHA DEBATS** **(English Version)**

**Fourteenth Session**  
**(Eighth Lok Sabha)**



**सत्यमेव जयते**

***(Vol. LII contains Nos. 11 to 22)***

**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

[*Eighth Series, Vol.LII, Fourteenth Session, 1989/1911 (Saka)*]

No. 15, Monday, August 7, 1989/Sravana 16, 1911 (Saka)

	COLUMNS	
Oral Answers to Questions:	1—34	
*Starred Questions Nos.	283, 285, 286, 288, 289 and 291	
Written Answers to Questions:	35—331	
Starred Questions Nos.	284,287,290, 292-A. 293 to 302	35—63
Unstarred Questions Nos.	2749 to 2788, 2790 to 2806, 2808 to 2886, 2888 to 2894, 2896 to 2931 and 2931-A.	64—326
Papers Laid on the Table		331—334
Message from Rajya Sabha		334—335
Constitution (Sixty-Fifth Amendment) Bill		335—360
Motion to introduce		
Shri Rajiv Gandhi		335—353
Shri Syed Shahabuddin		353—356
Shri B. Shankaranand		357—359
Matters Under Rule 377		360—364
(i) Need to issue 'No Objection Certificate' to slum dwellers settled on Railway land in Bombay for obtaining civic amenition		360
Shri Sharad Dighe		

---

\* The Sign + marked above the name of a member indicates that the question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

(ii)		COLUMNS
(ii) Need to include 'right to employment' as a Fundamental Right		360—361
Shri Jagannath Pattnaik		
(iii) Need to direct Tamil Nadu Government to provide basic facilities to the pilgrims visiting Rameshwaram		361
Shri Jai Prakash Agarwal		
(iv) Need to set up more public sector Undertakings in Bihar to solve unemployment problem		361—362
Shri Ram Bhagat Paswan		
(v) Need to set up a new railway station between Goregaon and Jogeshwari in Bombay.		362—363
Shri Anoopchand Shah		
(vi) Need to set up non-pollutant industries in Goa		363
Shri Shantaram Naik		
Karnataka Budget, 1989-90 General Discussion and Demands for Grants (Karnataka), 1989-90		364—398 401—430
Shri M.Y. Ghorpade		
Dr. V. Venkatesh		
Shri M.V. Chandrashekara Murthy		
Shri G. Devaraya Naik		
Shri Abdul Rashid Kabuli		
Shri Oscar Fernandes		
Shri A.K. Panja		
Statement Re: International Conference on Cambodia		391—398 401—430 399—401
Shri K. Natwar Singh		

(iii)

COLUMNS

Karnataka Appropriation Bill, 1989

431—432

Motion to introduced

Shri A.K. Panja

431

Motion to consider

Shri A.K. Panja

432

Clauses 2, 3 and 1

Motion to Pass

432

Shri A K. Panja

432

Discussion Under Rule 193

432—442

Successful testing of 'Agni'

Shri Harish Rawat

432—438

Shri Ajay Mushran

438—441

Shri Jagannath Pattnaik

441—442

Resignation by Member

443

Half-An-Hour Discussion

443—462

Import of books

Kumari Mamata Banerjee

443—447

Shri Harihar Soren

447—448

Shri Shantaram Naik

448—450

Shri Somnath Rath

450—452

Dr. Chandra Shekhar Tripathi

452—453

Shri A.K. Panja

453—462

## LOK SABHA DEBATES

---

### LOK SABHA

---

Monday, August 7, 1989/Sravana 16,  
1911 (Saka)

---

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock*

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

#### ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[*English*]

#### Rehabilitation of displaced persons under Dandakaranya Project

\*283. SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL:  
Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be  
pleased to state:

(a) whether the work relating to the  
rehabilitation of displaced persons from former  
East Pakistan under the Dandakaranya  
Project in Orissa has been completed;

(b) if so, whether the activities of the  
project have been normalised and the trans-  
ferring of assets to the Government of Orissa  
has been completed; and

(c) if not, the steps taken to expedite the  
matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC  
GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MIN-  
ISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF  
HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBA-  
RAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Project has been nor-  
malised by transferring the assets and insti-  
tutions of two zones in Orissa to the Govern-  
ment of Orissa, excepting the minor irriga-  
tion scheme at MV-119 in Malkangiri Zone.

SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL: Mr.  
Speaker, Sir, I am glad to know from the hon.  
Minister that the rehabilitation of the dis-  
placed persons from former East Pakistan  
living in Dandakaranya project has been  
completed and the project has been normal-  
ised. It has been mentioned that transferring  
of the entire assets has not been completed  
so far. So I would like to know by which time  
the minor irrigation project at Malkangiri Zone  
would be transferred.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, all the  
assets have been transferred. The Malkangiri  
Zone minor irrigation scheme MV-119 is  
expected to be transferred by 30th Septem-  
ber, 1989.

SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL: I would  
like to know the hon. Minister whether Cen-  
tral Government is making annual allocation  
of funds for the rehabilitation of displaced  
persons from former East Pakistan who are  
living in Dandakaranya Project. If so, the  
total allocations of funds to Orissa for this  
purpose in the last three years.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Two kinds  
of allocations are made. One is for mainte-  
nance and the other is, what is described as  
deficiencies. The maintenance per year for  
Umarnkot is Rs. 1,08,29,000 and for Mal-  
kangiri Rs. 3,16,59,520. About the deficien-  
cies, on the basis of the recommendations of  
the Working Group, we have so far allocated  
Rs. 6,56,41,900 for Umarnkot and Rs.  
19,73,19,914 for Malkangiri.

**Atrocities on Scheduled Castes**

\*285. DR. G.S. RAJHANS: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is an increase in the incidents of atrocities on Scheduled Castes in different parts of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps Government are taking to stop it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI): (a) to (c). A Statement is given below.

**STATEMENT**

(a) and (b). As per reports received from State Governments and Administrations of Union Territories, the number of cases of crimes committed on Scheduled Castes by non-Scheduled Castes, during the years 1985 onwards in as under:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Number of cases registered:</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>
1985	15,373
1986	15,403
1987	13,529
1988	15,207

State-wise and crime-wise details of cases are given in Annexures I and II below.

(c) The remedy lies in effective implementation by the State Governments of the

Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955. The Union Government has provided guidelines to the States for taking action to implement the said Act and provides financial assistance for the purpose. While the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 takes care of all offences relating to untouchability, other crimes committed on members of Scheduled Castes by non-Scheduled Castes have to be checked by strictly enforcing the provisions of law.

The steps to check atrocities on Scheduled Castes include, precautionary, preventive, punitive and rehabilitative measures. Precautionary and preventive measures include administrative measures to keep due vigil on the position with regard to land disputes, payment of minimum wages, treatment meted out to Scheduled Castes women, etc., identification of sensitive areas, posting of special striking forces and committed officers as far as possible belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes particularly at controlling levels such as District Collectors/District Magistrates and Supdts. of Police, check on use of arms by licence holders and careful periodic review of the developments and arrangements to meet the situations. Punitive measures include prompt apprehension of the criminals, investigation of cases and filling of criminals, investigation of cases and filling of charge-sheets, arranging to get the cases tried quickly and secure deterrent punishment of the accused.

The cases of atrocities are handled generally by Senior Officers in the Police and efforts for getting bail by the accused are resisted. Special Prosecutors and Special Mobile Courts are organised to ensure speedy trial and to secure exemplary punishments. Relief and rehabilitation measures are such as to ensure total rehabilitation of the affected persons.

## Annexure-I

Number of cases of crimes against Scheduled Castes committed by members of Non-Scheduled Castes in various States/Union Territories during 1985, 1986, 1987 and 1988 based on data furnished by the State Government/U.T. Administrations

Sl. No.	State/U.T.	No. of cases registered in					
		1985	1986	1987	1988		
1	2	3	4	5	6		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	166	193	253	424		
2.	Assam	Nil	15	3	13		
3.	Bihar	1452	1633	1271	1297		
4.	Goa	Nil	Nil	1	1		
5.	Gujarat	750	649	727	665		
6.	Haryana	121	82	85	87		
7.	Himachal Pradesh	49	50	52	80		
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	53	89	156	161		



Sl No	State/U.T.	No. of cases registered in					
		1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
1	2	3	4	5	6		
9.	Karnataka	294	182	267	393		
10.	Kerala	300	476	719	506		
11.	Madhya Pradesh	5133	4421	2879	3764		
12.	Maharashtra	428	462	400	452		
13.	Orissa	159	183	212	287		
14.	Punjab	32	19	24	25		
15.	Rajasthan	1437	1481	1465	1572		
16.	Sikkim	Nil	Nil	4	6		
17.	Tamil Nadu	852	758	650	709		
18.	Uttar Pradesh	4135	4697	4348	4755		
19.	West Bengal	11	9	8	9		

Sl. No.	State/U.T.	No. of cases registered in			
		1985	1986	1987	1988
1	2	3	4	5	6
20.	Delhi	1	Nil	3	Nil
21.	Pondicherry	Nil	4	2	Nil
22.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	Nil	Nil	Nil	1
Total :		15373	15403	13529	15207

Note :- Information in respect of other States/U.Ts is Nil.

**Annexure-II**

*Statement showing the offence-wise figures of crimes against Scheduled Castes Committed by Non-Scheduled Castes in the country during the past few years based on data furnished by State Governments/U.T. Administrations*

<i>Year</i>	<i>Murder</i>	<i>Grievous Hurt</i>	<i>Rape</i>	<i>Arson</i>	<i>Other Offences</i>	<i>Total</i>
1985	502	1367	700	980	11824	15373
1986	563	1406	726	1002	11706	15403
1987	495	1503	674	812	10045	13529
1988	579	1557	779	745	11547	15207

DR. G.S. RAJHANS: Sir, it appears from the statement that the number of crimes had come down considerably in 1987 and it rose alarmingly in 1988. Is there any explanation for the same?

DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI: Sir, the report, which I have placed before the hon. House explicitly says that it has happened and the cause is also well known. It is not everywhere. In some of the States, it has increased. Especially in Uttar Pradesh, from 4,348, it has gone up to 4,755. In Bihar, it was not much. In 1987, the number was 1271 and in 1988, it was 1,297. In Madhya Pradesh also, it has gone up from 2,879 to 3,764. But it is not so in all the States.

The causes, as you know, are both economic and social. We are trying to remove some of the causes. We are also trying to improve the situation

DR. G.S. RAJHANS: The hon. Minister has said that if DMs and SPs belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are posted, the crimes can be reduced to a considerable extent. In this connection, I want to know how many DMs and SPs belonging to SCs and STs have been posted?

Have they really succeeded in checking these crimes?

DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI: I cannot give the exact number of the SPs and Collectors who have been posted. But as I have given the number of cases of crimes, in some places their number has increased. As some places, they are able to check it and they are trying to check it.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAMSWAROOP RAM: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in regard to the atrocities being committed on the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, we were given an assurance in this august House that some major remedial measures would be taken, but to me it appears as if the disease is growing with each dose of medicine. The hon. Prime

Minister had directed that at least one officer of the level of S.P., D.M. or the S.D.O. in every district should be from the Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe. However, these strict guidelines issued to the States by the hon. Prime Minister have been ignored and non-Scheduled Caste and non-Scheduled Tribe persons have been posted as D.Ms and S.Ps. Consequently, the objective behind issuing such guidelines has been defeated with the result that atrocities on the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are increasing day by day. Under the circumstances, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether any directions will be issued to the State Governments to implement the directive of the hon. Prime Minister? The Congress ruled States follow them to some extent but the non-Congress Governments pay little heed to them. The directive of the hon. Prime Minister relates to the powers of the officers in the districts and I would like to know whether some instructions will be issued regarding their postings?

[*English*]

DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI: Sir, so many measures have been taken in this regard. As the hon. Member said, it is not that measures have not been taken. On the basis of the study undertaken by the State Administration of the sensitive districts/villages, the Intelligence/Special Branch of the State Policy Department should be charged with the special responsibility of keeping an eye on such areas and villages and communicate both at the state level and district level the likelihood of tension building up. So, instructions have been issued that they should be alert. Based on such information as well as information from other sources, the Administration and the Police force should resolutely and promptly move in to scotch the evil before it explodes into a serious crime. These are the instructions given to the districts identified as troubled districts, where serious crimes are taking place and where atrocities are seldom reported. Where serious crimes against the Scheduled Castes have taken place or potential for them exists, the State Government should review the

arms licences granted to persons in such areas and take steps for their suspension or cancellation, according to the need of the situation. These are the steps taken by the Administration. As you have said, in every district, DMs, SPs or SHOs belonging to the Scheduled Castes may be posted. Therefore, these instructions are complied with as far as possible in those areas where there are some troubles.

**SHRI RAMSWAROOP RAM:** There are guidelines issued by the Prime Minister.

**DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI:** We are trying to implement the guidelines issued by the Prime Minister and all the States are given the directions to do the same.

[*Translation*]

**SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, it was during the Janata rule that atrocities began to be committed on Harijans. In the Belchi Carnage of 1977, a large number of Harijans were burnt alive. Apart from Belchi, there were other incidents of atrocities during the Janata rule. Our late Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi had rushed to Belchi herself and had to ride an elephant to reach the site of the carnage. Shri Moraji Desai was the Prime Minister at that time and he did not utter even a single word about this incident. The hon. Minister has stated in her reply that one of the reasons for the increase in the incidents of atrocities is the distribution of surplus land resulting from the Land Ceiling Act among the Harijans and Adivasis. The other reason is the implementation of the Minimum Wages Act. The entire Harijans and Adivasi population of the country is grateful to the Hon. Prime Minister for these measures. In the guidelines issued recently by him, he has made it clear that the Harijans and Adivasis should get the possession of the land in respect of which ownership documents have been issued and that measures should be taken to curb atrocities on them. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether any directions have been issued to the States in pursuance of the guidelines of the hon. Prime

Minister with a view to helping these sections of the people to get minimum wages and possession of land as also security. If so, the names of the states which have been issued such directions? According to my information, the non-Congress ruled states are openly violating the guidelines. Has any action been taken against such Governments? The hon. Minister may kindly reply to these two points.

[*English*]

**DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI:** You all know that the extra land resulting from the land ceiling is to be distributed among the Scheduled Castes or the landless people and for the same, clear guidelines are given to all the States whether they are Congress-ruled States or non-Congress ruled States. Reports from all the States are being monitored quarterly. Some States have done it and some States are in the process, but we cannot say that all have achieved the target. It is also true that wherever scheduled castes and scheduled tribes have got the allotment of land, there is difficulty in getting the occupation of that land; patta is not implemented. There is reservation among the people in the locality; it causes disturbances and atrocities. Now, we are very seriously thinking about all these things. We are also very seriously considering to bring a Bill about atrocities on Harijans and scheduled castes and scheduled tribes so that we can remove all these lacunae and protect the weaker section of the society.

#### **Methodology for Calculation of Poverty Ratio**

\*286. **PROF. K.V. THOMAS:** Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to refer to the reply given on 24 July, 1989 to Unstarred Question No. 997 regarding Methodology for calculation of State-wise poverty ratios and state:

(a) whether the objections of State Governments like Kerala and others as to methodology and poverty ratio have been considered by Union Government; and

(b) if so, the decision of Union Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI BIREN SINGH ENGTI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government have decided to consult a group of experts on all the methodological aspects of estimates of the number and proportions of poor.

PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Sir, in answer to an Unstarred Question on 24th July, 1989, the hon. Minister had stated that those who were getting a *per capita* daily calories of 2400 in rural areas and 2500 in urban areas were above the poverty line. For this, the *per capita* monthly expenditure that has been approved by the Government of India is Rs. 49.09 in rural areas and Rs. 56.4 in urban areas as per the 1973-74 price level. That has been updated to 1983-84. But in States like Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Karnataka, this amount of Rs. 49.09 per month in rural areas, or below Rs. 2/- per day will not be sufficient to get these stipulated calories, 2400 in the rural areas and 2500 in the urban areas.

Is States like Kerala and Tamil Nadu, the expenditure is so high. In order to obtain these stipulated calories, will the *per capita* monthly expenditure be increased, or whether the methodology suggested by many of our experts looked into?

SHRI BIREN SINGH ENGTI: Besides Kerala, there are some other States, who have also objected to the methodology adopted by the Planning Commission in calculating the poverty line. That is why, in my main answer, we have said that we agree to consider the objections raised by the State Governments including Kerala and we have decided to consult the experts. The Planning Commission have identified as many as ten experts. A Commission will be constituted with those ten experts, who will consider all the aspects. As soon as we receive their

recommendations, the Government will consider them and take a decision.

So far as the calories are concerned, the *per capita* monthly expenditure, as per the official figure, it is Rs. 49.09 and Rs. 56.64 for rural and urban areas respectively and the calories required are 2400 in the rural areas and 2100 in the urban areas, not 2500. I understand the feeling of the Hon. Member. Calorie remains the same but inflation is going up and up. In a State like Kerala, inflation is very high and so they should get more money. For his kind information, the Planning Commission has made an exercise in view of the price hike and not only up to 1983-84 but even up to 1987-88 the figures are worked out. As a result of that exercise the up-dated figures are Rs. 131.80 for the rural areas and Rs. 152.10 for the urban areas.

PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Sir, the Opposition parties which rule the States like Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh, just write letters to the Government of India and publish those letters in the newspapers. Then they go to the public saying that they have made representation to the Government of India on such and such problems but Government of India is neglecting them. When there was a devastating flood in Kerala, the Prime Minister took a timely action and our hon. Planning Minister, Shri Madhav Sinh Solanki himself came to Kerala and along with the Members of Parliament visited different affected areas. But, Sir, till to-date neither the Chief Minister of Kerala nor anyone of his colleagues have visited any one of the flood affected areas and yet they write to the Government of India, give memoranda and then go to the Press saying that though they have given memoranda, Government of India is not taking an action. So, my question is with regard to the poverty ratio as well as other problems facing the States like Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh. I would like to know whether the Government of India will take serious action with regard to these problems and if consultation is needed will call Members of Parliament from these areas to have a serious

study about these problems.

**SHRI BIREN SINGH ENGTI:** Sir, as I have already stated, we have taken serious steps in this regard. The State Government has mainly objected to the methodology used by the Planning Commission. That being the case, we have thought about it. Not only the State of Kerala, as I already mentioned, other States also have the same complaint. In view of all this, we have thought to constitute a Committee. As soon as the Committee gives its recommendations to the Planning Commission, we will consider them.

As far as the other part of the question is concerned, I cannot reply on behalf of the Chief Minister.

**PROF. P.J. KURIEN:** I fully agree with Shri Thomas that the State Government is playing political gimmicks on all the issues. But, Sir, here the relevant question is about the decision of people living below the poverty line. I congratulate the hon. Minister and thank him for his agreeing to have a study by the experts in this regard. This is very important. The Jawahar Rozgar Yojana is being welcomed by all the people especially by the Panchayats. In my constituency I visited all the panchayat Presidents and all of them, including the Marxist Panchayat Presidents—though they oppose it outside—have welcomed this measure. All of them are asking for more funds to be allotted under this Jawahar Rozgar Yojana. The funds are being allotted on the basis of the number of people living below the poverty line and the calculation of the number of persons living below the poverty line is dependent or hanging on this issue. Therefore, I would like to know, after the recommendations of the Experts Committee, when you formulate new guidelines for the calculation of the number of people living below the poverty line, whether you will consider revising the allocation to Panchayats on the Nehru Rozgar Yojana.

**SHRI BIREN SINGH ENGTI:** Sir, as I said first of all, we have to decide about the objections raised by the State Governments

regarding the correct methodology of calculation of the poverty ratio. Let us, first of all, decide whether the objections raised by the State Governments are genuine or not, and if they are genuine, then to what extent the Government should consider them. These are the points which are to be decided later on. But for the time being, as I said, the Experts Committee will go into the details of all the objections raised by the State Governments, including the points raised by the non-Member. It is true that funds are released to the State Governments, including Panchayati Raj System, on the basis of population and on the basis of incidence of poverty. That being the case as soon as this Experts Committee refixes, definitely the Government will consider and only then take a decision.

**SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU:** The level regarding poverty line was fixed according to the price level available in 1973-74. It was done by fixing Rs. 49.09 per month for rural areas and Rs. 56.64 per month for urban areas. The level regarding calories was also fixed at that time. The calorie level was fixed as 2400 calories for rural areas and 2500 calories per day for urban areas in 1973-74. This was actually fixed when Madam Indira Gandhi was here, as Prime Minister. Now-a-days even a cup of tea is costing Rs. 1.50 to Rs. 2/-. That is the position. When such is the position, you have to consult the experts and decide, before fixing the poverty line. But so far—from 1973 upto 1989—you have not re-fixed it. For the last 16 years, the poverty line is prevailing at the same rate as was fixed in 1973-74. There was no re-fixation. You said that you are going to decide it by re-constituting a group for fixing the poverty line. When are you going to do it? Why have you not done it for the last 16 years? Now, our hon. Prime Minister has brought this Jawahar Rozgar Yojana. Already there are scheme, which were instituted by Madam Indira Gandhi. For example RLEGP, NREP. In spite of all these schemes, you are fixing it as Rs. 49 or Rs. 56. So, my question is whether the Government will consider refixing—the people who are living in the rural areas or in the urban areas—the limit of those who are

getting one square meal a day as the people living below the poverty line and those who are getting one square meal a day as the people living above the poverty line.

**SHRI BIREN SINGH ENGTI:** I think there is a misunderstanding. I had already stated in my statement that the data regarding poverty line are updated. I had mentioned in reply not only figures regarding 1973-74 but also other figures. We have updated the figures for 1983-84 and also 1987-88. The 1973-74 figure, i.e. Rs. 49 was updated in 1983-84 as Rs. 101.80 and again this has been dated in 1987-88 as Rs. 131.80. It is not that it has not been updated. There is two parts—one is in terms of Rupee and the other is in terms of calories. The calories remain the same. As I was saying, they were fixed in 1983-84 at 2400 and 2100. So, there is no objection from any State so far, regarding calorie requirement, but the only question is that of upgrading, the terms of rupees.

**SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU:** Are they getting the required calories, viz. 2400 calories, or not? That much is required; are they able to get them, or not?

**SHRI BIREN SINGH ENGTI:** The calorie requirement was fixed in 1973-74; it is undisputed. Of course, the hon. Member has asked whether all the people are getting the calories as per the requirement, or not. So, this aspect can also be referred to the expert committee. But as per present position, there is no suggestion from any State Government that there should be a change in calorie requirements fixed, viz. 2400 and 2100. I have noted the hon. Member's point, that if there is any suggestion for change in calorie requirement which was fixed in 1973-74, it can also be referred to the expert committee for consideration and examination.

**THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI MADHAV SINH SOLANKI):** There seems to be a little misunderstanding with regard to the fixing of calories, and the cost of living. As a matter of fact, both are distinct matter. The fixing of calories is not

done keeping in view the cost of getting these calories. It is need-based, for the body. It is the Nutrition Experts Group of the Indian Council of Medical Research which has worked out the calorie requirement in the rural areas, in the urban areas, for different types of works and occupations which people pursue, and their calorie requirements. That is one thing. That remains constant, until it is changed; but in order to get those calories, how much cost would be involved to have that food intake, or what price they would have to pay—all these are considered at a base level cost and then updated according to the price rise in those commodities.

Besides, it is not only the food items which matter in the case of the poverty line. There are non-food items also which are taken into consideration—for the well-being of a human being.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Question 287. Mr. Abdul Hamid is absent.

### **Naxalites Conference**

\*288. **SHRI K. PRADHANI:**  
**SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA:**

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that a secret conference of Naxalites was held recently in Madhya Pradesh in which the representatives from Maharashtra, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh took part;

(b) whether resolutions in support of Jharkhand and Bodo Agitation were passed at the said conference; and

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

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM):** (a) to (c). Government of Madhya



Pradesh have informed that no such conference was held.

**SHRI K. PRADHANI:** It is reported by the Press that the Contractors, forest officials and the petty businessmen, who are clearly the exploiters of the tribals in the matter of payment of wages etc., are the main targets of the Naxalites. Has Government taken any steps to identify the socio-economic causes which give rise to such dissatisfaction among the the tribals; and have State Governments taken any steps to remedy this situation and avoid this dissatisfaction?

**SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM:** It is true that the lack of planned development is one of the principal reasons which give rise to dissatisfaction and disaffection which, in turn, encourages left-wing extremist activity. Government have requested the State Governments to draw up plans; Government have helped them draw up these plans. But these plans have to be implemented by the State Governments within the parameters of planned development. If the hon. Member wishes to know about the plans of each State, I would request him to put in a separate Question. I am sure the Ministry of Planning will answer it.

**SHRI K. PRADHANI:** My second supplementary is this: Are Naxalites working on some ideology, or do they have any demand on which they are working; and if so, have the Government or the Naxalites made any attempt to come to the table for discussions and to arrive at an amicable settlement?

**SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM:** The left-wing extremists claim to carry on their activities based on ideology.

But in a democratic system, we cannot accept any group taking to arms and taking to violence in order to achieve their political objectives. These political objectives have to be achieved within the democratic system through legislatures, through Parliament, through the system of election. As far as talking to Naxalites is concerned, a number

of people have surrendered in the past. Government have always said that they are willing to talk to anyone who affirms to the Constitution of the country and who gives up violence. These are two pre-conditions. We can not talk to anyone who indulges in extremism. The Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh gave an offer of suspending operations, if the left-wing extremists in that State would surrender. While there are reports that some extremists have surrendered, by and large, the picture is that during suspension of operations for a period of 30 days, the hard core extremists have not surrendered. On the contrary, they seem to have increased their activities, increased the level of violence in Andhra Pradesh. This is for each State Government to decide what it should do, to whom they should talk. Government is willing to help.

**SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA:** May I know from the hon. Minister whether the left-wing extremists are using 303 Rifle, 12 Bore Guns, stenguns, Chinese AK 47 Rifles with the main objective to raise an army and to fight against the democratically elected Government. And if so, what is the reaction of the Government to counter it? Besides, may I know whether a Central Study Team was deputed to assess the problem of these Naxalites and other poor tribals; if so, whether that Central Study Team has submitted their report; if so, what are their recommendations and how many recommendations have been implemented by the Centre and the various States which are connected with these problems?

**SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM:** Left-wing extremists use a variety of weapons. In recent times, there is evidence that the people's war Group in Andhra Pradesh has been able to acquire some AK 47 Rifles. The answer is to give a reasonable amount of weapons to our forces also. For example, to Andhra Pradesh, in view of the increased left-wing extremists activities, we have given a large number of weapons; we have given Rifles; we have given Sten Carbine Machines; We have given SIRs; we have given ammunition. How these are used by the police force

effectively is again a matter for the State Government to decide. As far as the Central Study Team to which the hon. Member referred, is concerned, it is true that the Central Study Team visited Bihar and Andhra Pradesh in 1988. It submitted a detailed report making several recommendations in respect of streamlining administration and socio-economic developmental efforts in the affected area. We have taken follow-up action; we have asked the State Governments to take follow-up action. This is being monitored. We have also impressed upon the State Governments to organise joint operational plans by the police forces of the State concerned.

PROF. N.G. RANGA: This problem of Jharkhand is an ancient one, for the last 40-50 years, they have been demanding a separate State Unit for themselves. We have not been able to agree with that. But, then, at the same time, if we leave entirely to each one of the States to try and tinker with it, we would only be making a free gift of political reward to the Naxalites. Would the Government consider the advisability of constituting an inter-State development council for the whole of that Jharkhand area, between those various States which are interested or which are involved in it, including Bihar also and then try and place the necessary development fund at the disposal of that Council, to be constituted, with the help of the chiefs of the local authorities in that particular area? It is a semi-political issue.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH): I am grateful to Prof. Rangaji for having raised this very important issue affecting the national unity. So far as Jharkhand is concerned, the honourable House knows that we have started the process of negotiation with the leaders of the movement in the Chota Nagpur and Santal Pargana areas of Bihar. I am quite confident and hopeful that we will be able to bring about a solution to this—as he said—whole problem with the full cooperation of the leaders of those two areas.

Prof. Ranga mentioned about the inter-

State Council. I had an opportunity to talk to hon. Chief Ministers of the neighbouring States, that is, Madhya Pradesh, West Bengal and Orissa.

AN HON. MEMBER: Bihar?

S. BUTA SINGH: With Bihar, I am already working. Unfortunately, the Chief Ministers of the other three States have not shown any eagerness or their willingness to participate in this kind of a negotiation that we are having. They said, "we will look after our own people within our own jurisdiction, in our respective States". They said, "We will provide them all facilities for development." Basically, it is a problem of the tribal areas and the people are feeling neglected.

One thing, I might add. This is a movement in the name of Jharkhand which is weakening the national unity. Unfortunately, some of our opposition leaders have gone out of their way—Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh last month went to Patna and he publicly conceded the demand for Jharkhand to the leaders of the Jharkhand movement. The Government is very seriously trying to see that full development of these backward areas, the tribal areas and non-tribal areas in that area takes place, but unfortunately keeping the election mileage in their view the so-called leaders of the National Front are going out to encourage the Jharkhand and such other movements based on parochial and regional considerations which will divide our country and which will cut at the roots of our national unity.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SHIV PRASAD SAHU: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister of Home Affairs towards Chhota Nagpur region of Bihar. The hon. Minister has visited the area twice during the past one year. A strange type of agitation is going on there today. Besides Jharkhand area, it has affected the districts of Aurangabad, Nalanda and Gaya also. However, the pressure exerted by the Police in these districts have resulted in the Naxal-

ites taking refuge in the neighbouring districts of Palamu, Chhota Nagpur and Chatra sub-division of Hazaribagh district. I have been to these forest areas and I have observed that these people hide themselves by mixing with the groups of 300 to 400 Adivasis. It seems as if the administration no longer exists in those areas. They incite the tribals to cut trees and extort money from them. They kill the Foresters and Guards of the Department of Forests who dare to check their activities there. You may go through the records and you will find that 7 or 8 Foresters and Guards have been killed by them.

Sir, violence has been the order of the day. Several areas of Palamu and Hazaribagh districts have been seriously affected. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether any measures are being taken to curb the wide-spread naxalite activities in some districts of Bihar and their spreading to other districts as a result of their taking refuge there?

Secondly, I am grateful to the hon. Minister for taking the Jharkhand issue seriously. I would not like to go into it at the moment, but the manner in which the Jharkhand agitators and the Naxalites are receiving funds from abroad and are in possession of sophisticated weapons such as the 303 rifles, assault rifles and have also snatched 7 or 8 rifles from the Police, makes the matter very serious. I would like to submit that this matter should not be left to the State Government. A Central team should be sent to assess the situation, otherwise it may deteriorate further.

[English]

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, we are carefully monitoring the situation in Bihar. It is true that there has been a rise in the extremist incidents in Bihar. The Government of Bihar last year worked out a plan for the affected districts of Aurangabad, Gaya and Jehanabad. I know that measures in these districts have resulted in the left wing extremists spilling over into Palamau and other neighbouring districts. Palamau has

therefore witnessed some left wing extremist incidents this year. And I am sure that the Government of Bihar will take note of this also.

As far as Government of India is concerned, we have given the Government of Bihar a substantial amount of paramilitary forces, we have given them five companies of CRPF, six companies of Gujarat Armed Police and only a few days ago, we gave them another five companies of BSF. We are willing to help the Government of Bihar in whatever manner possible. I am sure that the Government of Bihar will take note of the sentiments expressed in this House and take firm action against the left wing extremists.

#### **Inflow of foreign contribution**

\*289. SHRI T. BASHEER: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the inflow of foreign contribution into the country has increased during the last few years; and

(b) the amount of such money received during the last three years; year-wise?

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

(b) Data relating to the receipt of foreign contribution during the last four years as reported by the associations is given below:-

<i>Year</i>	<i>Amount of Foreign Contribution received in (crores)</i>
1985	317.51
1986	438.27
1987	516.10
1988	under compilation

SHRI T. BASHEER: Mr. Speaker, the

major part of this contribution goes to the volunteer agency organisations working in this country. There are serious charges against the use of this foreign contribution by such organisations. Sir, you know that the Kudal Commission, which was set up in 1982, has gone into these aspects and during the last Session, we are asking the hon. Minister to lay this report on the Table of the House. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether it is a fact that the Kudal Commission had indicted some trusts run by some opposition leaders, actually Janata leaders ...*(Interruptions)*

AN. HON. MEMBER: Who are they?

SHRI T. BASHEER: Some members were found...*(Interruptions)* They have now resigned and gone from this House. There are so many reports. Sir, Mr Madhu Dandavate, Janata Dal, Mrs. Madhu Dandavate, Mr George Fernandes and so many members of the opposition parties...*(Interruptions)*

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH): There was no Janata Dal then. It was Janata party...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI T. BASHEER: These are the leaders of the organisations who speak about value-based politics. I would like to know whether it is a fact that these trusts run by these leaders misappropriated the funds received from the foreign countries and diverted this massive foreign aid. Further I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether it is a fact that various organisations with which some opposition leaders are associated, had engaged in anti-national activities, take for example, sending sensitive data about our country, about our borders, border maps and other information about our country to some foreign countries with the intention of destabilising this country. If it is so, what steps Government have taken against these organisations and what steps Government is going to take to stop these things?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: The hon. Member's question really relates to the Kudal

Commission of Inquiry reports. The House may have noted that today at 12 noon Government will lay on the Table of the House the Fourth, Fifth and Sixth interim reports and the final report of the Kudal Commission of Inquiry. *(Interruptions)*

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: We want to discuss it straightway.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ: We must be allowed to discuss these reports.

MR. SPEAKER: It is your option. You give a notice and you do it.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Government have also sought the Speaker's permission to make a statement on the reports after they are laid. I do not wish to anticipate now the contents of the statement. But it is true that the Kudal Commission has found grave irregularities in the receipt of funds and the application of funds by several organisations which it has investigated. The Kudal Commission has also named a number of prominent political persons who are associated with these organisations. All these will be known when the reports are laid on the Table at 12 O' clock.

SHRI T. BASHEER: Is it a fact that present statute in this regard is inadequate to check and monitor the receipt and utilisation of funds by various organisations? If so, does Government propose to bring a new law regarding this for facing such situation?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Yes, Sir, the present statute is inadequate in some respects but a draft amendment Bill has been prepared. I hope that it should be possible to introduce it in this session. But I am afraid, it will not be possible to introduce it in this session. I hope that the Government will be able to finalise the amendment Bill and bring it up before Parliament.

SHRI CHANDRA PRATAP NARAIN SINGH: The Minister has admitted that there is a lacuna in the Act. Is the Minister aware that the methodology of funding cer-

tain societies and certain movements all over the world is changing. Drugs and gold form a major part of destabilising many a developing country. We in India find a subtle support in the smuggling activities the presence of gold and crores of rupees worth drugs that are being found in the country. Is this one of the ways that certain agencies are being destabilised by foreign powers including our neighbours?

**SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM:** The Hon. Member is referring to smuggling and other illegitimate operations. The Foreign Contribution Regulation Act deals with remittances which come through the banking channels. Smuggling and drug trafficking are really not within the purview of FCRA. They are within the purview of the Ministry of Finance which has an Enforcement Directorate. They deal with smuggling and drug trafficking. As far as FCRA is concerned, this deals with remittances made through legal and banking channels to organisations in India and our effort is to regulate them to the extent that is allowed in the Act.

**SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN:** May I know from the hon. Minister the number of organisations or associations which have received the stated amounts during these four years? I assume that there is a rise in the number of these associations or organisations. I would like to know whether the Government proposes to issue an annual statement giving the names of those organisations which have received in the course of a single year, in one or more transactions, an amount of more than a certain minimum say, one lakh of rupees, because there cannot be too many organisations receiving very high amounts and one would like to have such organisations on the public agenda. So, I would like to know the number of reciprocal organisations each year and the number of those organisations and the names thereof which have received more than Rs. one lakh in any particular year. If the information is not available, will the hon. Minister either table it or publish it?

**SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM:** Sir, in the

year 1987, 5,917 associations received an amount of Rs. 516 crores which is mentioned in my main answer. A number of these organisations have, in fact, received more than Rs. one lakh. The question is should we publicise this and, if so, how do we publicise this. This is one of the matters which has engaged our attention and I am sure we will be able to make a provision when we bring the amending Bill. But in the absence of a provision in the law, I do not think it is possible for me to disclose or publicise the names of the organisations. When Mr. Shahabuddin wrote me a letter, I gave him the same answer. I can answer in respect of any particular organisations, but to give a complete statement would require, I think, a suitable provision in the law.

**SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN:** There is no legal need today, Mr. Speaker, Sir, for any confidentiality in this respect.

[*Translation*]

**DR. B.L. SHAILESH:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have come to know that there are some political organisations which are receiving huge funds from abroad and Bahujan Samajvadi Party is one of them. Will the hon. Minister be pleased to tell us as to how do they manage to get these funds? The fact that such funds are being received was observed during the last by-election in Allahabad. The Bahujan Samajvadi Party also convened its historic meeting in St. Joseph's School which is a Christian institution. Will the hon. Minister kindly tell us whether this party is receiving foreign contributions? If so, what is the channel through which they are receiving funds?

[*English*]

**SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM:** Sir, political parties cannot receive foreign contribution, nor can an organisation or an association of a political nature receive foreign contribution because that is notified under section 5(1). Under section 5 (1), we have already notified 162 organisations which are organisations of a political nature...(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

DR. B.L. SHAILESH: I am referring to the Bahujan Samajwadi Party which is receiving funds from abroad. Their historic meeting was also held within the premises of a Christian School.

[*English*]

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, I would have to run through the whole list to see whether Bahujan Samajwadi Party is there or not. To the best of my knowledge, the Bahujan Samajwadi Party does not receive any foreign contribution. But I do not wish to assert it now. I will have to go through the list. I will send this information to the hon. Member. But I am reasonably sure that Bahujan Samajwadi Party is not an organisation which has received foreign contribution.

#### Technology Missions for Technical Know-how to Industrial establishments

+  
\*291 SHRI RAM SWAROOP RAM  
SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Technology Mission are functioning in different States to provide technical know-how to industrial establishments particularly to medium and small-scale units and other centres of developmental activities;

(b) if so, the details of their functioning and the benefits provided by them to the above units/centres;

(c) whether State Governments have any role to play in the Technology Missions; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

#### STATEMENT

(a) and (b). National Technology Missions are being implemented in the States. Utilization of existing, improved and new technologies play an important role in achieving the objectives of the Missions. Industries—large, medium and small are involved

in the process.

(c) and (d). The State Governments are responsible for implementation of the programme of the Technology Missions under the overall guidance of National Mission Directors. The State Governments have drawn up detailed plans of operation. The Technology Mission on Telecommunications is implemented directly by the Central Government with the cooperation of State Governments.

Mission Directors at States level are expected to ensure implementation of the Programme of Technology Missions in their respective States.

The Mission Directors at Central level review and monitor the progress and facilitate the implementation of the programmes at State level

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAMSWAROOP RAM: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know the results of the Central and State level review of the Technology Mission. Will the hon. Minister give necessary information in this regard?

[*English*]

SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN: Sir, all the Missions have made considerable progress. Most of them have reached the target or are near the target. As regards the specific progress made, there is long list and there is hardly any time to read it out. I would like to send this to the hon. Member in writing.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAMSWAROOP RAM: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Prime Minister had made some announcements on 18th May in regard to the Technology Mission for Floods. I want to know from the hon. Minister the action taken by his department following these announcements by the hon. Prime Minister? (*Interruptions*) The hon. Prime Minister's announcement regarding the control of floods in Bihar was made in Purnea.

[*English*]

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI RAJIV GANDHI): We are looking at it and seeing how we can coordinate it.

MR. SPEAKER: The Question Hour is over.

## WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

**V.I.P. Quota for Telephone Connections  
In New Delhi**

\*284. SHRIMATIMANORAMA SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any new telephone connections have been released for installation out of VIP quota on priority basis during the months of May-June, 1989 in New Delhi;

(b) if so, the number of such connections;

(c) whether some of these new connections have not yet been installed even after issue of Order Books; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) There is no V.I.P. quota for release of telephone connections on priority basis.

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

**Telephone facilities in Assam**

\*287. SHRI ABDUL HAMID: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering some specific steps in orders to provide better telephone facilities in Assam;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the total number of Public Call Officers in Assam?

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

(b) A statement is given below.

(c) The total number of PCOs as on 30.6.89 was 820.

**STATEMENT**

During the current year we have plans to add about 14,500 Gross Switching lines in the net work which will include about 6300 Lines for replacement of old and worn out exchanges thereby adding about 8200 lines in the net work. We also propose to provide about 5000 new telephone connections in the state during the current year. During the 8th Five Year Plan we propose to automatise all the remaining manual exchanges and extend STD facility up to the level of Sub. Div. H. Qrs. with reliable media. Telex facilities are propose to be provided on demand and Telecommunications facilities will be extended to all the inhabited hexagons in the State.

**Maharashtra-Karnataka Border Dispute**

\*290. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have evolved any fresh formula for resolving the boundary dispute between Maharashtra and Karnataka; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH): (a) and (b). The Government of India have always been of the view that this dispute can be resolved only with willing co-operation of the State Governments concerned and for this, the Central Government are prepared to extend all

possible assistance to them. In keeping with this policy, efforts have been made to assist the two State Governments to evolve a mutually acceptable solution. However, any further initiative in the matter will have to await the restoration of popular Government in the State of Karnataka.

[*Translation*]

### Setting up of Military Post of Nepal

\*292-A. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD RAWAT: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that Nepal has set up a military post and made a road also at the Indian border;

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

(c) if no action has been taken, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI K.C. PANT): (a) Government are aware that Nepal has set up a military post 2 Kms from the international border. However, there are no reports about construction of any new road by Nepal at the Indian border.

(b) and (c). Government keep a constant watch on all developments having a bearing on our national security and take appropriate action.

[*English*]

### Panel of selected candidates

\*293. SHRI SAMAR BRAHMA CHOUDHURY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any Government instructions for determining the size of the

panel of selected candidates prepared with a view to filling up the advertised number of vacancies at a point of time;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether societies fully-funded and controlled by Union Government are subject to these provisions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) to (c). A copy of the Department of Personnel & A.R. O.M. No. 22011/2/79/Estt. (D) dated 8.2.1982 containing instructions on the subject is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8168/89]. The instructions contained in the O.M. dated 8.2.82 referred to above are applicable to the Ministries/Departments of the Government of India and their Attached and Subordinate Offices only. These instructions are not directly applicable to the societies registered under the Societies Act which are funded and controlled by the Central Government. Such bodies generally follow the Government instructions in such matters by incorporating them in their rules.

### Space Testing Equipment from USA

\*294. SHRI KAMAL NATH:  
DR. B.L. SHAILESH:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the space testing equipment approved for sale to India by the United States is being held up because of opposition from the Central Intelligence Agent; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government thereon?



THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI K.C. PANT): (a) The US Govt has not accorded approval to re-validation of the export license for the equipment which is referred to as Combined Acceleration Vibration & Climatic Test System (CAVCTS). It was ordered in 1984 for development of tactical missiles and export approval was then given by the US Govt.

(b) It has been brought to the notice of the US Administration that export licence for this equipment was given earlier and extended. The system has been inspected and is ready for despatch. In the wake of this development, Govt. has decided to undertake expeditious development of the system in India. This is fully within our capability. Non-availability of this equipment does not affect the Integrated Guided Missile Development Programme.

#### **Atomic Minerals in Sea-Bed**

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

(a) whether any atomic minerals have been found in sea-bed in Orissa;

(b) if so, whether any exploration have been conducted; and

(c) if so, the results of such explorations?

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

(b) and (c). Detailed investigations were

carried out over an area of 69 sq. kms. during 1988-89 off Gopalpur Coast, Orissa in collaboration with Marine Geology Wing of the Geological Survey of India in near shore areas. It has been found that the near shore sandy sediments at depths of 11 m to 22.5 isobaths between Gopalpur and Chattarpur, Orissa contain heavy minerals like ilmenite, Sillimanite Garnet, Zircon, Rutile, Monazite, Epidote etc.

#### **Pending applications for telephone connections in Orissa**

\*296. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of telephone exchanges at present operating in different parts of Orissa;

(b) the number of telephone lines sanctioned by these exchanges during the last two years; and

(c) the number of applications still under consideration for laying new telephone lines and by when pending applications are likely to be disposed of?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) There are 390 telephone exchanges in Orissa as on 31.7.89.

(b) About 10,470 new telephone connections were given during 1987-88 and 1988-89.

(c) There is a waiting list of 6,540 as on 31st July, 1989. It is expected that about 75% of these applicants will be provided with telephone connections by the end of 7th Plan and the remaining during the 8th Five Year Plan.

[*Translation*]**Suggestions from States for Eighth Plan**

\*297. SHRI KRISHAN PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has asked the State Governments to give suggestions for preparing the draft of the Eighth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, whether Government of Bihar has sent its suggestions,

(c) if so, the sectors which are to be given more emphasis for development as suggested by the State Government, and

(d) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI MADHAVSINH SOLANKI)

(a) Preparatory to the formulation of the Eighth Five Year Plan, the Planning Commission have examined a number of critical issues and also drawn the attention of the States to these important issues as meriting close consideration in the context of the

preparation of the Plan. The Planning Commission had also set up several Working Groups to go into different aspects of development and also suggested to that States that they may like to set up their own Working Groups and make available to the Planning Commission the work done in this regard.

(b) Not so far.

(c) and (d) Do not arise

[*English*]**Women in Delhi Police**

\*298. SHRIMATI PRABHAWATI GUPTA Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) the number and percentage of women in Delhi Police, rank-wise,

(b) whether there is any proposal to appoint more women in Delhi Police, and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH) (a) to (c) The number and percentage of women in Delhi Police is as given below -

<i>Rank</i>	<i>No of posts held by women</i>	<i>Percentage of Actual strength</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
Deputy Commission of Police	3	6.12%
Assistant Commissioner of Police	3	1.86%
Inspector	30	4.58%
Sub Inspector	79	2.76%
Assistant Sub-Inspector	176	5.26%

1	2	3
Head Constable	257	3.07%
Constable	442	1.73%
Steno	9	18.75%
Class IV	100	6.63%

Delhi Police have earmarked 1207 posts for women in their executive cadre. These include vacancies both in the promotion quota as well as in the direct recruitment quota. All the posts cannot be filled up at once because of constraints of training capacity and non-availability of women candidates who are qualified, eligible and fit as per the recruitment rules for the posts etc. Filling up of vacancies is thus a continuous process. However, having regard to the above constraints, the Delhi Police have drawn up a perspective plan for filling up of posts.

[Translation]

#### Licence for Manufacturing Telecommunication Equipment

\*299. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a provision for compulsorily obtaining licences to manufacture telecommunication equipment, micro-processing based industrial control system and computer cabinet equipment;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to do away with the provision of compulsory licensing for the manufacture of the above items; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and when

a decision is likely to be taken in this matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) Under the Notification dated 30.6.88 of the Ministry of Industry, Industrial licensing is compulsory for the following industries:-

- 21 (a) Telecommunication equipment
- (b) Subscriber (end user) communication Terminal equipment
- (c) Wireless equipment: all types.

22. Computer peripherals excluding key boards and monitors.

23. Micro-processor based industrial control instrumentation system. However, subsequently by the Press Note 17 of 1989 certain items within the above categories have been exempted from the provisions of licensing.

(b) No major changes in respect of Telecommunications equipments are contemplated at present.

(c) Does not arise.

[English]

**Consumer Protection Forums**

\*300. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Department of Telecommunications has issued any circular to the Field Staff not to cooperate with the National and State Commissions for Consumer Protection as also the National/State/District Consumer Protection Forums in matter of complaints received by them regarding the deterioration/dislocation in the telecom services coming within the purview of COPRA;

(b) if so, the exact date and details of the circular issued in this regard and whether the matter has been taken up with the Ministry of Food and Civil Supplies, the administrative Ministry responsible for the implementation of the COPRA;

(c) if so, the response of the Ministry; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor and the circumstances under which the circular was issued and the present fate of the circular along with the details of the officers responsible for issuing the circular and the follow-up action in this regard?

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

The Department of Telecommunications have not advised the field staff not to cooperate in matters coming within the purview of COPRA. However, a circular clarifying the legal position in respect of telecommunication services vis-a-vis the Consumer Protection Act was issued on 12th January, 1989 after consulting the Ministry of Law.

The Ministry of Law was consulted as that Ministry is responsible for legal interpretation of Central Laws/Enactments and not the Ministry of Food & Civil Supplies. No specific followup action was called for.

[Translation]

**Excess Billing Complaints**

\*301. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of complaints received during 1987-88 and 1988-89 regarding excess billing of telephones;

(b) the number of cases rectified;

(c) the reasons for excess billing; and

(d) the effective steps taken by Government to ensure correct billing in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) The number of complaints received during 1987-88 and 1988-89 regarding excess billing of telephones are as under please:-

Year	No. of Bills Issued (in 000's)	No. of Complaints (in 000's)	% of complaint over bills
1987-88	206,19	181	0.88%
1988-89	224.85	251	1.12%

(b) The number of cases in which the basis of benefit of doubt, is as under:-  
justification for grant of rebate was found, on

<i>Year</i>	<i>No. of cases</i>	<i>Amount of rebate sanctioned</i>
1987-88	35675	Rs. 6.91 crores
1988-89	42709	Rs. 10.33 crores

(c) The main reasons for excess billing are:-

(i) With the large expansion of STD/ISD network and upward revision of tariff rates even the genuine bills appear to be on the high side and as such the problem is somewhat psychological also.

(ii) Clerical errors as shown below may also add to the complaints:

(a) Wrong recording of readings on meters;

(b) Wrong transcription from one register to another;

(c) Wrong arithmetical calculations; and

(d) Wrong preparation of bills.

(iii) Excess registration of calls in the meters because of technical faults.

(iv) Faulty Circuit conditions like Cross connection, held up conditions etc.

(d) The following steps have been taken by the Government to ensure correct billing:-

(i) To avoid clerical errors, billing work has been computerised in Metro Districts of Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and 10 other cities.

(ii) Some important technical steps taken are as under:-

(a) Introduction of positive battery metering in Cross-bar exchanges.

(b) Routine testing of meters.

(c) Sealing of meters.

(d) Locking of meter rooms

(e) Restriction of entry into the Main Distribution Frame Rooms

(f) Raising of Distribution Points.

(g) Formation of mobile vigilance squads.

[English]

#### **Setting up of More Telephone Exchanges in Delhi**

\*302. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of telephone zones in Delhi and the number of telephone exchanges in each zone and the number of lines in each exchange and the total number of telephone lines in the capital;

(b) the number of waiting list in each zone as on 1 July, 1989;

(c) whether there is any proposal to set up more telephone exchanges in Delhi during the years 1989 and 1990; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and their number in each zone with number of lines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHARGOMANGO) (a) and (b) There are several telephone zones in Delhi Called Areas

Statement I giving the details of the number of telephones exchanges in each zone (Area), the number of lines in each exchange, the total number of telephone lines in the Capital and the number of waiting applicants in each zone is given below

(c) and (d) Statement II is given below.

## STATEMENT-I

Equipped Capacity and Waiting List as on 01.07.1989

Sl No.	Code	Type of Exchange	Exchange Name	EQPD Capacity	Waiting List
1	2	3	4	5	6
1 : Central Area					
1	301	FETEX	Sena Bhavan	10000	
2.	31	PC X-BAR	Janpath-I	3000	
3.	331/332	FETEX	K Bhavan	20000	
4.	34	PC X-BAR	Janpath-IV	2500	
5.	35	ICP X-BAR	Janpath-V	2600	
6.	36	PRX	Lodhi Road	3000	
7.	62	PC X-BAR	Jor'bagh-II	6000	
8.	38	MAX-I	Rajpath	8900	
9.	61/69	MAX-I	Jor'bagh-I	12600	
10.	371	E-10B	Janpath	500	

Sl. No.	Code	Type of Exchange	Exchange Name	EQPD Capacity	Waiting List
1	2	3	4	5	6
11.	378	E-10B	Rajpath	500	
12.	379	E-10B	S. Bhavan	500	
Total :				70100	13,229
2 : East Area					
1.	224/10	E-10B	Laxmi Ngr	28000	
2.	52	LME	Idgah-II	10000	
3.	73	OKI	Idgah-III	10000	
4.	77/51	FETEX	Idgah-IV	20000	
5.	26	MAX-I	D/Gate-I	9900	
6.	27	MAX-I	D/Gate	9600	
7.	228	E-10B	Shahdara	7000	
Total :				94500	58,767



Sl. No.	Code	Type of Exchange	Exchange Name	EQPD Capacity	Waiting List
1	2	3	4	5	6
3 : North Area-I					
1.	23	NEC	T/Hazari-II	10000	
2.	251/252	NEC	T/Hazari-III	20000	
3.	291/292	FETEX	T/Hazari-IV	20000	
Total :				50000	7,475
4 : North Area-II					
1.	711/712	NEC	S/Nagar-II	20000	
2	721/2/3	E-10B	S/Nagar-III	22000	
3.	74	MAX-I	S/Nagar-I	5100	
4.	727	E-10B	Rohini	6000	
5.	720	E-10B	Alipur	1000	
6.	729	E-10B	Badli	1000	

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Code</i>	<i>Type of Exchange</i>	<i>Exchange Name</i>	<i>EQPD Capacity</i>	<i>Waiting List</i>
1	2	3	4	5	6
7.	728	E-10B	Narela	1000	
Total :				56100	44,778
5 : <i>South Area-I</i>					
1.	60	NEC	Ch/Puri-II	10000	
2.	67	PC X-BAR	Ch/Puri-I	8400	
3.	65	PC X-BAR	H/Khas-I	8000	
4.	66	NEC	H/Khas-II	10000	
5.	686	E-10B	H/Khas	2000	
6.	687	E-10B	Ch/Puri	2000	
Total :				40400	23,421
6 : <i>South Area-II</i>					
1.	63	PC X-BAR	Okhla-I	7000	

Sl. No.	Code	Type of Exchange	Exchange Name	EQPD Capacity	Waiting List
1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	641	NEC	N/Place-II	10000	
3.	663/644	FETEX	N/Place-III	20000	
4.	646	E-10B	N/Place-IV	10000	
5.	683/684	E-10B	Okhla-II	18000	
Total :				65000	26,826

## 7 : West Area

1.	50	PC X-BAR	R/Garden-II	6000	
2.	58	NEC	R/Garden-IV	10000	
3.	541	FETEX	R/Garden-III	10000	
4.	543/545	E-10B	R/Garden-V	13000	
5.	571	NEC	R. Bagh-III	10000	
6.	572/573	FETEX	R. Bagh-IV	20000	

Sl. No.	Code	Type of Exchange	Exchange Name	EQPD Capacity	Waiting List
1	2	3	4	5	6
7.	58	PC X-BAR	R. Bagh-II	9000	
8.	59	PC X-BAR	R/Garden-I	5000	
9.	39	MAX-I	Delhi Cantt	3600	
10.	55	MAX-I	Janakpuri	3900	
11.	547	E-10B	Nangloi	3000	
12.	549	E-10B	Janakpuri	1000	
13.	5452	E-10B	Igia	500	
14.	5458	E-10B	N. Garh	1000	
15.	575	E-10B	Karol Bagh	2000	
Total :				98000	74,573
Grand Total :				4,74,110	2,49,069 (Waiting List)

**STATEMENT-II***Details of Exchanges to be Commissioned  
in 1989 and 1990**(Subject to Timely availability of equip-  
ment)*

1989

1.	Delhi Gate RLU	6000
2.	Chattarpur RLU	2000
3.	Janpath	8000
4.	Shadipur RLU	5000
5.	Karol Bagh RLU	2000
<b>Total</b>		<b>23000</b>

1990

1.	Rajouri Garden and Janakpuri Exchange Areas	44000
2.	Hauz Khas and Chanakyapuri Exchange Areas	22000
3.	Delhi Gate RLU	13000
4.	Nehru Place	19000
5.	Delhi Cantonment	5000
6.	Idgah RLU	3000
7.	Vasant Kunj	3000
8.	Jorbagh RLU	6000
9.	Shakti Nagar	5000
<b>Total</b>		<b>120,000</b>

**Furnishing of Movable/Immovable  
Properties Information by Government  
Servants**

2749. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Conduct Rules require Government servants to report or intimate to the Controlling authority periodically particulars of movable/immovable properties held by the members of his family;

(b) the number of Group (A) Government servants who have been asked during 1987-88 and 1988-89 to furnish full and complete statement of movable and immovable properties held by members of families and the details of the source from which the property was acquired; and

(c) whether there were any cases in which the Government servant concerned was found to have acquired movable or immovable property in the name of the members of his family or any other person who was unable to explain the means of acquisition and therefore, subjected to disciplinary proceedings?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) Conduct Rules provide that a transaction in movable property by Government servants has to be intimated if its value exceeds the prescribed limit. In respect of immovable property, prior intimation has to be given. Prior permission is necessary if the transaction is movable/immovable property is with a person having official dealings with the Government servant. Group A and Group B officers are liable to submit an annual immovable property return also. All these requirements are also to be fulfilled where

the property is acquired in the name of family members but are not applicable if it is acquired by them in their own right from independent sources. The competent authority may, however, at any time, by general or special order ask a Government servant to furnish a full and complete statement of movable and immovable properties held by him or by any member of his family.

(b) and (c). The information desired is not centrally monitored by this Ministry as the power under Conduct Rules to call for full and complete statements of movable and immovable properties is exercised by the competent authorities at various levels in the different Ministries and Departments and the disciplinary action, in cases of violation of rules, is also taken by the respective competent authorities.

#### **Demands for separate State**

2750. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the States where demand for a separate State has been raised;

(b) the reaction of the Union Government in this respect; and

(c) the steps being taken to resolve these issues through negotiations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) to (c). Such demands are being received from time to time from a number of States. These include UP, Bihar, Bengal, Assam etc. Primarily these demands for separate States arise on account of economic backwardness. The Government of India are of the view that such imbalances in a particular State or region should be tackled through the mecha-

nism of planning and rapid development. Creation of separate State may not be the answer of such problems.

#### **Telephone facility in Tribal Belt of Madhya Pradesh**

2751. SHRI PARASRAMBHARDWAJ: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to provide more telephones in the remote areas particularly in tribal belt of Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, the number of villages in Madhya Pradesh having population of more than 5000 which have no telephone facilities; and

(c) whether Government plan to provide telephones at least to the bigger villages within a definite time-frame?

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

(b) All the villages having population of more than 5000 in M.P. have been provided with telephone facilities.

(c) The Department plans to provide telephone facility within about 5 Kms of every inhabited place. For this purpose country has been divided into hexagons whose each side is 5 Kms and a principal village preferably a Panchayat Headquarters is earmarked for providing telecom facility. In Madhya Pradesh out of 6453 such inhabited hexagons 3783 have been provided with telecom facility as on 31.3.1989 and the balance are proposed to be provided with telecom facility during 8th Plan period.

**S.T.D. Facility in Public call offices in Gujarat**

2752. DR. DIGVIJAY SINH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Public Call Offices with S.T.D. facility have been established in Limbdi, Thangadh and Chatila in Gujarat;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to upgrade this facility to the level of MSTD; and

(c) the time by which it will be effected?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Development of Indigenous Nuclear Fuel**

2753. SHRI JAGANNATH PATTNAIK: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any plan for the development of indigenous nuclear fuel required by the Tarapur and other atomic plants in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN): (a) and (b). All the nuclear power stations in operation in the country except Tarapur Atomic Power Station use indigenous natural uranium as fuel. Fuel for the Tarapur Atomic Power Station is fabricated in India

using enriched uranium imported from France. India is self-sufficient in respect of natural uranium fuel.

**Deportation of Infil Trators from Assam**

2754. SHRI MURLIDHAR MANE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated number of Bangla infiltrators in Assam upto 30 June, 1989; and

(b) the progress made as yet to deport these infiltrators from Assam in accordance with the Assam Accord and the annual figures of the persons deported so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) The number of illegal migrants in Assam will be known only after their detection by Tribunals set up under the illegal Migrants (Determination by Tribunals) Act, 1983.

(b) According to information received from the Government of Assam, upto June, 1989, 15,248 cases have been referred to the Illegal Migrants (Determination) Tribunals and 2877 cases have been disposed of by them. Upto April, 1989, the Tribunals have found 2857 persons as illegal migrants. The number of illegal migrants expelled are 21 in 1986, 114 in 1987, 122 in 1988 and 37 in 1989 (upto March, 1989).

**Encroachments in Kanpur Cantonment Area**

2755. SHRIM.V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the reply given on 10 April, 1989 to Unstarred Question No. 5524 regarding encroachments in Kanpur Cantonment and state:-

(b) whether there have been substan-

tial encroachments within the area during the past few months;

(b) whether the Cantonment Board has received further complaints from Military Units about the non-clearance of some roads in the vicinity of Units and their difficulties in regard to movements;

(c) if so, the action taken thereon;

(d) whether certain public eating places have also come up recently;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the steps being taken to remove the encroachments?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) and (f). Do not arise.

#### **Reconstruction of a Restaurant in Mahatma Gandhi Park, Kanpur Cantonment**

2756. DR. V. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the reply given on 10 April 1989 to Unstarred Question No. 5522 reg. unauthorised shed construction in Mahatma Gandhi Park, Kanpur Cantonment and state:

(b) the details of constructions or reconstructions allowed to the licensee restaurant in Mahatma Gandhi Park, Kanpur Cantonment,

(b) the terms of the licence and whether constructions made by the licensee restaurant conform to the terms of licence;

(c) whether any objections have been received in regard to the constructions made by the licensee restaurant; and

(d) if so, the action taken or contemplated against the licensee restaurant?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI D.L. BAITHA): (a) The licensee Restaurant was permitted by the Cantonment Board in May 1988 to:-

(i) replace existing roof; and

(ii) to make an additional room over the roof.

(b) the licence was given on the usual terms by the Cantonment Board. The constructions were made after obtaining the approval of the competent authority.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

#### **Population of Deaf and Dumb**

2757. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of WELFARE be please to state:

(a) the approximate population of deaf and dumb in the country; State-wise;

(b) the number of centrally sponsored institutes established in the country for the welfare of these persons;

(c) the details of education being given in these centres/institutions; and

(d) the details of other facilities like



providing of jobs to these persons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI): (a) During 1981 National Sample Survey Organisation conducted a country-wide sample survey on disabled persons to arrive at the accurate estimates

of the prevalence of disability in the country. The State-wise no. of persons for 1,00,000 persons (aged 5 years and above) having speech and hearing disabilities as reported by NSSC is given in the statement-I below.

(b) to (d). Statement-II is given below.

#### STATEMENT-I

*Estimated number per 1,00,000 (aged 5 years & above) having speech disability.*

<i>State</i>	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
Andhra Pradesh	443	373
Assam	244	213
‘Bihar	334	258
Gujarat	169	164
Haryana	269	625
Himachal Pradesh	379	127
Jammu & Kashmir	523	298
Karnataka	343	291
Kerala	418	470
Madhya Pradesh	174	161
Maharashtra	194	199
Manipur	131	116
Meghalaya	513	11
Nagaland	Not Surveyed	31
Orissa	303	214
Punjab	270	291

1	2	3
Rajasthan	250	272
Tamil Nadu	372	353
Tripura	319	329
Uttar Pradesh	307	342
West Bengal	341	168
Chandigarh	355	419
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	213	No Urban area
Delhi	522	319
Goa, Daman & Diu	249	841
Mizoram	640	359
Pondicherry	568	379
All India	304	279

*Estimated number per 1,00,000 (aged 5 years & above) having hearing disability.*

State	Rural	Urban
Andhra Pradesh	749	510
Assam	381	354
Bihar	495	365
Gujarat	338	274
Haryana	662	538
Himachal Pradesh	612	207
Jammu & Kashmir	598	262
Karnataka	599	405
Kerala	489	413

<i>State</i>	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>
Madhya Pradesh	314	205
Maharashtra	484	275
Manipur	333	187
Meghalaya	635	146
Mizoram	896	494
Orissa	842	382
Punjab	592	384
Rajasthan	505	426
Tamil Nadu	829	728
Tripura	584	447
Uttar Pradesh	490	337
West Bengal	656	350
Chandigarh	680	359
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	407	No Urban Area
Delhi	480	195
Goa, Daman & Diu	224	106
Pondicherry	1292	1307
Nagaland	Not surveyed	87
All India	553	390

**STATEMENT-II**

The primary responsibility for the welfare of the handicapped rests with the State Governments. However, in its coordinating

and pace-setting role, the Centre has been assisting the State Governments as well as voluntary organisations in programmes designed for education, training and rehabilitation of the handicapped including the

hearing handicapped.

The Air Yavar Jung National Institute for Hearing Handicapped, Bombay, has been set up by the Ministry of Welfare as an apex body in the field of education, training of personnel and rehabilitation of hearing handicapped persons. The Institute has regional centres at New Delhi, Calcutta, Secunderabad and Bhubaneswar. The above Institute and the Regional Centres provide the educational courses in B.Ed (deaf); B.Sc. (Audiology and Speech Therapy) Diploma in Education of the Deaf and Diploma in Management of Communication disorder.

Grants are given to Non-governmental organisations for education training and research of the disabled persons including the hearing handicapped. Special educational and vocational training are given in these organisations. Grants-in-aid is also given for provision of hearing aids, group hearing aids and diagnostic clinics.

Twentytwo Special Employment Exchanges for physically handicapped. 17 vocational Rehabilitation Centres for physically handicapped and 42 Special Cells are functioning for rehabilitation of the handicapped including the deaf.

1% vacancies for the deaf have been

reserved in Group C and D posts in Central Government Ministries and Departments and comparable posts/services in public sector undertakings.

**Arrests under the Terrorists and Disruptive Activities (Prevention) Act, 1987**

2758. SHRI ANANTA PRASAD SETHI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of arrests made so far under the Terrorists and Disruptive Activities (Prevention) Act, 1987 in various States; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to ensure that the said Act is not used in harass innocent persons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) A statement is given below.

(b) Instructions have been issued to ensure that the provision of the Act are not misused.

**STATEMENT**

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Name of the States implementing the TADA (P) Act, 1987.</i>	<i>No. of persons arrested under TADA (P) Act.</i>	
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2143	upto March 89
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	24	-do-
3.	Assam	1270	-do-
4.	Gujarat	4491	upto June 89

1	2	3	
5.	Haryana	275	-do-
6.	Himachal Pradesh	19	-do-
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	669	upto March 89
8.	Madhya Pradesh	59	-do-
9.	Maharashtra	379	-do-
10.	Manipur	654	-do-
11.	Punjab	7969	-do-
12.	Rajasthan	59	upto June 89
13.	Uttar Pradesh	130	-do-
14.	West Bengal	524	upto Dec. 89

(The States of Goa, Karnataka, Kerala, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Orissa, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, and Tripura, have not invoked the provisions of the Act in any case. Information from Bihar Government is awaited)

**Opening of Post Offices during 1989-90  
in States**

2759. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK:  
Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be  
pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken a  
decision to set up 2500 new post offices all  
over the country during 1989-90; and

(b) the number of post offices proposed  
to be opened in each State and Union Terri-  
tory?

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

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

**STATEMENT**

*Annual Plan 1989-90*

*Targets for opening of New Post Offices*

S. No.	State/Union territory	No. of New Post Offices proposed to be opened	
		Rural branch post offices (EDBOs)	Departmental Sub Offices (DSOs)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	100	4
2.	Assam	90	3

S. No.	State/Union territory	No. of New Post Offices proposed to be opened	
		Rural branch post offices (EDBOs)	Departmental Sub Offices (DSOs)
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	30	2
4.	Bihar	250	4
5.	Gujarat	95	4
6.	Goa	20	2
7.	Haryana	55	3
8.	Himachal Pradesh	55	2
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	50	2
10.	Karnataka	105	4
11.	Kerala	75	4
12.	Madhya Pradesh	180	4
13.	Maharashtra	180	8
14.	Manipur	30	2
15.	Meghalaya	30	2
16.	Mizoram	25	2
17.	Nagaland	20	2
18.	Orissa	150	4
19.	Punjab	50	2
20.	Rajasthan	125	4
21.	Sikkim	30	2
22.	Tamil Nadu	70	8
23.	Tripura	30	2

S. No.	State/Union territory	No. of New Post Offices proposed to be opened	
		Rural branch post offices (EDBOs)	Departmental Sub Offices (DSOs)
24.	Uttar Pradesh	355	6
25.	West Bengal	175	8
<i>Union Territories</i>			
1.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	15	1
2.	Chandigarh	5	1
3.	Delhi	—	8
4.	Pondicherry	5	—
		2400	100

#### Officers sent Abroad for Training

2760. SHRI BANWARI LAL BAIRWA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of officers sent for various training programmes abroad by Union Government during 1987-88;

(b) the number of SC and ST officers included in such training programmes; and

(c) the details of steps taken by Government to include more SC/ST officers in various training programmes conducted/arranged in foreign countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) and (b). In the year 1987-88 we sent 198 officers for various training pro-

gramme abroad. Out of these 13 were from SC and 7 were from ST.

(c) Efforts are always made to include as many SC & ST officers as possible depending on their availability and eligibility.

#### Demand of Black and White Television Picture Tubes

2761. SHRI R. JEEVARATHINAM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any survey in the country to find out the present and future demands for black and white TV picture tubes for domestic and commercial uses;

(b) if so, the demand for black and white picture tubes in the country vis-a-vis production of the same; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to set up any manufacturing units for the

production of black and white picture tubes in Tamil Nadu; if so, the details thereof?

(b) Disposed of = 505

Pending = 219

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS, OCEAN DEVELOPMENT AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. As a part of exercise for VIII plan, a projection for B&W Picture Tube has been made which is estimated to be 9 million numbers by terminal year of VIII plan. During 1988, the demand of B&W picture tube was 4.4 million numbers and production was 4.83 million numbers.

(c) No. Sir.

#### Disposal of MPs Letters

2762. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to the reply given on 5 December, 1988 to Unstarred Question No 3315 regarding letters written by MPs and state:

(a) the number of letters received in his Ministry from Members of Parliament from December, 1988 till date;

(b) how many of these have been finally disposed of and how many are still pending;

(c) the progressive total of letters pending as on date; and

(d) the details of steps taken to expedite the replies to those letters?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) 724.

(c) 265.

(d) Every effort is made to send final replies to Members of Parliament as expeditiously as possible.

[Translation]

#### Grant to Institutions by Delhi Municipal Corporation

2763. SHRI MANOJ PANDEY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the policy of the Government and Delhi Municipal Corporation regarding providing grants to the institutions engaged in health education and medical treatment; and

(b) the names of the institutions which were given grants-in-aid by Delhi Municipal Corporation during the years 1987-88 and 1988-89 and the details of the amount granted and the purpose thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) Voluntary grants-in-aid are made by the Municipal Corporation of Delhi, at their discretion, to the Association or institutions carrying out any of the obligatory or discretionary duties of the Corporation and especially institutions which are engaged in promoting, establishing and running health centres, hospitals, dispensaries and maternity homes.

(b) A statement is given below.



## STATEMENT

## Grants provided by Municipal Corporation of Delhi during 1987-88

Sl. No.	Name of the Institution	Amount Sanctioned		
		1	2	3
1.	Bharat Prakritik Chikitsa Mission, A-1 Block, Janakpuri.	Rs.	25,000/-	
2.	Dr. Shroff's Charity Eye Hospital, Darya Ganj, New Delhi.	Rs.	1,50,000/-	
3.	Delhi T.B. Association, RBTB Hospital, Kingsway Camp, Delhi-9.		—Nil—	
4.	Rama Krishna Mission, R.K. Ashram Marg, New Delhi.	Rs.	1,00,000/-	
5.	St. Stephan's Hospital, Tis Hazari, Delhi-6.		—Nil—	
6.	Sant Parmanand Blind Relief Mission, 18-Shamnath Marg, Delhi.	Rs.	1,25,000/-	
7.	Homeopathic Dispensary, 406, Kucha Brijnath Ch. Chowk, Delhi-6.	Rs.	1,75,000/-	
8.	Shri Marwari Ausdhalaya, Kinari Bazar, Delhi.	Rs.	70,000/-	
9.	Sunder Lal Jain Charitable Eye Hospital 26, Dy. Ganj, Sadar Bazar, Delhi-6.	Rs.	1,50,000/-	
10.	Shri Mahavir Jain Sarvanik Ausdhalaya, 1402, Malivara, Delhi-6.	Rs.	80,000/-	
11.	R.B. Seth Jassa Ram & Bros. Charitable Hospital W.E.A. Karol Bagh, New Delhi-5.	Rs.	40,000/-	

Sl. No.	Name of the Institution	Amount Sanctioned
1	2	3
12.	Childrens Free Dispensary, Hauz Qazi, Delhi-6.	Rs. 15,000/-
13.	Sanatan Dharam Sabha, Malviya Nagar, New Delhi.	Rs. 15,000/-
14.	Diwan Chand Memorial Gokal Chand Arya Hospital, Auchandi.	Rs. 50,000/-
15.	Dr. B.L. Kapoor Memorial General Hospital, Pusa Road, Delhi.	Rs. 70,000/-
16.	Harijan Sewak Sangh, Kingsway Camp, Delhi-9.	Rs. 15,000/-
17.	Agarwal Dharmarth Hospital Society (Regd.) 24/9, Shakti Nagar, Delhi-7.	Rs. 1,00,000/-
18.	Roshan Lal Bajaj Memorial Hospital and Medical Research Institute, New Rohtak Road, New Delhi.	Rs. 5,000/-
19.	Delhi Nature Pathic Society, 2-UA, Jawahar Nagar, Delhi.	Rs. 30,000/-
20.	Parmarth Mission (Regd.) 23/7, Shakti Nagar, Delhi-7.	Rs. 60,000/-
21.	Swami Ram Tirath Mission (Regd.) 1-E/16, Swami Ram Tirath Nagar, Delhi-55.	Rs. 6,000/-
22.	J.D. Chaudhary Charitable Health Care Society, A-3/127, Janakpuri, New Delhi.	Rs. 40,000/-

## Grants provided by Municipal Corporation of Delhi during 1988-89

Sl. No.	Name of the Institution	Amount Sanctioned
1	2	3
1.	Bharat Praktick Chikitsa Mission A-1 Block, J. Puri.	Rs. 40,000/-
2.	Dr. Sharaf Charity Hospital, Darya Ganj, Delhi.	Rs. 1,50,000/-
3.	Ramakrishan Mission, R.K. Ashram Marg, New Delhi-55.	Rs. 1,00,000/-
4.	St. Stephen Hospital, Tis Hazari, Delhi-6.	—Nil—
5.	Sant Parmanand Blind Relief Mission, 18, Sham Nath Marg, Delhi-54.	Rs. 1,25,000/-
6.	Homeopathic Free Dispensary, 406, Kucha Brij Nath, Chandani Chowk, Delhi-6.	Rs. 3,00,000/-
7.	Shri Marwari Aushdhalaya, Kinari Bazar, Delhi-6.	Rs. 70,000/-
8.	Sunder Lal Jain Cheritable Eye Hospital, 26, Deputy Ganj, Sadar Bazar, Delhi-6.	Rs. 2,00,000/-
9.	Shri Mahabir Jain Sarvajanic Aushadhalaya, 1402, Maliwara, Delhi-6.	Rs. 80,000/-
10.	Children's Free Dispensary, Hauz Kazi, Delhi-6.	Rs. 15,000/-
11.	Dewan Chand Memorial Gokal Chand Arya Hospital, Auchandi.	Rs. 1,50,000/-
12.	Dr. B.L. Kapoor Memorial Hospital (General) Pusa Road, Delhi.	Rs. 70,000/-

Sl. No.	Name of the Institution	Amount Sanctioned
1	2	3
13.	Harizan Sewak Sangh, Kingsway Camp, Delhi.	Rs. 15,000/-
14.	Aggarwal Dharmarth Hospital Society (Regd.), 24/9, Shakti Nagar, Delhi.	Rs. 1,00,000/-
15.	Roshan Lal Bajaj Memorial Hospital and Medical Research Institute, New Rohtak Road, New Delhi.	Rs. 10,000/-
16.	Parmarth Mission (Regd.), 23/7, Shakti Nagar, Delhi-7.	Rs. 60,000/-
17.	Swami Ram Tirath Mission Regd., 1-E/16, Swami Ram Tirath Nagar, Delhi-55.	Rs. 10,000/-
18.	J.D. Choudhary Cheritable Health Care Society, A-3/127, Janakpuri, New Delhi.	Rs. 50,000/-

**Setting up of Office of Telecom Superintendent at Jaisalmer**

2764. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of districts without the office of Telecom Superintendent;

(b) the norms laid down for opening such office in a district;

(c) the reasons for which Telecom Superintendent's office has not been opened so far in Jaisalmer district; and

(d) the time by which this office to be opened in Jaisalmer district?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) There is no office of Telecom Superintendent existing in the Department of Telecom.

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

[English]

**Protection of Seniority of Ex-Combatants and Released Army Personnel**

2765. SHRI RAJ KARAN SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether instructions have been issued to Government departments/public sector undertakings to protect seniority of ex-combatants and released army personnel;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether these instructions are being adhered to; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) and (b). Instructions had been issued in the past for providing benefit of seniority in services for the released Emergency Service Commissioned Officers and Short Service Commissioned Officers on their appointment against the reversed vacancies in All India and Central Services. These instructions are, however, no longer in force after they ceased on 29-1-1974.

(c) and (d). Does not arise

**Zirconium Factory In Kanyakumari**

2766. SHRIN. DENNIS: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any study into the uses of zirconium has been undertaken by the Union Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of follow-up action taken on the study report;

(d) whether Government propose to set up a zirconium factory in Kanyakumari where raw materials are available; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN): (a) to (e). Zirconium alloy is used as material for the manufacture of pressure tubes and as canning material for the fuel elements in the nuclear power reactors. The Nuclear Fuel Complex at Hyderabad produces Zirconium

components for the nuclear power programme. There is a proposal to set up a second Zirconium plant in Tamil Nadu using the beach sands as raw material.

#### **Cases against House-owners by Nationalised Banks**

2767. SHRI PURAN CHANDRA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of cases registered with the various Police Stations in Delhi between the period 1 January, 1987 to 31 May, 1988 by the nationalised banks against the house-owners who have leased their premises to the banks; and

(b) the results of enquiries conducted by the police in such cases?

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

(b) Does not arise:

#### **Awards of Board of Arbitration**

2768. SHRI RAMSAMUJHAWAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the awards given by the Board of Arbitration in respect of Government employees pending with his Ministry and the reasons for pendency; and

(b) when decisions are expected to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) and (b). The only Award of the Board of Arbitration on which no decision has yet been taken relates to the grant of the benefit of encashment of earned leave to Central Government employees while in service. The details of the Award have already been made available in reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 8552 dated 8.5.1989. The copy of the Award was received in the Department of Personnel & Training from the Office of the Board of Arbitration on 28.4.1989 and processing of the Award in accordance with the prescribed procedure in consultation with other Ministries concerned is in progress.

#### **Direct Exchange Lines**

2769. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal to draw 30 million direct exchange lines by 2000 A.D.;

(b) if so, the schemes drawn up to achieve the above goal;

(c) the total direct exchange lines expected to be added by the end of the Seventh Five Year Plan; and

(d) the details of various efforts made by Government to achieve the target set for 2000 A.D.?

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

(c) With the addition of about 16.5 lakh lines in the 7th Plan. The network is expected to have around 46 lakh direct exchanges lines by 31.3.1990.

(b) The department has drawn a perspective plan—2000 AD so as to make telephone available practically on demand and telephone in every village by the turn of the century.

**Public Telephone Facilities to Post Offices in Tamil Nadu**

2770. SHRI S. SINGARAVADIVEL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of post offices both Departmental and Extra Departmental in Tamil Nadu Circle which do not have public telephone facilities;

(b) whether there is any plan to provide all of them with public telephone facilities; and

(c) if so, by what time?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) No, Sir. The policy of the Department of Telecommunications is to provide telecom. facilities wherever they are financially viable. This has been relaxed in the case of rural, hilly, tribal and backward areas. As a long-term objective it is planned to provide telecom. facility on fully subsidised basis within about 5 Kms of every inhabited place. For this purpose the country has been divided into hexagons of 5 Kms side and a principal village, preferably a Panchayat headquarter in it, is earmarked for providing telecom. facility. This facility will be provided in all the hexagons in a phased manner.

(c) Does not arise.

[Translation]

**Expansion of Vidisha Telephone Exchange**

2771. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scheme to expand Telephone Exchange at Vidisha (M.P.) is under consideration of the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the position of waiting list for new telephone connections in Vidisha?

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

(b) Existing 700 line Max-II at Vidisha is planned to be expanded by 100 lines (i.e. from 700 to 800 lines) during 89-90 subject to availability of equipment.

(c) The waiting list position as on 31.7.89 is as under:

OYT	=	8
Non OYT Special	=	38
Non-OYT General	=	247
Total		293

**Inclusion of Dhobi, Kumhar and Kotwal in Scheduled Castes List**

2772. SHRI K.N. PRADHAN: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Dhobi, Kumhar and Kotwal castes have been recognised as Scheduled Castes and Kaer, Meena and Panika castes

have been recognised as Scheduled Tribes in Madhya Pradesh; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor and the time by which these castes and proposed to be recognised as Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes respectively in Madhya Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

{English}

#### Opening of Post Offices in Trichur District of Kerala

2773. SHRI P.A. ANTONY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to open more post offices in Trichur district of Kerala in the current financial year; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) There are proposals to open post offices at the following places:

1. Kanakamala
2. Randukai
3. Kadappasserri South

#### Conducting of Departmental Enquiries by Private Individuals/Retired Government Officials against serving officials

2774. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY: Will

the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether as per the CCS (CCA) Rules, 1965 and the Government instructions issued thereunder, the disciplinary authority can ask the private individuals or retired Government officials to conduct departmental enquiries against delinquent officials working in Central Government/Public Undertakings;

(b) if not, whether there have been cases in which private individuals or retired Government officials have been entrusted with the job of conducting departmental enquiries against the working Central Government/Public undertakings employees under the said Rules; and

(c) if so, how the said private individuals/retired Government officials have been considered senior in rank to working delinquent officials as required under the above Rules and Government instructions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) In terms of Rule 14 (2) of CCS (CCA) Rules, 1965, and Government instructions on the subject the disciplinary authority may itself inquire into, or appoint, under this Rule or under the provision of the Government servant (enquiries) Act, 1850, as the case may be, an authority to enquire into the truth of imputation of misconduct or misbehaviour against Government servant. Wherever it is not possible to have a full time inquiry officer and there is no suitable officer among the existing staff to conduct a disciplinary inquiry, Ministry/Departments may engage retired Government servants of proven integrity or retired judges as inquiry officers in individual cases.

(b) In view of (a) above the Question



does not arise.

(c) It is not required under the Rules and instructions thereunder.

#### **Complaints from Telephone Subscribers of Calcutta**

2775. SHRI ATISH CHANDRA SINHA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of complaints from the subscribers of Calcutta Telephone falling under the administrative jurisdiction of Area Manager (South) have been received during the past few months;

(b) if so, the details thereof stating the nature of complaints;

(c) whether telephones of the subscribers have been disconnected due to non-payment of accumulated bills presented for payment;

(d) if so, details thereof; and

(e) what efforts are being made to ensure redressal of grievances of the subscribers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) to (e). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[*Translation*]

#### **Computer Production Centre in Bihar**

2776. SHRI CHANDRA KISHORE PATHAK: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal to set up a computer production

unit in the public sector in Bihar;

(b) if so, the locations thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the present price of a personal computer in the country?

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

(a) No, Sir.

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

(d) The present price of a personal computer configuration including a printer varies between Rs. 25,000/- and Rs. 30,000/

[*English*]

#### **Law to Restrain Ministers from Engaging Themselves In Business Profession and Vocation**

2777. DR. P. VALLAL PERUMAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal to bring forward a law to restrain those holding high office like those of Ministers both at the Central and State levels including Chief Ministers, from acting the feature films, in stages and from engaging themselves in such other business, professional and vocational activities;

(b) if so, the salient features of the proposal; and

(c) if not, the reasons for not bringing forward such a legislation?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS  
(S. BUTA SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) There is a Code of Conduct for Ministers (both Central and States) which also provides that after taking office, and so long as he remains in office, the Minister shall refrain from starting or joining any business.

#### Strike by Lawyers In Delhi

2778. SHRI P. M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the lawyers belonging to Delhi High Court as well as the three district courts went on strike on 5 July 1989; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) The lawyers of Delhi went on strike in support of the lawyers in J&K, who were on strike following an alleged lathi-charge by the J&K police.

[*Translation*]

#### Development of Electronic Industry

2779. SHRIRAM BHAGAT PASWAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by Government for development of electronic industry in the country and the amount allocated for the purpose during the last three years;

(b) the target fixed for the Eighth Five Year Plan; and

(c) the steps proposed by Government in the Eighth Five Year plan for making the industry successful?

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

(a) The steps taken by Government for development of electronics industry are given in the statement below. The following amount was allocated to the Department of Electronics during the last three years:-

	<i>Rs. Crores</i>
1987-88	90.93
1988-89	108.86
1989-90	100.00

(b) and (c). Plans are being drawn up as part of the 5 year plan exercises to set targets of production. The steps taken would be further strengthened to achieve higher production levels.

#### STATEMENT

The following specific policy measures were taken in recent past to strengthen the electronic industry in the country:-

(a) For a number of categories, "broad-based" licences are issued.

(b) The Electronic components industry has been delicensed.

(c) The import of technology and foreign collaboration are per-

- mitted in all areas of electronics. Units having foreign equity less than 40% allowed in all areas.
- (d) Development of small scale industry is being particularly encouraged. Approvals for a number of items have been decentralised to the level of State Directorate Industries. Investment limit for this sector has been revised to Rs. 35 lakhs and that for ancillary units to Rs. 45 lakhs.
- (e) In order to achieve economies of scale in certain key areas, certain components which were reserved for small scale sector have been deserved.
- (f) In almost all areas of electronics, excluding consumer electronics, MRTP companies have been exempt from clearance under Section 21 and 22 of MRTP Act.
- (g) The private sector units are permitted to manufacture telephones, EPABX, teleprinters, facsimile equipment, data communication terminals, etc. Other telecommunication items can also be taken up by the private sector with Central/ State Government participation of at least 51% equity shares.
- (h) For computer industry, the emphasis is on the manufacture of computers based on latest technology at prices comparable with international level and progressively increasing indigenisation consistent with economic viability.
- (i) A new software policy has been announced to encourage production and export of software.
- (j) Import duty on raw materials, components and capital equipment has been reduced. For component industry, the duty on raw materials, parts & semi-finished goods have been rationalised.
- (k) The import policy has been rationalised with a view to increase production.
- (l) Government is promoting appropriate applications of electronics to improve productivity, quality, safety and quality of services.

#### **Losses in Madras Atomic Power Station**

2780. SHRI C.D. GAMIT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Madras Atomic Power Station is incurring losses and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the amount spent thereon during the last three years year-wise;

(c) the details of power generated therein and the expenditure incurred per unit thereto during the above period; and

(d) the details of steps being taken to make it viable?

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

DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN): (a) The Madras Atomic Power Station (2x235 MWe) made profits of about Rs. 14 crores and Rs. 9.8 crores in 1988-89 and 1987-88 respectively. However, during 1989-90, the station is expected to incur loss due to the long outages arising out of damage to moderator inlet manifolds.

(b) The expenditure incurred on operation and maintenance of the station including

interest on loan/capital and provision for depreciation and decommissioning during the last three financial years is as follows:—

1988-89 ... Rs.76.75 crores

1987-88 ... Rs.72.79 crores

1986-87 ... Rs.72.19 crores

(c) The details of electricity generated by the station during the last three years and expenditure per unit (kilo watt hour) are as follows:—

	<i>Generation in Million kilo watt hours</i>		<i>Expenditure per unit (kilo watt hour) of nett</i>
	<i>Gross</i>	<i>Net sales</i>	<i>Sales in paise/kwh</i>
1988-89	2048	1818	42.22
1987-88	2036	1792	40.62
1986-87	1698	1455	49.62

(d) Madras Atomic Power Station is a viable unit. The current problem is unusual and temporary and is being attended to. Permanent repairs in both the units for the problem relating to moderator inlet manifolds are expected to be undertaken in the course of next few months to restore normal power level operation of the units by end 1989. Efforts are also continuously being made to improve the generation by increasing reliability of equipment and components by proper preventive maintenance procedures.

[English]

#### Phone for every Panchayat in Karnataka

2781. SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Telecommunication Commission has prepared a plan to provide phones for every Panchayat; and

(b) if so, the number of phones which have been installed in the Panchayat of Karnataka State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) The plan is under preparation.

(b) No. of Panchayats having telephone facility in Karnataka as on 30.6.89 is about 1668.

#### Arming of Pakistan by U.S.

2782. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether he had expressed concern over the arming of Pakistan by US during his recent visit to USA; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the U.S. Government thereto?

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

(b) On behalf of the US Government it was pointed out that the rationale for continued military assistance to Pakistan was to strengthen and help the democratic process in that country.

#### **Damage to Timber by Marine Organisms**

2783. SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the damage caused by marine organisms to the timber used in fishing and other crafts;

(b) if so, the estimated loss to timber in fishing and other crafts; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government in wood science and technology for preservation against biodeterioration?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

#### **Communication Facilities in Remote and Interior Areas of Maharashtra**

2784. SHRI R.M. BHOYE: Will the

Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by Government for expansion of communication facility in remote and interior areas of Maharashtra; and

(b) the number of Post Offices, Telegraph Offices and Telephone Exchanges proposed to be opened in these areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) During 1988-89, 101 new post offices were sanctioned in areas classified as 'hilly', 'tribal' or 'backward' in Maharashtra.

The Telecommunication facilities are normally provided wherever they are financially viable. This has been relaxed in the case of rural, hilly, tribal and backward areas and as a long-term objective it is planned to provide telecommunication facility on fully subsidized basis within about 5 km. of every inhabited place. For this purpose the country has been divided into hexagons whose each side is 5 kms. and a principal village, preferably a Panchayat Headquarter in it is earmarked for providing telecommunication facility. Out of as total of 4842 such hexagons in Maharashtra 2929 hexagons have been provided with telecommunication facility as on 31.3.1989.

(b) 180 post offices, 347 Long Distance Public Telephones/Combined Offices and 110 telephone exchanges are proposed to be opened in rural areas of Maharashtra during 1989-90.

#### **Integrated Tribal Development Projects in Sikkim**

2785. SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether request has been received from State Government of Sikkim recently for extension of Integrated Tribal Development Project to the people who are not covered so far in Sikkim; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI): (a) and (b). The North District of Sikkim is fully covered under an Integrated Tribal Development Project (ITDP) from 1980. The State Government's proposal for constitution of three new ITDPs covering thirty five identified Revenue Blocks in East, West and South Districts was agreed to in April, 1986. No proposals for extension of ITDPs have been received subsequently from the Government of Sikkim.

#### **Changes in Jurisdiction of CBI**

2786. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMA-  
CHANDRAN:  
SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state.

(a) whether any changes are proposed to be introduced in the jurisdiction of the CBI;

(b) if so, the details of proposed changes;

(c) whether the constitution, jurisdiction, powers or functions of the CBI have ever been altered/increased since the CBI was set up; and

(d) if so, the details of such changes made?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC

GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) Jurisdiction of the CBI extends to the territory of India and in respect of notified offences. There is no proposal to change this jurisdiction.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). The Central Bureau of Investigation was set up on 1st April, 1963, by a Resolution of Government. It derives its jurisdiction and powers from the DSPE Act. Various offences have been notified from time to time, and in this respect the jurisdiction has undergone change from time to time.

[Translation]

#### **Electronics Research Institute in Hill Areas**

2787. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to open an Electronics Research Institute in the hill areas of Uttar Pradesh to coordinate the educational and training system of the electronics technology available in these areas; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and whether this proposal is likely to be implemented during the Eighth Five Year Plan?

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

(b) Does not arise.

[English]

**Fire in Uphar Cinema in South Delhi**

2788. SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a major fire broke out in the basement of Uphar Cinema in Green Park area of South Delhi on 6 July, 1989;

(b) if so, the causes of the fire;

(c) the estimated loss of property;

(d) the number of persons injured in the incident;

(e) whether any inquiry has since been conducted in this regard; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) to (f). A serious fire incident occurred on 6.7.89 on the ground-floor of Uphar Cinema building, Delhi. Police enquiries reveal that the fire was due to electrical short-circuit. Estimated loss of property was about Rs. 2 lacks. No one was injured in the incident.

[Translation]

**Schemes for Tribal Districts of Maharashtra**

2790. SHRI KESHORAOPARDHI: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether her Ministry has received any proposal from the Department of Tribal Development, Government of Maharashtra for fifty per cent contribution for the scheme

being launched for the development of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in Gadchiroli and Chandrapur districts of Maharashtra; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The State Government has proposed an investment of Rs. 195.34 crores phased over a period of four years, under the on-going schemes in different sectors of development such as Roads, Rural Electrification, Public Health, Agriculture and Irrigation etc. Ministry is of the view that the State Government should approach the Planning Commission for enhanced allocation of funds during 8th Plan under these sectors in view of the investments specially proposed for these areas. The State Government has been informed accordingly.

[English]

**Expansion of Calcutta Telephones**

2791. SHRI ATISH CHANDRA SINHA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether no substantial expansion of Calcutta Telephones or replacement of existing age-old telephone exchanges by electronic equipment have been proposed by the department for VIII Plan period; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) No, Sir. The Plan proposals include replacement of all life expired and workout exchanges as on 1.4.90 and to expand the network by electronic exchanges so as to contain the waiting period to practically one year.

(b) Does not arise.

### **Indo-French Space Programme**

2792. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to have a tie-up with France in launching Joint Space Programme; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN): (a) and (b). India has entered into an agreement with France for cooperation in Space Research programmes. This agreement was signed on June 21, 1977 and is still operative. Under this agreement, the following joint projects have been already completed successfully.

- (i) Sounding rocket experiments from Thumba for investigating the dynamics of the thermosphere.
- (ii) Manufacture of French Centaure sounding rockets by ISRO under licence from M/s Sud Avionics, France.
- (iii) Transfer of French Know-how and technology of Viking Liquid Engine (currently being used in the French Ariane launcher) to ISRO in return of India manufacturing and supplying 7,000 pieces of transducers for the Ariane programme.
- (iv) Launch of INSAT-IC Satellite

carried out with Ariane launch vehicle on July 22, 1988.

- (v) Reception and distribution of French SPOT satellite imageries by ISRO for applications in earth's resources survey.

However, no specific proposal for any tie-up in launching joint Space programme is under contemplation at present.

### **Establishment of Direct Exchange Line**

2793. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have drawn up a long term plan for establishment of direct exchange lines;

(b) if so, the approximate number of Direct Exchange Lines proposed to be set up by 2000 A.D.; and

(c) the steps taken to achieve that target?

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

(b) and (c). Department of Telecommunications had drawn a perspective plan for 2000 AD with a target of having 19 million Direct Exchange Lines, by the turn of the country.

Steps are being taken by the Telecom Commission of establish adequate production capacity in the country.

### **Essential Commodities Stock in Kenda-riya Bhandar**

2794. SHRI HAFIZ MOHD. SIDDIQ: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:



(a) whether stores run by Kendriya Bhandar generally remain out of stock of specified food items causing great inconvenience to the public;

(b) if so, the details of steps taken to ensure that these stores never remain out of stock;

(c) whether the quality of wheat and rice supplied through Kendriya Bhandar stores is generally inferior to the quality of those stuff sold through other fair price shops; and

(d) if so, details of steps taken to supply good quality rice and wheat through these stores?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) and (b). No, Sir. Generally Kendriya Bhandar Stores are well stocked. Sometime some shortages arise due to factors beyond the control of Kendriya Bhandar. Special care is taken to ensure that essential commodities including food items are replenished promptly.

(c) and (d). The wheat and rice supplied by Kendriya Bhandar are obtained from the Food Corporation of India under the Public Distribution System. Since the source of supply is the same for all the fair price shops, the question of any discrimination should not arise.

A close liaison is maintained with Civil Supplies Department and Food Corporation of India to ensure proper and timely supplies.

[*Translation*]

**Pending cases of Freedom Fighters Pension from Bihar**

2795. SHRI RAMDEO RAI: Will the

Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of freedom fighters pension pending from Bihar for the last one and two years, respectively;

(b) the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government propose to pay special attention to clear the said cases?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH): (a) to (c). As a result of the special drive conducted during July-August, 1986, all pending cases from Bihar excepting those relating to participation in Arya Samaj Movement in Hyderabad were disposed of and pension was sanctioned wherever acceptable evidence was produced by the applicants. One hundred fortyeight cases of participation in Arya Samaj Movement are pending for Want of verification reports from the jail authorities. The Government have set up a Committee comprising eminent persons from Arya Samaj to scrutinise the applications of freedom fighters who participated in the Arya Samaj Movement.

[*English*]

**Mobilisation of Additional Resources by States**

2796. DR. PHULRENU GUHA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the total additional resources required to be mobilised by different States during the Seventh Plan, State-wise;

(b) the total additional resources so far mobilised by different States during the last three years of the plan; State-wise; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to allot more resources to the States so that they could meet their needs; if so, the details

thereof?

information is given below.

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND  
MINISTER OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI MADHAVSINH SOLANKI):  
(a) and (b). A statement giving the required

(c) There is no proposal at present to increase the Central assistance for State plans for 1989-90.

**STATEMENT***Additional Resources Mobilisation by States: Seventh Plan and 1986-89**(Rs. Crores)*

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>States</i>	<i>Seventh Plan Target</i>	<i>1986</i>
			<i>Net Amount Estimates</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1654.03	918.86
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	15.58 (a)	5.88
3.	Assam	165.76	13.96
4.	Bihar	1601.81	690.11
5.	Goa	68.27 (b)	49.92
6.	Gujarat	1695.11	1075.06
7.	Haryana	557.90	325.31
8.	Himachal Pradesh	125.00	96.35
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	143.55	68.56
10.	Karnataka	1506.43	918.04
11.	Kerala	1002.96	501.02
12.	Madhya Pradesh	1000.00	640.37
13.	Maharashtra	3232.36	1970.28
14.	Manipur	8.62	30.34
15.	Meghalaya	8.18	9.33

1	2	3	4
16.	Mizoram	9.85 (a)	9.93
17.	Nagaland	4.21	8.26
18.	Orissa	1042.83	594.37
19.	Punjab	2000.00	391.12
20.	Rajasthan	1000.00	616.97
21.	Sikkim	4.58	8.92
22.	Tamil Nadu	1000.00	614.45
23.	Tripura	6.00	3.71
24.	Uttar Pradesh	2870.22	1161.43
25.	West Bengal	1582.84	563.01
Total :		22306.09*	11285.56

(a) Refers to the original Seventh Plan target fixed when the State was Union Territory.

(b) Refers to the original Seventh Plan target fixed for the composite Union Territory of Goa, Daman & Diu.

\*Including Rs. 93.70 crores for Arunachal Pradesh, Goa and Mizoram which were erstwhile Union Territories.

#### **S.T.D. Facility in Kanjerapally Telephone Exchange, Kerala**

2797. SHRI GEORGE JOSEPH MUNDACKAL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) when S.T.D. facility is going to be provided to Kanjerapally Telephone Exchange in Kerala State;

(b) whether there is delay in completing the work in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details for delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHARGOMANGO): (a) Kanjerapally is planned to be provided with STD facility during 1989-90.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

#### **Central Projects Delayed in Gujarat**

2798. SHRI RANJITSINGH GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Projects in various sectors under implementation in Gujarat for the last three years have been delayed completion and hence leading to cost escalation;

(b) if so, the details of the revised time limit for completion of these projects and revised estimated cost of these projects; and

(c) the steps taken for timely completion of these projects.

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI MADHAVSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The details of Central projects under implementation, approved on or before 1.4.86 and under implementation for the last 3 years, which have time and cost over runs, are given in the statement below.

(c) Among the steps taken, mention is made of the following:—

- Intensive monitoring of projects

by the Ministry of Programme Implementation through monthly/quarterly monitoring system.

- Close follow up by the concerned Ministries and project authorities with State Governments, equipment suppliers, contractors, consultants and other concerned agencies to minimise the delays.
- Emphasis on realistic project implementation plan.
- In depth periodical review of progress of projects by administrative Ministries and constant pressure on project authorities for expeditious completion.
- Issue of directions for ensuring continuity of tenure of project head until the completion of the projects and 2-3 years beyond, to ensure accountability for implementation.

## STATEMENT

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Date of Orig. Revised	Commissioning Anticipated	Time over-run (Months)	Cost		% cost over-run on original
					Approved Origl.	Anticipated	
					Revised (Rs. in crores)		Revised
1.	Additional Xylenes Production Project (IPCL)	Sept., 88	Sept., 89	12	59.36 (70.70)	70.70	19 0
2.	Dry Spun Acrylic Fibre Project (IPCL)	March 87	March 89	24	85.03 (99.46)	99.46	16 0
3.	Captive Power Combined Cycle Project (IPCL)	Jan. 88	March 89	14	72.51	76.00	4
4.	Nylon-6 Filament Yarn Project (PCL)	March 90	April 90	1	74.35	113.00	51
5.	Cambay Basin Development Cambay (ONGC)	March 90	Sept. 90	6	700.90	456.00	(-) 34
6.	Ahmedabad-Vadodra Expressway (GPWD)	Dec. 91	Feb. 92	2	128.40 (137.20)	137.20	6 0

Note : List excludes multi-State projects, such as Pipelines/Petroleum/Railway Projects.

Sl. No. 5, does not have cost over-run.

### Expansion of Telephone Exchanges in Kerala

2799. SHRIVAKKOMPURUSHOTHAMAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the telephone exchanges in Kerala which are to be expanded during 1989-90;

(b) whether STD facilities are to be made available in any of these exchanges; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) 91 exchanges are likely to be expanded in Kerala during 89-90. Out of these 16 exchanges have already been expanded.

(b) 17 exchanges are likely to be provided with STD facility. Out of these 4 exchanges have already been provided with STD.

(c) The name of the 4 exchanges provided with STD facilities are given as under:

1. Mulankunnathukavu
2. Kandassankadavu
3. Manjeswar
4. Wadakkancherry—Cochin

The name of the remaining 13 exchanges which are likely to be provided with STD facility during the remaining period of 89-90 are given as under:

•

1. Quilandy 2. Kanjirapally 3. Ponkunnam 4. Karunagapally 5. Mavelikara 6.

Valappad 7. Mundur Cochin 8. Kasargod 9. Koothittukulam 10. Chelari 11. Kondotty 12. Parappanangadi 13. Pampady

### Highway Public Call Offices

2800. SHRI ANOOPCHAND SHAH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a committee was appointed to survey the possibility of having Highway Public Call Offices on Western Express Highway from Bandra to Dahisar by M.T.N. Ltd., Bombay;

(b) if so, the details of the report submitted by Committee;

(c) when the same will be executed; and

(d) the number of P.C.O.'s, which will be provided?

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

(b) A report has been submitted by the Committee and joint inspection of the sites was also carried out. The Executive Engineer, Bombay Road Development Division No. IV was addressed for preparation of plans and estimates for provision of PCOs. The NIDC Engineer has been nominated for preparation of type plan.

(c) This will be executed depending upon the provision of PCO booths by Executive Engineer, Bombay Road Development Division No. IV.

(d) Twenty one (21) PCOs will be provided.

**Employment to the Widows of Daily Wage Employees on Compassionate Grounds**

2801. SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of cases are pending for giving employment to the widows of daily wage employees of Delhi Circle of posts and Telecommunications who died in harness, on compassionate grounds;

(b) in how many cases, employment has been given to the said widows;

(c) number of cases still pending; and

(d) the time by which the pending cases would be disposed to?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) and (b). Employment on compassionate grounds is provided to the near relatives of regular Government employees. There is no such provision for widows or any relatives of daily wage employees.

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

**Export Contract by Bharat Electronics Ltd.**

2802. SHRI PRATAPRAO B. BHOSALE: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the export contracts signed by Bharat Electronics Ltd. during the last three years;

(b) whether the Bharat Electronics Ltd. proposes to sign some more export contracts in the near future; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI D.L. BAITHA): (a) A statement is given below.

(b) and (c). Bharat Electronics has made a number of offers to various foreign customers for supply of electronic items (equipments, sub-systems, sub-assemblies and components) against tenders enquiries received as well as in response to interest evinced during interaction with potential buyers. It would be inappropriate to furnish details, specially as the foreign customers have not indicated their decisions.

**STATEMENT***Details of export contracts signed by Bharat Electronics Orders Received during last three years*

<i>Items</i>	<i>Contracts Orders Received</i>		
	<i>1986-87</i>	<i>1987-88</i>	<i>1988-89</i>
<b>I. Equipment</b>			
(a) Items for Radar with M/s Ericsson, Sweden.	—	—	Rs. 40.05 lakhs.
(b) Sub-System for Radar with M/s Contreves, Switzerland.	—	—	Rs. 480.00 lakhs.
(c) Accessories for Radar to M/s Contreves, Switzerland.	—	Rs. 6.458 lakhs.	
<b>II. Components and Small Items</b>			
(a) B&W TV picture tubes—14" with M/s Lucky Gold Star Hongkong (3 countries signed) & with M/s Sumi-Tomo, Japan and Orders from Hong Kong, Singapore and a UAE customer.		Rs. 170.00 lakhs.	Rs. 235.87 lakhs other small order.
(b) Orders for (i) Receiving Values.	Rs. 10.106 lakhs.	Rs. 8.319 lakhs.	Rs. 0.787 lakhs.
(ii) Germanium Semiconductors.	Rs. 20.918 lakhs.	Rs. 17.695 lakhs.	—



<i>Items</i>	<i>Contracts Orders Received</i>		
	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89
(iii) X-Ray Tubes.	Rs. 2.564 lakhs.	Rs. 1.38 lakhs.	—
(iv) Transmitting tubes.	Rs. 1.05 lakhs.	Rs. 1.812 lakhs.	Rs. 0.106 lakhs.
(v) Other items like Silicon Transistore and Power Devices, Magnetrons, Electron Guns, Prisms, Microscopes, Housings.	Rs. 0.645 lakhs.	Rs. 0.537 lakhs.	Rs. 8.992 lakhs.

### **Expansion in the Capacity of Telephone Industries**

2803. SHRI SRIKANTA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the capacities of existing Public Sector Telephone Industries;

(b) whether Government have a proposal to expand the capacity of some of those units during the Seventh and Eighth Five Year Plan; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) Existing capacity of Indian Telephone Industry as of March 1989 is:—

Mankapur Unit — 5,00,000 Lines

Palghat Unite — 1,50,000 Lines

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. The proposals are being processed at present. No final decision has yet been taken by the Government.

### **Ammunition Factory at Katni**

2804. SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to set up an Ammunition Factory under the Directorate General, Ordnance Factories;

(b) if so, whether the location of the factory has been finalised;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if the location is not yet finalised, whether Government propose to consider

locating the factory at Katni?

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

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

### **Confirmation to Extra Departmental Employees in Department of Posts**

2805. SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Extra-Department employees of Telecommunication department who have completed seven years of service have been confirmed;

(b) whether similar employment in Postal Department have not been granted confirmation;

(c) if so, the reasons for the disparity; and

(d) whether Government propose to remove this disparity by granting confirmation to Extra-Departmental Employees in postal Department who have put in seven years of service; and, if not the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) There are no Extra Departmental Employees in Telecommunication Department. The question of their confirmation, therefore, does not arise.

(b) to (d). Extra Departmental employees are employed on part-time basis for fixed hours of work on consideration of a fixed monthly allowance. They are governed by a separate set of rules called P&T EDAs

(Conduct and Service) Rules, 1964. Their services are not confirmed or regularised as in the case of regular Government servants as their service conditions are different from those of regular Government employees. The salient feature of their employment is that the ED Agents are part-time employees having some other avocation which is their main source of income. Their duty hours vary from 2 to 5 hours and they are local residents of the post village. However, they are eligible for absorption in departmental cadres of Group "D" and Postmen etc. provided they qualify in an examination held for the purpose and subject to their satisfying certain other eligibility conditions like age limit etc. There is no question of regularising the E.D. Agents in general.

[Translation]

**Progress of Extension work of General Post Office, Kanpur**

2806. SHRI JAGDISH AWASTHI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

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

(b) if so, the work completed so far and when this work is expected to be completed;

(c) the total estimated cost of the entire work; and

(d) the names of the offices proposed to be opened in this building after completion?

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

(b) Upto 30.6.1989, physical progress to the extent of 85% had been achieved. The

work is expected to be completed during 1989-90.

(c) The total estimated cost of the entire work as per the sanction issued by this Ministry is Rs. 54.34 lakhs.

(d) The names of the offices likely to be opened/shifted after completion of the extension work to this building are as under:—

- (1) Part of the Head Post Office, Kanpur.
- (2) Office of the Postmaster General, Kanpur.
- (3) Office of the Senior Superintendent of Railway Mail Service.
- (4) Office of the Senior Superintendent of Post Offices.
- (5) Office of the Civil and Electrical Staff.
- (6) Circle Stamp Depot.
- (7) Office of the Manager, Mail Motor Service, Kanpur.

**Goods Purchased by the General Manager, Telecommunications Stores, Calcutta**

2808. SHRI YOGESHWAR PRASAD YOGESH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state the total value of goods purchased by the General Manager, Telecommunications Stores, Calcutta during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): The total value of goods purchased year-wise against General Manager Telecommunication Stores purchase orders are as follows:—

<i>Year</i>	<i>Amount (in crores)</i>
1986-87	Rs. 121.78
1987-88	Rs. 187.21
1988-89	Rs. 268.18

[English]

**Microwave Tower at Raiganj in West Dinajpur District In West Bengal**

2809. DR. GOLAM YAZDANI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether materials for constructing a tower for microwave complex at Raiganj in West Dinajpur district in West Bengal have been transferred to Orissa;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether the project for establishing the above microwave complex at Raiganj has been abandoned altogether?

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

(b) The question does not arise.

(c) No, Sir. During the construction of the tower, it collapsed due to a heavy storm. The matter is under investigation and the tower will be reconstructed soon.

**Non-acceptance of Fourth Pay Commission Recommendation**

2810. SHRI SITARAM J. GAVALI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recommendation of the

Fourth Pay Commission Report contained in para 23.11 has not been accepted by Union Government;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether there are certain Departments/Ministries where the induction of Group 'B' officers in Group 'A' is on the basis of percentage of posts;

(d) if so, the name of such Departments/Ministries indicating their percentages in posts; and

(e) the specific reasons for not adopting the same system on Railways too despite Fourth Pay Commission's definite recommendation in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) and (b). After considering all aspects and in consultation with various Ministries/Departments including the Ministry of Railways, it was decided not to increase the promotion quota from Group B to Group A or to have a uniform procedure to relate the promotion quota to the number of posts as recommended by the Commission.

(c) and (d). In the Indian Audit and Accounts Service, 33-1/3% of the posts in the cadre are ear-marked for promotion from Group B to the Junior Time Scale (Group A) of the service. Information relating to other Ministries/Departments is not centrally available.

(e) Since the recommendation of the Pay Commission has not been accepted by the Government, the question of implementing the same in the Ministry of Railways does not arise.

**Proposal to Grant Executive Powers to Councillors of Daman and Diu**

2811. SHRI GOPAL K. TANDEL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering any proposal to grant executive powers to the Pradesh Councillors of the Union Territory of Daman and Diu; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**Indo-Pak Talks on Joint Patrol**

2812. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been further negotiations between India and Pakistan on the manner and extent of implementation of the earlier agreement on joint patrolling of the Indo-Pakistan border or some sectors thereof;

(b) if so, the results thereof; and

(c) when the joint patrolling is likely to commence?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) to (c). As agreed in the meeting of the Home Secretary of India and Interior Secretary of Pakistan on May 20-24, 1989, another meeting was held between DIsG, BSF and DDsG Pak Rangers on June 5 and

7, 1989 regarding simultaneous coordinated patrolling on Indo-Pakistan border along Punjab and Rajasthan. Accordingly, the BSF and Pak Rangers have taken up simultaneous coordinated patrolling on the Indo-Pak border along Punjab and Rajasthan from 1st July, 1989. Both sides will send an agreed number of patrols on each day and will cover areas identified by the two Forces. The detailed programmes for simultaneous coordinated patrolling will be jointly worked out by the Battalion Commandant of BSF and Wing Commanders of Pak Rangers on a fortnightly basis. The patrol will be briefed and de-briefed jointly by the concerned Coy. Commanders. The progress will be reviewed from time to time.

**Amount for Post Matric Scholarships**

2813. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount provided to each State and Union Territory for post-matric scholarships during the last three years;

(b) whether the amount provided for the purpose has been fully utilised by each State and Union Territory; if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to raise the amount of these scholarships and the ceiling limit of the incomes of the parents and also to further liberalise the rules regarding the grant of these scholarships?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI): (a) A statement showing the Central Assistance provided to States and UTs under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Post Matric Scholarship for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribes students during the last three years i.e. 1986-87, 1987-88 and 1988-89 is given below.

(b) The scheme is basically a re-imbursment scheme wherein the State Governments/UT Administrations generally spend from out of their respective committed liability and other sources and seek central assistance over and above the committed liability. The central assistance is accordingly released. Nevertheless, if there are

marginal savings in a financial year in respect of a particular State/Union Territory, the amount is adjusted while releasing the Central assistance during the subsequent financial year.

(c) Yes, Sir.

**STATEMENT**

*Post Matric Scholarship for SC/ST. statement of amount released to the States/UT Administrations during 1986-87, 1987-88 and 1988-89*

Sl. No.	Name of the State/U. T. Administration	Amount released (Rs. in lakhs)		
		1986-87	1987-88	1988-89
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	50.00	530.73	852.64
2.	Assam	94.20	—	159.31
3.	Bihar	47.58	528.28	644.26
4.	Goa	0.10	0.12	0.17
5.	Gujarat	4.98	3.69	124.54
6.	Haryana	7.31	10.26	24.60
7.	Himachal Pradesh	2.00	—	14.89
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	—	7.16	5.49
9.	Karnataka	163.17	68.78	134.26
10.	Kerala	91.15	—	170.93

Sl. No.	Name of the State/U.T. Administration	Amount released (Rs. in lakhs)				
		1986-87	1987-88	1988-89		
1	2	3	4	5		
11.	Madhya Pradesh	122.58	155.85	176.51		
12.	Maharashtra	50.00	453.31	508.46		
13.	Manipur	3.20	11.85	18.40		
14.	Meghalaya	29.54	25.09	52.92		
15.	Mizoram	1.87	—	—		
16.	Nagaland	22.80	38.88	41.93		
17.	Orissa	42.04	51.09	62.36		
18.	Punjab	32.59	44.32	48.09		
19.	Rajasthan	15.60	7.00	40.32		
20.	Sikkim	—	—	0.17		
21.	Tamil Nadu	26.84	229.22	145.58		



Sl. No.	Name of the State/U.T. Administration	Amount released (Rs. in lakhs)				
		1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	3	4
22.	Tripura	4.00	—	0.20		
23.	Uttar Pradesh	175.00	501.12	680.00		
24.	West Bengal	160.51	227.15	312.70		
25.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.19	—	0.87		
26.	Delhi	6.00	16.20	32.57		
27.	Daman & Diu	—	—	0.70		
28.	Pondicherry	0.75	0.95	0.50		
29.	Pilot Project (Guwhati)	1.00	2.00	2.00		
	Total (Rs. in lakhs)	1155.00	2911.00	4250.37		

**Creation of Separate Postal Division for Una District in Himachal Pradesh**

2814. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received a request for the creation of separate Postal Division for Una District, Himachal Pradesh by bifurcating the existing Hamirpur Postal Division; and

(b) if so, the likely date by which a decision would be taken in this regard?

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

(b) Creation of a separate Division for Una is not justified according to departmental norms.

**Rent and Guarantee Terms for Payment for Installation of Public Call Offices**

2815. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICA-

TIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Himachal Pradesh Government have accepted the Rent and Guarantee terms for payment of Non-refundable contribution in respect of the Public Call Offices (LDPTs and Local) during the Seventh Plan upto 31 March, 1989;

(b) if so, the names of such places district-wise, for which the necessary sanction has been given upto 30 June, 1989 alongwith the date and amount of sanction for each year, district-wise;

(c) the names of such PCOs among them as have since been installed, district-wise, along with the dates of installation in each case; and

(d) the likely dates by which each one of the remaining PCOs would be installed?

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

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

**STATEMENT**

Names of R&G Public Call Offices sanctioned and amount of sanction are given below.

	<i>Date of Sanction</i>	<i>Annual Rental guaranteed Amount Rs.</i>	<i>Date of installation target</i>
<i>District Kangra</i>			
<i>Year 1985-86</i>			
1.	Harsi 26. 2.86	1050	31- 3-87
<i>Year 1986-87</i>			
1.	Naura 3. 2.87	750	13-11-87
2.	Jalag 6. 2.87	750	30- 9-87
3.	Spail 15. 1.87	750	31- 3-89
<i>Year 87-88</i>			
1.	Hamera 24. 4.87	1200	30- 9-87
2.	Manjera 2. 6.87	750	11- 2-89
3.	Dhanotu 29. 6.87	750	10-12-88
4.	Salhera 16.10.87	750	30- 9-88

	<i>Date of Sanction</i>	<i>Annual Rental guaranteed Amount Rs.</i>	<i>Date of instaltion target</i>
5. Lagbhaliana	15. 1.88	750	Target 89-90
6. Chandpur	7. 3.88	750	25- 8-88
<b>Year 88-89</b>			
1. Harer	21.10.88	900	Target 89-90
2. Kandral	19.11.88	900	—do— 89-90
<i>District Bilasopur</i>			
<b>Year 85-86</b>			
1. Salwar	31.10.85	9620	—do— 89-90
<b>Year 86-87</b>	Nil		
<b>Year 87-88</b>			
1. Amarpur	15. 1.88	900	—do— 89-90
2. Panjgain	25. 1.88	750	31- 3-88
3. Tanbol	12. 2.88	750	Target 89-90

	<i>Date of Sanction</i>	<i>Annual Rental guaranteed Amount Rs.</i>	<i>Date of instalation target</i>
<i>Year 88-89</i>			
1. Harlog	14. 4.88	1950	Target 89-90
2. Kapara	6. 9.88	750	—do— 89-90
3. Saloon	6. 9.88	750	—do— 89-90
<i>District UNA</i>			
<i>Year 85-86</i>			
	Nil		
<i>Year 86-87</i>			
	Nil		
<i>Year 87-88</i>			
1. Arloo	23. 3.88	1350	Target 89-90
<i>Year 88-89</i>			
1. Madanpur Baseli	18. 8.88	900	—do— 89-90
2. Nagrain	18. 8.88	750	—do— 89-90
3. Chaksarai	18. 8.88	750	—do— 89-90

	<i>Date of Sanction</i>	<i>Annual Rental guaranteed Amount Rs.</i>	<i>Date of instalation target</i>
<i>District Hamirpur</i>			
<i>Year 85-86</i>			
1. Dhaned	14. 8 85	2100	22- 9-88
<i>Year 86-87</i>			
1. Bahiba	8. 5 86	750	26-12-87
2. Ludder Mahadev	24.11.87	750	Target 89-90
3. Badhani	18 3 87	750	Target 89-90
<i>Year 88-89</i>			
1. Boru	29. 6 88	750	—do— 89-90
2. Amrch	30. 8 88	2040	—do— 89-90
<i>District Chamba</i>			
<i>Year 85-86</i>			
		Nil	
<i>Year 86-87</i>			
		Nil	

	<i>Date of Sanction</i>	<i>Annual Rental guaranteed Amount Rs.</i>	<i>Date of instalation target</i>
<i>Year 87-88</i>			
1. Garola	23. 3.88	13907	—do— 89-90
2. Durathi	23. 3.88	5793	—do— 89-90
<i>District Mandi</i>			
<i>Year 85-86</i>			
1. Kalkhar	4. 9.85	750	31- 3-86
2. Dhawan	13. 9.85	1950	18-11-85
3. Kantindi	30. 9.85	1950	31- 3-86
4. Kamand	18. 2.86	3050	16- 3-87
5. Gurukotha	19. 2.86	2750	18- 9-88
<i>Year 86-87</i>			
1. Sidhiyani	11. 9.86	1350	31- 3-88
<i>Year 87-88</i>			
1. Ghran	30. 7.87	1050	Target 89-90

	<i>Date of Sanction</i>	<i>Annual Rental guaranteed Amount Rs.</i>	<i>Date of instalation target</i>
2.	Tilli	750	11-12-88
3.	Panjajag	750	23-12-88
4.	Tullah	3600	23-12-88
	<i>Year 88-89</i>		
1.	Rohanda	750	7-11-88
2.	Kadhaddar	750	23-12-88
3.	Balu	750	Target 89-90
4.	Talali	1950	—do— 89-90
5.	Check	750	—do— 89-90
6.	Gehra	750	—do— 89-90
7.	Matehar	2700	—do— 89-90
8.	Mera Masid	750	—do— 89-90
9.	Tik'u	900	—do— 89-90



	<i>Date of Sanction</i>	<i>Annual Rental guaranteed Amount Rs.</i>	<i>Date of instation target</i>
<i>District Kullu</i>			
Year 85-86	Nil		
Year 86-87	Nil		
Year 87-88	Nil		
Year 88-89			
1. Mehal	5. 8.88	750	—do— 89-90
<i>Distirct Shimla</i>			
<i>Year 1985-86</i>			
1. Kholighat	26.11.85	25,500	21-12-86
2. Teothi	17. 1.86	25,582	10-12-88
3. Kiarkethi	28. 1.86	17,600	31- 3-87

**Installation of C-DOT Exchanges at Barmana in Bilaspur District**

2816. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the C-DOT exchange installed at Barmana in Bilaspur District does not function properly especially in inter-dialling between Barmana and the Bilaspur Telephone Exchanges;

(b) whether the major defects in its functioning have been identified and if so, the details thereof;

(c) if so, the reasons for this defective installation and the steps taken to provide a normal and satisfactory service including inter-dialling at each of these exchanges; and

(d) the progress of installation of the remaining 18 C-DOT exchanges in Himachal Pradesh whether they would be installed on a priority basis as their installation has already crossed the target date i.e. 31-3-1989?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) Barmana C-DOT Exchange was commissioned on 25.3.89 without the facility of interdialling between Barmana and Bilaspur. Inter-dialling between Barmana and Bilaspur has been commissioned on 5.7.89 and since then it is working satisfactorily.

(b) Question does not arise in view of reply at (a) above.

(c) Question does not arise in view reply at (a) above.

(d) 20 C-DOT exchanges were allotted for the year 1988-89. 5 have been commis-

sioned. Installation is in progress for 1 exchange. For remaining exchanges, supply of equipment is awaited.

**Introduction of Electronic Mail Service**

2817. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the programme for the introduction of Electronic Mail Service has since been finalised and introduced at any place;

(b) if so, the names of such places where it has been introduced;

(c) if so, the date by which it is proposed to be extended alongwith the names of the places where it would be introduced, State-wise; and

(d) if not, the likely date by which the programme would be finalised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) No, Sir. The programme for introduction of Electronic Mail Service has not so far been finalised and introduced at any place.

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

(d) The likely date by which the programme will be finalised cannot be intimated at this stage.

**Dak Sevaks**

2818. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Dak Sevaks provided under the existing scheme, State-wise;

(b) the number of Dak Sevaks provided in Bihar, district-wise; and

(c) the names of Panchayats where the Dak Sevaks have been provided in Purnea District in Bihar.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) The informa-

tion is given in the statement below.

(b) 33 Dak Sewaks have been provided in district Aurangabad, 18 in district Darbhanga and 15 in district Palamau.

(c) No Panchayats in Purnea have been provided with Dak Sewaks as the scheme is now in the experimental stage only. The three districts referred to in (b) above have been covered in Bihar so far.

### STATEMENT

#### *Scheme of Panchayat Dak Sewaks*

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>State/Union Territory</i>	<i>No. of Dak Sewaks</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
1.	Bihar	66
2.	Haryana	7
3.	Himachal Pradesh	27
4.	Karnataka	11
5.	Maharashtra	204
6.	Orissa	10
7.	Rajasthan	17
8.	Uttar Pradesh	821
9.	Punjab	967
10.	Assam	10
11.	Madhya Pradesh	676
12.	Gujarat	51
13.	Andhra Pradesh	120
14.	Mizoram	15
15.	Nagaland	23

1	2	3
16.	West Bengal	2
17.	Jammu & Kashmir	3
18.	Goa	4
Total :		3034

**Cities/Towns Provided with Telephone Exchange and S.T.D. Facilities**

2819. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN:  
Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cities/towns which have been provided with telephone exchanges, State-wise as on 31st March, 1989.

(b) the number of such cities/towns which have been provided with S.T.D. facilities.

(c) the name of those cities/towns which

have an estimated population of about 1,00,000 which have not been provided with STD facility; and

(d) the names of those places included in (c) above where STD is likely to be provided during the current year 1989-90.

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

(b) 739 cities/towns have been provided with S.T.D. facility.

**STATEMENT**

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of State/Union Territories</i>	<i>Number of cities/towns provided with telephone exchanges/facility as on 31.3.1989</i>
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	234
2.	Assam	69
3.	Bihar	179
4.	Gujarat	220
5.	Haryana	77

---

1	2	3
6.	Himachal Pradesh	46
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	58
8.	Karnataka	250
9.	Kerala	85
10.	Madhya Pradesh	303
11.	Maharashtra	276
12.	Manipur	32
13.	Meghalaya	7
14.	Mizoram	6
15.	Nagaland	7
16.	Orissa	103
17.	Punjab	134
18.	Rajasthan	195
19.	Sikkim	8
20.	Tamil Nadu	245
21.	Tripura	10
22.	Uttar Pradesh	650
23.	West Bengal	130
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	6
25.	Andaman & Nicobar Island	1
26.	Chandigarh	1
27.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1
28.	Delhi	6

1	2	3
29.	Goa, Daman & Diu	17
30.	Lakshadweep	3
31.	Pondicherry	4

\*The cities/towns of all States except Assam are as per 1981 census of India while for Assam as per 1971 Census.

(c) The names of those cities/towns which have an estimated population of about 100,000,00 which have not been provided with STD facility:

1. Jhansi (Uttar Pradesh)
2. Malegaon (Maharashtra)
3. Firozabad (Uttar Pradesh)
4. Furrukabad (Uttar Pradesh)
5. Ratlam (Madhya Pradesh)
6. Hardwar (Uttar Pradesh)
7. Wadhwan (Gujarat)
8. Nabadwip (West Bengal)
9. Navasari (Gujarat)
10. Berhampur (West Bengal)
11. Cuddalore (Tamil Nadu)
12. Murwara (Madhya Pradesh)
13. Bhilwara (Rajasthan)
14. Balurghat (West Bengal)
15. Amroha (Uttar Pradesh)

16. Bharuch (Gujarat)
17. Parbhani (Maharashtra)
18. Ondal (West Bengal)
19. Sambhal (Uttar Pradesh)
20. Bahraich (Uttar Pradesh)
21. Bermo (Bihar)
22. Batala (Punjab)
23. Gondiya (Maharashtra)

(d) The names of those places included in (c) above where STD is likely to be provided during the current year 1989-90.

1. Ratlam (Madhya Pradesh)
2. Hardwar (Uttar Pradesh)
3. Bhilwara (Rajasthan)
4. Balurghat (West Bengal)
5. Bharuch (Gujarat)
6. Parbhani (Maharashtra)
7. Gondiya (Maharashtra)
8. Bahraich (Uttar Pradesh)

### **Terrorist Activities**

2820. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN:  
Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons in custody in various States on charges of extremist and terrorist activities as on 1 April, 1989;

(b) the break-up of the above in terms of duration of custody i.e. for more than six months, for one year and more and for two years and more;

(c) the number of persons included therein, who are currently under prosecution trial;

(d) the number of such persons taken into custody, State-wise since 1 April, 1989;

(e) the number of persons in (d) above who have been subsequently released; and

(f) the number of persons included in (e) above who have been chargesheeted and are under prosecution?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) to (f). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

### **Juvenile Welfare Boards**

2821. SHRI PARASRAMBHARDWAJ:  
Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have asked the States/Union Territories to set up Juvenile Welfare Boards;

(b) if so, the names of States and Union Territories, which have not yet set up such Juvenile Welfare Boards;

(c) whether Juvenile courts also have not been set up in some States and Union Territories; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI): (a) Section 4 of the Juvenile Justice Act, 1986 prescribes that the State Governments may constitute Juvenile Welfare Boards for exercising the powers and discharging the duties conferred or imposed on such Board in relation to neglected juveniles under this Act.

(b) As per the information made available so far by State Governments and Union Territory Administrations, Juvenile Welfare Boards have been established in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Goa, Himachal Pradesh, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and Orissa and the Union Territories of Delhi and Pondicherry. These Boards have not yet been set up in the other States and Union Territories. However, where no Juvenile Welfare Boards have been constituted the powers conferred on the Board are being exercised by the District magistrate or Judicial Magistrate of the First Class under Section 7 of the Juvenile Justice Act.

(c) and (d). So far the Juvenile Courts have been established in the State of Karnataka, Maharashtra, Mizoram, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Union Territories of Delhi and Pondicherry. The other States/Union Territories have not yet established separate Juvenile Courts. Juvenile Courts have not been set up in a number of States due to the non-availability of magistrates having special knowledge of child psychology and child welfare as required

under Section 6 (3) of the Juvenile Justice Act.

### **Seizure of Foreign Vessels**

2822. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Coast Guards have apprehended foreign vessels on the seas around the Andaman and Nicobar Coast carrying illicit silver and gold during 1988 and 1989; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI D.L. BAITHA): (a) and (b). The Coast Guard ship "HABBAH KHATUN" apprehended a foreign vessel MV "AL REDHA" on the 2nd June, 1989 off the Little Andaman Islands with a contraband of approximately 14,000 Kgs of silver valued approximately at Rs. 10.00 crores.

### **Central Initiative Regarding Bodo Movement**

2823. DR. B.L. SHAILESH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chief Ministers of Meghalaya, Nagaland, Arunachal Pradesh, Tripura and Manipur recently suggested to the Prime Minister that the Union Government should take initiative to start a dialogue with the Bodo movement leaders to find a political solution; and

(b) if so, the initiative which Union Government have taken or propose to take to evolve a political solution to the Bodo problem?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS

(S. BUTA SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) On the request of the State Government the Union Government had sent an observer to be present during the talks between the State Government and various organisations of plains tribals in June 1989 and is prepared to offer such help in this regard as may be requested by the State Government.

[Translation]

### **Persons living below Poverty Line in Rajasthan**

2824. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of persons living below the poverty line in Rajasthan has been increasing constantly in the desert districts of Rajasthan, particularly in Barmer, Jaisalmer and Jodhpur;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether any agency has made any assessment in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI MADHAVSINH SOLANKI):

(a) The estimates on a comparable basis of the number of persons living below the poverty line at district level are not available.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Planning Commission is not aware of any such assessment.

(d) Does not arise.



[English]

### **Demand of Fuel-Wood and Fodder**

2825. SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Planning Commission had constituted a study group to know the country's total annual demand of fuel-wood and fodder;

(b) if so, the estimated demand according to the last study made by the Planning Commission in this regard;

(c) whether there is a wide gap between the availability and demand of fuel-wood and fodder; and

(d) if so, the steps taken and proposed to be taken to bridge the gap?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI MADHAVSINH SOLANKI):

(a) Planning Commission had constituted a Study Group on fuelwood and fodder during 1987 to estimate the demand of fuelwood/fodder and suggest strategy to meet the demand.

(b) The Study Group has estimated the current fuelwood demand to be of the order of 245185 thousand tonnes.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Some specific Centrally Sponsored Schemes such as Rural Fuelwood Plantation, Silvi Pasture Farm etc. to augment the production of fuelwood and fodder are being implemented during during the 7th Plan. A new Centrally Sponsored Scheme namely 'Area specific project for fuelwood/fodder development' has also been started from 1988-89. Many States have scheme for

fuelwood/energy plantations in the State Plans.

Several measures have been suggested by the Study Group. These will be kept in view while formulating the schemes for the Eighth Plan to bridge the gap particularly through maximum involvement of people and by providing technical inputs.

### **Review of Police Wireless Net Work**

2826. SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any review of the progress made in expansion of police wireless net work in different States under the modernisation of police programme;

(b) if so, the details of the achievement made in this regard so far state-wise; and

(c) the suggestions, if any made in this connection by the Union Government to different States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) The modernisation of police programme is implemented by the State Governments. Funds are released after examining the State Government proposals according to the criteria laid down and obtaining funds utilisation reports. It is for the implementing State Governments to review the progress made at the State level.

(b) The achievements under the scheme include 100% coverage with wireless of all the police stations throughout the country, 100% coverage in setting up Police Control Rooms and City Grid Network in all cities

having population of 1 lakh and above; 50% coverage of the Armed Battalions in States with platoon level wireless communication; and communication linkage between State capitals and District headquarters on Radio Circuits.

(c) In view of the defined components of the scheme the question of making any suggestions separately to the State Governments does not arise.

#### **Setting up of Public Call Offices in Madhubani and Darbhanga Districts**

2827. DR. G.S. RAJHANS: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Public Call Offices which had been set up in the districts of Madhubani and Darbhanga in the last 3 years;

(b) whether Government have any proposal to set up more Public Call Offices in these districts in the near future, and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) 20 Public Call Offices have been opened in the Districts of Madhubani and Darbhanga in the last 3 years.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) 5 more public telephones are expected to be opened in each of these districts during the current year.

#### **President's Assent to Kerala Bill**

2828. PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kerala Blind School Society, Alwaye (Taking over of Management) Bill, 1987 passed by the Kerala Legislative Assembly is pending for assent of the President;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) when the Bill is likely to receive the assent of the President?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Bill involves Constitutional and substantive issues, which are engaging the attention of the Government of India.

(c) It is not possible to indicate any date by which a decision will be taken.

#### **Telephone Exchanges Under Golaghat Telephone Region in Assam**

2829. SHRI ABDUL HAMID: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some of the satellite exchanges under the Golaghat Telephone region in Assam are not working properly;

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

(c) since when these have not been working properly;

(d) whether there is any proposals to install C-DOT equipment in these exchanges; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) to (c). Telephone exchanges in and around Golaghat

are working generally satisfactory. However during rainy season some problems are faced with some individual telephones, but prompt actions are taken to restore them.

(d) and (e). One C-DOT type exchange has been proposed to be installed at Barparthar during 1990.

#### **Telecommunication Service in Assam**

2830. SHRI ABDUL HAMID: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the telecommunication service in Assam is satisfactory; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor and the steps taken to improve the telecommunication service in Assam.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) Telecommunication service in Assam is generally satisfactory. However, recently there has been some damage due to floods, heavy rains and disruption due to unreliable electric supply which rendered 59 long distance public telephones and some trunk lines out of order. However, remedial measures are being taken to restore all the services.

(b) For further improvement of telecommunication services in Assam, the following steps have been taken:

- (i) Replacement of life expired electro-mechanical exchanges by electronic ones.
- (ii) Installation of microwave and UHF links for difficult terrain areas.
- (iii) Replacement of faulty telephone instruments.

(iv) Replacement of old cables and drop wires.

(v) Elimination of overhead lines in towns by drop wires.

#### **Refund of Rent in Respect of Dead Telephones**

2831. SHRI ABDUL HAMID: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have issued any orders for refund of rent in respect of dead telephones and grant of rebate on excess billing complaints; and

(b) if so, the broad features thereof?

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

(b) The broad features thereof are as under:—

(i) *Rebate in rental for dead telephones:—*

Proportionate rebate in rental for telephones, telex services, leased lines and junction lines (in the case of a PABX/PBX is given when these services for subscribers remain interrupted continuously for 15 days or more due to departmental reasons.

(ii) *Rebate on excess billing complaints:—*

(a) All complaints of over billing are first examined for clerical errors and then for technical faults in the Internal and External equipments. In certain cases, the telephone is also

placed under observation to ascertain the calling behaviour of the subscribers.

- (b) Wherever, the number of calls recorded in the bills under reference is more than 100% of the highest number of calls metered during the 6 bimonthly periods immediately preceding the disputed period, the bill is split up, if so requested by the subscribers, and he is asked to pay only the average of said 6 billing periods plus 10% thereof immediately. The balance amount is kept in abeyance till finalisation of investigations.
- (c) Extensive powers have been delegated to the subordinate units for deciding such cases, and to allow rebate, wherever justified, on the basis of past calling pattern of the subscribers as also on the basis of other factors such as observation reports, meter reading, field staff reports, fault report etc.
- (d) Normally, excess billing complaints are settled within two months.

**Employment to Persons Affected due to Vikram Sarabhai Space Centre Project**

2832. SHRI T. BASHEER:  
SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there was an agreement

between Vikram Sarabhai Space Centre and the persons evicted due to the setting up of Vikram Sarabhai Space centre regarding preference in appointment to those evicted persons;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of persons given employment under the agreement;

(d) the number of applications for employment pending with Vikram Sarabhai Space Centre at present; and

(e) the steps the Vikram Sarabhai Space Centre authorities propose to take in such cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN): (a) and (b). There is no formal agreement between Vikram Sarabhai Space Centre (VSSC) and the persons who have been evicted from the lands acquired for VSSC for providing jobs. However, certain understanding for giving priority consideration while making recruitments has been reached after a series of meetings with them. The details are as under:—

(i) *Evicted Category*

Persons rendered homeless due to acquisition of land for establishing VSSC and who are suitable for employment, are required to register with VSSC after obtaining necessary Eviction Certificate from an officer of the Revenue Department. Such of those qualified persons evicted from their lands and fulfilling the norms are considered by VSSC

for appointment to Group 'C' and 'D' posts after interview/test subject to availability of posts.

(ii) *Affected Category*

The persons coming under this category are the local fishermen whose fishing prospects in the area are affected due to rocket launchings. The State Revenue Authorities have provided a list of such affected persons to VSSC. The eligible persons from this list meeting the norms are considered for appointment in the unskilled group subject to availability of posts in Group 'D' category. They are also engaged on daily wage basis in works such as loading unloading, etc.

The above benefit is available to only one person from each evicted/affected family.

(c) 262 evicted and 73 affected persons have so far been provided with employment.

(d) 518 cases of evicted persons are pending. Of these 12 persons are eligible for consideration to Group 'C' posts and 166 persons for group 'D' posts. Out of 519 affected persons only 2 are eligible for consideration. Remaining persons are not eligible for consideration due to overage, under-qualification, etc.

(e) 164 evicted and affected persons were interviewed for the posts of Attendant/Canteen Boy/Safaiwala on 11/12/13.4.1989 and 18 persons have been empanelled. One person has already been appointed as Attendant against available vacancy.

All efforts are being made to recruit as many persons as possible from the evicted and affected categories, subject to vacan-

cies.

**Conference of state Welfare Ministers**

2833. SHRI T. BASHEER: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) Whether a conference of State Welfare Ministers was held recently and it discussed about implementation of 15 point Programme for minorities;

(b) if so, the outcome of the conference;

(c) whether any decision has been taken for effective implementation of 15 Point Programme for minorities; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI): (a) to (d). A Conference of State Ministers in-charge of Prime Minister's 15 point Programme for Minorities Welfare was held on the 10th July, 1989 at New Delhi. The Conference *inter alia* discussed the measures for effective implementation of the Programme. The Conference decided to strengthen the machinery at different levels for review and reporting. The Conference re-emphasized the need for holding quarterly review meetings at Chief Minister's and Chief Secretary's levels and monthly review meetings at Distt. Magistrates/Deputy Commissioner's level on a regular basis. The Conference decided that time bound action plans wherever necessary should be devised and progress of the implementation of the Programme watched accordingly. Conference also decided upon the measures to be taken for the educational and economic development of weaker sections among the minority communities and to conduct spot studies to ensure that the benefits of the various developmental programmes reach the minorities in fair and adequate measure.

**New Units Under Vikram Sarabhai  
Space Centre**

2834. SHRI T. BASHEER: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to develop new units under the Vikram Sarabhai Space Centre in Kerala; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN): (a) and (b). There is no proposal to develop new Units under the Vikram Sarabhai Space Centre at Trivandrum, Kerala. However, in order to meet the functional requirements of future programmes, the process of restructuring, establishment of appropriate project teams and consolidation of R&D activities will continue.

**Panchayat Dak Sevak Scheme in Goa**

2835. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Panchayat-Dak Sevak Scheme is in force in the State of Goa;

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

(c) since when the scheme came into force;

(d) the stages by which the scheme was implemented; and

(e) the number of the Panchayats covered and proposed to be covered under the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRDHAR GOMANGO): (a) yes, Sir.

(b) The salient features of the scheme are indicated in the statement given below.

(c) The scheme has been introduced with effect from 22-4-198.

(d) In each State, the scheme is being introduced on an experimental basis in selected districts. In Goa, the district selected in the first phase is South Goa.

(e) The Scheme is in force in 4 panchayats. 2 more are proposed to be covered.

**STATEMENT**

*Scheme of Panchayat Dak Sewaks*

*Salient Features:*

- (i) A resolution is passed by the gram panchayat seeking participation in the scheme. The name of the local volunteer who would serve as Panchayat Dak Sevak is also specified in the resolution.
- (ii) On receipt of the resolution, the Superintendent of Post Offices of the area concerned will issue an authority to the dak sevak to enable him to collect/deliver postal articles.
- (iii) A recurring grant of Rs. 150/- per month is given to the gram panchayat for payment to the PDS. In addition, the PDS is also entitled to commission on sale of postage stamps and stationery in the panchayat areas at the following rates:

<i>Sale per Month</i>	<i>Rate of Commission</i>
Upto Rs. 100/-	5%
Rs. 101 to Rs. 200/-	7.5%
Rs. 201 and above	10%

(iv) The following services are provided by the PDS

- (i) Clearance of letter box installed at the Panchayat office and conveying the mail to Post Office;
- (ii) Sale of Postage stamps and stationery;
- (iii) Booking of registered items and their transfer to Post Office;
- (iv) Delivery of unregistered articles in the Panchayat area if required to do so by the Superintendent of Post Offices. (Delivery of registered/insured/value payable items and payment of money orders is to be done by the Post Office employees only)

#### **Indo-US Joint Naval Exercises in Indian ocean**

2836. SHRI KAMAL NATH:  
SHRI H.B. PATEL:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the United States has suggested joint naval exercises with India in the Ocean during his recent visit to that country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI D.L. BAITHA): (a) Yes, sir.

(b) The Government examine the implications of such requests, as and when received.

#### **Public Telephone with S.T.D. Facility in Orissa**

2837. SHRI SOMNATH RATH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether S.T.D. facilities have been provided in all Sub-Divisional head-quarters in Orissa;

(b) whether public telephones with STD facilities have been installed at important bus stands, railway stations etc. at Aska and Bhanjanagar;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether Government propose to provide such facilities at all such important places in near future in Orissa?

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

(c) Does not arise.

(d) No, Sir. The public telephone with STD facility can be provided only after provision of STD at the place.

#### **Opening of Telecommunication office**

2838. SHRI SOMNATH RATH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a demand to open a Sub-divisional office, Telecommunication at Aska in Orissa for better administration; and

(b) if so, the action taken in the matter?

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

(b) The proposal is still under examination.

#### **Construction of Telecommunication Buildings**

2839. SHRI SOMNATH RATH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount sanctioned for construction of telecommunication buildings at Bhanjanagar and Aska;

(b) whether lands have already been allotted for the purpose by Orissa Government at those places; if so, since when; and

(c) whether the construction work has been started at those places; if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) to (c). For construction of building at

- i) Bhanjanagar : The sanctioned amount is Rs. 18,50,700.17 cents of land was transferred by State Government on 28.11.86. Tenders for construction of Building are under scrutiny and Con-

struction work is likely to be started soon.

- ii) Aska : Amount is yet to be sanctioned. 60 cents of land has been selected but not yet transferred by State Government the construction work will start after completion of requisite formalities.

#### **Telephone Facility in Orissa**

2840. SHRI SOMNATH RATH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the year by which Government would be able to provide telephone connections to persons registered in the State of Orissa;

(b) the number of Public Call Offices and telephone Exchanges existing in Orissa, district-wise; and

(c) the number of P.C.Os and Exchanges which are going to be installed at the end of this year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) As per objectives of the 7th Five Year Plan, it is proposed to meet the average registered demand in large exchange areas up to 1.4.87, in medium exchange areas up to 1.4.87, in medium exchange areas upto 1.4.88 and in the small and manual exchange areas up to 1.4.90 by the end of the plan. The rest of the persons will be provided telephones progressively during the 8th Plan period.

- (b) The information is given in the



statement below.

(c) 160 number of LDPCOs and 30 no. of new telephone exchanges are proposed

to be opened during 1989-90. However, the new telephone exchanges will be opened subject to availability of demand and equipment in time.

### STATEMENT

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of District</i>	<i>No. of Telephone Exchanges</i>	<i>No. of LDPCOs</i>
1.	Balasore	25	115
2.	Mayurbhanj	21	82
3.	Phulbani	10	36
4.	Bolangir	26	68
5.	Kalahandi	15	60
6.	Cuttack	68	153
7.	Dhenkabala	27	95
8.	Keonjhar	22	98
9.	Ganjam	43	75
10.	Puri	46	87
11.	Sambalpur	39	84
12.	Sundergarh	27	77
13.	Koraput	30	67
Total :		399	1097

#### **Conspiracy to Assassinate Home Minister**

2841. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK:  
SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL:  
SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be

pleased to state:

(a) whether Delhi Police have arrested an alleged terrorist on the charge of Plotting a conspiracy to assassinate the Union Home Minister in mid-April; and

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

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

(b) Kanwaljit Singh, "area Commander" of KCF, plotted a conspiracy to assassinate Union Home Minister. Rajinder Singh @ Pappu and Mehtab Singh were deputed to accomplish the job with the assistance of Bhupinder Singh @ Bindu and Rajwant Singh Kabir. Bhupinder Singh has been arrested by Delhi Police and Rajwant Singh Kabir by Patiala Police.

#### Meeting of Planning Commission

2842. SHRI KRISHAN PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the meetings of the Planning Commission fixed for 30 May, 1989 and 5 June, 1989 had to be postponed;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the agenda fixed for the meetings on those two days?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI MADHAVSINH SOLANKI):

(a) No meetings of the Planning Commission were fixed for 30th May and 5th June, 1989.

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

#### Funds for Irrigation, Electrification and Communication in Bihar

2843. SHRIMATI PRABHAWATI GUPTA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount sanctioned for electrification, irrigation and communication to Bihar State during the last two years;

(b) the names of projects undertaken; and

(c) the total amount earmarked for Bihar in the Seventh Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI MADHAVSINH SOLANKI):

(a) Statement-I is given below.

(b) The major power and Irrigation projects under implementation in Bihar are given in the Statement-II below.

(c) The total outlay approved for the Seventh Plan of Bihar is Rs. 5100 crores.

#### STATEMENT-I

*Statement showing approved outlays for Irrigation, Power, Transport and Communication in the Annual Plans-Bihar*

(Rs. crores)  
Approved Outlay

	1987-88	1988-89
Power (including Power generation projects, transmission and distribution, rural Electrification etc.)	349.50	438.04
Major and Medium Irrigation	322.00	322.00
Minor Irrigation	70.00	72.00
Communication	—	—
Transport (Including Civil Aviation, Roads and Bridges, Road Transport and Inland Water Transport)	114.05	111.40

**STATEMENT-II**

*Statement showing the Projects undertaken under Irrigation and Power*

*Major Irrigation Projects*

Subarnarekha

Bagmati

Western Kosi Canal

North Koel

Durgawati

Barnar

Upper Kiul

Konar Diversion

Tilaya Diversion

Bateshwara Sthan (Phase-II)

Ajay Barrage

Bansagar

Gandak Phase-II

Kosi Eastern Canal Phase-II

Masan Dam (West Champaran)

Aurange Reservoir (Palamu)

Funasi Reservoir

*Major Power Projects*

Eastern Gandak

North Koel

Sone Western Link

Sone Eastern Link

Chandil Dam Left Bank Canal

Tenughat Bokaro Link Canal

Tenughat TPs.

[English]

**Installation of Remote Line Units in Delhi**

2844. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to install Remote Line Units at some places in Delhi;

(b) if so, the names of such places and the time by which these would be installed;

(c) whether Government have taken any action so far to implement this job immediately; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the time by which action is likely to be taken?

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

(b) It is proposed to install new digital electronic remote line Units (RLUs) at Chattarpur, Delhi Gate, Vasant Kunj, Idgah, Delhi Cantt, Shadipur and Paschim Vihar. In addition, it is also proposed to expand the existing RLUs at Hauz Khas, Chanakyapuri, Karol Bagh and Badli. Their installation will be completed during the current financial year.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The installation work of the Chattarpur and Delhi Gate RLUs is in an advanced

stage. In other cases, the infrastructure activity is expected to commence within the next three months.

### **Telephone Connections In Trans Yamuna Area In East Delhi**

2845. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to give more telephone connections in the near future in the trans Yamuna area in East Delhi;

(b) if so, the total number of persons of this area who are in the waiting list and the time by which they are likely to get telephone connections;

(c) whether Government are preparing any special scheme for this area in order to give telephone connections to all the persons in the waiting list; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) No, Sir. There is no immediate plan for providing more connections in the Trans Yamuna area during the current financial year (1989-90).

(b) The Waiting list of Trans Yamuna area as on 1.7.89 is 33,794.

Telephone connections for these applicants are expected to be provided progressively during the Eighth Plan (1990-95), subject to availability of sites for the Remote Line Unit (RLUs) and equipment proposed in the Eighth Plan proposals.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) There is proposal to instal a second digital electronic exchange at Laxmi Nagar and a new digital electronic exchange at Shahdara. There is also a proposal to instal a large number of digital remote line units in the following places during the Eighth Five Year Plan:—

1. Mayur Vihar
2. Patparganj
3. Vivek Vihar
4. Shastri Park
5. Zone E-13, Patparganj Area
6. Opp. Bus Stop, Patparganj
7. Zone E-19
8. Yamuna Vihar
9. Karawal Nagar
10. Kondli Gharoli
11. Cooperative House Building Society (Mayur Vihar)
12. Zone E-7
13. Zone E-11
14. Bholanath Nagar.

### **Setting up of Electronic Telephone Exchange in Janakpuri, Delhi**

2846. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to set up an Electronic Telephone Exchange in Janakpuri area of Delhi;

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

(c) if so, the details thereof and the time by which an Electronic Telephone Exchange is likely to be set up there; and

(d) if so, the reasons thereof?

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

(b) Equipment supply for a 20,000 line digital electronic exchange has just commenced. This installation work has been taken up and the exchange is expected to be commissioned by March 1990.

(c) Does not arise.

[*English*]

#### **New Telephone Connections from Janakpuri Telephone Exchange, New Delhi**

2847. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether new telephone connections are not given from Janakpuri Exchange for many years and there is a long waiting list;

(b) the number of applicants on the waiting list and by which date the backlog will be cleared;

(c) whether the equipment purchased for Janak Puri Telephone Exchange has been diverted to Delhi Cantt. Telephone Exchange; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE

MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) Yes, Sir. The exchange is frozen for new connections from January 1986.

(b) The number of applicants in the waiting list is 12,557 as on 1.7.89. These applicants will be provided with telephone facility progressively from March 1990 by which date a new 20,000 Lines Digital Electronic Exchange is expected to be commissioned.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise in view of reply to part (c).

#### **Working Group on Industrial Planning for Export**

2848. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the working group of the Planning Commission on Industrial Planning for export has stated that electronic products and services must be made easy;

(b) if so, the other suggestions made by the Working group; and

(c) to what extent Government have accepted them?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI MADHAVSINH SOLANKI): (a) to (c). The report of the Working Group has been received and is under scrutiny at various levels in the Planning Commission.

#### **Cases Against Illegal Constructions**

2849. SHRIKALI PRASAD PANDEY: SHRIKAMLA PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any cases have been registered in Delhi against the persons involved in illegal constructions after illegal construction became a cognizable offence;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any effective action has been taken against such persons; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) and (b). The number of cases of illegal construction registered by the Police during the last 3 years is as under.—

<i>Year</i>	<i>Cases</i>
1987	1,390
1988	642
1989 (upto 31.3.89)	279

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. The cases registered are investigated and action as per law is taken. During the last 3 years, the number of persons arrested illegal construction/encroachment is as under:—

<i>Year</i>	<i>Persons arrested</i>
1987	2,030
1988	1,018
1989 (upto 31.3.89)	300

### Opening of Post Offices in Karnataka

2850. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the areas in Karnataka state where Post Offices have not been set up; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to open new Post Offices in such areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

### Crucial Areas to Promote All Telecom Facilities

2851. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Telecom Commission has identified 150 crucial areas to promote all telecom facilities;

(b) if so, the areas that have been identified;

(c) to what extent the telecom facility will be provided; and

(d) the total amount involved therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) Yes, Sir, 164 Key Issues have been identified to promote all Telecom facilities.

(b) The areas Technology, Production, Development, Services, Finance, Administration and Personnel.

(c) and (d). Expert Committees with

specific terms of reference for each Key Issue have been constituted and in most of the cases the reports received are under study. Their impact on providing the Telecom. Facilities and financial implications will be known after the recommendations are finalised and implementation plan decided.

[*Translation*]

### **Bomb Explosions**

2852. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of bomb-explosions caused by terrorists in the country during the last three years; and

(b) the loss of life and property as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

### **Unsatisfactory Telephone Service in North Bihar**

2853. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the telephone service in the districts of Darbhanga, Madhubani, Samastipur, Saron, Champaran, Seetamarhi, Saharsa, Purnia, Katihar in North Bihar is unsatisfactory and if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) the number of complaints received by the Government from these districts in regard to unsatisfactory telephone service

and the excess billing of telephones during the last three years;

(c) the number of persons given refund on account of enhanced billing on their complaints; and

(d) the details of the steps, if any being taken by the Government to make telephone service satisfactory?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) No, Sir; the telephone services in these areas are generally satisfactory.

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

(d) In order to further improve the telephone services the following actions are taken:

(i) Automatisation of manual exchanges, replacement of life-expired worn out exchanges subject to availability of equipments.

(ii) Replacement of fault prone cables.

(iii) Replacement of heavy overhead alignments by underground cables.

(iv) Replacement of worn out telephone instruments by new one.

### **Unemployment in Seventh Plan**

2854. SHRI C.D. GAMIT: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of unemployed under-matric, matric, under-graduate, graduate and

post-graduate candidates and Engineers and Doctors in Gujarat by the end of the Seventh Five Year Plan;

(b) the number of persons in each category given employment during the Seventh Plan; and

(c) the time by which the remaining unemployed persons would be given employment and the details of steps being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI MADHAVSINH SOLANKI):  
(a) and (b). Exact details of the number of

unemployed at the end of the Seventh Five Year Plan and the number given employment during the Seventh Five Year Plan in such categories is not available. However, information regarding the number of job-seekers on the live register of employment exchanges at the end of June, 1989 and the placements effected by the employment exchanges in Gujarat State during the Seventh Plan upto June, 1989 is given in the statement below.

(c) According to the State Government, though definite time limit cannot be given for providing employment to all the unemployed, the plan strategy and programmes have been designed to provide substantial employment opportunities.

#### STATEMENT

*Number of job-seekers on the live register of Employment Exchanges and number of placements effected by the Employment Exchanges in Gujarat State during Seventh Five Year Plan as reported by Government of Gujarat*

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Educational Qualification</i>	<i>Number on the live register as on 30.6.89*</i>	<i>Placements effected during the VII Five Year Plan upto end of June, 1989**</i>
1.	Under Matric	351951	19185
2.	Matric	401326	27048
3.	Under Graduate	68380	1878
4.	Graduate	51372	4096
5.	Post-Graduate	7160	515
6.	Engineers	11050	3170
7.	Doctors	726	50
<b>Total :</b>		<b>891965</b>	<b>55942</b>

\*All the job seekers registered with the employment exchanges are not necessarily unemployed and registration being voluntary, all the unemployed do not register with the employment exchanges.

\*\*Placements effected by employment exchanges do not include employment in agriculture, self-employment, unorganised sector employment and recruitment made through agencies other than employment exchanges.



**Construction work at Atomic Power Station, Kakrapar**

2855. SHRI C.D. GAMIT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) when the construction work of Kakrapar (Gujarat) Atomic Power Station is scheduled to be completed and the estimated expenditure thereon;

(b) the quantum of electricity likely to be generated every day in this power station and the quantum of electricity to be supplied to Gujarat; and

(c) the names of the other States expected to benefit therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN): (a) The first and second units of Kakrapar Atomic Power Project are expected to achieve criticality in December, 1990 and December 1991 respectively. The revised cost estimate under consideration by Government for approval is Rs. 745 crores for the two units.

(b) and (c). On an average, taking into account a standard capacity utilization norm of 62.8% in a year, the two units together would generate about 7 million kilo watt hours of electricity daily. The two units together can however generate about 11 million kilo watt hours of electricity in a day's operation when operating at full power. The distribution of power from the station to the beneficiary States in the Western Electricity Region is yet to be decided by the Government.

**Schemes to Provide Employment to Educated Unemployed Youth**

2856. SHRI C.D. GAMIT: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had formulated any special scheme to impart training to educated youths for getting employment during the Seventh Five Year Plan and if so, the amount allocated for that purpose and the type of special training given to them;

(b) the amount allocated to each State for this training programme and the details of the amount spent by each State out of this upto June, 1989; and

(c) the number of educated unemployed persons in each State who have been given training under this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI MADHAVSINH SOLANKI): (a) to (c). A scheme for providing Self-Employment to Educated Unemployed Youth (SEEU) envisages providing training to unemployed educated youth who require some basic training and advice about selection and use of equipment, by the State Government by utilising the services of Industrial Training Institutes, Polytechnics, etc. The District Industries Centres and Small Industries Service Institutes are to coordinate all training courses, wherever necessary.

The Small Industries Development Organisation (SIDO) have also been organising a one-month Entrepreneurship Development Training Programme for the benefit of educated unemployed youth in the country since 1978-79. The main purpose of organising these programmes is to motivate educated youth to take up ventures in the small scale sector self-employment ventures. During the period 1978-79 to 1988-89

S.I.D.O. organised 264 training programmes benefitting 8153 persons. No State-wise allocation of funds are made for these programmes. However, depending upon the local needs for organising such type of programmes, funds are provided. Though there is no separate allocation in the Budget exclusively for educated youth, funds allotted to the extent of Rs. 75 lakhs for the Seventh Plan period for the Entrepreneurial Development Programme (EDP) are utilised for arranging E.D.P. training to educated youth also.

The National Science and Technology Entrepreneurship Development Board (NSTEDB) in the Department of Science and Technology also conduct Entrepreneurship Development Programme for Science and Engineering graduates and diploma holders as part of their training activity. During the Seventh Plan so far 179 programmes have been conducted; and 542 persons have set up industrial units of their own after undergoing this training, giving employment to about 3800 persons. NSTEDB also has an S&T Entrepreneurship Development Scheme (STEDS) for educated unemployed youth currently in operation in 12 backward districts. As a result of the initiatives and training under the scheme, so far 70 industrial units have been set up and 700 jobs have been created.

[English]

#### **Use of Mail Franking Technology**

2857. DR. B.L. SHAILESH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in the context of the Government's policy of automation and mechanisation, the concept of 'franked mail' has been examined by his Ministry as one of the potential measures to cut down the Department of Posts;

(b) if so, the steps taken to make intensive use of this mail franking technology; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) Yes, Sir. In the context of the Government's policy of automation and mechanisation, the concept of franked mail has been examined as one of the potential measures to cut down the mounting losses in the operation of the Department of Posts.

(b) Franking machines are already in use in the Post Offices in India for long time. The use of franking machines helps in economising on the cost of the printing and selling postage stamps. The Department encourages the use of franking machines by licensing these machines for use at the premises of owners of these machines for pre-payment of postage. A rebate of 3% of postage franked is also granted to the users of the franking machines.

(c) Does not arise.

#### **Representation of Women in Civil Services**

2858. SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of women who have succeeded in Civil Services has been quite less; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to increase the representation of women in Civil Services?

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

RAM): (a) and (b). A statement a given below.

### STATEMENT

#### *Representation of Women in Civil Services*

In the Civil Services Examinations 1986, 1987 and 1988, the percentage of successful women was 13 percent, 14.6 percent and 16 percent respectively.

The following steps inter-alia have been taken for increasing the representation of women in the Civil Services:—

- a) Advertisements in National and Local Dailies have been published to attract candidates from the remote areas to the Civil Services.
- b) Serials and episodes have been broadcast through the Doordarshan portraying women officers in the Civil Services.
- c) Maternity Leave rules have been liberalised so that women officers can take leave of various kinds upto one year, including two months commuted leave, after child birth.
- d) State Governments have been requested to depute senior officers to the Universities and Colleges to address women students and encourage them to join the Civil Services.

#### **Promotional Avenues for C.R.P.F. Personnel**

2859. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is disillusionment and frustration among the officers and jawans of

CRPF due to lack of promotional avenues, unsatisfactory working conditions etc. as reported in the Hindustan Times of 6 July, 1989; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) and (b). The report which appeared in the Hindustan Times issue dated 6.7.1989 gives a partial view on incomplete facts. The Government are taking measures for improving the career prospects of the officers and personnel in all ranks in CRPF. Measures to improve the working conditions of the constables are also receiving Government's attention.

#### **Victimisation of Innocent People in Delhi**

2860. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of bribery and victimisation of innocent people by police reported during the last one year in Delhi;

(b) the action taken against the erring police officials; and

(c) the steps taken to curb such incidents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) 847 cases of bribery and victimisation of innocent people by police were

reported to Delhi Police from 1.1.1988 to 31.7.1989.

(b) In 169 cases, allegations were found substantiated. Action against 371 police officers was taken.

(c) Senior officers conduct raids and surprise checks. Flying squad of Vigilance Branch is functioning round the clock for prompt redressal of public grievances and for providing immediate relief/assistance to the complaints. Wide publicity has been given about the utility of this squad.

#### **Representation of SCs/STs on Selection Boards**

2861. SHRI RAM SWAROOP RAM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are adequately represented in the membership of U.P.S.C., Staff Selection Commission, Railway Recruitment Board and other recruitment boards constituted for selection of personnel to various public undertakings; and

(b) if not, the steps being taken to raise the percentage of representation of these castes in the selection boards?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) and (b). Information relating to the membership of recruitment boards function-

ing under various Ministries/Departments is not centrally maintained. The Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions is concerned with the Union Public Service Commission and the Staff Selection Commission. In the U.P.S.C. which has a sanctioned strength of one Chairman and ten Members, there are at present one Chairman and eight Members of whom two Members belong to the Scheduled Castes and one Member belongs to the Scheduled Tribes. In the Staff Selection Commission which has a Chairman and two Members, one Member belongs to the Scheduled Caste.

#### **Integrated Plan for Bihar**

2862. SHRI RAM SWAROOP RAM: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any integrated development plan has been prepared or is being prepared for the overall development of Bihar, aiming particularly at its industrial growth; and

(b) if so, the details of the same and the investment proposed for its implementation?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI MADHAVSINH SOLANKI):

(a) The development plan already under implementation is an integrated plan covering various sectors of development including industrial development.

(b) Pattern of approved outlays for 1989-90 is as follows:—

(Rs. Crores)

I. Agriculture and Allied Activities	139.38
II. Rural Development	154.93

III.	Special Area Programme	12.77
IV.	Irrigation and Flood control	429.12
V.	Energy	452.95
VI.	Industry and Minerals	84.85
VII.	Transport	121.41
VIII.	Communication	—
IX.	Science and Technology and Environment	2.50
X.	General Economic Services	83.18
XI.	Social Services	291.49
XII.	General Services	27.42
Grand Total :		1800.00

### Planning Bodies in States

2863. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has directed the State Governments and Union administered Territories to set up Planning Commission in their States;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the States which have Planning Commission or Planning Committees; and

(d) the States which do not have such bodies?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI MADHAVSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b). In August, 1971, the then Minister of Planning, Science and Technology, Government of India, had drawn the atten-

tion of the State Chief Ministers (Governors in some cases) to the recommendations of the Administrative Reforms Commission regarding the setting up of State Planning Boards and had suggested, amongst other things, that urgent steps may be taken for setting up State Planning Boards. The functions outlined were:

- i) to make an assessment of the State resources and formulate plans for the most effective and balanced utilisation of these resources;
- ii) to determine plan priorities of the State within the framework of the priorities of the National Plan;
- iii) to assist district authorities in formulating their development plans within the spheres in which such planning is considered useful and feasible and to coor-

dinate these plans with the State Plan;

- iv) to identify factors which tend to retard economic and social development of the State and determine conditions to be established for successful execution of the plans; and
- v) to review the progress of implementation of the plan programmes and recommend such adjustments in policies and measures as the review may indicate.

(c) and (d). As per the available information except in the case of Sikkim and Jammu and Kashmir all other State have States level Planning Boards/Commissions (in the case of Karnataka it is called Economic and Planning Council).

#### **Hospitals Functioning Under Defence Ministry**

2864. SHRI N. DENNIS:  
DR. PHULRENU GUHA:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of hospitals under the control of the Defence Ministry at various places, State-wise;

(b) the number of beds available at each of these hospitals;

(c) the basis adopted to open a new hospital in a centre; and

(d) whether adequate facilities are provided to meet the requirements of military personnel?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI D.L. BAITHA): (a) and (b). There are 158 hospitals, including sick bays for Naval ships under the control of Defence Ministry. For security reasons, details of state-wise locations of these hospitals and bed strength in each of them cannot be disclosed.

(c) Requirements of medical care including specialist care, location and development of troops and the number of beneficiaries covered are some of the important considerations on which decision to open a new hospital is taken.

(d) Constant efforts are made to upgrade facilities in military hospitals by providing new equipment and trained manpower.

#### **Production of Telecom Equipments**

2865. SHRI MULLAPPALLY REMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal to increase the production of telecom equipments and to improve its standards;

(b) if so, the details of proposed project;

(c) whether new units in this field of production are proposed to be set up;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the details of demands for modern automatic/electronic telecom equipment in the State of Kerala; and

(f) the time by which the required equipment will be made available to Kerala?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE  
MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI

GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). The standards will be improved by standardisation in the Telecom Engineering Centre of the Department of Telecommunications and production of telecommunication equipment will be stepped up by making optimum use of the existing industrial structure as well as setting up new units.

(e) and (f). 189.5 K lines of large capacity modern digital electronic equipment, 8 units of 64 Port MILT, 86 units of 128 Port RAX, 115 units of Pam Switch and 289 units of 512 Port have been tentatively proposed for Kerala Telecom. Circle during 8th Plan.

#### **Deficits in Postal Department**

2866. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the main causes for the heavy deficits in the Postal Department during the past three years; and

(b) the measures proposed by Government to solve the problem of heavy deficits?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) The main causes for the heavy deficits are (i) belowcost rates for almost all postal services, (ii) steady increase in working expenses due to grant of dearness allowance to the employees twice a year, increase in haulage charges by the railways and other carriers etc.

(b) Postal rates may have to be revised upwards to mobilise additional revenue. Reduction of working expenses is an ongoing exercise which inter-alia includes reorganisation of work and simplification of procedures, mechanisation of selected ar-

reas of postal operation, effective control over expenditure on overtime allowance and office expenses etc.

#### **Indigenous Manufacture of 155 MM Howitzer Guns**

2867. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to manufacture 155 mm Howitzer guns in the country; and

(b) if so, which are the factories/industrial establishments that are to be involved in the production of the Howitzers?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI K.C. PANT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Bharat Earth Movers Limited, a Defence Public Sector Undertaking, has been approved as the nodal agency for the production of the gun.

#### **Allocation of Funds for the Development of Darjeeling**

2868. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any special schemes had been formulated for the development of Darjeeling and rehabilitation of the GNLFF agitation victims;

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

(c) whether Government have disbursed the entire amount allocated for this purpose;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the total amount allocated for this

purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) to (e). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[*Translation*]

#### **Reinstatement of Expelled Temporary Employees of MES**

2869. SHRIMADAN PANDEY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a demand has been made to reinstate the expelled temporary employees from MES in Delhi Cantt.;

(b) if so, whether Government have taken any decision so far in respect of their reinstatement; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI D.L. BAITHA): (a) to (c). No Temporary employee of Military Engineering Service in Delhi Cantt. has been expelled from service.

#### **Crime In Delhi**

2870. SHRIMADAN PANDEY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of crimes in Delhi is on the increase;

(b) whether any new strategy has been

formulated to check crimes in Delhi; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the date by which this strategy is to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) The number of cases reported under Indian Penal Code was 25832 in 1987; 28013 in 1988 and 16832 upto 15th July, 1989.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) A new scheme "Neighbourhood-Watch Scheme" has been introduced w.e.f. 1.6.1989. Its aim is to seek co-operation from public to prevent crime. The objects of the scheme are as under:—

i) To reduce property crime.

ii) To increase community spirit.

iii) To reduce juvenile crime by involving the youth in the scheme.

#### **Telephone Facility to Nayaya Panchayats in Uttar Pradesh**

2871. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of such 'Nayaya Panchayats' which have not been provided with telephone facilities in Almora, Chamoli, Tehri, Uttarkashi, Pauri and Pithoragarh districts of Uttar Pradesh; and

(b) whether telephone facilities are proposed to be provided to all these panchayats by the end of the current five year plan?



THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) and (b). Such record is not maintained. The policy of the Department regarding provision of telecom. facility in rural, hilly, tribal and backward areas is to provide at least one telecom. facility on fully subsidised bases within about 5 Kms of every inhabited place. For this purpose country has been divided into hexagons of 5 Kms sides each and a principal village preferably a Panchayat Headquarter in it is earmarked for providing telecom. facility. The facility in all such hexagons is to be provided progressively and to cover all the hexagons by the end of 8th Plan period. In Uttar Pradesh 2676 hexagons have been provided with telephone facilities upto 31.3.89. Another 330 hexagons are proposed to be covered by the end of the 7th Plan.

#### **Electronic Industries in Hill Areas**

2872. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has suggested to reserve sensitive hilly areas for setting up of electronic industries from environment point of view;

(b) whether a decision has been taken in this regard; and

(c) if so, the time by which the decision is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN): (a) and (b). No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

#### **Survey Regarding Unemployment**

2873. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have conducted a national survey regarding unemployment in various States and whether the maximum number of unemployed persons per hundred were found in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, whether the Planning Commission propose to formulate a special working plan to set up employment promoting programmes and industries in this State during the Eighth Five Year Plan; and

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

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI MADHAV SINH SOLANKI):

(a) A nation-wide survey on 'employment and unemployment' was conducted by the National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) during July 1987—June 1988, the results of which are still under processing. The previous survey on the subject by the NSSO was conducted during January—December 1983, according to which, the maximum number of unemployed persons per hundred were not found in Uttar Pradesh.

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

#### **Ancillary Industry in Hilly Areas of Uttar Pradesh**

2874. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up any ancillary industry in the hilly areas of Uttar Pradesh under Kotdwar unit of Bharat Electronics Limited; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI K.C. PANT): (a) and (b). At present there is no proposal under consideration to set up any ancillary industry in the hilly areas of Uttar Pradesh under the aegis of the Kotdwar unit of Bharat Electronic Limited.

[English]

### **Weather Forecasting by Super Computer**

2875. DR. DIGVIJAY SINH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Super Computer is being used essentially for predicting weather;

(b) if so, whether this Super Computer has forecast the current delay in the arrival of the monsoon;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

The Super computer is currently being used in research mode for the development of the medium range weather forecasting system.

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

### **Benefits to Freedom Fighters**

2876. DR. DIGVIJAY SINH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a change in Government's policy regarding the benefits to be given to the freedom fighters;

(b) whether a person who has not been imprisoned but has suffered socially, economically and physically in the freedom struggle is entitled to all such benefits; and

(c) the details of benefits provided to such persons.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The types of suffering other than imprisonment in connection with freedom struggle which qualify a sufferer for grant of pension from Central Revenues is given in the statement below.

(c) All freedom fighters are given the same benefits irrespective of the type of suffering undergone.

### **STATEMENT**

1. Remaining underground for six months or more against Warrant of arrest/detention order.
2. Internment in home or externment from district for a period of six months or more.
3. Loss of property owing to confiscation and/or attachment.
4. Permanent incapacitation during firing or lathi charge.
5. Loss of job (Central or State Government) and thereby means of livelihood.
6. Punishment of 10 or more strokes of caning/flogging.

[*Translation*]

**Help to Victims of Terrorist Activities**

2877. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the news-item published in the Hindustan Times dated 6 July, 1989 under the caption 'No job for victims of terrorists';

(b) if so, the number of families of victims of terrorists awaiting relief and rehabilitation till June, 1989;

(c) the reasons for the delay in taking decision in these cases;

(d) the time by which the decision is likely to be taken in regard to these cases;

(e) whether Government has framed any rules to dispose of these cases; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

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

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

[*English*]

**Inclusion of Badaga Tribes in S.T. List**

2878. DR. P. VALLAL PERUMAN: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to include Badaga tribes living in Ooty and other adjoining areas of Tamil Nadu in the Scheduled Tribes list;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) when this tribe is proposed to be included in Scheduled Tribes' list?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI): (a) and (b). The information cannot be disclosed in public interest.

(c) No time limit can be specified since inclusion of any community in the lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes can be done only by an Act of Parliament in view of Articles 341 (2) and 342 (2) of the Constitution.

**Increase in the Salaries of Village Post Masters and Branch Post Masters**

2879. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to raise the salaries of village post masters, branch post masters and their staff;

(b) if so, the steps taken to raise their salaries; and

(c) the enhancement proposed to be made and the present scale of pay of these staff?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The details of basic allowance admissible to different categories of extra departmental employees with effect from 1.1.1986 are given in the Statement below:-

### STATEMENT

<i>Category of ED employees</i>	<i>Details of allowances admissible w.e.f. 1.1.86</i>	
	<i>Minimum</i>	<i>Maximum</i>
E.D. Sub Postmaster/E.D. Sorters/ E.D. Sub Record clerks	Rs.385/-	Rs. 620/-
E.D. Branch Postmasters	Rs. 275/-	Rs. 440/-
E.D. Delivery Agents/E.D. Mail Carriers and other E.D. Agents.		
(i) for less than 2 hours of workload.		Rs. 240/- (fixed)
(ii) for 2 hours and above workload.	Rs.270/-	Rs. 420/-

The E.D. Sub Postmasters and E. D. Branch Postmasters are also paid a sum of Rs. 25/- per month as Office Maintenance Allowance besides Delivery and Conveyance Allowance of Rs. 50/- p.m., wherever applicable. The E.D. Delivery Agents and E.D. Mail Carriers are paid a cycle allowance of Rs. 20/- per month.

Apart from the above allowances the E.D. employees of all categories are also entitled to the payment of dearness allowance at the same rate and frequency, as is applicable to regular departmental employees. The present rate of dearness allowance is 29 per cent of the basic allowance.

#### **Implementation of DAK SEYAK Scheme**

2880. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK:  
Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken to implement the

Dak Sevak Scheme for providing speedy postal services in the rural areas.

(b) the names of the States where the scheme has been implemented so far; and

(c) the steps taken to implement this scheme in the remaining States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) The scheme has been introduced on an experimental basis in 32 districts in 18 States.

(b) The scheme has been introduced in the following States, so far.

(i) Bihar, (ii) Haryana (iii) Himachal Pradesh (iv) Karnataka, (v) Maharashtra (vi) Orissa (vii) Rajasthan (viii) Uttar Pradesh (ix) Punjab (x) Assam, (xi) Madhya Pradesh (xii) Andhra Pradesh (xiii) Gujarat (xiv) Mizoram (xv) Nagaland, (xvi) West Bengal (xviii) Jammu & Kashmir and (xviii) Goa.

(c) Tamil Nadu : 35 Gram Panchayats in Pudukkottai district have been identified for the implementation of scheme.

(ii) to (vi) West Bengal/Tripura/Manipur/Meghalaya/Arunachal Pradesh: Consultations with the respective State Governments are in progress.

(vii) Kerala: The scheme is not being introduced as Post Offices are available in all gram panchayats.

(viii) & (ix) Union Territories of Delhi/Chandigarh.

The scheme has not been introduced as these Union Territories are predominantly urban in character.

(x) Pondicherry: Steps have been taken to implement the scheme.

(b)	(i)	Less than 3 months	=	1716
	(ii)	Between 3-6 months	=	529
	(iii)	Over 6 months	=	524

Total	=	2769
-------	---	------

The pendency occurs in some cases owing to the fact that the material for the reply has to be collected from various sources including State Government which takes time.

(c) All the Divisional Heads have been specifically requested to scrupulously observe the instructions contained in the Manual of Office Procedure regarding disposal of letters received from the MPs and to send replies in response to letters received from them within the shortest possible time.

### Letters from M.Ps

2881. SHRI KAMAL CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of letters received from Members of Parliament by his Ministry during the last three years and the number of letters still pending reply;

(b) the break-up of the period for which they are pending and the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken to ensure that replies to the letters from Members of Parliament are sent within a reasonable period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV):

(a) Total	21070
Pending	2769

### Electronic Telephone Exchanges in States

2882. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state the places where electronic exchanges will be introduced in different States, State-wise this year.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a ) A statement given below:-

**STATEMENT**

*Name of places where electronic telephone exchanges are likely to be introduced during the current Financial year.*

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>Name of Places</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
1.	Assam	— Guwahati
		— Karimganj
		— Haila Khandi
		— Diphu
		— North Lakhimpur
		— Nazira
		— Silchar
		— Barpeta Town
		— Barpeta Road
		— Badar Pur
		In addition 50 small electronic exchanges will also be installed in the State.
2.	Andhra Pradesh	— Hyderabad
		— Vijaywada
		— Manuguru
		— Palavancha
		— Rayachoty
		— Madhira
		— Sathupally
		— Wyra

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>Name of Places</i>
1	2	3
		— Bhimadolu
		— Aohanta
		— Garividi
		— Bheemuni Patnam
		— Chaddavaram Modohal
		— Shamshabad
		— Bhongir
		— Mandapetta
		— Nirmal
		— In addition 36 small electronic exchanges will also be installed in the State.
3.	Bihar	— Patna
		— Ranchi
		— Danapur
		— Kishanganj
		— Raxual
		— Pakur
		— Khagaria
		— Sitamarhi
		— Jhumri Talaiya
		— Saharsa

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>Name of Places</i>
1	2	3
		— Aurangabad
		— Gopalganj
		— Sahebganj
		— Barauni
		— Godda
		In addition 55 small electronic exchanges will also be installed in the State
4.	Gujarat	— R. Colony
		— Rajula
		— Vagodia
		— Palitana
		— Panoli
		— Amueji
		— Hajira
		In addition 53 small electronic exchanges will also be installed in the State.
5.	Himachal Pradesh	— Narapur
		— Nalagarh
		— Kai
		— Mohasu
		— Baijnath
		— Theog



<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>Name of Places</i>
1	2	3
		— Bhunter
		— Mehatpur
		— Jawalamukhi
		— Nadaun
		— Kottohal
		— Poonta Saheb
		— Manali
		— Dalhousie
		In additon 35 small electronic exchanges will also be installed in the State.
6.	Haryana	— Pundri
		— Gurgaon
		— Adampur
		— Safidon
		— Ferozpur Huirka
		— Assandh
		— Indri
		— Mohindergarh
		— Bilaspur
		— Bilaspur
		— Chhachhrauli
		— Ambala City

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>Name of Places</i>
1	2	3
		— Daruhera
		— Gohana
		— Sampla
		— Dhand
		In addition 53 small electronic exchanges will also be installed in the State.
7.	J & K	— Kargil
		In addition 26 small electronic exchanges will also be installed in the State.
8.	Karnataka	— Bangalore
		— Hassan
		— Bothangady
		— Balel
		— T. Narshipur
		— Gundulpet
		— Jamkhandi
		— Periyapatna
		— Bannur
		— Byndoor
		— Hebri
		— Herga
		— Srinagari

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>Name of Places</i>
1	2	3
		— RTTC Bangalore
		— Thirtha Halli
		— Neelamangla
		— Bhailhongal
		— Mulki
		In addition in 71 electronic exchanges will be installed in the State.
9.	Kerala	— Kavarithy
		— Memmoodu
		— Kurily
		— Kalambalam
		— Madavoor Pallikal
		— Krnamanda
		— Mattom
		— Pariyaram
		— Pazhayannur
		— Tiruvilwamala
		— Androth
		— Thavalkkave
		— Nedumpanna
		— Kanyakulangara
		— Parassela

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>Name of Places</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
		— Malayinkil
		— Venjarmoodu
		— Nedumgandom
		— Adimali
		— Shorancoor
		— Ottapallam
		— Vatakom
		— Nalakkalam
		In addition 36 small electronic exchanges will be installed in the State.
10.	Madhya Pradesh	— Raipur
		— Bina
		— Nagada
		— Bar Nagar
		— Peethampur (Dhar)
		— Khajuraho
		— Panna
		— Raisen
		— Chirmir
		— Maihar
		— Shujalpur
		— Kandideep

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>Name of Places</i>
1	2	3
		— Chatterpur
		— Shahdol
		— Hoshangabad
		— Mangalia
		— Raigarh
		— Vijaypur
		In addition 73 small electronic exchanges will also be installed in the State.
11.	Maharashtra	— Kandivili
		— Turbhe
		— Sion
		— Fountain      Bombay
		— Rasale
		— Byculla
		— Pune
		— Nagpur
		— Rajguru Nagar
		— Umrer
		— Katol
		— Karjat
		→ Srivardhan
		— Alibagh

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>Name of Places</i>
1	2	3
		— Walchand Nr.
		— Koregaon Bhima
		— Khed Shivapur
		— Kamshet
		— Bhavani Nagar
		— Matheran
		— Goreygaon
		— Murud
		— Sewagram (Wardha)
		— Akola (MIDC)
		— Thal
		— Buldana
		In addition 55 electronic exchanges will be installed in the State.
12.	Punjab	— Maler Kotla
		— Punjabi University (Patiala)
		— Jandiala Guru
		— Goindwal
		— Bhawanigarh
		— Lahragaga
		— Phillaur

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>Name of Places</i>
1	2	3
		— Nangal
		In addition 50 small electronic exchanges will be installed in the State.
13.	Rajasthan	— Jaipur Sanganeri Gate
		— Jodhpur
		— Piloni
		— Sindhri
		— Samdhari
		— Mukrana
		— Nagaur
		— Ladnun
		— Reengus
		— Rawatbhata
		— Bali
		— Menta City
		— Deedwana
		— Kachaman City
		— Abu Road
		— Nathdwara
		— Pahalodi
		— Bhiwadi
		— Mount Abu

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>Name of Places</i>
1	2	3
		In addition 55 small electronic exchanges will also be installed in the State.
15.	Orissa	— Bhubaneswar — Mancheswar — Rayagada — Gunupur
		In addition 69 small electronic exchanges will also be installed in the State.
15.	Tamil Nadu	— Madras — Guddalore — Mahabalipuram — Harur — Kaveripattinam — Kelambakkam — Aurevilla
		In addition 53 small electronic exchanges will also be installed in the State.
16.	Uttar Pradesh	— Lucknow — Varansi — Garakhpur — Rae Bareli — Agra



<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>Name of Places</i>
1	2	3
		— Allahabad
		— Mankapur
		— Morad Nagar
		— Gopiganj
		— Loni
		— Deoband
		— Rajpur
		— Azamgarh
		— Deoria
		— Basti
		— Sikandarabad
		— Padrauna
		— Narora
		— Tehri
		— Dadri
		— Chamoli
		— Uttar Kashi
		— Roorki
		— Khatauh
		— Baralganj
		— Baralganj

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>Name of Places</i>
1	2	3
		— Ayodhya
		— Raniganj
		— Gauriganj
		In addition 68 small electronic exchanges will also be installed.
17.	West Bengal	— Calcutta
		— Haldia
		— Jalpaiguri
		— Nalhati
		— Jamalpur
		— Belda
		— Digha
		In addition 48 small electronic exchanges will also be installed in the State.
18.	Delhi (U.T)	— Janpath DL
		— Dhadipur
		— Janakpuri DL
		— Idgah
		— Hauz Khas
		— Vasant Kunj
		— Delhi Gate
		— Delhi Cantt.

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>Name of Places</i>
1	2	3
19.	Goa	— Bicholim  In addition 18 small electronic exchanges will also be installed in the State.
20.	Diu & Daman (U.T)	— Diu  In addition 18 small electronic exchanges will also be installed in the State. U.T.
21.	Nagaland	— 6 small electronic exchanges will be installed in the State.
22.	Arunachal Pradesh	— Maharlagun  In addition 14 small electronic exchanges will also be installed in the State.
23.	Meghalaya	— 9 small electronic exchanges will be installed in the State.
24.	Manipur	— 7 Small electronic exchanges will be installed in the State.
25.	Mizoram	— 6 Small electronic exchanges will be installed in the State.
26.	Tripura	— 9 small electronic exchanges will also be installed in the State.
27.	Pondicherry (UT)	1 small electronic exchanges will be installed in the U.T.
28	Andaman Nicobar (UT)	4 small electronic exchanges will be installed in the U.T.
29.	Sikkim	4 small electronic exchanges will be installed in the State.

**FICCI Study on Electronics Industry**

2883. SHRI P.M.SAYEED : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the recent study conducted by Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FICCI) regarding the progress being made by the electronic industry;

(b) if so, the salient features of the study; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN): (a) to (c). The salient features of the study conducted by Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FICCI) on Prospects of Electronics Industry in India are as follows:-

**Electronics industry in India**

Production  
Exports  
policies  
Perspective

**Computer Industry in India**

Production  
Exports and Imports  
Computer Software  
Perspective.

**Telecom Equipment Industry in India**

Policy Changes  
Production  
Plans and Growth Perspective

**Constraints in Development**

Size of Market  
High Prices, Low Margins  
Low inflow of High Technology  
Export Bottlenecks  
Quality  
Cheap Labour, Low Productivity  
R & D development  
Unstable Government Policies

All the above aspects are being taken into account in formulating the VIII Five Year Plan on Electronics Industry.

**Production Targets of Electronics Goods**

2884. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the target set for the production of electronic goods during the Seventh Plan;

(b) the achievement made in the production of electronic goods during the first four years of the plan;

(c) whether Government have a proposal to set higher target for the production of electronic goods in the Eighth Five Year Plan in view of increasing demand; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN): (a) The targets set for the production of electronics goods during VII plan are as under:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Plan Targets (Rs. crores)</i>
1	2
1985-86	2945
1986-87	3950
1987-88	5430
1988-89	7560
1989-90	10860

(b) The achievements in the production of electronic goods during the first four years of the plan are as under:-

<i>Year</i>	<i>Production (Rs. crores)</i>
1	2
1985-86	2765
1986-87	3650
1987-88	5089
1988-89	6755

(c) and (d). Plans are being drawn up as part of the 5 year plan exercises to set targets of production.

#### **UNDP Assistance for projects for development of computer technology**

2885. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether some projects for the development of Computer Technology are pro-

posed to be implemented with the assistance of the United Nations Development Programme;

(b) if so, the number of projects proposed to be implemented with the assistance of UNDP;

(c) the details of assistance likely to be obtained from UNDP for those projects; and

(d) the States where those projects are proposed to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN): (a) to (d). The proposal for implementation of three projects with UNDP assistance, namely, High Performance Computing Applications, Computer Aided Management Programme (Phase- II), Computer Aided Design Programme (Phase- II) is under finalisation.

#### **Wage pact signed by Indian Telephone Industries with Its Employees**

2886. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Telephone Industries have signed wage pact with its employees;

(b) if so, the total number of employees expected to be benefited by the wage pact;

(c) the extent of benefit that would be available to them; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE

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

(b) Number of employees expected to be benefitted are 27,750 approximately.

(c) Average benefit is of rupees five hundred per mensem per employee including interim relief paid from 1.1.1986.

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

**STATEMENT**

The increases per month per employee as on 1.1.87 are as under:—

*Particulars A Class Cities Unclassified A Class City Unclassified Class City*

(Figures in Rupees)

	<i>Main (Cat A)</i>	<i>Min (Cat A)</i>	<i>Max (Cat H)</i>	<i>Max (Cat H)</i>
Basic	557	557	557	557
DA	-557	-557	-557	-557
IR/FDA	100	100	420	420
Minimum Guaranteed Benefit	100	100	100	100
HRA	55	22	132	53
CCA	13	20	32	20
Consequential Benefits on IR	32	32	134	134
<b>Total increase</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>274</b>	<b>818</b>	<b>727</b>

Settlement is operative for a period of five years from 1-1-87. Average cost of wage settlement for the period of five years over the wage bill of December is 14.89%.

**Supply of essential and Daily Requirement Commodities by Kendriya Bhandar**

2888. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Kendriya Bhandar has not been able to achieve their aim to make available to the public essential and daily requirement commodities at reasonable rates by not storing requirements of at least one month in their godowns;

(b) whether the cooperative has diverted their attention to profit-making by storing other items than consumer items; and

(c) if so, the details of steps taken to ensure that the cooperative holds at least one month's stock in their godowns to fight the rising trend in demand for essential and daily needed items?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) and (b). Kendriya Bhandar has been successful in the achieving its objectives by making available the daily household requirements and essential commodities at reasonable rates. The stocking of commodities in the Godown depends on several retail marketing factors such as lead time, rate of off-take etc. Having regard to these considerations, there is no need to store one month's stock in the Godown in a universal manner.

There is no diversion of attention. In fact the profit margin of consumer items have been reduced substantially to make the prices not only reasonable but also more competitive.

(c) As explained in (a) above there is no proposal to hold stock for one month's requirement in the Godown in a universal manner.

**Separate Cell for Development of women**

2889. DR. PHULRENU GUHA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the Planning Commission to have a separate cell to get reports from all Ministries regarding the welfare and development of women; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI MADHAVSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b). The work relating to women's Development & Welfare in the Planning Commission is at present handled by its Social Welfare & Nutrition Division. A proposal to set up a Women's Programmes Unit in the Division by creating some additional posts is recently approved by the Government.

**Assistance to Families of Killed Paramilitary Forces Personnel**

2890. SHRI HAFIZ MOHD. SIDDIQ: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of paramilitary forces personnel killed and injured while dealing with terrorists in Punjab and Delhi during last three years;

(b) the details of financial and other aid given to the next of kins and their family members;



(c) member of them who became handicapped and steps taken for their rehabilitation;

(d) the number of the families whose wards were given employment on compassionate grounds;

(e) whether a large number of such injured persons are languishing for want to proper medical treatment/facilities; and

(f) the steps taken to ensure proper medical facilities to the injured persons and proper rehabilitation of the families of killed persons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) to (f). Detailed information in this regard is awaited from the agencies concerned and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as they are received.

[*Translation*]

#### **Grant/Loan given to Bihar as Assistance**

2891. SHRI CHANDRA KISHORE PATHAK: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of assistance provided in the form of grant or loan to Government of Bihar during the last two years;

(b) the percentage of financial assistance given to the state vis-a-vis other States;

(c) whether the percentage of assistance given to the State is less; if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken to increase the

assistance to be given to Bihar?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI MADHAVSINH SOLANKI):

(a) The Central assistance provided to the Government of Bihar during the last two years amounted to Rs. 1162.72 crores.

(b) The percentage share of Bihar in the total assistance allocated among 14 non-special category States works out at 11.4.

(c) No, Sir. Central assistance allocated to Bihar as % of the State's Annual Plan outlays for the last two years was 37.5 as compared to the average of 30.1 for the 14 non-special category States.

(d) The allocation made to each State is based on its respective share in the total allocation for the Seventh Plan, determined under the modified Gadgil Formula as approved by the National Development Council. Besides, additional assistance linked to externally aided projects has been allocated to each State taking into account progress of disbursement of aid for the concerned projects. Hence the question of taking steps to increase the assistance to Bihar or any other non-special category State does not arise.

#### **SCs/STs above poverty line in Bihar**

2892. SHRI CHANDRA KISHORE PATHAK: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes benefited under 20-Point Programme in Bihar during the last two years;

(b) the number of persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the State still living below the poverty line; and

(c) the steps being taken to bring them above the poverty line?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF WELFARE (DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI): (a) to (c). A statement is given below.

### STATEMENT

*The number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes benefitted under Point 11 of Twenty Point Programme during the last two years are as follows:*

<i>Year</i>	<i>Scheduled Castes</i>	<i>Scheduled Tribes</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
1987-88	3,10,879	1,62,444
1988-89	2,79,259	1,60,289

No survey has been conducted to ascertain the number of persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the State still living below the poverty line. The Government has taken various measures to bring them above the poverty line.

For the development and welfare of Scheduled Castes, as comprehensive strategy was evolved and implemented during Sixth Five Year Plan. This is a combination of three instruments, viz. (i) Special Component Plan for States and Central Ministries (SCP), (ii) Special Central Assistance (SCA) and (iii) Scheduled Castes Development Corporations (SCDCs). The strategy is being continued during Seventh Five Year Plan.

The strategy for the development of Scheduled Tribes from the beginning is primarily based on a two pronged approach, i.e. (i) protective measures for elimination of exploitation, particularly, in the field of land alienation, private money lending, bonded labour and liquor vending and (ii) rapid socio-economic development of the tribal communities to raise their level of living. The Tribal sub-Plan concept accepted during the

Fifth Five Year Plan period continues to be the main instrument for the development of the tribal people and tribal areas during the Seventh Plan also.

For covering Scheduled Tribes, outside the scheduled areas and in disbursed pockets, there are suitable modified area programmes. Primitive tribes are specially being assisted through various economic development efforts. There is a national level Tribal Cooperative Marketing Development Federation of India Ltd. (TRIFED) organised for providing fair rates to the minor forest produce, etc.

For both Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, an apex National Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation has been set up as a supportive and also supplementing organisation to States Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Development Corporations. To improve the employability of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes educated unemployed candidates, training/coaching is being imparted under the Coaching and Allied Scheme.

**Atomic Power Plant in Bihar**

2893. SHRI CHANDRA KISHORE PATHAK: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether power is generated in atomic power plants as per their full capacity;

(b) if not, the steps taken to increase the power generation therein;

(c) whether there is any proposal to set-up an atomic power plant in Bihar during the Eighth Five-Year Plan; and

(d) if so, the details and location thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN): (a) and (b). Out of the six nuclear power reactors in commercial operation at present, two units of Tarapur Atomic Power Station (TAPS) and the second unit of Rajasthan Atomic Power Station (RAPS) operate at or near their present rated capacity. Power level of the first unit of RAPS is restricted to about 50% (100 MWe) of full power following repairs to seal the light water leak from the south end shield of the unit, operation of this unit at a reduced power level will continue until the feasibility study for replacement of end shields is completed, required safety clearances obtained and replacement operations implemented. As a temporary measure, the power level of the two units of Madras Atomic Power Station (MAPS) is restricted to about 50% (100 MWe each) of full power from June 1989 following implementation of interim modifications to solve the problem arising out of damage to moderator inlet manifolds. Permanent repairs in both the units of MAPS are expected to be undertaken in the course of next few months

to restore full power operation by end 1989.

(c) and (d). There is no proposal to set up an Atomic Power Plant in Bihar during the VIIIth plan.

[English]

**Death of Women by Burning**

2894. PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of deaths of women by burning in India is the highest in the world;

(b) if so, the reasons therefore; and

(c) the steps taken to prevent deaths of women by burning?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) and (b). The number of deaths of women by burning in India and in foreign countries is not compiled by the Central agencies. However, the available information regarding registered cases on the death of women by burning due to dowry in India is given in the Statement below.

(c) The registration, investigation, detection and prevention of crime is the responsibility of the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. They take action to register cases, undertake investigation and file cases in the Courts of law. The prevention of crimes of this category also falls within their jurisdiction.

So far as dowry deaths are concerned the Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961 has been amended in 1984 and 1986 to make the law

more stringent. The Indian Penal Code, the Criminal Procedure Code, 1973 and the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 have been amended to deal effectively not only with dowry death cases but also with cases of cruelty to married women.

#### STATEMENT

*Dowry deaths by burning during the years 1985 to 1988*

<i>Year</i>	<i>Number of dowry deaths of burning</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>
1985	370
1986	451
1987	792
1988	922

#### Setting up of Mahanagar Telephone Nigam in Metropolitan and Larger Cities

2896. SHRI SRIKANT DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the Metropolitan Cities where Mahanagar Telephone Nigams have been set up;

(b) whether Government have a proposal to extend the concept of setting up of Mahanagar Corporations to other Metropolitan and larger cities;

(c) if so, when such proposal is expected to be implemented; and

(d) the step taken in that regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) The telephone systems of the Metropolitan cities of Bombay and Delhi have been brought under the Mahanagar Telephone Nigam.

(b) No, Sir.

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

#### Import of Telecom Switching Technology

2897. SHRI SRIKANTA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR:  
SHRI M.V. CHANDRA SEKHARA MURTHY:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent on import of Telecom Switching Technology in last three years;

(b) whether Government have taken a decision to stop further import of Switching technology; and

(c) if so, the alternative arrangement made to meet the demand for Telecom Switching Technology?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) No, Sir. Import of Switching Technology will be considered in those areas where indigenous technology cannot be developed.

(c) Does not arise.

### Recruitment of SCs/STs in Lakshadweep

2898. SHRI P.M. SAYEED: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have identified a large number of jobs for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in Government Departments;

(b) whether such jobs have also been identified in the Union Territory of Lakshadweep and if so, the number of jobs for Scheduled Tribes of the Islands; and

(c) the time by which all these jobs are likely to be filled up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) to (c). A Special Drive has been launched from 1.6.89 to clear carried forward reservations for SCs/STs in various Ministries/Departments of the Government of India and their attached and subordinate offices as on 30.4.89. According to the reports received as on 28.6.89, about 27,000 vacancies in Central Government posts have been identified by various Ministries/Departments for the purpose of undertaking the Special Recruitment Drive. Recruitment under the Special Recruitment Drive is to be completed by 31.8.89 except in the case of Ministry of Railways who will complete the task by 30.9.89.

As far as the Union Territory of Lakshadweep is concerned, it has been reported that in connection with the Special Drive there are two carried forward reservations for Scheduled Tribes which will be filled up with local candidates after completion of their training.

### Bonus to IRE Employees, Orissa

2899. SHRI K.V. THOMAS: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Rare Earths (IRE) units in Orissa was paying bonus to its employees since 1975-76;

(b) whether the Management of IRE has not paid bonus for the year 1987-88;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the dispute on bonus has been referred to arbitration;

(e) if so, when and the details thereof;

(f) whether the employees of IRE units in Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Head Office in Bombay were paid bonus; and

(g) whether Management at IRE, Orissa propose to reconsider their present stand on bonus?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) OSCOM unit started commercial production in October 1986. During the construction phase (1975-86) the employees were paid customary bonus. The payment of bonus Act became applicable from the accounting year 1987-88. Under Section 16 of the payment of Bonus Act, a unit has to pay bonus to its employees only if it makes profit during the first five years after which minimum bonus is payable even if it incurs loss. Since OSCOM incurred a loss during

the year 1987-88 the employees were not entitled to any bonus.

(d) and (e). The union had raised an industrial dispute before the Regional Labour Commissioner (C), Bhubaneswar. Since the employees were not eligible for bonus under the Payment of Bonus Act the management did not agree for payment of bonus and the conciliation proceedings ended in failure. The Ministry of Labour also has opined that since the case is dealt under Payment of Bonus Act, there is no ground for referring the dispute for adjudication.

(f) Yes, Sir.

(g) No, Sir.

#### **CBI raid on NDMC Officials**

2900. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given on 17 April, 1989 to Unstarred Question No. 6029 regarding CBI raid on NDMC officials and state:

(a) whether the offices and residences of any other officers of the New Delhi Municipal Committee were also raided by the CBI during or around that period;

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

(c) whether any files, other documents, cash, jewellery or other items were seized and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the CBI has concluded its investigations; and

(e) if so, the result thereof and the action taken in the matter so far?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC  
GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MIN-**

**ISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF  
HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBA-  
RAM):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). To look into the allegations regarding irregular permission for construction of a building in New Delhi, residences office in respect of 4 officers/officials serving under N.D.M.C. were raided and searched on 7.1.88 wherein a total number of 77 documents were seized.

(d) and (e). On completion of their investigation, CBI have recommended regular departmental action for major penalty against 2 officers and for minor penalty against one, whereas in respect of the 4th officer, no case could be made out for lack of evidence. However, recommendations of the CBI for regular departmental action are subject to the outcome of the Civil and pending in Delhi High Court.

#### **Criteria for Determining Correct date of birth**

2901. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHARY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the law declared by the Supreme Court in Brij Mohan Singh Vs. Priya Brat Narayan Sinha in determining the date of birth as reported in AIR 1965-Supreme Court;

(b) if so, whether the same criteria, as declared by the Supreme Court in the above case, has been followed by all the Ministries/ Departments of the Union Government in determining the date of birth of Central Government employees in disputed cases; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC**

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

(b) and (c). The date of birth of a person entering service under the Central Government is regulated by the Statutory provisions contained in the General Financial Rules, 1963. The Supreme Court judgement, referred to in Part (a) of the Question, was delivered in relation to the age qualification of a candidate for contesting elections to State Assembly. Since this judgement was delivered in the context of the provisions of Article 173 (b) of the Constitution of criterion given therein does not ipso-facto apply to the determination of the date of birth of persons entering Government service.

### **Tibetan Refugees**

2902. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Tibetan refugees in the country presently;

(b) the steps taken for their rehabilitation; and

(c) the total expenditure incurred annually for their rehabilitation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) According to the information available at present there are about 80,000 Tibetan refugees in the country.

(b) Tibetan refugees have been provided housing assistance and resettled in agricultural and handicrafts-oriented schemes in the States of Jammu & Kashmir,

Himachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Karnataka.

(c) The total expenditure incurred on the resettlement of Tibetan refugees from 1959-60 till 31.3.1989 is Rs. 13.86 crores. In addition, a sum of Rs. 24.40 crores has been spent on the education of Tibetan children in India, upto 31.3.1989.

### **Extension of Telecommunication Services**

2903. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken steps to extend Telecommunication services to different parts of the country;

(b) whether there are some inaccessible areas in the country which have not been covered under postal services;

(c) if so, the steps taken to set up post offices in the remote areas in the country; and

(d) the policy of the Government in that regard?

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

(b) to (d). While broadly speaking, the postal service exists throughout the length and breadth of the country, there are habitations in areas such as Ladakh, Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh and Andaman Nicobar Islands which have no post office within and accessible distance. Under Annual Plan 1988-89 new post offices were sanctioned in such states/areas to the extent indicated below:

Ladakh	6
Sikkim	17
Arunachal Pradesh	9
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	15
Nagaland	4
Manipur	34
Mizoram	26

The Government's policy is to develop postal communications in such areas as speedily as possible. This process is to be continued in Annual Plan 1989-90 also.

#### **World Bank loan for Telecom Commission**

2904. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Telecom. Commission has drawn up some schemes for implementation them with the help of World Bank loan;

(b) the different project for which Telecom Commission has sought World Bank loan;

(c) the total amount of World Bank loan expected to be obtained for implementing those schemes; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) to (d). Yes, Sir. The ninth Telecom Project of World Bank was approved in June, 1987 for US \$ 345 Million for improvement and modernisation of Telecom facilities with special empha-

sis for Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras. The project become effective from September, 1987. It includes procurement of optical fibre system, Microwave systems, under ground cables, Digital Co-axial equipments, Satellite Earth Stations, Cable PCM systems, Multi-plexing equipment and 60 MHz Co-axial systems besides training and consultancy. The loan is current and valid upto 31-12-1992.

#### **Electronic cities**

2905. SHRI SRIKANTADATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up two electronic cities in the country;

(b) if so, the proposed locations of these electronic cities and the steps taken by Government in this regard;

(c) whether these electronic cities are coming up with Japanese assistance; and

(d) if so, the cost of these two proposals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN): (a) and (b). Government of Karnataka proposes to set up Electronic cities at Mysore and Dharwad. A detailed project proposal for Electronic city at Mysore was prepared in the year 1988 and the necessary lands for the proposed electronic city have already been acquired by the State Government.

(c) and (d). The estimated cost of the project is approximately Rs. 106.33 crores. There is no formal proposal for Japanese assistance in this regard.



**Setting up of 5000 line electronics  
Telephone Exchange at Jabalpur**

2906. SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have planned to establish E-10 B 5000 Line Electronic Exchange (RL U) during Seventh Plan at Jabalpur;

(b) if so, whether the equipment has been received; and

(c) when this Exchange will start functioning?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) 5000 lines RLU is planned to be commissioned in 1990-91.

**Construction of Telephone Exchange  
Building at Katni**

2907. SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have sanctioned the construction of building for MAX-I exchange at Katni; and

(b) if so, the funds allocated for the construction of this Exchange during 1989-90?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) Yes, Sir. It is planned to construct a building to house MAX-I exchange at Katni.

(b) It will take some time to commence construction of this building as the formalities are being completed; hence a token provision of Rs. 1000/- has been allocated for this building during 1989-90.

**Opening of New Telephone Exchanges  
In Jabalpur**

2908. SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of new telephone exchanges opened in Jabalpur during 1987-88 and 1988-89; and

(b) the number and location of new telephone exchanges which are proposed to be opened in Jabalpur during 1989-90?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) Number of new telephone exchange opened year-wise in Jabalpur district are given below:

<i>Year</i>	<i>New exchanges opened (Nos.)</i>
1987-88	4
1988-89	3

(b) 5 new small automatic exchanges are proposed to be opened at Manegaon, Silondi, Bilhari, Bagraji and Pagdega (Hinata) in Jabalpur district during 1989-90, subject to adequate demand and supply of equipment.

**Defence Personnel Cooperative House  
Building Society Ltd., Secunderabad**

2909. SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a "Defence Personnel Co-operative House Building Society Ltd." with Registered Office at Plot No. 186, Mathuranagar, P.O.: R.K. Puram, Secunderabad is being operated by serving Air Force Officers/Personnel;

(b) whether Government have received any complaint against the office-bearers of this Society; and

(c) if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI D.L. BAITHA): (A) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Appropriate action can be taken only after the investigation has been completed.

#### **Cancellation or withdrawal of Dowry cases**

2910. SHRI KAMAL CHOUDHRY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given on 8 May, 1989 to Unstarred Question No. 8588 regarding cancellation or withdrawal of dowry cases and state:

(b) the number of FIRs registered at Police Station Vinay Nagar u/s 406 IPC during May, 1985 to May, 1988 and the number of cases put to court;

(b) the number of cases in which the dates of demand for return of articles of Stridhan by married women and refusal by inlaws have been mentioned in FIRs maintained at Police Station:

(c) whether there are FIRs which do not contain allegations of demand by complain-

ants and refusal by in-laws; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for registration of such cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) 10 cases were registered and all were out in the court.

(b) Nil.

(c) and (d). In 8 FIRs, no allegation of demand and refusal was made. However, following inquiries which revealed that Stridhan had been kept by the in-laws and not returned to the daughters-in-law as per their right, cases were registered. The particulars of the cases are as follows:-

1. Case FIR No. 524 dated 18-9-85 u/s 406 IPC and 4 Dowry Proh. Act.
2. Case FIR No. 542 dated 27.9.85 u/s 406/498-A IPC & Sec. 4 Dowry Proh. Act.
3. Case FIR No. 572 dated 16.10.85 u/s 406-IPC PS Vinay Nagar.
4. Case FIR No. 71 dated 6.2.86 u/s 406 IPC PS Vinay Nagar.
5. Case FIR No. 122 dated 11.3.86 u/s 406 IPC PS Vinay Nagar.
6. Case FIR No. 61 dated 2.3.87 u/s 498-B IPC PS Vinay Nagar, New Delhi.
7. Case FIR No. 258 dated 19.10.87 u/s 406 IPC PS Vinay Nagar, New Delhi.

8. Case FIR No. 273 dated 23.11.87  
u/s 498-A/406 IPC PS Vinay  
Nagar, New Delhi. 1990.

**Shifting of Telephone from Rajouri  
Garden Exchange**

2911. DR. G.S. RAJHANS:  
SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGAR-  
WAL:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS  
be pleased to state:

(a) whether the norms laid down for  
shifting of telephones are being followed  
without exceptions;

(b) if not, reasons therefor,

(c) the number of applicants for shifting  
of telephones pending in Rajouri Garden  
exchange pertaining to Vikas Puri area;

(d) the reasons for delay in taking action  
in this regard; and

(e) the time by which shifting desired  
therein would be effected?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE  
MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI  
GIRIDHAR GOMANGO). (a) and (b). Yes,  
Sir. By and large, the norms for shifting are  
being followed except in a few special cases  
where it becomes essential to expedite the  
shift.

(c) to (e). A total of 154 applicants for  
shifting of telephones are pending in Vikas  
Puri area of Rajouri Garden Exchange on  
account of shortage of exchange capacity  
and underground cable pairs. The position in  
Rajouri Garden Exchange will ease after  
certain areas are transferred to Janakpuri  
Exchange at the time of commissioning of  
new digital electronic exchange of 20,000  
line capacity which is targetted for March

**Participation In Superconducting  
Supercollider Project**

2912. DR. B.L. SHAILESH: Will the  
PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has decided to partici-  
pate in the proposed superconducting su-  
percollider project in the United States; and

(b) if so, on what terms and conditions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOL-  
OGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOP-  
MENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS  
AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The details are yet to be worked out.

**Generation of power by Narora Nuclear  
Power Plant**

2913. DR. B.L. SHAILESH: Will the  
PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) when the Narora Nuclear Power  
Station is likely to be synchronised with the  
national grid and the quantum of power to be  
generated by it;

(b) whether this power will be utilised in  
Uttar Pradesh only through the national grid  
or diverted to other States also; and

(c) when the Narora Plant is likely to  
start generation at full capacity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOL-  
OGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOP-  
MENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS  
AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANANA):

(a) to (c). The Narora Atomic Power Station consists of two units each having a gross capacity of 235 MWe..The first unit of the plant was synchronised to the Northern grid on July 29, 1989. This unit is expected to reach full power level sometime by end 1989. The second unit is expected to achieve criticality in May 1990 and is expected to commence power generation in about 3-4 months thereafter. Power from the station will be transmitted through the Northern grid to the beneficiary States and Union territories of the Northern Electricity Region viz. Delhi, Haryana , Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Chandigarh. The share of power to Uttar Pradesh is 16 MWe out of the total gross power of 470 MWe from the two units.

#### Vacancies in Delhi Police

2914. SHRI BANWARI LAL BAIRWA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total force in Delhi Police rank-wise and the number out of them belonging

<i>Period</i>	<i>Persons recruited</i>	<i>SC</i>	<i>ST</i>
1986	3645	188	68
1987	2559	447	40
1988	4533	778	128
1989 (upto 31.7.89)	2340	676	86

(c) Information is being collected.

(d) The total number of posts lying vacant in different grades in 9632. It includes 15% for SCs and 7 1/2% for STs. It also includes a back log of 128 posts for S/Cs and 748 for STs.

to SCs/STs;

(b) the number of persons recruited in Delhi Police in different grades during the last three years and current year and how many amongst them were SCs/STs;

(c) the number of posts for SC/ST dereserved;

(d) the number of posts lying vacant in different categories showing separately those reserved for SCs/STs; and

(e) the steps taken to fill up these vacancies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) The details of posts filled up in Delhi Police rank-wise and the number out to them belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes are given in the statement below.

(b) The details are as under:-

(e) All possible steps to fill up the vacancies have been taken by way of special recruitments in Delhi and from other parts of the country. However, all the vacancies could not be filled up due to limited training facilities.

**STATEMENT**

*Statement showing the total number of filled in posts (Rank-wise) and number out of them belonging to SC/ST*

<i>Rank</i>	<i>Number of posts filled</i>	<i>Number out of (2) belonging to SC/ST</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
C.P.	1	—
Addl. C.P.	9	3
D.Cs.P.	49	30
A.Cs. P.	161	40
Inspectors	655	124
Sub-Inspectors	2854	260
Assistant Sub-Inspectors	3342	472
Head Constables	8355	1345
Constables	25540	5095
Stenos	48	—
Civilians	35	—
Class IV	1508	705

**SCs/STs In Coast Guard Organisation**

2915. SHRI BANWARI LAL BAIRWA:  
Will the Minister of DEENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of employees and the number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes out of them as on 31 December, 1988 in Class I, II, III and IV in the Coast Guard Organisation;

(b) the total number of employees re-

cruited/promoted in last three years to various classes, the number of vacancies reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, the number of reserved vacancies filled, the number of reserved vacancies dereserved, the number of reserved vacancies lapsed and the present position of backlog of reserved vacancies as on 31 December, 1988 in various classes/grades in the said organisation; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to avoid dereservations and clearing of backlog?

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

OF DEFENCE (SHRI D.L. BAITHA): (a) the requisite information is as under:-

<i>Categories</i>	<i>Total No. of employees</i>	<i>Number of employees belonging to</i>	
		<i>SCs</i>	<i>STs</i>
<i>Group 'A'</i> (Class I)	270	12	9
<i>Group 'B'</i> (Class-II)	73	1	—
<i>Group 'C'</i> (Class-III)	1913	307	106
<i>Group 'D'</i> (class-IV)	116	42	8

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

(c) Government orders/instructions on the subject are being strictly followed.

#### SCs/STs in Defence Establishments

2916. SHRI BANWARI LAL BAIRWA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state.

(a) the total number of employees and the number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes out of them as on 31 December, 1988 in Class I, II, III and IV in (i) Hindustan Aeronautics Limited, (ii) Bharat Electronics Limited, (iii) Mazagon Dock Limited, (iv) Garden Reach Shipbuilders and Engineers Limited and (v) Goa Shipyard Limited;

(b) the total number of employees recruited/promoted in last three years to various classes(Undertaking-wise), the number of vacancies reserved for SCs and

STs; the number of reserved vacancies filled, the number of reserved vacancies dere-served, the number of reserved vacancies lapsed and present position of backlog of reserved vacancies as on 31 December, 1988 in various classes/grades in the said undertakings; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to avoid deservations and filling of backlog?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI D.L. BAITHA): (a) A statement is given below.

(b) Information is being collected.

(c) De-reservation in direct recruitment to posts in Groups B,C,D reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, in the PSUs, has been banned by the Government w.e.f. 1.4.1989. De-reservation in recruit-

ment to Group 'A' can be made only in very rare and exceptional cases, after following the prescribed procedure.

A special drive has been launched w.e.f. 1.6.1989 to clear by 31.8.1989 the backlog

of direct recruitment vacancies reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. DPCs for promotions are to be held on priority basis and vacancies earmarked for SC/ST are also to be filled on a time bound basis

## STATEMENT

Total number of Employees and the number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes out of them as on 31.12.1988

Cat.	H.A.L.		B.E.L.		M.D.L.		G.R.S.E.		S.S.L.						
	Total	SC	ST	Total	SC	ST	Total	SC	ST	Total	SC	ST			
A	6518	462	81	1549	87	8	1330	60	17	881	35	7	163	3	—
B	2070	238	42	1400	120	11	37	3	—	179	8	1	15	2	—
C	34092	4754	987	13896	1734	46	1603	100	21	8302	1114	419	1394	71	—
D	1055	341	86	2465	982	30	10865	988	289	982	246	27	677	105	4



### **Declining Trend in Youth for Joining Defence Forces**

2917. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the rate of country's youth who come forward voluntarily to join Defence forces is declining; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof and the remedial steps taken in this regard?

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

(b) Does not arise.

### **Central Assistance for Modernisation of Police Force in Goa**

2918. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Goa have sought any assistance from Union Government for modernising its police force; and

(b) if so, the details thereof including financial assistance given to the State Government?

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

(b) 'Police' being a state subject, it is primarily for the State Governments to improve the working of the police. The Government of India, however has been supple-

menting their efforts by providing financial assistance to the States under the scheme of Modernisation of State Police Forces.

After attainment of state-hood, Goa was allocated a sum of is. 25.20 lakhs and Rs. 10.40 lakhs during the years 1987-88 and 1988-89 respectively under the scheme of modernisation of State Police Forces.

### **Naval Air Base in Tamil Nadu**

2919. SHRIR. JEEVARATHINAM: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) when the construction of Naval Air-base near Arakonam, Tamil Nadu would be completed and when it would start functioning;

(b) whether the villagers whose lands were acquired for the construction of Naval Air-base would be provided with jobs; and

(c) whether Government propose to construction roads for connecting the villages which have been isolated because of acquisition of lands along with the connecting roads for the above Naval air-base?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI D.L. BAITHA): (a) During 1990-91.

(b) Members of families whose lands have been acquired are given extra consideration provided they fulfil prescribed qualifications for the posts applied for.

(c) An amount of Rs. 5.50 lakhs has been paid to the District Collector North Arcot for construction of roads for connecting the affected villages.

**Telegraph Sub-Division for Balasore and Bhadrak Towns in Orissa**

2920. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a separate telegraph sub-division has been sanctioned for Angal in Orissa; if so, when and the date of receipt of proposal in this regard; and

(b) whether the proposals for sanction of two such telegraph sub-divisions for Balasore Town and Bhadrak in Orissa have been submitted to Government; if so, when the proposals were received and the action taken so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) Yes, Sir. Proposal for separate telegraph sub-division at Angal was sanctioned on 5.5.1989. The proposal was received on 27.3.1989.

(b) Proposals for sanction of a Phones Sub Division at Balasore and a Telegraph Engineering Sub-Division at Bhadrak were received in the Telecom. Directorate on 10.3.89 but on examination they were not found justified due to insufficient workload.

**Agro-Climatic Zones**

2921. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of agro-climate zones in the country;

(b) whether the Planning Commission has constituted any expert committee to suggest measures to increase the agriculture production and to improve the breed of cattle and thus to bring revolutionary changes in the country;

(c) if so, whether that committee has prepared any report; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI MADHAVSINH SOLANKI): (a) For the purpose of agricultural planning, the Planning Commission has divided the country into 15 Agro-climatic Zones.

(b) to (d). As part of the work relating to Agro-Climatic zonal planning and the sectoral working groups for the VIII Five Year Plan, ways and means of increasing agricultural production and improving animal breeds are being examined. Final decisions will be incorporated in the Plan.

**Opening of Post Offices**

2922. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) criteria followed in opening of post offices, sub-post offices and one man manned post offices in urban and rural areas; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to open more post offices in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) The norms for opening of Post Offices in urban and rural areas are indicated in the Statement given below. In urban areas, post offices having work up to 10 hours per day are managed by a single postal assistant. In rural areas, depending upon the workload and the cost and income factors, a branch postmaster is given the assistance of the a delivery agent and/or mail carrier or the other duties are performed by the branch postmaster himself/herself on payment of and additional

delivery/conveyance allowance.

(b) the Seventh Plan (1985-90) envisages opening of 6,0000 new post offices out of which, up to 31.3.1989, 3553 post offices have been opened or sanctioned. Annual Plan 1989-90 envisages opening of 2500 more post offices.

### STATEMENT

#### *Norms for opening of Post Offices*

##### 1. *Rural Branch Post Offices (Plan)*

- (i) A group of villages constituting a single gram panchayat will be eligible for a post office provided that (a) the aggregate population of the group of villages is not less than 3000 in normal rural areas and 1500 in hilly, backward and tribal areas and (b) there is no other post office within the group.
- (ii) The Post Office will normally be opened at the headquarter village of the gram panchayat. If such a village falls within 3 Kms. of an existing post office, the post office may be opened in another suitable village within the same gram panchayat which fulfills the distance conditions.
- (iii) The 3 Kms. restriction can be relaxed in hilly areas in cases where such relaxation is warranted by special circumstances.
- (iv) The minimum anticipated revenue will be 33 1/3% of the cost in normal rural ar-

reas and 15% of the cost in hilly, tribal and backward areas.

2. Classification of hilly, backward and tribal areas will be made according to the following criteria:

#### *Hilly areas:*

- (i) "Special Category States" namely Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Tripura, Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh & Mizoram.
- (ii) Districts/Blocks/Talukas in other States or Union Territories identified by the Planning Commission as hilly areas for purposes of Hill Areas Development Programme (HADP)

#### *Tribal Areas:*

- (i) States/Union Territories which have tribal population exceeding 50% of the total population namely, Arunachal Pradesh, Dadra and Nagar Haveli., Lakshadweep, Nagaland, Meghalaya and Mizoram.
- (ii) Districts/Blocks/Sub Division/ Tehsils/Villages in other States Union Territories identified under Tribal Development Programme (ITDP).

#### *Backward areas:*

- (iii) Areas identified by the State Government for implementation of the Backward Area Development Programme under the Seventh Plan Vil-

lage and small industries sector)

In view of the continuing ban on creation of posts, proposals for opening of new branch offices will be submitted by the Department of Posts to the Ministry of Finance for grant of exemption.

### *II. Departmental Sub Post Offices (Plan)*

Since November, 1987 Departmental Sub Post Offices are also sanctioned under the plan scheme subject to the following conditions:-

- (i) The scheme covers departmental sub post offices to be set up in project areas, new industrial estates/townships/satellite colonies developed in the periphery of cities/urban agglomerations and other similar developments which have come up in new areas in pursuance of the plan activities of State and Central Government departments and agencies. In other words, the concept of Postal sector plan to be enlarged to cover the postal infrastructure required for the overall National Plan.
- (ii) The proposed Sub-Post Office should have a minimum anticipated workload of 5 Hours per day.
- (iii) while departmental sub post offices are expected to be financially self-supporting in rural areas a loss up to Rs. 2400 per annum is allowed (Rs. 4800/- in hilly/backward/tribal areas).

### *III. Departmental Sub Post Offices (Non Plan)*

Post Offices in urban areas are opened subject to the following conditions:

- (i) initially the post office should be self-supporting but at the time of the first annual review it should show a 5% profit to be eligible for further retention.
- (ii) The minimum distance between two post offices is 1.5 Kms in cities with a population of 20 lakhs and above and 2 Kms in other urban areas. No two delivery offices however should be closer than 5 Kms from each other. Further a delivery post office should have a minimum of 7 postmen's betts.
- (iii) No extra departmental post offices are opened in urban areas.

### **High Technology digital Trunk Exchanges at State Capital**

2923. SHRI T. BASHEER: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to introduce high technology digital trunk exchanges at all State capitals to make communications faster and easier; and

(b) if so, by when Trivandrum will have the first high technology telephone digital trunk exchange?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHARGOMANGO): (a) Yes, Sir. Digital Trunk Automatic Exchanges are proposed

to be introduced in all major state capitals.

(b) Trivandrum will have a Digital Trunk Automatic by December, 1991.

[*Translation*]

**Action against NDMC Officials on the basis of CBI Reports**

2924. SHRIMATI MANORAMA SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) have given its reports against some NDMC officials during the last one year;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken against the concerned officials; and

(c) if no, the action has been taken, the reasons for the delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) to (c). As per information received from N.D.M.C., during the period July 88 to June 89, six reports were received from CBI and these involved 16 NDMC officials. Of these, 2 were trap cases involving 5 officials and the remaining 4 involving 11 officials were taken up on the basis of complaints. After investigation by CBI, no prima facie case was made out in 2 cases involving 3 officials, and these were dropped. Recommendations of CBI in one case involving 7 officials are dependent on the final outcome of a civil suit filed by a party in the Delhi High Court. One case involving 2 officials has been referred back to CBI for further clarification. In one case sanction for prosecution against one official has been issued.

**Complaints of Defective Public Call Offices in Rural Areas**

2925. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the functioning and maintenance of P.C.Os in rural areas of Vidisha and Raisen Districts in defective and complaints with regard to their non-functioning are being received continuously;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government have any action plan to improve the condition of the telephone system and the condition of rural P.C.Os in these districts; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) No Sir, P.C.Os in rural areas of Vidisha and Raisen districts are working generally satisfactorily except in cases of adverse weather conditions.

(b) P.C.O's working on long physical lines are subject to vagaries of weather.

(c) and (d). Actions on the following lines have been initiated to ensure proper performance of rural PCO's:-

- (i) Replacement of bare wires by insulated wires.
- (ii) Replacement of Heavy overhead alignments by underground cables.
- (iii) Alarm for prompt attention by Trunk operator is being provided.
- (iv) Ensuring daily, Weekly, testing.

[English]

**Regional Research Laboratory in  
Bhopal**

2926. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to continue the work of Regional Research Laboratory, Bhopal under the aegis as CSIR; and

(b) if so, the future expansion and modernisation plan for this testing and R&D Laboratory?

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

(b) The main R&D thrust of the Laboratory would be to evolve suitable technologies for the exploitation of the natural resources of the region.

**National Information and Documentation Centre for Handicapped**

2927. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal to set up a National Information and Documentation Centre for handicapped;

(b) if so, the main function of the Information and Documentation Centre; and

(c) when the above proposal is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). A National Information Centre for disability and Rehabilitation is being set up by the Ministry of Welfare, Government of India. The Centre will provide information on the subject of disability and all related areas. It will function as a data bank on all aspects of disability. It will collect, analyse, synthesise and document this information for a cross-section of users such as policy makers, administrators, professionals, practitioners and handicapped persons and their families.

The questionnaires have been designed and data collection has started. The hardware (computers) is expected to be in position shortly.

**Promotional Avenues for Grade III  
Stenographers**

2928. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the post of stenographers, selection grade in the pre-revised scale of Rs. 425.640 were created for better promotional avenues for Stenographers Grade III in the subordinate offices in the pre-revised scale of Rs. 330-560;

(b) whether these posts have been abolished;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether Stenographers Grade III in the subordinate offices do not get promotion even after 15 to 20 years of service; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) to (c). Having regard to the fact that a Selection Grade in the pay scale of Rs. 210-380 was in existence prior to 1-1-1973 and keeping in view the meagre promotional prospects in Departments other than the Railways, selection grade posts in the pre-revised scale of Rs. 425-640 were provided for Stenographers Grade III in Subordinate Offices w.e.f. 1.11.73 subject to certain conditions. The Selection Grade posts were abolished by the Government w.e.f. 1.1.86 on the basis of the recommendation of the Fourth Central Pay Commission having regard to the revised scales of pay and the grant of stagnation increments after every two years subject to a limit of three increments in all cases.

(d) and (e). The promotion prospects depend on the availability of vacancies in the higher grade (s) and vary from office to office. The post of Stenographers is linked with the status of the officer concerned. Taking note of the need for improvement in the promotion prospects of stenographers in the subordinate offices, the Fourth Pay Commission recommended the introduction of a higher level of post in the scale of Rs. 2000-3200 for stenographers in these offices to be attached to officers of the level of Senior Administrative Grade or equivalent by suitably upgrading the required number of posts of stenographers from the lower grade. The Government has accepted and implemented this recommendation.

#### **Requirement of Fibre OPTIC**

2929. SHRIMATI JAJANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made

any study on the Fibre Optic requirement of various users in the country;

(b) whether the demand for Fibre Optics in the country is increasing;

(c) if so, whether Government have any proposal for the increase in the manufacturing and expansion capability of the Fibre Optics in the country; and

(d) the steps taken in that direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) Preliminary Study has been made for the Eighth Plan.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). There is no proposal presently to set up any venture as the existing units may be able to meet the demands required by marginal investments.

[*Translation*]

#### **Implementation of 20-Point Programme**

2930. SHRI C.D. GAMIT: Will the Minister of PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) the targets fixed and the targets achieved during 1988-89 under each point of the 20-Point Programme, State-wise;

(b) the names of the States which have implemented the 20-Point Programme properly during the year 1988-89;

(c) whether Union Government have issued any instructions to the States Governments for the effective implementation of the 20-Point Programme and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI MADHAVSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b). A statement indicating the performance of various States during 1988-89 in the implementation of the items of the 20-Point Programme selected for intensive monitoring on a monthly basis is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8169/89]

(c) and (d). The Chief Ministers of States are addressed by the Minister of Programme Implementation and by other Central Ministers from time to time for effective implementation of the 20-Point Programme. The State Governments have also been advised to set up Committees at the State, District and Block levels for monitoring proper implementation of the programme. States have also been asked to encourage the formation of organisation of beneficiaries

for effective implementation of the poverty alleviation programme. Evaluations of the implementation of various items under the programmes are also undertaken.

#### Murders in Delhi

2931. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the number of cases of murder in Delhi during the last three years and the number of cases out of them in which property dispute was the cause of murder?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): The number of cases of murder registered in Delhi during last three years and the number in which property dispute was the cause are as under:-

<i>Year</i>	<i>Total murder cases</i>	<i>Murder due to property</i>
1986	278	—
1987	312	4
1988	295	7
1989 (upto 15.7.89)	184	4

#### Coast Guard Air Station

2931A. SHRI S. SINGARAVADIVEL: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the progress so far made in the project for establishment of the Coast Guard Air Station in Thanjavur in Tamil Nadu;

(b) whether the acquisition proceedings have been initiated to acquire the required land for this purpose and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to expedite the execution of the project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI D.L. BAITHA): (a) and (b). A portion of the land is proposed to be obtained from the National Airport Authority for which action is in hand. Action has also been initiated for acquiring the balance amount of land required for the Coast Guard Air Station in Thanjavur.

(c) Progress of this project is being regularly monitored.



[*English*]

12.00 hrs.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ (Baramulla): Sir, you have rejected my adjournment motion on the assertion of Vishwa Hindu Parishad, not to accept the court verdict so far as 'Babri Masjid Ram Janambhoomi' dispute is concerned. There is something intriguing in that statement. They are not trusting even the Government that it will accept the Court verdict. My appeal to you is that all of us must accept the verdict of the court so far as 'Babri Masjid Ram Janambhumi' dispute is concerned. On the other hand, there is a statement from Advaniji. He says that through a negotiated settlement Muslims should offer Babri Masjid to the Hindus so that it is treated as Ram Janambhumi. Sir, these statements are at variance. But, Sir, in your court I have an appeal that Vishwa Hindu Parishad, Bharatiya Janata Party, all shades of opinion and all people will have to accept the verdict of the court. So, I want a statement from the hon. Prime Minister who is here. The hon. Home Minister is here. Sir, Vishwa Hindu Parishad are spreading anarchy in this country. They cannot be free to collect these bricks. They have given the ultimatum that they are going to construct a temple there. I want a statement and I want to know the reaction of the Home Minister.

*(Interruptions)*[*Translation*]

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN (Kishanganj): Vishwa Hindu Parishad and Bajrang Dal are challenging the law of the land. They are challenging the Court's decision. They are challenging everyone.

[*English*]

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ: These statements are detrimental to the national unity.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Sir, I want to know from the Government what they propose to do. *(Interruptions)*

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ: I want a statement from the hon. Home Minister. Sir, will the Vishwa Hindu Parishad be allowed to have a campaign? They will ruin the law and order in the country.

*(Interruptions)*[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down.

[*English*]

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani): Sir, the preparation of these bricks and their transport to Ayodhya must be banned.

MR. SPEAKER: The law will take its own course.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: Another very important matter I want to raise is the gross misuse of powers by the Andhra Pradesh Government. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: The law will take its own course.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: What is this Andhra Pradesh Government doing? Orders have been issued that postal articles of a large number of Muslim Associations, Institutions and Parties including the Muslim League be intercepted for a period of two years. It is an assault on individual liberty. It is a wild arbitrary misuse of power. *(Interruptions)* All the postal articles of Muslim Associations, Institutions and sympathisers are to be intercepted. *(Interruptions)*

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: Why are you all speaking at the same time? Let only one person speak

*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I should first reply to

him. Why are you interrupting. I am giving the reply.

*(Interruptions)*

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: I am referring to you, Mr. Banatwalla. The law is there and it will take its course.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: The law is a Central law.

MR. SPEAKER: You can challenge it in the Court.

[*Translation*]

*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: You are an advocate.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I fail to understand as to why you are making noise when one person is submitting his point. Do you want to listen to me? I have already heard your point.

[*English*]

*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: The law will take its own course. Laws are there, courts are there.

*(Interruptions)*

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: Why don't you let me speak to him? Why are you interrupting me?

*(Interruptions)*

MR SPEAKER: Banatwalla ji, I am making a request to you. Why do you not listen to me? Being a lawyer, you should

know what short of law it is. You can file an appeal, even if it is a Central law.

*(Interruptions)*

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: You can challenge that if the law is being violated.

[*Translation*]

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: I am bringing it to the notice of the Central Government that the postal articles intercepted did not belong to any particular individual only, rather they belonged to a number of persons.

MR. SPEAKER: We have an independent judiciary, it can be challenged there.

[*English*]

You are free to do that and I think the courts will take care of it.

[*Translation*]

SHRI G.M.BANATWALLA: Ban the transportation of bricks of Ayodhya.

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH): Sir, as you have very kindly observed, these matter can be taken up in this House in an appropriate manner. *(Interruptions)*. Kindly let me complete. so far as the question of Ramjanmbhoomi and Babri Masjid is concerned, the Government has made its position very clear and I am willing to come forward before this House if the matter is raised in an appropriate forum, maybe today or tomorrow or any time, I have no hesitation. The country knows, we will not allow anybody to play with the law and order situation in any manner.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: Ban these bricks, ban the preparation and transport of bricks..*(Interruptions)*

S. BUTA SINGH: Shri Banatwallaji has raised a very serious question of discrimination against a minority community in Andhra Pradesh. I welcome it. Let him give a notice or let him send that case to us. The Government is willing to have a discussion here.

[*Translation*]

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: I am giving you the order Number under which all postal articles have been subjected to interception for two years by the Government of Andhra Pradesh.

[*English*]

S. BUTA SINGH: Let me complete it. If you kindly give us the documents and if the action lies with this Government, we will take full action against anything that happens against the minorities in any part of the country.

SHRIG M BANATWALLA: Thank you very much.

12.07 hrs.

#### PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

**Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Interim reports and the Final Report of Kudal Commission of Inquiry appointed to Inquire into the working and activities of Gandhi Peace foundation, Gandhi Smarak Nidhi, All India Serva Sewa Sangh, Association of Voluntary Agencies for Rural Development and memo of Action taken on the above Reports**

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (4)

of section 3 of the Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1952:-

- (i) Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Interim Reports and the Final Report of Kudal Commission of Inquiry-appointed to inquire into the working and activities including publications and sources and misuse of funds of Gandhi Peace Foundation, Gandhi Smarak Nidhi, All India Serva Seva Sangh, Association of Voluntary Agencies for Rural Development and other organisations closely connected with them.
- (ii) Memorandum of Action Taken on the above Reports. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8133/89]

#### **Annual Report on the working of provisions of section 15A of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 for 1986**

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAL): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) on the working of the Provisions of Section 15A of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 for the year 1986, under sub-section (4) of section 15A of the said Act. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8134/89]

#### **Indian Telegraph (Third Amendment) Rules, 1989**

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the India Telegraph (Third Amendment) Rules, 1989 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G S.R. 622 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 15th June, 1989, under sub-section (5) of section 7 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8135/89]

**Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for 1986-87—Government of the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu, Appropriation Accounts and Finance Accounts of the Government of Union Territory of Goa, Daman & Diu for 1986-87**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI A.K. PANJA): Sir, on behalf of Shri Eduardo Faleiro, I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) A copy of the Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year 1986-87—Government of the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu, under article 151 (1) of the Constitution. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8136/89]
- (2) A copy of the Appropriation Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Government of the Union territory of Goa, Daman and Diu for the year 1986-87. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8137/89]
- (3) A copy of the Finance Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Government of the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu for the year 1986-87. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8138/89]

**Annual Report, Annual Accounts and Review on the Working of Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, New Delhi for 1986-87 and Statement for delay in laying these papers**

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

beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, New Delhi, for the year 1986-87.
  - (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, New Delhi for the year 1986-87 together with Audit Report thereon.
  - (iii) A copy of the Statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding review by the Government on the working of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, New Delhi for the year 1986-87.
- (2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8139/89]

12.08 hrs.

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

[English]

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha:-

"In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Appropriation (No. 4) Bill, 1989, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 31st July, 1989, and transmitted to the Rajya

Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill."

12.08 1/2 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (SIXTY-FIFTH AMENDMENT) BILL\*

[English]

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI RAJIV GANDHI): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the House would recall that when I introduced the Constitution (Sixty-fourth Amendment) Bill on the 15th of May, I had said that Government intended to bring forward in the Monsoon Session major legislation relating to the urban local bodies. We are now fulfilling that commitment.

Already in common parlance the Bill I introduced in the last Session is called the Panchayati Raj Bill and this, the Nagarpalika Bill. Allow me, Sir, to use these familiar names rather than the somewhat ponderous official titles.

The Nagarpalika Bill supplements the Panchayati Raj Bill. The theme of this Bill is the same as that of the other: Constitutional sanction for maximum democracy and maximum devolution. Even as we see the strengthening of the Panchayati Raj system as the key to eliminating the powerbrokers from the life of rural India, so do we see this Bill as the key instrument for reducing and eventually eliminating the role of the powerbrokers in urban India.

We seek through these Bills to vest power in the only place where power rightfully belongs in a democracy in the hands of the people.

In the past few days we have been sad witness to the gravest assault on democracy since the founding of our Republic: the

abandonment of the Lok Sabha by a section of the elected representatives of the people. In the last general elections the people gave the Congress an overwhelming mandate to govern the country for five years. In the same election they returned a few Opposition Members to occupy the Opposition benches for the same five years. The Members of the Opposition were elected to fulfil the vital democratic function of contesting the Government and its policies right here, on the floor of this House, not in the streets or in the columns of newspapers.

We respect those democratic and independent-minded Members of the Opposition who are here with us today, to democratically debate the issues of fundamental national importance which I shall be raising. By the same token we must deplore the behaviour of those other Members of the Opposition who have simply run away from this highest forum of democratic dialogue. They have abused this noble institution to which type were elected. They have violated their mandate. They have betrayed their constituents. They have eroded democracy itself. Why have they tried to destroy democracy in Parliament? I have no doubt that it is primarily because they could not bear to see democracy devolved to the people. Had they stayed, they would have been exposed. They have fled. It has only exposed them sooner. A stern reckoning awaits them. The people will, of course consign to the dustbin of history those who have resigned the seats to which they were elected in 1984. Yet, this only increases the responsibility of those of us who have remained in this House to strengthen the foundations of our democracy.

Democracy in Parliament and in the State Legislatures remains fragile so long as the roots of our democracy do not reach down to the villages and mohallas where the people live. Our Constitution detailed the provisions for democracy in Parliament and in the State Legislatures. Therefore, democracy in these institutions has survived every vicissitude and flourished. However, our

\*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 7.8.1989.

Constitution did not make democracy in local self-government a Constitutional obligation. And so democracy in the Panchayats and Nagarpalika has withered at the roots.

With these two Bills, we shall ensure that while India lives, democracy at the grass-roots lives. No longer will democracy in local self-government be a passing political pastime. Through these Bills, democracy in local self-government becomes a solemn Constitutional obligation, an obligation that can neither be suborned nor flouted for reasons of expediency or indifference.

Sir, we wanted to come to this House only after consulting all the Chief Ministers. Tragically, but in keeping with their penchant to avoid democratic discussion, all but two of the non-Congress Chief Ministers stayed away from the discussion. Many of them refused to let the elected representatives of their parties participate in the Nagarpalika Sammelans and I believe one of them has dismissed some of those who participated in those discussions. They denied permission to their Municipal Officers to attend the Conference of Municipal Officers called by the Ministry of Urban Development. We have done our best. We have done all we can to involve them in a nation-wide debate. They say there must be consensus before the Constitution is amended, but refuse to come for a discussion. How can a consensus be forged without dialogue? Their non-cooperation notwithstanding, we come to Parliament at the end of the widest and most intensive series of consultations undertaken in the history of independent India. I have personally interacted with upward of 25,000 knowledgeable, experienced, persons, most of whom are elected representatives of the people, before coming to this House with the Panchayati Raj and Nagarpalika Bills.

Times out of number we have stressed that this is not a Centre-State issue. Why should the Constitutional enshrinement of democracy in the Panchayats and Nagarpalikas be a bone of contention between the Centre and the States? Why must regular

elections, the end of arbitrary suspensions and the restitution within six months of the people's will be a matter of dispute between the Centre and the States? Why should reservations for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and women be a matter of confrontation between the Centre and the States? There is, in fact, no contention between us, at the Centre, and the Governments in the States. There is contention only between those of us who wish to empower the people and those political forces who wish to see power retained in the hands of feudal oligarchies and the coterie of power-brokers they represent.

Far from encroaching on States' rights, we have displayed the utmost sensitivity to the structure of the Centre-State relationships built through the Constitution. Entry 5 of the State List remains untouched. The sovereignty of State Legislature remains undiminished. We are amending the Constitution, not drafting municipal law on a State subject. What is being taken away is the right to ignore the people. What is being removed is the right to flout the people's will. What is being ended is the reign of the power-brokers. It is not a question of the Centre's rights *versus* the States' rights. It is a question of the people's rights.

In according Constitutional status to the Nagar Palikas, we are but-responding to the joint resolution passed by the Central Council of Local Self-Government and the All India Council of Mayors pleading for the conferment of Constitutional status on urban local bodies. In both these bodies were represented Ministers, Mayors and other elected representatives of the Opposition Parties including political parties represented in this House today and those they have run away. Ranging from the CPI (M) to the BJP and taking in much that lies in between, official spokesmen of all these Parties have again and again asked for Constitutional recognition for the Nagar Palikas. As recently as in their representation to the National Commission on Urbanisation, the Calcutta Corporation headed by a CPI (M) Mayor argued that a country—I quote:

[Sh. Rajiv Gandhi]

'wedded to grassroot-level democracy must bless its local institutions with a Constitutional status.'

They went in to say—and I quote again:

"This bold initiative would become much more meaningful if the roles, functions, responsibilities (fiscal and other) and obligations of various levels of government are Constitutionally defined."

And I cannot resist quoting also their categorical conclusion that urban problems cannot be solved without giving:

'local governments their rightful place in the country's Constitutional framework itself.'

What has happened to change their minds? Let me phrase the question in a different way: what has happened to change their principles? Is it that they are getting too used to the company of those with diametrically opposed ideologies and those with no principle or ideology at all?

We have heard the argument that there is no need for a Constitutional amendment to bring democracy to the grassroots and endow power to the people. It has been argued that what is needed is political will. I respectfully submit, Sir, that it takes more political will to amend the Constitution than it does to pass a municipal law. I would also respectfully submit, Sir, that our Constitutional Amendment creates the necessary political will where that will does not exist. There is no place in any of this for a holier-than-thou attitude. No party in India can claim an unblemished record in local self-government. Equally there is no major political party in India which has not something to its credit in regard to local self-government. There are some Congress Governments that have done better than others. Equally there are Opposition-run Governments which have done sometimes better than others, sometimes worse, indeed sometimes better than their

own past record, while sometimes falling short of their past achievement. Our approach to the Panchayati Raj and Nagarpalika Bills has been non-partisan. We have drawn from the experience of all. We are beholden to all. We now bring forward a Bill which makes democratic decentralization to the Nagarpalikas a keystone of the country's Constitutional arch.

Having discovered that there is an irresistible groundswell of popular support for the Panchayati Raj and Nagarpalika Bills, one Opposition party has now come up with an alternative proposal for a Constitutional amendment. The proper forum to table such amendments would be the floor of this House. But since the Party mainly responsible for these alternative proposals has fled its democratic responsibilities, their proposals cannot even be considered. Let us see what happens in the other House where, in glaring contrast to their behaviour here, they cling like limpets to their seats.

Then there are the purists of the Opposition who say that, in no circumstances, will they have any truck with Constitutional provisions for local self-government. This purity is, however, called into question when one discovers that, a recently as at the February 1989 Joint Meeting of the Central Council for Local Government and the All India Council of Mayors, the delegations of the Telugu Desam Government of Andhra Pradesh, the Left Front Government of Kerala and the CPI(M) Mayor of Calcutta, leading a delegation of the Left Front Government of West Bengal, were all party to a resolution which demanded a Constitutional amendment in relation to the Nagarpalikas.

There are yet other constituents of the National Front—or, should I say, the National Front?—who demanded at the 11th Joint Meeting a uniform statute for all Nagarpalikas in the country. How can there be a uniform statute without a Constitutional amendment? And even assuming for a moment that this is achieved by some legal legerdemain, the essential difference between a Constitutional amendment and a

Municipal statue remains. The consequences of a Constitutional amendment are ineluctable. Our proposals would enshrine democracy in the local bodies in the most sacred basis of our modern nationhood. In contrast, any model bill will have no binding significance for State Legislatures and no guarantee of outlasting changes of party or personality. If we really want democracy and devolution in the Nagarpalikas, there is no alternative to the kind of Constitutional amendments that we propose.

The starting point of the Nagarpalika Bill is the recognition that those who live in urban settlements are entitled to the same democratic rights, and the same rights and responsibilities for development, as we seek to confer on rural India through the Panchayati Raj Bill.

Already, a quarter of our population lives in urban India. The proportion will rise to a third by the turn of the century and cross the half-way mark within a few decades thereafter. This major demographic trend needs not only to be recognised but also encouraged. What has gone wrong with our pattern of urbanization is not that there is too fast and furious a flood of people into towns and cities, as that the pattern of urbanization is skewed. It is the larger metropolitan cities that are attracting the bulk of those coming in from the rural areas. This severely strains the resources of the larger cities without conferring any real benefit on the rural areas from where the new entrants have come. What we need is a rational pattern of urbanization. We need to see small and large towns growing in every district, drawing the bulk of their population from the surrounding rural hinterland. That way the talent and enterprise of the people will remain, to a large extent, within the district. Urbanisation will be related to rural requirements. Urban settlements will cease to be isolated compartments.

It is the compartmentalization of India into rigidly segregated rural and urban settlements that has been the worst legacy of the colonial system of local self-government.

When, 107 years ago, the British introduced their system of urban local self-government, the urban settlements of India had a very different role to play to the one we now envisage for them. The colonial government of the time saw the urban settlements of India as enclaves where they could hide themselves away comfortably from the surrounding reality. They assumed that drains and drinking water, street lighting and street cleaning were needed only for themselves and their hangers-on. It was assumed that civic amenities were not for rural India.

Four decades into Independence, the reality has changed but the shell remains much the same. The law makes it obligatory to provide civic amenities for all recognised urban settlements, but the strained resources of the urban local bodies makes it almost impossible for them to meet their legal obligations. On the other hand, the inhabitants of rural India are demanding—rightly—that they too be given civic amenities, and—rightly—they are, increasingly, receiving their due.

We have to get out of the colonial categorization of India into separate rural and urban boxes. We have to replace the compartmentalization of rural and urban India by a rural-urban continuum, which threads the farthest rural hamlet to the largest megapolis in a *rudrakshamala* of democracy and devolution.

Secondly, in the colonial system of Municipal administration there was no place for development planning and no role for development activities. When Panditji introduced Panchayati Raj to fill the rural vacuum left by the colonial legacy, he envisaged the institutions of Panchayati Raj as a crucial instrumentality of development. Although, over the years, the Panchayati Raj institutions have decayed, they have remained, in concept at least, a prime instrument of development. In contrast, the Municipal bodies have withered but assumed no developmental role. The development of India is not possible without planning for development in our urban settlements as much as in our



[Sh. Rajiv Gandhi]

rural settlements. Indeed, planning at the crucial interface between the rural hinterland and the urban settlement will be the chief progenitor of accelerated growth.

Accordingly, the first chapter of the Bill we have tabled deals with settlements in transition from rural to urban.

As it is, such settlements constitute the single largest category of settlements beyond the rural village. The present tendency, in most parts of the country, is to classify such settlements as urban and take them entirely out of the purview of rural-urban interface. We propose that, instead of a proliferation of non-viable urban local bodies at this end of the spectrum, local self-government in the Nagar Panchayats partake of the flavour of both rural administration and urban administration. This is emphasised in the very name suggested for these bodies, Nagar Panchayats, that is the simultaneous recognition of the urban character of such a settlement and its continuing link with the rural countryside. More to the point, the powers and responsibilities devolved on Nagar Panchayats draw both from the rural list and the urban list. Planning undertaken by Nagar Panchayats will marry the requirements of the rural hinterland to activity that can best be undertaken in the transitional settlement. The recognition and encouragement of Nagar Panchayats will draw away from the land the populations that the village cannot support while retaining within the locality, for the common benefit of the rural hinterland and the urbanising settlement, the talent the enterprise of those willing to undertake the risk and the adventure of uprooting themselves from their ancestral villages. Instead of being hollow symbols of a false prestige, as the smaller Municipalities regrettably are at present, the Nagar Panchayats will become the focal points of the dynamics of development.

We would hope that in every district, one or some of the Nagar Panchayats will grow into a town worthy of a Nagarpalika. It

is by the even spread of towns around the country that we will take the pressure off the large metropolises as well as off the land. It is in the spread of such settlements that we seek a rationalization of the pattern of urbanisation. It is also these settlements that will, progressively and in phases, serve as the foci for industrial growth centres. Thus, we bring together the recommendations of the National Commission on Urbanization and our scheme of growth centres.

Let us now see how decentralized democracy in the Nagarpalikas compares with decentralised democracy in the Panchayats.

Democracy in village panchayats has two distinctive characteristics. First, the individual voter has a close, personal relationship and ready access to the elected representative because, on an average, each Panch represents between 100 and 500 voters. Second, each Panch has a voice which counts for a great deal in the Panchayat. It is the combination of these two factors—the personal contact between the voter and the elected representative, and the importance of the elected representative in the elected body—which is the first essential step towards eliminating the powerbroker from the polity.

In contrast to the three levels of Panchayati Raj—the village, the block, and the district—we have so far only had single-tier Municipal administration. This works fairly satisfactorily in smaller towns because the wards are small and the Municipal Council compact. However, as the town grows larger, the distance between the voter and his representative increases, and the number of members of the Municipality also tends to increase. By the time towns grow into cities, and cities into metropolises, the median size of the ward expands to 30,000 and more, extending, in the case of one Delhi ward to even two lakhs and above. The membership of the Corporation also expands to nearly one hundred and fifty members.

To bring democracy in urban settle-

ments closer to the people in the mohallas and the neighbourhoods where they live, the Nagarpalika Bill proposes two innovations. The innovations are by no means a radical new departure. They build upon existing informal arrangements and administrative structures.

In all urban settlements, with a population of one lakh or more, we propose the constitution, by direct election, of Wards Committees, to whom the Municipality will devolve local powers and local responsibilities, and such finances as are required to carry out their assigned tasks. We leave it to State Legislatures to determine the territorial area and size of population which will be served by a Wards Committee. We would hope the jurisdiction of a Wards Committee would be sufficiently compact to give citizens a sense of personal involvement in the affairs of their neighbourhood and ready access to the elected representatives to deal with their ward-level problems. The Ward Councillor will be a member of the Wards Committee of his area and will constitute the link between the Ward and the Municipality.

In cities with a population above three lakhs, we propose that the chairpersons of the Ward Committees be constituted into a Zonal Committee. The determination of the territorial area and size of population falling within a Zonal Committee is left to the State Legislature to decide. Powers, responsibilities and finances will devolve to the Zonal Committee from the Municipal Corporation.

A great advantage of the introduction of a two-tier system of municipal administration in the larger Municipal Councils, and of a three-tier system of municipal administration in Municipal Corporations, is that it will level councilors and corporators free to deal with city-level issues, with matters of policy such as city-wide infrastructure, overall economic and social development, linkages with neighbouring Municipalities and economic interaction with the district as a whole.

Hitherto, the absence of effective, rep-

resentative local-self-government has introduced a glaring distortion in our system. If a drain in a mohalla gets blocked, the Ward Councillor, the President of the Municipality, the MLA, the MP and the local Minister are all together approached to get the drain unblocked. Sometimes the unblocking of the drain even requires the intervention of the Prime Minister!

The removal of such distortions requires a systemic change so that each level focusses on its level of responsibility.

The establishment of Wards Committees will give the people of the Mohalla or para, the locality or neighbourhood, a sense of personal involvement in their civic affairs. It will afford an opportunity for public-spirited citizens to serve their locality. It will help focus attention on how the people themselves view their problems and the solutions they suggest. It will help mobilise local participation and local resources for local development. It will give voluntary organisations a neighbourhood forum in which to share ideas and explore the scope for citizen action. The city will then truly belong to the people.

The importance of this in the poorer parts of the city cannot be over-emphasised. Today, the unrecognised and unwanted are left uncared for. They huddle together in festering slums. They are unrecognised because they are unauthorised. They wait in dread of the moment when they will be uprooted. Uprooted, they settle themselves elsewhere for somewhere they must. That they are unauthorised does not mean that they must. That they are unauthorised does not mean that they do not exist. They do and for their protection they turn to the slum bully, who territories them into submission but, in exchange, offers a measure of protection. The children of the unwanted are then sucked into the underworld. The Wards Committees offer these unfortunates a new hope of a new dawn. The mohalla can begin looking after its own. The elected representatives of the mohalla will look after the interests of the mohalla. The mohalla can cease being at the mercy of others. The slum

[Sh. Rajiv Gandhi]

bully will give way to the mohalla panchayat, that is, the Wards Committee.

We have assured the involvement of the Ward Councillor or Corporator in the work of the Wards Committee. This will help him keep in close touch with locality-level problems but, at the same time, free him to consider larger questions of policy.

The country has enthusiastically welcomed the assurance of regular, periodic elections to the Panchayats every five years. Through this Bill, we seek to extend this provision to the Nagarpalikas. The country has also greatly welcomed the proposal to reconstitute dissolved Panchayats within six months by direct election. We extend this provision too, through this Bill to the Nagarpalikas.

Social justice demands representation for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes in proportion to their population. We have assured this in the Panchayats. We assure this too in the Nagarpalikas.

There is no section of our society more oppressed, more exploited and more neglected than women. In every segment, class or community, women suffer all the disabilities inflicted on that group and, in addition, suffer also the consequences of gender discrimination. Yet, their contribution to economic life, social well-being, cultural continuity and ethical standards is far greater than their share of the population. We must make a determined beginning to bring women into the mainstream of local self-government. It is proposed to extend reservations for women to Nagarpalikas on the same pattern as has been envisaged in the Panchayats.

I now turn to the functions of urban local bodies. The traditional civic functions of Municipalities are well-known and well-understood, if not always well-implemented. We would like to see the Nagarpalikas go beyond the mere provision of civic amenities.

They should be empowered to play a crucial role in the preparation of plans for local development and in the implementation of development projects and programmes, including specially conceived programmes for urban poverty alleviation.

That is the only way of involving people in their own development and ending the mai-baap syndrome. Real responsibility will foster realistic expectations, and an understanding at the grassroots level of resource constraints. Nagarpalika members and those who elect them, must learn the necessity of choosing between alternative options, and the need to mobilise additional resources to meet additional demands. At the same time, the people's involvement in the planning process will lead to plans which respond to local needs and local desires. Planning should not be the unravelling of some bureaucratic fantasy about what is good for the people. *Ti si fo* the people to themselves decide what is good for them.

I would like to particularly emphasise that the Nagarpalika Bill stresses, as does the Panchayati Raj Bill, that planning by local bodies should deal not only with economic development but also with social justice. This means that no plan for economic development drawn up by any local body will be valid unless its social justice component has been specifically spelt out in the plan. Thus, social justice is not left as an adjunct to the planning process but made an integral part of it.

Planning without resources is an invitation to irresponsibility. On the other hand, planning based on a clear idea of the magnitude of available resources, and anchored, to the extent possible, in self-generated resources is the *sine qua non* of responsible planning. We propose that a Finance Commission be constituted in every State to review Municipal finances and recommend principles on the basis of which the sound finance of the Nagarpalikas can be assured. As in the case of Panchayats Raj institutions, this would involve the earmarking of certain taxes for assignment to, or appropriation by,

the Nagarpalikas, in addition to grants-in-aid. It is our hope that Finance Commissions would see their way to progressively devolving to the Nagarpalikas fiscal responsibility for the appropriation of the revenues of more and more taxes, duties, tolls and fees, because it is when a nexus is established between revenues raised and revenues spent that local bodies are best able to exercise fiscal responsibilities. We recognise, of course, that no Nagarpalika will be able to survive on its self-generated resources alone. A system of incentive grants is essential to provide an additional stimulus for fiscal responsibility and financial self-reliance.

There is scope for the Nagarpalikas to go much further in looking for resources for local development. They must be encouraged to seek access to the capital market, of course keeping in mind their capacity to service the Municipal Debt. There is need for specialised financial institutions to deal with Municipalities and urban development, in particular housing. There is need also for a refinance body similar to the National Bank for Rural and Agricultural Development (NABARD). We are making a study of these possibilities.

The Panchayati Raj Bill seeks to devolve powers and responsibility for planning to Panchayati Raj institutions. The Nagarpalika Bill does the same for the Nagarpalikas. Any district is, however, a composite of Panchayats and Nagarpalikas. It is, therefore, essential to have a mechanism for consolidating and harmonising the plans prepared by different Panchayats and Nagarpalikas, preparatory to drafting a development plans for the district as a whole.

This brings us back to our running theme of the rural-urban continuum. Colonialism created the artificial rural-urban divide. democracy and devolution must restore the interaction of rural and urban settlements so that the district as a whole prospers, with planning in the towns fostering in the countryside more remunerative cropping patterns, higher agricultural productivity, greater incomes and larger employment and, reciprocally,

urban prosperity being accelerated by linkages with the rural economy and with other urban settlements in the district. We must create an awareness and a recognition of the advantages of the integrated development of the district as a whole.

It is, therefore, proposed that a Joint Committee of the Nagarpalikas and Panchayats be established to undertake these tasks. The Committee will be elected by the members of the Zila Panchayat and the Nagarpalikas from amongst themselves in proportion to the ratio of the rural to the urban population. Reservations for the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and women will be assured in the Committee. Thus, the district development plan will not only include the social justice component of the plans prepared by each Panchayat and Nagarpalika. It will be prepared and finalised only with the full participation of the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe representatives, in proportion to their population, and with women constituting 30% of the membership of the committee.

For metropolitan areas, the Nagarpalika Bill proposes the establishment of a Committee to consolidate and harmonise the development plans of the Panchayats and Nagarpalikas comprised within the metropolitan area, as also to prepare the development plan for the metropolitan area as a whole. We have ensured popular representations in the Committee by providing that at least two-thirds of the members will be elected from and amongst the members of the Nagarpalikas and the chairpersons of the Panchayats falling within the metropolitan area. The remaining one-third could represent authorities with special interest in the metropolitan area as well as government representatives and persons of eminence.

In the course of the nation-wide debate that has followed the introduction of the Panchayati Raj Bill, apprehensions have been expressed about criminals and anti-social elements entering the body politic through the local bodies. Such apprehensions are not without foundation. We have

[Sh. Rajiv Gandhi]

had several instances in the past of persons who would be disqualified from standing for Assembly or Parliamentary elections being able to contest local body elections. The Constitution affords protection against the entry of such persons to the Assemblies and to Parliament. Its very silence on the subject of disqualification for membership of the Panchayats and the Nagarpalikas has resulted in State legislation leaving wide open the lacunae and loopholes through which such undesirable elements have wormed their way into the local bodies. We are plugging that gap. The Bill before the House details the disqualifications for the Panchayats and the Nagarpalikas based upon the existing Constitutional provisions in regard to the Assemblies and Parliament, as well as disqualifications prescribed through legislation. The implication is that all the disqualifications we introduced through our amendment last December to the Representation of People's Act will also apply to candidates contesting elections to the Panchayats and the Nagarpalikas. Our Bill also opens the possibility for State Legislatures to introduce other disqualifications which may be necessitated by local conditions.

The Constitutional amendments which I commend for your consideration constitute but the first stage of a process. The process must be carried forward to the second stage of State legislation and the third stage of executive implementation. Many of the details of the new system can be settled only at these subsequent stage. Quite rightly high importance is attached to such matters as the convening of Gram Sabhas to consider issues of importance, transparency in the proceedings of the Panchayats and the dissemination of public information about their decisions, the public notification of electoral rolls, and the public display of information about the implementation of programmes such as the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana, including details of the works undertaken the expenditure made, and the names of beneficiaries. These are matters that cannot be dealt with in a Constitutional amendment but must be dealt with at later stages. State

legislation, the rules made thereunder and the Government Orders issued will, we hope, not merely conform to the letter and spirit of these amendments, but creatively interpret them to fulfil the high expectations our people have reposed in the rejuvenation and revitalization of the Panchayats and Nagarpalikas. It would be the responsibility of State Governments to undertake the required dispositions to bring within the purview of the elected authority, the district bureaucracy and official agencies operating in the district. The recruitment, training and orientation of the Government servants who will service the local bodies is a State responsibility. It would be for the State Governments to ensure the proper staffing and the smooth flow of funds to finance the assigned tasks and devolved functions of the Panchayats and the Nagarpalikas. All these are tasks which call for close cooperation between the Union Government and the State Governments. Our cooperation is pledged. The people will not forgive the State Governments who fail to cooperate. So, our task does not end with the consideration and passage of these Bills. We would hope a vociferous public opinion and vigilant monitoring will ensure that our intentions are fully and faithfully realised.

The Constitution Amendment Bills we bring before this House constitute, by no means, the end of our grassroots revolution. We look forward, in the next Lok Sabha, to thoroughly revamping the cooperative movement which, in many sectors and many parts of the country, has run aground on the shoals of upper-class domination, mismanagement, malfeasance and worse. We are also conscious of our work on the Panchayats being unfinished because we have not yet dealt with the nyaya panchayats. Equally, in urban India, we need to complement responsive administration with the quick delivery of justice. This work will be a major priority for our Government in the Ninth Lok Sabha.

Sir, this is a moment of history. This is a moment of revolution. The decisions we take will decisively determine the destiny of our democracy. We are here in this House by the

will of our people. It is to the people we shall return shortly to seek a renewal of our mandate.

Five years ago, we had promised our people a radical restructuring of government at the grassroot to make it more representative, more responsible and more responsive. We now on the threshold of the most significant systemic change to take place since the adoption of the Constitution 40 years ago.

With these two Bills, we redeem our pledge to our people. Power to the people. The people are with us.

I, now, seek leave of the House to introduce the Constitution (Sixty-fifth Amendment) Bill, 1989.

Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

Shri Shahabuddin may speak now.

SHRI ABDUL RASHID KABULI (Srinagar): Sir, I would also like to speak. *(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

MR. SPEAKER: I will go by the Rules and not by what you say. He gave it in writing. *(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN (Kishanganj): Sir, I oppose the Bill which the hon. Prime Minister has just sought to introduce, not on merits but on constitutional grounds.

It is established constitutionally that the validity of a legislation depends on whether the Legislature has due legislative power or

not. I would like to draw the attention of the House to Article 46, Sub-Section 3 read with Entry 5 of List II of our Constitution and I would like the House to ponder over the constitutional meaning of these provisions in our Constitution. Within the powers assigned to a Legislature under our Constitution, a Legislature has plenary power of legislation—sovereign powers—as the Prime Minister himself pointed out and limited by the distribution of powers under the Seventh Schedule. No Legislature can transgress those limits which are specified in the Constitution because if any encroachment of excess takes place, the constitutional validity of that legislation can be questioned.

The Supreme Court has ruled that the Union Legislature cannot delegate or transport its power of legislation to the State Legislatures or vice-versa. That is to say, even if the State Legislatures were taken into confidence and if they were to request the Parliament to pass the law, which falls squarely within their own powers, that transfer of power shall not be valid. Here, we have no such assertion on the part of the Mover.

The Supreme Court has also held that no Legislature can delegate its essential functions. What are the essential functional of a Legislature? The essential function of a Legislature is the determination of the legislative policy and its formulation into a Code of Conduct for regulating public activity and a Legislature must judge for itself, as to what the law should be and every Legislature is, in the final analysis, accountable to the people for that judgement. Therefore, even if the State Legislatures have been found wanting in performing their appropriate duty under the Constitution, it is not for the Parliament to question, but it is for the people to take account of that weakness.

Under Article 246 (3), a State Legislature has the exclusive jurisdiction. It is pointed out that it has the exclusive jurisdiction subjects in List II...*(Interruptions)*...You are not amending the list II...*(Interruptions)*...you are not seeking to amend Articles 246 (3) of the Constitution. My plea is that if the List stands

[Sh. Syed Shahabuddin]

and if Article 246 (3) stands, then this particular proposed piece of legislation goes beyond the powers which are vested in the Parliament. The State Legislature has the exclusive power under Article 246 (3) and it cannot be dispossessed of this power by an Act of Parliament. Those powers cannot be shared by the Parliament or sought to be shared by the Parliament even if all the State Legislatures agree.

A reference was made to Article 40 when the Prime Minister introduced the Panchayati Raj Bill. Article 40 forms part of the Chapter on Directive Principles of State Policy.

13.00 hrs.

There the work 'State' stands not exclusively for the Central Government, that is not the case; it stands equally for the State Governments and the Union Government within their respective domain of legislation. It is indeed surprising that no other Directive Principle of State Policy has in the course of the last forty years of our independence been taken up for parliamentary legislation as this Article 40.

The Constituent Assembly had deliberated on these aspects of this matter and squarely placed self-Government in the State List keeping in view that conditions and circumstances vary from State to State and uniform legislation is not possible and sometimes not desirable.

I would also like to draw you attention to Article 1, sub-section (1) of the Indian Constitution, the very first Article. The Article defines our country as a Union of States; not as a union of States and Local Bodies; it is not a Union of States and Municipalities and Panchayats. Though I would like the municipal and panchayat system to thrive, India is not a unitary State and all local bodies must essentially be a creation of the States.

This particular piece of legislation seeks

to alter the basic structure of the Constitution, because any constitutional amendment which encroaches upon the Legislative powers of the State does alter the basic structure of the Constitution in a federal or quasi-federal polity. I would suggest that such legislation as, prepared is creative, if I may say so, of a constitutional conundrum, of constitutional mischief. By placing an obligation on a State Government to enact laws in a particular manner, to hold elections in a particular manner, what are you doing? Supposing a State Government does not act in accordance with this direction, then we are led in to a *cul-de-sac*, we are led in to a blind alley, where the only possible solution for the Central Government is to intervene under emergency regulations and dissolve the State Government. Why should that be?

SHRI P KOLANDAIVELU (Gobichettipalayam): On a point of order. Are you allowing him a discussion here?

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: I am not discussing merits of the Bill.

SHRI P KOLANDAIVELU: What else are you doing? Under what rules is he speaking, Sir?

MR. SPEAKER: I allowed him under the rules. If he does not follow the rules, I would over-rule him.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Sir, I would end by saying that this Parliament has full authority, full competence, in its wisdom, to change the constitutional provisions with regard to the local Governments, to change the Lists that stand, to transfer Entry No. 5 of List II either to List III or even to List I. But without altering that, this particular amendment invites constitutional objection, and, therefore, on that ground I oppose introduction of this Bill.

SHRI ABDUL RASHID KABULI: Mr. Speaker, Sir.....(Interruptions)\*

MR. SPEAKER: You have not given any notice. If you had thought it prudent, that

it is important, then you should have given a notice.

*(Interruptions)\**

MR. SPEAKER: Not allowed. You should have given a notice to me. Will you take your seat?

*(Interruptions)\**

MR. SPEAKER: I have not allowed him. It is unfortunate that you did not think before. You should have thought before; it was coming. The hon. Member had given me a notice and I allowed him. You can ask later on, not now, You should give me a proper notice, not without that. You should have given me notice.

You can participate in the debate.

*(Interruptions)\**

MR. SPEAKER: If you do not stop now, I will have to ask you to withdraw. This is not the time. I told you that you will have time when the time comes for discussion.

I will have to ask you to withdraw from the House.

SHRI ABDUL RASHID KABULI: I am not defying the Chair.

MR. SPEAKER: Either you take your seat or I will ask you to withdraw from the House.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: You will be given enough time when the debate will come. You now sit down. If you seriously take your work, then you should have been prepared for that. You have been negligent.

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): Sir, with due respect, may I submit to you that the Prime Minister has formally introduced the Bill to the House in such an elaborate man-

ner that it has left absolutely no doubt in the mind of any Member about its competence. I think that it is not the stage where we are expected to reply to the objections raised by the hon. Members. The hon. Member has talked much about the Constitutional viability of the Bill. At the moment, we are not concerned with the constitutional viability of the Bill. We are concerned with the legislative competence of the Parliament, whether we can legislate such a Bill is the only question and for that purpose may I quote the relevant Article 368 for the benefit of the hon. Member. This is for the information of the hon. Member who has raised the objection. "The power of Parliament to amend the Constitution and Procedure thereof" is the heading. I am speaking only about the legislative competence of the House—the Constitutional viability will be decided by the courts—but the question is whether we are competent to legislate such a Bill I don't think he has raised any objection with regard to the legislative competence of the House.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Well, I talked about amending the basic structure.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: The basic structure mainly deals with the Constitutional viability of the Bill. It has nothing to do with the legislative competence of the Parliament. If you cannot make the difference between the two, I cannot help. Article 368 says and I quote:

"Power of Parliament to amend the Constitution and procedure thereof:- Notwithstanding anything in this Constitution, Parliament may in exercise of its Constituent power amend by way of addition" we are adding four chapter "variation or repeal any provision of this Constitution in accordance with the procedure laid down in this article."

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Sir, I have myself suggested a suitable amendment. I am not questioning the amending power or the amending competence of the Parliament. But it has its limitations and it cannot go against another part of the Constitution...



*(Interruptions)*

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: We have made it abundantly clear that we are not going to change and we are not changing the basic structure of the Constitution in terms of the Supreme Court Judgement. The Hon. Member has no objection with regard to Parliament bringing this piece of legislation.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Not beyond the basic structure.

MR. SPEAKER: If you are not opposing or questioning the competence, then there is nothing.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: I am questioning the competence on the ground that it goes beyond the harmonious interpretation of Constitution.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

*The motion was adopted*

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI: I introduce the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: The Constitution (Sixty-fifth Amendment) Bill, 1989 is introduced.

We shall now adjourn for Lunch to meet at

13.10 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch till ten minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.*

14.15 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha reassembled, after lunch, at Fifteen Minutes past Fourteen of the Clock*

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We will now take up Matter under Rule 377.

### MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

[*English*]

- (i) **Need to issue 'No Objection Certificate' to slum Dwellers settled on Railway Land in Bombay for obtaining civic amenities**

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE (Bombay North Central): In spite of demands made on several occasions and the negotiations between the Railway Ministry and the Maharashtra Government at various levels for the last four years, the Railway authorities are refusing to give 'No Objection Certificate' for providing civic amenities to the hutments on Railway lands in Bombay. This section of hutment dwellers has a feeling of discrimination as the other hutment dwellers are freely getting advantage of the State Government's schemes of upgradation of hutments and provision of civic amenities to slums in Bombay. I urge upon the Ministry of Railways to concede the requests for 'No Objection Certificate' to hutments dwellers of Bombay settled on Railway lands.

- (ii) **Need to include 'right to employment' as a Fundamental Right**

SHRI JAGANNATH PATTHAIK (Kalahandi): Unemployment both in rural and urban areas has become a matter of grave concern. Despite all-round attempt by various schemes of Government of India, the problem still remain. Priority should be given, even at the cost of some other sectors, to meet this challenge. Growth of population is another major factor, adding to this problem. All efforts should be made to see that at least one member from each family should get a job, assured job, for the whole year—to the rural unemployed. To provide jobs should be the Constitutional obligation

of any Government. So, it should be incorporated in the Fundamental Rights of our sacred Constitution.

[*Translation*]

**(iii) Need to direct Tamil Nadu Government to provide basic facilities to pilgrims visiting Rameshwaram**

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL (Chandni Chowk): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards the place of pilgrimage-Rameshwaram. Not only devotees from all over the country pay visit to this religious place, but thousands of tourists from all corners of the globe come here every year. Pilgrims, who visit this place, have deep religious faith in it. But it is regrettable to say that no facilities have been provided to the pilgrims by the State Government. Roads are not good. No proper board and lodging facilities are available. Drinking water and medical facilities are also not available for the pilgrims.

While drawing the attention of the Government towards these difficulties, I strongly request the Central Government to issue necessary directions to the State Government to remove the aforesaid difficulties at the earliest and provide the requisite financial assistance also so as to mitigate the difficulties being faced by the pilgrims and foreign tourists visiting this place with religious faith.

**(iv) Need to set up more public sector undertakings in Bihar to solve unemployment problem**

SHRI RAMBHAGAT PASWAN (Rosra): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is imperative to set up at least 100 additional public sector undertakings in Bihar to solve the problem of unemployment in Bihar which is reeling under ever increasing problem of unemployment.

Every year lakhs of youths are coming out of schools and collages after receiving education, but all of them are not getting employment. Although, a provision has been made under Jawahar Rozgar Yojana to provide employment to at least one member of each family in the rural areas, yet the fact remains that there are only 14 public sector undertakings in Bihar, in which only 4.50 lakh people are employed. In order to provide employment to nearly 1,87,00,000 educated and uneducated unemployed persons in Bihar, at least 100 public sector undertakings are required to be set up. Due to the irregularity of monsoon and failure of crops, poverty and unemployment are on the rise. So, I would urge upon the Government to set up at least 100 additional public sector undertakings in Bihar, particularly in the flood affected areas.

[*English*]

**(v) Need to set up a new railway station between Goregaon and Jogeshwari in Bombay**

SHRI ANOOPCHAND SHAH (Bombay North): I would like to draw the attention of hon. Ministers of State for Railways to the demand of people from Goregaon, Motilal Nagar, Ram Mandir Road, Sharma Ind. Estate, Khas Bazar, Shiwara, Betiram Boug, Anand Nagar and Lokhandwala Complex of Andheri and Jogeshwari.

Residents of these places are experiencing great hardships in reaching Suburban railway stations as the distance between Jogeshwari and Goregaon is about 3.5 k.ms. This is the longest distance between any two stations on suburban sections of Western Railway.

It is understood that there is a proposal to have one new Railway Station between Goregaon and Jogeshwari. This was also announced by General Manager, West Railway at a meeting in Bombay during December, 1988 that construction of New Station will start shortly.

[Sh. Anoopchand Shah]

I urge upon the Government that looking towards the fast development of area in regard to Housing Complexes and Industrial Units, Government should provide a new railway station on suburban section of Western Railway between Goregaon and Jogeshwari, Bombay.

**(vi) Need to set up non-pollutant industries in Goa**

SHRISHANTARAM NAIK (Panaji): The economy of the new State of Goa is fast developing. However, due to the environment reasons, the Government of Goa is selective in the matter of choosing the type of industries to be set up. Since Goa has to discourage several proposals with respect to setting up of industries in order to protect the natural beauty of its sea-beaches, rivers, forests and other greenery, it has to pay a heavy price in terms of revenue and employment.

Industrial proposals of the type Goa desires to have are not forthcoming. Pollution prone industrial proposals are many but non-pollutant and that too with employment potential, are not many.

I, therefore, request the Government of India to establish a Public Sector Non-Pollutant Industrial Project preferably electronic one, in the State of Goa.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, the House shall take up Karnataka Budget.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Panji): I have got one small submission to make regarding the decision of the Indian Cricket Board imposing a ban on cricket players. In the morning we could not make it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: O.K. They will take care of it. It has already been reported

*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record. I am not allowing it.

*(Interruptions)\**

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

*(Interruptions)\**

14.23 hrs.

KARNATAKA BUDGET, 1989-90—  
GENERAL DISCUSSION AND DEMANDS  
FOR GRANTS—KARNATAKA, 1989-90  
CONTD.

*[English]*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House now shall take up further general discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants in respect of the Budget for the State of Karnataka for 1989-90.

Shri Ghorpade.

SHRI M Y GHORPADE (Raichur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, when I look at the budget which has been placed before the Parliament and also precarious conditions of the finances of Karnataka, my mind inevitably goes back to 1972 when the then newly elected Government, Congress Government had to inherit a legacy of as much as Rs. 71 crores of over-draft and Rs. 45 crores of deficit. I must say here that if it was not for the tremendous understanding and special assistance that the then Government of India under the leadership of Mrs. Indira Gandhi had gone to Karnataka we would not have been able to tide over the situation. But the experience also taught us to make a supreme effort in the next few years at resource mobilisation, at financial discipline and giving the right priority to irrigation, power and programmes which directly benefit the people below the poverty line. As one who was closely associated with that development as Finance Minister of Karnataka for six years, I really feel extremely sorry and sad to see that the State has come to this pass.

It is facing a very sharp financial crisis as reflected in the Budget.

Let us see what the papers placed before Parliament say. They clearly admit that the Budget for 1988-89 showed a revised deficit of Rs. 91 crores; but as if by miracle the year ends with Rs. 10 crores of deficit, by the simple device of not paying any bills for supplies and services rendered and by the simple device of impounding public deposits. It is easy for anybody to see that this burden of Rs. 90 crores has obviously spilled over to the current financial year causing a tremendous burden. The Budget that has been placed for the year 1989-90 shows a deficit of Rs. 176 crores. What I would like the Minister to notice particularly is that this Rs. 176 crores has a revenue deficit of Rs. 122 crores. This makes me very sad because Karnataka's position was such in the seventies in the Fifth Plan period that our per capita Plan expenditure was above the average for all the States; And today for the Seventh Plan, it has come very much below the average for all the States. Not only that: it has developed a substantial revenue deficit. Whatever that may be, this Rs. 176 crores is not all. Even after adding the Rs. 10 crores deficit of last year, it is not all; Next I was amazed to find that the pending bills were as much as Rs. 129 crores and the public deposit account as much as "Rs. 159 crores in 1988-89. These two items come to Rs. 289 crores and in this increase during the year as compared to previous year, has been put at Rs. 93 crores. These Rs. 93 crores have to be added to the deficit also and this makes the deficit Rs. 280 crores. Because, when you think of a deficit it is the sense that if you do not cover it to that extent the Plan will be affected. That kind of deficit in this Budget is not Rs. 176 crores, but it Rs. 176 crores plus Rs. 10 crores plus Rs. 93 crores.

In my opinion even the level of pending bills and public deposits in 87-88 were high and will have to be reduced by at least 10 percent. So, if you add another Rs. 20 crores it means that the deficit for 1989-90 is as much as Rs. 300 crores.

It is a matter of some satisfaction that those who are advising the Governor today are people of some experience in Finance and they are aware that it should be possible for Karnataka to improve the position by Rs. 100 crores by collecting taxes better and by economies in non-Plan expenditure. By this, the deficit of Rs. 300 crores, let us say, will come down by Rs. 100 crores, as a result of their efforts. But still the hard fact remains that the deficit will remain at Rs. 200 crores. And, therefore, my submission is that unless the Central Government gives a special assistance of at least Rs. 200 crores, the Plan of Rs. 1040 crores cannot be fully implemented.

Now, it is extremely unfortunate that this Plan of Rs. 1040 crores itself is low and I was very surprised to see that the Seventh Plan of Karnataka is only Rs. 830 per capita as against the all India average of Rs. 1022 per capita. We are only 80 percent of the all India average. Under these conditions, I am sure that the Minister would be in a position to give an assurance that under no circumstances will the Plan size for this year of Rs. 1040 crores be allowed to go down. What I request is, one step more may be taken. This itself is not sufficient. The advisers to the Governor are aware that the plan of Rs. 1040 crores itself is under funded in crucial areas like power, irrigation, Bangalore water supply, subsidised foodgrains for poor, slum clearance, agriculture and education. And, therefore, even if this under-funding is marginally sought to be made up, then another Rs. 200 crores would be required. On this basis, I come to the conclusion that the special assistance the Karnataka State deserves at this juncture from the Centre is from Rs. 200 crores to Rs. 400 crores; Rs. 200 crores to protect the existing plan and another Rs. 200 crores to correct the gross under funding in important sectors.

Now let me briefly refer to some of the important sectors. After all, a budget is not just a financial instrument. It is a question of what is happening to development in the field. Take for instance, our Upper Krishna Project. This project is a most vital project for

[Sh. M.Y. Ghorpade]

Karnataka. At the same time this project can never be completed by the State Government on its own. And, therefore, central funding is absolutely necessary for projects of this type. I am happy to note that the Upper Krishna Phase II has been included in the externally aided project as from June, for which the Government deserves congratulations. I am also happy to note that the Karnataka Sericulture Project Phase II has been included as an externally aided project. At the same time, Sir, without Central assistance, this will not be possible. I am happy to say that when the Prime Minister had come to Bangalore, during a discussion, he did say that the Central Government was fully seized of the matter of the problems in the way of stepping up irrigation effort in the country and everything possible will be done to step up this effort. I also wish to congratulate the Government of India, thank them on behalf of Karnataka, for a major decision of locating or having a super thermal power project of 2000 MWs with Russian assistance at Mangalore. However, if the Minister would indicate the timeframe for its completion, it would meet our situation more specifically.

Regarding the Vijayanagar Steel Plant, the foundation stone of which was laid by the late Prime Minister Shrimati Indira Gandhi in 1971, for various reasons, mainly the slump in the international steel market and the inadequate demand for steel in the country itself, it has not progressed much. But the time has come to recognise that if new steel capacity is to be created now in the country, then the priority of the Vijayanagar Steel Plan must not be forgotten. It was not a political project. It was a project which was started or decided upon after a full-fledged technical assessment and it would be one of the best steel plants in the country. Here also I wish to express my thanks and satisfaction at what the Prime Minister had said when he had come to Karnataka that this is very much in his mind and everything is being done to see what best can be done to reactivate the Vijayanagar Steel Plan utilising the latest technology.

Sir, regarding Zilla Parishad, I am happy to note from the Budget for the year 1989-90 that as much as Rs. 265 crores or twenty-five percent of the State Plan is being transferred to the zilla Parishad. In addition, the Central scheme and centrally sponsored schemes, which they will have will be another Rs. 180 crores. Now, this is undoubtedly a good thing. But at the same time, I just wish to say that under the climate that is prevailing today in Karnataka, it is necessary for the administration to ensure that what they really decentralise is competence and not corruption which is very important for the Governor and his Advisers to ensure. I do hope that the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana will be made full use of by the Panchayati Raj institutions. There are 19 Zilla Parishads and 2536 Mandal Panchayats. Today in Karnataka they are nominating members to these bodies which is a negation of democracy. I do hope that such aberrations will be corrected in Karnataka and different parts of the country as a result of the Panchayati Raj Bill that has been put before Parliament. Since the bell has rung once, I shall run through my points, which deserve to be noticed at this juncture.

The potential for irrigation is 55 lakh hectares in Karnataka and what has been harnessed is only 30 lakh hectares. What has been provided for in this year's budget is Rs. 265 crores. It is my view that minor irrigation has not been taken adequate care of. Disilting of tanks which is of utmost importance, should be attended to better. So far as power is concerned which is also a vital sector, Rs. 274 crores have been provided in this Budget. In the last four years Rs. 647 crores have been spent. In other words, Rs. 921 crores have been or will be spent on power during the Seventh Plan as compared to the plan of Rs. 800 crores. This will add 540 MW to the power capacity. This is a very vital point because it must be realised that even after doing all this, at the beginning of the Eighth Plan the power shortfall in Karnataka will be as much as 500 Mw. And in the next ten years to increase power from the present level of 2000 MW to 5000 MW during the Eighth and Ninth Plans, a sum of Rs. 5000 crores would be required which is Rs.

500 per annum i.e. double the amount what you are providing now. Therefore, I feel that beginning should be made in this direction. It is in this context that I am particularly grateful to the Government of India for their decision to locate a 2000 MW power plant in Magalore.

In the agricultural and allied sectors, food production will reach 79 lakh tonnes by the end of 1989-90 which is a good thing. Oilseeds production will be 19 lakh tonnes as against the target of 14 lakh tonnes which is again a good thing. But it should be remembered that four-fifth of land in Karnataka is dependent on rain and therefore, rain-fed agriculture should be given far greater importance than what has been done in the past.

The have started Anand Pattern dairies numbering 921 in 1989-90. This is a programme which should be pushed with much greater vigour. We see much hope in the Prime Minister's statement that agriculture and industry will be treated alike. My request is that the Minister should spell out the full policy and operational implications of this statement.

My last point is on social security and welfare. Old age pension at the rate of Rs. 50/- per month is given to 5.4 lakh persons and to physically handicapped numbering 2.4 lakhs. I want to say that these are programmes which were started in the seventies but there were many other programmes which were stated but have not been given enough attention.

Since I have no time, I would just like to emphasise one programme which has failed to progress, that is, the Mid-day Meals Programme. In 1977-78, we had nineteen lakh children having midday meals in Karnataka—today I feel the number is perhaps less—and in that year we made a solemn commitment to the people of Karnataka that during the Sixth Plan and the Seventh Plan, all the school-going children below the poverty line in the Karnataka, will be covered by Mid-day Meals Programme, which meant giving mid-

day meals to fifty lakh children at Rs. 100 per child. This is a programme which was started in Karnataka but it has done much better in other States. I think it is our moral responsibility to set right the lacunae and to fulfil this programme according to the commitment made in the seventies.

I shall conclude by saying that if we look at these things and take some bold steps, then all is not lost. We can put Karnataka back on to its financial track and we can safeguard the tempo of development in Karnataka. This is something which Karnataka deserves because, after all, it is one State which was lauded for its financial management, for the manner in which it implemented the progressive programmes in seventies under the leadership of Shrimati Indira Gandhi and Mr. Devraj Urs. It pains me very much to say that the same State has come to this pass today.

I hope the hon. Minister will not treat the Budget document merely as a routine financial paper but will go into the full impact of what has happened in the last few years, and come out with some bold statement to set right the lacunae and to ensure the people of Karnataka the future that they deserve.

DR. V. VENKATESH (Kolar): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir... (*Interruptions*).

AN HON. MEMBER: Which party he belongs to, Sir?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He belongs to Janata Dal.

DR. V. VENKATESH: Yes, I am from Janata Dal. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, at this juncture I would like to bring to your notice with great pain that I entered this House with high hopes because I represent the backward district of Kolar. Not only I am representing that district, I am also representing the weaker section of that area. So, with high hopes I entered this House to at least raise certain important issues in this august House. Unfortunately, because of my colleagues with whom I worked for about four and a half

[Dr. V. Venkatesh]

years, I was not able to raise the issues and with agony and pain I say that I cannot go back to my constituency empty handed. My constituency is in a very backward district—I think you know it, Sir, because it is adjacent to your district. It is actually situated at a very far off place in Karnataka. It is at the border of Karnataka, it has also its border with Tamil Nadu and it has also its border with Andhra Pradesh. Such a neglected district has been represented in this Parliament by a number of Parliamentarians. I, being a resident of that district, was doing my medical practice there. So, I took up the responsibility of the people who voted for me in the last elections. The entire wave in the last elections was different but in Karnataka, particularly in my district, people reposed their faith in me and they voted for me so that I can do something for them. Now, with so much anguish and pain, I cannot go back to my constituency with empty hands. Therefore, I decided not to resign from the House. I will raise the voice of my constituents.

Unfortunately, this ruling party has also neglected my district all these years. I have been raising the problems of my district now and then but, unfortunately, as I told you, for two and a half years I was not able to raise my voice. In the age-old Kolar goldfields, every month on an average about the ten persons are dying underground and I have not been able to raise their issues in this House. So, I think morally I am responsible to my people because my people have voted for me. Though my esteemed colleagues and the leaders of my party had canvassed for the entire Karnataka, only four persons had returned in the elections. So, out of them I am one. Actually the people of Kolar have faith in me and believe me so that I can do something good for those unfortunate people. Now, with great pain I may state that I have not rendered any service so that and at least in these coming six months I think I can do something for them. Therefore, I have decided not to resign and I want to do whatever is possible to the poor people of this part of my State, that is, Kolar District.

Sir, just now, I have mentioned that the Karnataka budget is a budget of money and performance. But I wanted to know the budget of intention here, particularly the budget of intention is also very important. A little while ago the hon. Member raised many points and said that the people of Karnataka are very silent. The States was so nice in 1970s under the leadership of Devraj Urs. It is true. I compliment him. Dr. Devraj Urs knows the pulse of Karnataka and he had toiled and did a lot of things. In the same manner, the Janata Party and subsequently the Janata Dal has done a lot for the weaker sections in the State. I would like to tell the House that they have done good things, a lot of things. For instance, they had already brought about Zila Parishad system in my State and now the Government of India is opening its eyes. Of course there are a lot of loopholes. When you start experimenting it, you come across the loopholes. But it is very successfully working and as far as these common programmes for the common men providing free cloth, providing free text-books to the waker sections are concerned, all these programmes were very good programmes under the stewardship of Mr. Ramakrishna Hegde. Shri Bhommai has also done a lot for the common people. But unfortunately one thing is very clear here. Earlier the Karnataka State which was then called the Mysore State was working well and it was a prosperous period of Karnataka. But when integration took place during 1956, the neglected districts of Maharashtra were amalgamated with Karnataka. Not only that. The neglected districts of Andhra Pradesh have been amalgamated and the neglected districts of Tamil Nadu have also been amalgamated with Karnataka. The planners have not understood these things. These are the neglected districts included in the sense that the basic amenities like drinking water, roads, etc. were not provided. They were not provided in all these backward areas and they have been included with Karnataka State. Therefore, I would like to bring to notice of the hon. Minister that he should know that this is the State with all backward districts included in it. So, Sir, in order to bring it on par with other States, if you want to do away

with the regional imbalances, you should come out with a massive assistance. Otherwise, we will lag behind the main-stream of the country.

Sir, as far as the irrigation facilities are concerned, the hon. Member has said that it is very much neglected because of these districts being backward. For the name sake, it is a greater Karnataka but in the matter of implementing programmes it is very very backward. Therefore, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I appeal to the hon. Minister through you, to keep in mind my request and bring the State on par with other States so that the Karnataka State can also joint the main-stream in the development of the nation. You should come out with massive assistance. This is the time to do as much as possible because all these years, first Congress ruled the State, then the Janata Party Government was in the State and then the Janata Dal Government was there. It is in your hands today. Please see to that. You come out with a massive assistance, special assistance to the weakest part of the country. Then only we will be on par with the main-stream of the country. Otherwise the regional imbalance will be there. I am warning that the regional imbalance will result in national integration. The founding fathers of our Constitution, the architects of our freedom have dreamt that this country should be under one sort of administration. Unfortunately, these things have been neglected. Therefore, I appealed to you once again about this.

There are deficiencies in maintaining the normal day-to-day affairs and all that. But I do not want to go into details. But this is the specific disease from which we are suffering in Karnataka. Therefore, I want to request the hon. Minister concerned to give us special assistance and special treatment to this weakest part of India.

During our Janata or Janata Dal regime, there were atrocities against Scheduled Castes not only in Karnataka, but the entire country. India has been suffering from this disease.

SHRI G. DEVARAYA NAIK (Kanara):  
You confine yourself of Karnataka only.

DR. V. VENKATESH: I am just comparing. Don't think that Karnataka is the only State having these atrocities. Actually, to tell you very frankly, the planners, both the Government of India and the State Governments in this country, have no knowledge of what is going on about the welfare of the weaker sections in this country. They have not understood the disease properly. Because I am a doctor, I am telling that without diagnosing the disease whatever you treat, it is nothing but a mere symptomatic treatment as we call it in our technical terminology. Our people have a peculiar disease. I am representing that community and I am representing that constituency. Therefore, I am stressing this and telling the hon. Minister that both the Government of India and the State Governments have ignored that. The Ruling Party and my Party have neglected, they have not understood what is exactly the problem of weaker sections and the Scheduled Castes. On the one side the Ruling Party is coming forward with all the poverty alleviation programmes. On the other side the State Governments, whether they are Congress ruled or Janata or Janata Dal ruled, they are only looking at the loopholes. When the Government of India gives assistance for poverty alleviation, the Opposition is trying to find out where they are going wrong. The Ruling Party is coming out to get the votes by giving the poverty alleviation programmes, the Opposition Parties are only looking to find out whether there are any lapses. That means, they will say 'corruption', whereas the Ruling Party will say 'poverty alleviation programme'. These are the two things that are going on in the country. It is very bad and pathetic for our country. Whom are we representing here? Actually, the weaker sections are suffering with social problems. Both the social and economic problems have to be tackled and so far no party has come out with any programmes. Therefore, I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister and the Government of India that it is high time that they are seized with this problem. The Ruling Party or the



[Dr. V. Venkatesh]  
Janata Party or the Janata Dal, nobody bothers about the weaker sections of the country. They have not understood the problem of those people. The maximum they say is, 'poverty alleviation', whereas the Opposition say 'corruption, corruption.' The Ruling Party will say only 'alleviation of poverty'. This has been the mismanagement in this country since Independence. It is high time that we act properly because this section constitutes the majority in India. They have been suffering from lack of basic amenities like housing etc. Education is not there. They have not been treated on par with other sections of the society. So, it is a great threat to national integration. It is high time all parties thought about this because this is a very serious matter. Otherwise, there will be a disaster in the country tomorrow. It should not be just election promises and election programmes. I congratulate the Prime Minister of India, who has come out, after 40 years of independence, to fill up the backlog vacancies. I do not know how long and how effectively they are going to implement the scheme. I have got my own doubts because elections are approaching. I do not know whether you are going to implement it or not.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI A.K. PANJA). Sir, I make it clear clear that we are going to implement it.

DR. V. VENKATESH: I want to know what are all the schemes you are going to formulate. I want to get convinced, because every party is going to tell all these things. I have got my own doubts about all these things. I will be grateful if the Minister concerned or the Government comes forward with this kind of programmes. Otherwise, this going to be a big problem for national integration also.

As far as filling up of backlog vacancies and recruitment is concerned, one point I would like to bring to the notice of the Government. There are so many people doing scavenging work in the country. Particularly

in the banking sector, they have been recruited on contract basis. When I was a member of the Social Welfare Committee of Parliament, I toured the entire country. Every bank in the banking sector has got part-time sweeper and part-time scavenger on sub-contract system. Is there any meaning? In this very Government, this system is existing. I want to know whether this Government is going to abolish the system of contract and sub-contract. It is nothing but a slavery and particularly 100 percent people belonging to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes are doing this menial job. So, I want to know whether this Government is going to regularise their jobs. They are not asking for a big job. This is a minimum need. I do not understand why this Government has not come forward with anything about this. As far as this backlog business is concerned, I want to bring to the notice of the Government, though you, Sir, that even at the promotional level, dereservation should not be done. They are doing it only at the recruitment level and they are also telling that basic qualification should be there. For instance, in a company, they will say he has not qualified and he has no training. First of all, he has no basic education. Then how can you expect 10 years of experience from him to become a manager? So, basic qualification should be taken and you should train him in whatever manner you want to use him. The SC people are like raw materials. So, you take the raw material how much amount you want and cook according to your taste. That should be the spirit of the backlog business. The Government is stating that they are going to implement it very seriously. Meanwhile, the concerned undertaking will say that they is no trained candidate available and so it has been keep unfilled. Therefore, dereservation should not be done even at the promotional level. Since ages, the SC and ST people are doing menial jobs like sweeping and scavenging on contract basis. So, the Government should fulfil their demands atleast while going to the people for votes. Then they will feel happy. This is a very important point. I have narrated sufficiently about my district of Kolar which is a backward district.

15.00 hrs.

Like Kolar district, there are number of other districts in the country. They have got their own specific problems. In order to bring these districts at par with other developed districts, the Government can go forward with a scheme where they can intensify their programmes. For that, they can have Backward Districts Development Authority or Drought-prone Districts Development Authority so that they can concentrate their attention on the problems of the backward districts. It is just like to common platform where every assistance can be given to these districts. There are a number of districts like Kolar district. This is the best way to give more intensive care to districts like Kolar. Let the Government come forward with such an authority. This is my suggestion. If the Government really wants to do something for this country, and wants to remove disparities among the districts, they can go for this kind of thing.

I would like to bring to your notice another thing. Backward districts like Kolar and Shimoga are periodically, ever year, suffering from peculiar diseases. At least, the Government of India now can come forward with a scheme to establish certain research centres and to extend medical facilities there. Monkey fever is prevailing in Shimoga district. It is a very peculiar disease and once this disease attacks a persons, he will die. If he recovers from this disease by chance, he will become disabled. Prevention is better than cure. Let the Government come forward to establish some research centres and see that they are given sufficient funds to tackle the disease. In my district, brain fever is there; Japan Encephalitis is there which is again killing a number of people every year. Only the backward districts have been suffering from certain special problems. Therefore, in order to takle all these problems, the Government can go forward with separate body to monitor and do certain things, as I have already suggested, Drought-prone Area or Backward district Development authority so that they can really render minimum services to these people.

About housing problem, I need not mention particularly about my backward district but the problem is acute throughout my district. I am facing a lot of problems. The people who are living here are leading sub-human life. Just like animals, they are living. In each village, I have done a survey for myself. There are 300 villages which are coming under my constituency and each village requires at least 30 houses immediately, in my backward district. That is why, I am telling that you go for a Backward District Development Authority so that you can pump some money and it will not be misused for other purposes. Otherwise, if you give it to Karnataka State fund, the bigger man will take away a lion's share and the weaker man will suffer for ever. Therefore, I am insisting let the Government of India come forward with some specific Authority or scheme for the development of backward districts.

About the educational facilities, the hon. Member who has spoken just now said that the fund allotted is not sufficient and all that. But here instead of giving funds, misuse of funds and problems connected with it, it is better to do one thing. Karnataka has already established Mandal Parishads and this Government is going to bring it in some big measure in the entire nation. In Karnataka, we have done that experiment. As least, on an experimental basis, in a backward district like Kolar, you establish residential school for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes exclusively. Let it be an experiment. Government is spending a lot of funds both at the Central level and State level. At least, it is the time to introduce this because fortunately or unfortunately, Karnataka State budget is in Parliament today. At least, as a gesture, as a remembrance, as a historical thing, this Government can come forward with such a scheme. In Kolar district on an experimental basis—I am not telling only Kolar, there are other districts also—but on an experimental basis, you can establish a residential school exclusively for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe people. They are giving some scholarships and some books and some money for funds for school

[Dr. V. Venkatesh]

establishment. All funds are pilfered and corruption goes on.

This is all I wanted to bring to your kind notice. Another important thing in this country over which I feel very sorry and which I have already told you in the beginning itself is that any party, for that matter, including my party, is not bothered about Scheduled Castes. They are not bothered about any of the welfare measures. They are bothered about only vote catching. Whether it is Janata party or Janata Dal or Communist party or any party, they are bothered only about vote catching. They do not know the disease. They have not diagnosed it.

At least the ruling party is going to election and telling all measures to the weaker section and all that. This is nothing but power grabbing game which is going on. That is my rich experience within the four and a half years. I came with great hope early to do something to the backward districts of Kolar. I do not mind resigning from Lok Sabha and getting out from here. Not only that. I will never come to politics at all.

These are the three burning issues of my district. One is about sinking Kolar mines. At least if you give 2% commission on it to my district, it will develop. Therefore, immediately an alternative industry should be established in KGF.

There is a narrow gauge line. During British time it has been laid down in Kolar. It is outdated one. Some people are running it like a puppet and doll. You should develop it into a broad gauge. I do not mind resigning today and getting out. I will never enter politics at all. My people forced me to do only these three minimum things. One is, alternative industry to KGF as branch conversion of 15 KM. (*Interruptions*) You may be laughing today. I cannot go to my people. I am not making any such speeches here. Therefore, what I say is that I am representing the weakest part of my State. It is situated in

between these three States, Karnataka border, Andhra Pradesh border and Tamil Nadu border. It is such a neglected place. They have sent me here with the highest hopes and because of this hallabaloo with great pain I have to go to my people with empty hands. This is once again the state of affairs. These Leftist forces in this country have been misdirected and misguided and right reactionaries and zamindari leaders and communalists, have all gathered. They only want both the sides, the power game, and neglecting the poor and the weakest of the weak in the society. Once again, through you, I am warning this Government that this is high time now that they should realise the welfare measures of the SC and ST people of this country. Otherwise, the nation is going to disastrous conditions.

15.09 hrs.

[SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN *in the Chair*]

SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY (Kanakapura): I rise to participate in the discussion on Karnataka Budget for the year, 1989-90.

Parliament had the occasion of discussing Karnataka Budget once in 1971 and now we are discussing for the second time.

Karnataka inherited a huge deficit and discharged liabilities which have been left behind by the Janata Party. Due to fiscal mismanagement and financial indiscipline, the State ran into bankruptcy. Ever since the State came under President's Rule, a number of corrective measures are being taken to tone up the administration and to improve the revenue collections, for which I compliment His Excellency the Governor and his Advisors. At the same time, during the Janata regime of six-and-a-half-years, the entire administration in the State was politicised from top to bottom. Even the postings and transfers were done at the wishes of the Janata legislatures and their party-men. I do not say that such things can be set right by *en masse* transfers. But I only suggest that the

State administration at least should try to nullify and neutralise the bad effect on the administration which was done under the Janata regime.

Sir, the Seventh Plan growth rate target was about 4.2. But our State is anticipated to achieve only 3.4. This shortfall in growth is due to various reasons. One main reason is due to severe drought for the three successive years and the other reasons are the fiscal mismanagement and the financial indiscipline which were practised for a period of six-and-a-half-years.

The State Plan outlay for the year 1989-90 has been fixed at Rs. 1040 crores and the high priorities are rightly given to irrigation, power sector and the expenditure on the Minimum Needs Programme. But the budgetary gap for the year 1989-90 is about Rs. 176 crores. Suppose, if we have odd the Opening Balance of Rs. 10 crores, it comes to about nearly Rs. 186 crores. Therefore, I request the hon. Finance Minister to consider giving as a minimum assistance of Rs. 200 crores to the State so that the tempo of the development in the State does not suffer a setback.

Sir, 16 development projects were identified and selected by the Government of India for which I compliment the hon. Prime Minister and the Government of India. Of these projects, the Upper Krishna Phase-II and the Karnataka Sericulture Phase-II are the two new projects which are taken up during the current year.

Sir, about irrigation, during the year 1989-90, the allocation for major and minor irrigation is about Rs. 155 crores under Plan head and Rs. 100 crores under Non-Plan head for the Cauvery Basin Projects. In this area, I would like to touch upon some of the problems of my constituency. There are two on-going irrigation projects in my constituency—one is the Manchanabele Project in Bangalore District and the another project is the Arkavathi project in Bangalore District. The Manchanabele Project was started long back in 1971 and it has not been completed

even after a lapse of 19 years. I urge upon the State Government to release substantial amount to complete this Project at the earliest. This Arkavathi Project is located in the most backward area of Bangalore district. The actual work on this Project was started long back in 1984 and the work has been totally stopped for one year. I am told that that is due to the dispute between the contractor and the department. Hence, I urge upon the State administration to resolve this dispute immediately and to release Rs. 3 crores to complete the First State of the Project which, in result, can irrigate about 22,000 acres of land. This would help the small and marginal farmers of that area.

Sericulture is one of the promising cottage industries in some districts of Southern Karnataka and especially the small and marginal farmers are engaged in this industry. We have the highest mulberry acreage in my constituency especially in kanakapura, Ramanagaram, Channapatna and Magadi and farmers from these places produce the best quality cocoons in the State. For example, even the cocoon market in Ramanagaram is one of the biggest cocoon markets in the Asian continent.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Only five minutes are allotted. Please conclude.

SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY: I appeal to the State Government to set up a high technology silk bilature factory at Ramanagaram under the Karnataka Sericulture Phase-II Programme to produce the quality yarn so that we can compete in the international market.

I would like to touch on the power sector. I do not want to take much of your time. It was assured by the Government that 100 percent electrification of the villages would be achieved by the end of 1988-89. But, at the same time, I am sorry to say that thousands of farmers in Karnataka are waiting for power connection for their agricultural pump sets. Hence, I urge upon the State Government to take the energisation of agricultural pump sets on a war footing and help the farmers.

[Sh. M.V. Chandrashekara Murthy]

Another vital area is housing. This programme of rural housing consists of two components—one, distribution of sites to the landless families in rural areas and the second is the construction of houses to economically weaker sections. But during the Janata regime, both these programmes were diluted. I urge upon the State Government to take up these programmes in a more effective way and with more seriousness and help the rural poor.

You know, Bangalore city is one of the fastest growing cities in the Asian continent. Due to large scale influx and rapid increase in the population, we are facing acute shortage of drinking water. During the Seventh Plan period, even the per capita availability of water in Bangalore city has fallen from 75 litres to 57 litres—Therefore, I urge upon the State Government to complete the work on the Cauvery Water Supply Scheme Third Stage on a war footing.

Another important area is slum. In and around Bangalore City there are about 600 slums, out of which nearly 300 slums are recognised by the Government of Karnataka. They are living in a pathetic condition without drinking water and even without the minimum civic amenities. I urge upon the State Government to take immediate steps to improve their living conditions by providing drinking water and civic amenities.

The list of several pending projects consideration before the Government is here. One of the important demands from the people of Karnataka is the demand to set up the Vijayanagar Steel Plant. For this plant foundation stone was laid in 1971 by our beloved leader, the late Shrimati Indira Gandhi; but so far we have not seen anything in this behalf. The second one is the Mangalore Refinery. I am told that the detailed projects report is already pending in the Ministry. The demand for a railway zone for Karnataka is also there. Two more important projects are the circular railway for

Bangalore City and the upgradation of the Bangalore Airport as in international airport.

I appeal to the Government of India to consider the above proposals favourably in the interest of the all-round development and the progress of the State of Karnataka.

With these words, I support the Budget.

[*Translation*]

\*SHRI G. DEVARAYA NAIK (Uttar Kannada): Mr. Chairman, Sir, This is the first time we are discussing the Karnataka Budget after 1971. I support the Budget and say few words. The deficit shown in the budget is about Rs. 176 crores. There are various pending Bills and I feel that the deficit may go upto Rs. 350 crores.

The Janata Government was always busy in its own propaganda. The State's economy had been ruined. There was no money left for development work. "Revajitu" affair fetched huge money to the former Chief Minister of Karnataka. The land worth of two crores of rupees was sold at Rs. 75 lakhs only. The former Chief Minister's son-in-law purchased a house for only Rs. 16 lakhs. The actual cost of this House was more than Rs. 45 lakhs. These are all the losses to the State Exchequer.

Cheap propaganda was the main objective of the Janata Government. Books were distributed to school children. Clothes were distributed to some people. The idea behind these distribution work was propaganda, and nothing else.

The former Chief Minister, Shri S. Nijalingappa had stressed the importance of irrigation programmes in Karnataka. The Janata Government have completely ignored for irrigation. No money was left in the State treasury. The money was coming from the Centre but unfortunately this money was diverted by the Janata Government.

There is Naval project (Sea Bird Proj-

---

\*Translation of the speech originally delivered in Kannada.

ect) in my Constituency. There the rehabilitation work has to be taken up at a great speed. Crores of rupees have been sanctioned by the Centre. The Centre should give top priority for the completion of this project.

An amount of about 34 crores of rupees was released in the year 1986-87, for industrial subsidy. This amount was utilised for paying the salary of government employees. Govt. have used the amount released other programmes like children welfare programmes, social welfare programmes etc. proper implementation was neglected by the Janata Government. The money sent by the Centre for these programmes was diverted by the government.

Every time the Janata Government was presenting artificial budget. This was only for eye wash and they succeeded in duping the people. They had shown only one thousand rupees as expenditure where the actual expenditure was about ten lakhs. In this manner they always presented taken budgets. The Ministers laid hundreds foundation stones but not a single project has seen light of the day.

Congress (I) government served the down trodden for a long period, under the guidance of our late lamented leader, Indiraji. Under the leadership of late Devaraj Urs also very good programmes were undertaken for the upliftment of poor people. On the contrary the Janata Chief Minister was interested only in propaganda. The Govt. was spending only 4 to 5 crores of rupees for publicity but in his region, he has spent 25 to 30 crores for publicity. They ignored farmers completely.

The loss in the public undertaking upto 1983 was Rs. 163 crores and during Janata rule the total loss was Rs. 700 crores. I hope that the people of Karnataka would give him a befitting answer in the near future. One sugar factory worth Rs. 12.5 crores was sold at Rs. 2.5 crores. Gowribidonur Sugar factory which was worth Rs. 12 Crores was sold at Rs. 4.5 Cores. Kollegal Sugar factory was

also sold in a similar fashion at a cheaper rate. If they had stayed for some more time I am sure they would have sold the "Vidhana Soudha" constructed under the leadership of late Shri Hanumanthaiah.

Crores of rupees provided by the Centre have been misutilised. People know what has happened to these funds. My constituency Uttar Kannada comes under hilly areas and Sea shore. Natural beauty is abundant in my area. There is great scope for development works. In this budget only Rs. 1.4 crores has been provided for development of port. This is not all sufficient and I urge upon this Hon'ble Finance Minister to enhance this amount. This amount can be utilised for the development other ports also.

The centre has provided an amount of Rs. 23 crores for the rehabilitation programmes of the Sea Bird Project. This has to be utilise for helping the affected people. I hope the Governor would take proper measures in this regard.

I am happy about Dr. Venkatesh who spoke a few minutes ago. He represents the harijans of Kolar District. This young member did not yield to the so-called veteran leaders who fled away without facing the Parliament.

Our Congress (I) government implemented the land reform act in Karnataka. Houses were constructed and two lakhs acres of land distributed amount poor people. Unfortunately during Janata Rule not even 1,000 acres of land was distributed. They put the State administration off the track.

I request the Hon'ble Finance Minister to provide about Rs. 300 crores as special assistance and put the state on the right track.

Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak and with these words I conclude my speech.

[English]

SHRI ABDUL RASHID KABULI (Srinagar): Hon. Chairman, Sir, Karnataka State is the major exporter of raw silk. Kashmir purchases the maximum silk yarn from the Karnataka Government. Unfortunately, we have lagged behind in producing quality silk yarn. There are some middlemen in the trade who are importing raw silk yarn from Karnataka and then they distribute it to the industrialists. As a matter of fact, this has created difficulties because they are cheating the industrialists. There is some lacuna somewhere. Some officials in the Karnataka Government are exporting the yarn to Jammu and Kashmir and other States through their agents. They have monopolised the trade. They exploit the industrialists and make money. Therefore, some people, who are working as agents in Kashmir, are creating difficulties in the growth of the silk industry. Through your good offices, I would like the Governor to take care of this problem so that the Silk yarn does not go to the industry through the agents. Rather it should be distributed evenly to the deserving industrialists. The agents make undue profits in the trade.

Tipu Sultan and Haider Ali have been the great heroes of this country. But uptill now, we have not given any recognition to these great men of India. They sacrificed their lives and everything else for the nation. Only during Shri Hedge's time, the State Government had done some justice to these great heroes. I would request through you, Sir, that the Government should take note of the sacrifices made by them. This is the right time that the Governor takes a bold stand and gives due recognition to Tipu Sultan and Haider Ali.

The last point is about restoration of democracy. It is unfortunate that the State administration is being run by the Governor. But it is not going to solve any problem. Rather the Governor's Rule is going to create more and more problems. We should, therefore, try to restore democracy in Karnataka as early as possible. The people in that

State should themselves decide which party should form a Government there.

[Translation]

\*SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES (Udupi): Mr. Chairman, Sir, let me take this opportunity to congratulate the Government of India for recommending President's rule in the State of Karnataka. For the last six years the Janata Government was in power in Karnataka. Earlier, at the centre the Janata Government was in power and it had taken the country about 20 years backwards. Similarly the Janata Government in Karnataka had taken the progress of the State 10 years backwards.

Congress (I) Government was in power prior to Janata Government and it had rendered yeomanservice for the upliftment of Harijans, Girijans and other down-trodden people. The farmers and the industrial workers had always hoped fast progress during Congress (I) rule. The tiller was made the owner of the land. The dream of the father of the nation Mahatma Gandhi became a reality and 100% land reform act was implemented in my state. Seven lakhs of poor tillers got the ownership and several lakhs harijans, girijans and backward class people got the ownership of constructed houses. The progressive 20 point programme of our late lamented leader Indira Gandhi enabled several lakhs of down trodden people to get land. Houses were constructed for the slum dwellers in Bangalore city. Then came the Janata rule which cleared the slums using bulldozers. The poor people who were living in those slums for several decades were driven away and land was distributed to their own rich people. The people were disgusted at the Janata rule and they reflected their opinion in Zila Parishad elections. They were totally opposed to the policies of Janata Government.

The Janata government Chief Minister (First) was not an elected representative of the people. He was a selected representative on his party leaders. He said to people

---

\*Translation of the speech originally delivered in Kannada.

that he had returned from Vanavasa to take care of them. All the money meant for the development works went to the pockets of his party men and other relatives. Each year the State exchequer was incurring a loss of more than Rs. 300 crores. The State had become bankrupt.

The second Chief Minister of Karnataka was not an exception to this. He utilised the contingency amount to give subsidy to his own people. In this regard I would request the Hon'ble Finance Minister to give a categorical answer during his reply.

Timkur is only one hour journey by bus from Bangalore. Several children lost their lives in that area due to diseases. No Minister of the Janata Government went to the rescue of those innocent children. There was severe drought in many parts of the State for three consequent years. Most of the people affected by drought, especially, the down trodden were in tears. Even then the Janata Government was silent spectator. The Government was shedding crocodile tears. At that juncture our Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi rushed immediately from Delhi to Bangalore. From Bangalore he visited various drought affected places and provided relief to the suffering people of Karnataka.

I do not want to go into the details as several Hon'ble members have already expressed about the situation prevailing in Karnataka. The Minority Corporation, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Corporation have to be provided with more funds by the Centre for their efficient working. I heartily thank the Centre for sanctioning the Sea Bird Project. The Mangalore-Udipi railway line (which connects Bombay) has been given sympathetic consideration by the Railway Ministry.

The telecommunication industry is progressing very well in the State with the assistance of the Centre. Industrial Sector has achieved tremendous success and for this I must be grateful to Shri Jawahar Lal Nehru

who Centenary is being celebrated in the country this year.

The total loss upto 1983 was about Rs. 150 crores but the same has suddenly gone upto Rs. 700 crores during the Janata Government rule. VISL has been taken over the Centre. This has given a great relief not only to the people of that area but to the whole State. Jawahar Rojgar Yojana is another land mark of the Government of India. This a boon to the poor farmers, Harijans, Girijans, and other backward classes.

Karnataka has about 250 Kms. of Sea Shore. Lakhs of fishermen along this area need help and encouragement from the Government of India. Hence I request the Hon'ble Minister to allocate more funds in budget for the welfare of these fishermen. These fishermen go for work in morning and they are not sure of returning home in the night. The Centre should come forward to provide them the maximum assistance. Minor harbours (JETTYS) have to be constructed and silting should be checked.

Mangalore Fishing harbour and Malpe Fishing harbour should come up at the earliest. The report of the Mangalore Oil Refinery is with the Centre. Some persons questioned our Prime Minister in this regard. The Prime Minister has told them that he would give sympathetic consideration to it. This would help our state to earn more revenue. The people of Karnataka are urging in one voice for the sanction of this oil Refinery. Sea wall has to be constructed to avoid sea erosion. More money has to be allocated for this purpose either through flood relief programme or beach programme or soil erosion programme.

The people of Karnataka have represented to our Prime Minister regarding Vijayanagar Steel Plant during his visit to Bellary. One and a half decade ago the foundation stone was laid and I hope the Centre would consider this project and sanction the same as early as possible. Lower Varahi Project should also be taken up immediately because it is the only irrigation project in that



[Sh. Oscar Fernandes]

area. It can provide sufficient sugarcane to the sugar factory and lakhs of farmers would be benefitted.

Sir, Karnataka is the state of milk and honey. I request the Hon'ble Minister to help the State generously and to keep the flow of milk and honey in the State permanently.

With these words Sir, I conclude my speech.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI A.K PANJA): Sir, I am grateful to the hon Members who have expressed their points while participating in this debate. Sir, the State of Karnataka has a population of about 4 crores with an area of 1 92 lakh Sq. Km. The density of population is 194/Sq. KM. which is lower than the national average of 221/Sq. Km. 15 percent of the population is Scheduled Caste and 4 9 percent consists of Scheduled Tribes. The literacy percentage is 38 5 which is slightly more than the national average of 36.2 80% of the area is rain-fed. With these statistics of the beautiful State of Karnataka, the Planning Commission in the year 1984 set itself to the formulation of the Seventh Plan. We find, the main objectives that were thought about Karnataka and which closely followed the main objective of the approach paper of the Seventh Plan for all over India were food, productivity employment and poverty alleviation.

So far as Karnataka is concerned, when the Seventh Plan was presented in this House in June, 1985, four points were emphasised—(1) accelerating growth of the State's economy, (2) Alleviating poverty and other acute forms of deprivation, (3) re-enforcing the provisions of social goods and services and (4) reducing inequalities by providing economic opportunities for socially disadvantaged group and consolidating the ef-

forts of the past investment by emphasising productivity and efficiency.

The objectives that were sought for and written down in the Seventh Plan so far as the State of Karnataka is concerned are (1) direct poverty alleviation programmes, (2) provision of social goods and services through expanded Minimum Needs Programme which act as a catalyst for the development of human resources, (3) increased employment opportunities which will enlarge by strengthening the viability of villages and small industries as well as by making wage employment available on a wider scale within the rural economic and (4) increased productivity of land which will be attempted to be raised through an integrated package of programme for the development of dry land agriculture for a proven and viable technology has emerged.

With the above strategy, the main thrust—the major expansion thrust—was proposed for rural development programme, social and community services, agriculture and allied activities, transport and power.

This was the plan which was discussed with the then Janata Government. They came into power in 1983. This was formed with their consensus. It was agreed upon as to how much would be State's resources. It was agreed upon as to how much additional resource mobilisation will take place. In fact, the then Chief Minister along with his experted, came over and discussed with the Planning Commission. It transpired that from 1985 to 1990, an outlay of Rs. 3675 crores (revised) was approved for the Seventh Five Year Plan of the State. It was to be financed. State's own resources—excluding additional resource mobilisation was Rs. 1119.84 Crores. The additional resource mobilisation was Rs.1581.43 crores. The total comes to Rs 2701.27 crores. The net Central assistance agreed upon was Rs. 873.73 crores, aggregating the resources to Rs. 3575 crores. The average *per capita* outlay which was considered very deeply by the Planning Commission and the Government of India for Karnataka was Rs. 830 during the Sev-

enth Plan as against all India's Rs.1022. Therefore, Special attention was required. The original size of the Seventh Plan was Rs. 3500 crores. The State Government came for discussion and promised that the economy will flourish, they will tighten the administration, they will see that there is also additional resource mobilisation and the priority sectors will be decided so that monies are not squandered away or just thrown away but they will be used purposively for the benefit of the people.

16.00 hrs.

It appears that this additionality of Rs. 75 crores was sought to be found from the additional resource mobilization, taken care of by the efforts of the State Government during the 7th Plan period—of Rs. 1581.43 crores, which I have already said.

The picture becomes otherwise when the Government started functioning. It appears that from the very first year, there is a deep gap between the approved outlay agreed upon, and the actual expenditure. The level of approved outlays, together with actual expenditure incurred during the three years from the beginning of the 7th Plan is like this. During 1985-86 the approved outlay was Rs. 651 crores, but actual expenditure was Rs. 637.67 crores i.e. the State had a minus performance of Rs. 13.33 crores—during the very first year of the 7th Plan. During the second year 1986-87, the approved outlay was Rs. 765 crores; actual expenditure is Rs. 696.17 crores—the minus performance increased more than three times, and it became a minus performance of Rs. 68.33 crores. During the third year of the Plan, 1987-88, the approved outlay was Rs. 870 crores—pausing here for a moment, I say that inspite of the fact that during the first year, comparing, the approved outlay and the expenditure, there was minus performance; during the second year also there was minus performance—although, in such cases, Planning Commission insists that nothing should be increased, in view of the special condition of Karnataka i.e. its *per capita* income being below the all-India level,

it was increased. Government of India and the Planning Commission increased it, did not decrease it. In the third year, 1987-88, the approved outlay was further increased to Rs. 870 crores. The actual expenditure is Rs. 702.10 crores. It was the figure given at that time, and it is a minus performance of Rs. 167.90 crores. Therefore, during the first year there was a minus performance. The deterioration during the first, launching year of the 7th Plan, is Rs. 13.33 crores; during second year it was Rs. 68.83 crores, and during third year it was Rs. 167.90 crores.

Whether it is the Hedge Government or Bommai Government, the result is this: gradually there was a complete stagnation as far as the economy is concerned. In fact, I will presently show how it had in fact become an Augean stable when the President's rule was promulgated; and it needs Hercules to clean that stable. But when the people have reposed their confidence in the Government of India, and the people of Karnataka have supported President's rule, it is our duty to see that because of the bungling of the previous Government, the people there do not suffer.

It appears at the annual Plan discussions—let us discuss this now—that in regard to funding during 1988-89 or 1989-90, there was an estimated gap of Rs. 127.38 crores in the State's own resources. This took into account the loan of Rs. 1.22 crores from Power Finance Corporation provided to the State—after the finalization of the annual Plan. If adjustment is made for this, on a comparable basis the gap works out to Rs. 128.60 crores.

How did this deterioration take place—of Rs. 128.60 crores? It is mainly attributable to two factors: firstly, the estimate of balance from currency revenue—there is a deterioration of minus Rs. 89.81 crores. Secondly, the nett shortfall in buoyancy of the economy—included in the aggregate ARM—additional resource mobilization target—of 1988-89, is minus Rs. 38.79 crores.

[Sh. A.K. Panja]

16.05 hrs.

[SHRI SHARAD DIGHE *in the Chair*]

The total comes to Rs. 128.60 crores—deterioration or minus performance. The State had opened that year with a negative cash balance of Rs. 17.24 crores. This, along with deterioration of Rs. 128.60 crores in that year transaction, partly upset by Rs. 0.50 crores under Central assistance, resulted in the overall deterioration of the State economy of Rs. 145.34 crores; this was the condition of the economy. Quite a lot of shouts are made, a publicity has been made that the Centre is not giving anything. Out of the normal central assistance of Rs. 767.70 crores during the 7th Plan, the State Government had already availed of Rs. 700.51 crores, that is Rs. 154.19 crores plus Rs. 163.71 crores plus Rs. 178.87 crores plus Rs. 203.74 crores aggregating to Rs. 700.51 crores during the the first four years of the Plan. The proposed assistance for 1989-90 as placed before the Planning Commission was Rs. 214.95 crores. So far as the reasons are concerned, we find that the first one appears to me that, from where the State resources are to be taken in, the excise is one of the main sources of revenue (State Excise): It appears, after the President's Rule was promulgated, that it had come to the notice of the Government that during the last few years, a large scale evasion of excise duty on liquor has been taking place in Karnataka. The estimate range upto Rs. 100 crores annually. It appears that the manufacturers have been deliberately allowed to make huge profits out of the non-duty paid liquor commonly called "Seconds". These profits escape tax both at the State as well as at the Central levels. Raids conducted after the introduction of President's Rule and searches and seizures, have confirmed the existence of this widespread phenomenon. They have revealed large magnitude of evasion of sales tax, excise duty and consequently income tax; they have thrown light on the extent of a wide network of political and other corruption, this organ-

ised evasion has spread over a few years. The Government has, therefore, decided to enforce utmost vigil and introduce necessary measures to tackle this problem effectively. Arrangements are being made for a Government Company to take over the Distributorship of liquor from the factory for the entire State. Draft Notifications under the relevant statute have already been issued. It is expected that, with the implementation of this measure and strict vigil, a sizeable additional income will accrue to the State and the network of political corruption organised during the last few years in the State, will be broken, because of secrecy at the initial stage of inquiry, I did not divulge further details. The schemes for canalising wholesale trade of liquor through Government agencies have been formulated. At present, manufacture, distribution and sale of liquor other than arrack and toddy in Karnataka is being done by four different categories of licence-holders.

Firstly, there are licensed distilleries including breweries and wineries manufacturing liquor in Karnataka which are entitled to sell liquor to any distributor licence holder or and wholesale licence holder within Karnataka, as well as to export liquor outside Karnataka.

The second category consists of the distributor licence holder who can sell through any wholesaler the products of any distillery established within or outside the State of Karnataka. At present, there are nine such licensed distributors in the State of which six are exclusively importing liquor from distilleries in other States and three deal with beer produced within the State.

Thirdly, there is wholesale licensee who can purchase his liquor only from a licensed distillery located within Karnataka and or from a licensed distributor.

There are 323 wholesale licensees now functioning in the State.

Fourthly, there are over 3100 retailers who hold a CL2 licence which enables them

to purchase liquor stocks only from the wholesale licensee and sell only to a retail consumer.

The need for canalising was looked into by the present Government, under the Governor. If there is a need for canalising the wholesale trade, the reason is that in the year 1987-88 the revenue derived in the form of excise duty from the distilleries in Karnataka was of the order of Rs. 14 crores per year.

In the excise year 1988-89, the excise duty realised from these distilleries went upto Rs. 20 crores. For the current excise year 1989-90, the said target has been raised to Rs. 36 crores and in order to achieve the same, sub-targets have been allocated for each distillery and brewery keeping in view their (a) past performance; (b) installed and potential capacities; (c) demand for liquor within and outside Karnataka; and (d) other relevant parameters.

Therefore, it is estimated that there is still a large volume of the IML trade which is escaping and will continue to evade excise duty so long as the entire manufacture and sale of such liquor continues in the private hands. In order to directly inhibited the sale of this non-duty paid liquor which is commonly called "seconds" and divert the undue profits being made thereon into the coffers of the State, it would be necessary to canalise the wholesale trade of liquor through Government agencies. The present assessment is that the volume of "seconds" trade in Karnataka would be roughly twice that of the duty paid IML. On this assumption, it is expected that about Rs. 40 crores of the "seconds" trade will be brought within the tax net as a result of this structural and policy change.

The proposed changes are to amend the rules for firstly to provide for manufacture of liquors in Karnataka, namely the distilleries, breweries, wineries to sell liquor only to a Government agency holding a distributor licence, (CL II) and not directly to any other distributor licensee/wholesale licensee within

Karnataka or to export outside the State, as they are permitted to do now. Secondly it is proposed to provide for such distributor licence to be issued to any single Government agency either for the whole State or any part thereof and to enable the said distributor or distributors to deal in the products of all distilleries/breweries/wineries within the State as well as to import liquor from outside the State for the purposes of distribution and sale. The said distributor licence will also permit the sale of liquor outside the State.

Thirdly it is proposed to provide for the wholesale licensees to procure liquor only from the sole distributors.

Fourthly, it is proposed to provide for exception in the case of manufacturers of liquor in Karnataka who may sell their products directly to Defence units as they are bound by Military contracts. For practical reasons also, breweries may be permitted to directly supply bulk beer to the licensee under the Karnataka Excise (Retail vend of Beer) Rules, 1969, as bulk beer has to be consumed within 36 to 40 hours from the time of manufacture.

There are not only for revenue collection, but for the protection of the people so that there may not be illicit breweries which sometimes results in death, maim, disfigure, disable human beings in case of such consumption... (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: How long will you take?

SHRI A.K. PANJA: I will take another fifteen minutes or so.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let the Minister of State for External Affairs Shri K. Natwar Singh make a *suo motu* statement regarding International Conference on Cambodia. After that, you can continue.

SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH.

---

16.16 hrs.

STATEMENT RE: INTERNATIONAL  
CONFERENCE ON CAMBODIA

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH): Sir, I would like to inform the House about the International Conference on Cambodia which is currently being held in Paris. As the House is aware, we have for the past two and a half years been quietly active in finding a political solution for the Cambodian problem. We have age old ties with Cambodia. In recent times we have played a constructive and helpful role in the Indo-China and Cambodian International Control Commissions in the 1950, 60 and 70s.

Last year, President Mitterand stated that France was ready to call a Conference on Cambodia for finding a negotiated settlement of this vexed problem. After holding consultations with different countries, including India, the Conference began with a ministerial level meeting on 30th July, 1989 in Paris. This ministerial level meeting ended on 1st August and it is expected to resume on August 28. In between, senior officials of the different delegations are meeting to prepare draft final documents which are expected to encompass all the external and internal elements of a solution. The resumed ministerial level meeting is expected to sign these agreements.

The Conference is co-chaired by France and Indonesia. As Members are aware Indonesia had taken the lead in holding the Jakarta Informal Meetings (JIM) at which the regional countries of ASEAN and Indo-China, including the four Cambodian factions, met face to face for the first time in a series of informal contacts. Altogether 19 countries and the UN Secretary General in his personal capacity were invited by France for participation in this Conference. Apart from India, the other countries participating are the six member states of the ASEAN, the three

Indo-Chinese countries (including the four Cambodian factions), the five Permanent Members of the Security Council, Australia, Canada, Japan and Zimbabwe, as Chairman of the Non-aligned Movement.

The ministerial level meeting has already achieved some progress in that decisions were taken to establish three working committees in addition to the co-ordination committee. India is the Co-Chairman along with Canada of the first Committee which has been set up "to define the modalities of a ceasefire and the mandate as well as the principles which shall guide the creation and operation of an effective international control mechanism in order to supervise and control the comprehensive implementation of a settlement."

The other committee deal with guarantees regarding the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and neutrality of Cambodia as also the matters relating to the return of the refugees and an international plan for the reconstruction of Cambodia.

In addition to these three committees, an ad-hoc committee has also been established which will deal with the question of national reconciliation and the setting up of a quadripartite interim authority under the leadership of Prince Norodom Sihanouk. This Ad-hoc Committee will also examine matters relating to the holding of an internationally supervised election. The Ad-hoc Committee consists of the four Kampuchean factions as well as the two Co-Chairman of the Conference.

The ministerial level conference also took an important decision in accepting the proposal made by the Secretary General of the United Nations to send a fact finding mission to Cambodia to gather technical information which will be relevant to the work of the first committee of which India is a Co-Chairman.

At the Conference we were active and endeavored to be constructive and helpful. Our statement at the opening was well re-

ceived. Apart from meeting the Foreign Ministers of the countries represented in the halls of the Conference. I had separate meetings with Prime Minister Hun Sen and Prince Sihanouk. It held lengthy discussions with many Foreign Ministers.

I am confident that the Indian Delegation will continue to play a useful role and I am guardedly optimistic that an agreement is likely to emerge at the end of this Conference. The implementation of this agreement will, hopefully, lead to a politically negotiated settlement of this extremely complex and difficult problem. We would like peace and normalcy to return to Cambodia, a country with which India has had cultural links from ancient times. The people of Cambodia and indeed of all Indo-Chinese countries, will then be able to devote their energies for their economic and social development and this troubled region of the world would be able to settle down. as I told the Conference: "For too long the people of Cambodia have looked at dark clouds without a silver lining. That silver lining is now more than discernible. Having come so far we cannot, we must not fail. Diplomacy does not offer salvation, it does offer hope."

---

16.20 hrs.

KARNATAKA BUDGET, 1989-90—  
GENERAL DISCUSSION  
AND  
DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (KARNATAKA), 1989-90—*CONTD.*

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri A.K. Panja may now continue.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI A.K. PANJA): Of all these, the draft amending rules as required under the law, were published on the 29th of July, 1989 giving 15 days time for filing of objections. The final rules will be issued as soon as possible after

16th August, 1989.

It is separately proposed to introduce security excise labels for IML as in the case of arrack as a further measure to control non-duty paid liquor.

The point raised by Dr. Venkatesh today I will deal with straightaway because he is one of the opposition members who spoke. From his speech it is clear that the former State Government was boasting that it had a very efficient Zilla Parishad, very efficient village panchayat and that they were operating a number of special welfare measures for the benefit of the backward classes. His speech itself speaks loud and clear that the previous Governments were a failure so far as these things were concerned. In the fields of health, education, housing, training and employment, the plight was well described by him. He is a representative of the people from Kolar. It appears that so far as Kolar is concerned, although there is a gold mining field there, the gold reserve is in the wane resulting in a serious unemployment problem there. The Government is trying to set up a factory there. But it appears from the experts' advice that the possibility of giving employment there would be more if there is sericultural activity which is of great importance in this district. As the hon. Member from Kashmir rightly pointed out the silk produced there is of great value and of good quality and they have got market all over India and abroad. So the Government is trying with the World Bank assistance so far as this district is concerned and also elsewhere in Karnataka wherever land is suitable for sericulture, to set up sericulture. This will be given the highest importance for the purpose of making people employed and also to make them usefully employed. It is also necessary to look into this area as also other backward areas under the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana. I will certainly communicate to the Minister for Rural Development the points made by various hon. Members regarding this development. This is the first point made by Dr. Venkatesh.

He said very rightly and I congratulate

[Sh. A.K. Panja]

him, that he has done his duty by not resigning. In our country, the parliamentary democracy is three-dimensional. It is the discussion, deliberation, debate and the decision. The House takes the decision. With this three-dimensional form, I congratulate once again Dr. Venkatesh. While he was speaking, you must have noticed, Sir, that he was really feeling for the people. He commented upon also that others went away but he cannot go back. That is the point which was harped upon today by our hon. Prime Minister also when he said that without performing the mandate given by the people for five years, they ran away but Dr. Venkatesh did not. Dr. Venkatesh made another point regarding conversion of fifteen kilometres narrow gauge line into broad gauge. I find that it would be over one hundred kilometres that would be required to be converted. I will bring it to the notice of the hon. Railway Minister. I find that a provision of Rs. 21.49 crores has been made in this year's budget for the purpose of railways, but I find that so far as his area is concerned, it is not in the details. I will bring it to the notice of the hon. Railway Minister to see whether he could provide anything extra in view of the point made by the hon. Member.

So far as the point regarding Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is concerned, it is well taken. As a result of the major drive that has been taken up under the leadership of hon. Prime Minister's special drive, I think, by 30th of August we will all know how many Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the State of Karnataka have been able to get employment.

Now I shall take up today's points one by one. For fisheries, in 1989-90, Rs. 470 lakhs have been given under plan. Desilting of Mangalore harbour to a long way to help fishermen. There is also another project with Denmark assistance, at TADRI. In the budget, Rs. 90 lakhs, with likely Central assistance of about Rs. 38 lakhs, have been provided for so that the difficulties of the fishermen of that area, who really suffer in spite of their hard

labour, can be ameliorated as far as possible.

The proposal regarding the Naphtha Cracker Unit is, in fact, before the Government of India and I find that in 1987, a Memorandum of Understanding has already been signed between the Government of India, the Hindustan Petroleum Corporation and the Indian Rayon Industries for setting it up in the joint sector. It appears that the cost of the project will be Rs. 1,540 crores. The details are not with me at present. I think the hon. Member will contact the Industries Minister to know the details.

So far as the Vijaynagar Steel Plant is concerned, this also I will have to bring to the notice of the Steel Minister. I find that the foundation stone was laid. I am sure, the energetic hon. Member Mr. Fernandes, having full knowledge about the State of Karnataka, will take it up with the Minister concerned so that the matter could be expedited.

Mr. Veerendra Patil, Mr. Basavarajewari, Mr. D.K. Naikar, Mr. Sharad Dighe, Mr. V. Krishna Rao, Mr. G.S. Basavaraju and Mr. Saifuddin Soz made various points. I need not go into the details of each point. Mr. Patil rightly commented that there are 2,857 cases of exemption certificates given under the Urban Land Ceiling Act, from 1983 to December, 1988, involving 3,684 hectares of land. I find this is a record so far as the history of Karnataka is concerned. Why this has taken place is a matter to be gone into by various Commissions that have been set up.

As regards Revajeethu Builders, the Government of India has set up the Justice Kuldeep Singh Commission of Inquiry to go into two issues, of which this is one. The allegation is that the erstwhile owners of the land of Shri Narayanaswami and Sons were allowed to sell the land by the State Government to M/s. Revajeethu Builders and Developers after according exemptions from the provisions of the Urban Land Ceiling Act. There are also allegations that the land has been under-valued. The notification has been

issued. The matter is also *sub judice* in a public interest litigation case in the High Court of Karnataka. So, I do not want to make any comment on this at this stage. The NRI Association were given 110 acres of valuable land. It is a very surprising scale feature that in the two decades I find that there has been a large inflow of people in Bangalore because of the nice weather there and the people are also very nice there. The population of Bangalore increased from 16 lakhs in 1971 to 29 lakhs in 1981 and the present population of the city is estimated to be well over 40 lakhs. So, it has grown very fast. At that moment, the then Chief Minister tried to find out a quick solution, if possible. The Bangalore Development Authority formulated a NRI Housing Scheme earmarking 110 acres of land for this purpose. The scheme was not advertised. It is such a valuable land that it should have been advertised. But it was not advertised. On 3rd July 1987, the B.D.A. approved bulk allotment of the earmarked land of 110 acres of which—very surprisingly and unfortunately I am feeling pained—40 acres were in the green belt. This destroys the entire structure and the environment of the Bangalore city. The people from other parts go there and feel the weather and it is stated by the people who come over here that all the year round, the entire city is like a air-conditioned city because of the nature there. So, out of 110 acres, about 40 acres appear to be in the green belt. It was given to the NRI Housing Corporation and it was selected group. The NRIHAK deposited only Rs. 55 lakhs with the B.D.A. The sale price was fixed at Rs. 3 lakhs per acre and development charge was Rs. 3.85 lakhs per acre. The sale deed was subject to approval of the Government among other conditions. The most surprising feature is that at the request of BDA, the NRIHAK furnished a list of 13 persons whose applications had been registered with them. This was found to be completely different from those of the persons who had contributed a sum of Rs. 55 lakhs. The list is there. Somebody is contributing and, therefore, this is one of the important issues and a very relevant issue which has been referred to Hon'ble Justice Kuldip Singh Commission on In-

quiry. It was also found that NRIHAK was being funded and managed by M/s. Lokhandawala Premises Ltd. and they had also incurred expenditure on development, fencing and construction of a godown at the site. The BDA (Allotment of Sites) Rules 1984, do not provide for bulk allotment of land to developers, cooperatives, groups of NRIs etc. The extent of surplus land acquired and distributed is 691 hectares which has been acquired under the provisions of Urban Land Ceiling Act from the inception to December 1988. 394 hectares had been allotted mostly to the Government institutions and this may be compared with the exemptions given in as many as 2857 cases involving 3684 hectares between 1983 and 1988. No wonder that the economy suffered because it appeared that the Government was busy elsewhere for collateral purpose. Sir, with regard to arrack shops, it was probably thought that the people will forget all about the Government's misdemeanour and mistakes or the faults, if there are lots of arrack shops all over the State. Sir, it appears that till 1982 since Independence there were 6,725 arrack shops in that State. It has beaten all records probably everywhere and it will find place in the Guinness Book also. Since then, that is, up to 1983, 3,967 arrack shops have been licensed till today taking the total in the whole State to 10,962. Therefore, it appears that these are the licensed shops, licences issued to thousands of arrack shops during the Janata period.

Sir, a lot of debate has been made and very rightly about the capitation fees. It appears that in Karnataka there are 50 Engineering Colleges, of which 38 are private unaided colleges. There are 18 Medical Colleges of which 14 are private medical colleges. The Medical Council often makes comments because it is not to have a medical Council college only, but to produce good doctors. There are 18 medical colleges, of these medical and engineering colleges, 8 medical colleges and 8 engineering colleges have been permitted to be started from 1983 onwards. Out of 18, since Independence 8 were within 1983 to today and engineering colleges, out of 14 since Independence, 8



[Sh. A.K. Panja]

colleges were within this period of Janata rule.

In Karnataka, the private medical and engineering colleges were charging capitation fees at their sweet will except St. John's Medical College, Bangalore. The capitation fee was being collected in one lump at the time of admission. The fee payable in respect of medical seats was decidedly higher than the engineering seats. There has been public resentment of large sums of money being collected by the educational institutions thus only commercialising professional education.

Sir, the State Government sought to abolish capitation fee under the 1984 Act, but here again it appears that the people of the State were hoodwinked. Although it was called the Karnataka Education Institutions (Prohibition of Capitation Fee) Act 1984, the Act was to come into effect after five years. So, really the Act became useless. In 1984 the Act was made, publicity was made of course, but the capitation fee was sought to be abolished after a period of five years. So, during all these five years, all these engineering colleges and 38 private unaided colleges, 18 medical colleges and 14 private medical colleges started taking capitation fees and thereby the people suffered quite heavily.

Sir, so far as the point made regarding Hyderabad-Karnataka area for giving special assistance is concerned, the three districts of Gulbarga, Raichur and Bidar, popularly known as the Hyderabad-Karnataka region are among the most backward districts in the State. The benefits of the development projects undertaken by the State Government like the Upper Krishna Project, the Karanja Project, are yet to accrue. There has also been no industrial activity in the region except for cement plants in the limestone rich Gulbarga district. Bidar district had been declared as one of the 'No Industry' districts by the Government of India. Against this backdrop the State Government

had announced that a Board would be constituted to address itself to the special problems of the region and the hon. Members must be glad in going through the Budget that a budget provision of Rs. 2 crores has been made this year in 1989-90, and the Government of India is considering providing special assistance for the development of this region.

Sir, the spurious cotton seeds is another black spot of what happened at the cost of farmers. The shortage of hybrid cotton seed was in Kharif season of 1988. It was given to certain private agencies and it appears that poor quality seeds were distributed among the farmers. However, I cannot make any comment in view of a Public Interest Litigation now pending in Supreme Court in respect of this very important subject matter.

Sir, the subsidy point was made by some hon. Members. It appears that the total need is about Rs. 35 crores by way of State subsidy and development loans. But, as I said that Janata Government has brought the State's finance almost to a bankrupt state. Then, in 1989-90, a sum of Rs.9 crores has been decided to be given as Central subsidy, so that we can start right now some of the development plans and get on with the work. A comment has been made about money from World Bank not being utilised in UKP contracts and its having led to non-payment of bills. The first phase of the Upper Krishna Project was completed with the World Bank assistance in 1986. The second phase was to commence immediately thereafter. But it was delayed due to the need to build within the conditions as to rehabilitation and resettlement stipulated by World Bank. It appears that the agreement with the World Bank for the second phase was cleared by the World Bank on the 6th June, 1989. The present Government has taken it up. A budget provision of Rs. 72 crores has been made for the Upper Krishna Project during 1989-90. Contracts have been assigned to major contractors and the work is in full swing as per the programme given to the World Bank. After the President's rule, the long-pending

contractors' bills are being gradually paid. A comment has been made about Nazir Awas Yojana, a new housing scheme that has been announced in memory of late Shri Abdul Nazir Sab, former Minister for Rural Development. The scheme envisages construction of 17,500 houses at the rate of 100 houses per taluk making use of the funds provided for Rural Development. But Nazir Awas Yojana is not a substitute for Indira Awas Yojana. Both have to be taken up. This is a new scheme and therefore this is under study. One of the Member has seriously commented about the very bad condition of the health infrastructure. It was said that no medicine was available in the hospitals and health centres. This has been looked into after the President's rule and I assure that the procedure is to be streamlined in respect of this. It will be done in accordance with the norms of the Finance Commission. But it will take some time to cover the entire State to make this health infrastructure according to the requirement of the Finance Commission.

Sir, there are some details of the forests which I have already stated. A point has been made by Mr. Syed Shahabuddin about the pending works. It is a publicity stunt made about the State Government proposals pending with the Government of India. But we have taken note of some of the points which are really germane. It is proposed to take up additionally 14 Watershed Development Projects with the assistance of World Bank in the following districts of Bangalore (Urban), Bangalore (Rural), Kolar, Tumkur, Chitradurga, Mysore, Hassan, Belgaum, Dharwar, Bijapur, Gulbarga, Raichur, Bellary and Bidar. This will cover an area of 4.73 lakh hectares at a cost of Rs. 3082 crores from 1990-91 to 1998-99. The Government of India and the World Bank are to clear these projects. This was the information received so far as the point made by Mr. Shahabuddin is concerned. I am thankful he is here. The Watershed Development Project on DANIDA assistance was item 1.5 of the booklet he has very kindly handed over to me also. DANIDA authorities have come forward to assist in the implementation of 14 watershed projects covering 0.41 lakh hec-

tares at a cost of Rs. 8.75 crores over 4 1/2 years. The project is still with the DANIDA authorities. But it is expected that it would be taken up by the later part of this year.

About Mangalore Refinery Petrochemical Project, it is not immediately possible. It appears that DPR has been submitted to the Government of India. The exact position of the scheme, we are waiting to see, which is pending and the details would be made known to the hon. Member.

SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES (Udupi): I want to know whether it is not possible for you to tell about the project immediately or the project is not possible to be taken up.

SHRI A.K. PANJA: I cannot tell you immediately as to what is the position.

So far as the take-over of VISL is concerned, which is item No. 2.3 of the booklet, the Government of India, after the President's rule has decided to take over VISL and the take-over is being effected from 1st of August, 1989. This was pending for a long time. So far as the list of other works are concerned, for 1989-90, Rs. 15 crores have been allotted so far as the central fund is concerned.

Mr. Syed Shahabuddin has also challenged what has been done during the President's rule, whether anything has been done during the President's rule. If I want to list them up, I will take a lot of time and I can see, Mr. Chairman, you are very much eager to see that we complete it as quickly as possible for other business.

The State owned unit manufacturing special alloy steel VISL was set up in 1921 as the first public sector undertaking in the steel industry. The unit had run into heavy losses and required large investment. The SAIL has taken over the unit with effect from 1st of August, 1989. During the President's rule, there was take-over of IMFL liquor trade, which I have already stated and I need not go into the details.

[Sh. A.K. Panja]

Immediately after the President's rule was promulgated, it was found that everybody was angry there because of the mismanagement by the Janata regime. There was anger among the Government employees; there was anger among the lorry owners. Karnataka Road transport employees were angry. Milk was about to be stopped and the poor children were to suffer. But because of the good work done by the present Government and the good officers, after the President's rule, the Government have averted the major strikes. The Government employees' indefinite strike has been averted. Lorry owners' strike has been averted. Karnataka State Road Transport strike has been averted. Milk Federation employees strike has been averted. This has saved the State from further turmoil and further bad effect after the Janata rule.

There is improvement in the financial position. There were a large number of pending bills then. A sort of magic has to be created by showing that they have lessened the deficit. But it appears that when the President's rule was promulgated, a large number of pending bills were unpaid, amounting to Rs. 129 crores as on 31st March, 1989. Is this value-based politics? Bills of the Government amounting to Rs. 129 crores were unpaid. There were restrictions on the payment of Government bills. Janata Government imposed restrictions on the payment of Government bills, though it was a running Government then. If a private person does not pay, we hold him as bankrupt. One of the rules of bankruptcy is whether he has failed to carry out usual course of business by non-payment of ordinary bills. That is one of the tests of bankruptcy. Here, the amount is Rs. 129 crores. But despite difficulties, I am happy to announce, there is not a single bill outstanding, at present. The entire amount has been paid and, that is why, the people who are participating in the development are not only businessmen, they are also participating in the development, they get their money and that money will flow back again for the purpose of further devel-

opment. Because of the tightening of the resources, wherever money was there, we stopped, so that there may not be excess expenditure.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI C.K. JAFFAR SHARIEF): We congratulate the Prime Minister for coming to the rescue of the State.

SHRI A.K. PANJA: I will come to that and then tell you. As regards export-oriented zone, it has been decided to set up an export-oriented zone of industrial zone near Bangalore involving an investment of Rs. 15 crores. This will help boost exports from the State. The State produces good quality materials in large number and, that is why, this zone has been created.

As regards SCST recruitment, the number is taken after 31st August. But the present Government of Karnataka has taken it up on a time-bound basis to implement this mandate and this direction given by our hon. Prime Minister

As regards industrial subsidy, a sum of Rs. 9 crores has been released for the disbursement of development loans and subsidies which are due to the industrialists for a number of years.

As regards pension to freedom fighters, it has been increased from Rs. 200/- to Rs. 300/- with effect from 1st of July 1989.

The famous Binny Mills which you remember from even younger days, the Binny Mills, Bangalore had been under lockout from 20 October, 1988. The mill has been closed by the management from 26th December, 1988 on the ground that the mill had been making continuing losses and was not viable. The present Government under President's rule has worked out a major scheme of rehabilitation of this mill which would not only ensure the future viability of the mill but also continue employment of 4,500 workers who were out of employment. The present

strength is 6,000. Out of this, 1,500 are expected to come under voluntary retirement scheme.

As regards house building advance for Government servants, the State Government has finalised a scheme for grant of house building and house repair loans to Government employees in the State of Karnataka with the Housing Development Finance Corporation who have agreed to loan as much as Rs. 30 crores under this scheme per year.

As regards police housing, in order to give a boost the State Police Housing Corporation will get an amount of Rs. 5 crores from HDFC. This amount will be utilised entirely for the construction of houses for police personnel. I am sure Shri Shahabuddin will realise now some of the major features after the President's rule, which I have stated.

I assure the House that despite serious economic bungling in finance and administration and, in fact, as I said, making this whole lovely State with an Augeans stable, we do feel that there is a need for Hercules but for the Prime Minister who, in fact, in so

far as even this Budget is concerned, personally enquired about the well-being of the people of Karnataka so that they may not suffer because of the misuse of the past Governments.

With these words, I commend that the Budget may be passed.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put the Demands for Grants (Karnataka) for 1989-90 to vote.

The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts of Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the Fourth column of the Order Paper, be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Karnataka to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1990 in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands 1 to 62."

*The motion was adopted*

## Demands for Grants in respect of State of Karnataka for 1989-90 voted by Lok Sabha

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant 'on Account' Voted by the Karnataka Legislature on 27-3-1989		Amount of Demand for Grant voted by the House	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
1	2	3	4		
1.	Soil and Water Conservation and Agriculture (Excluding Horticulture)	40,00,00,000	8,00,00,000	84,49,47,000	15,21,00,000
2.	Dry Land Development	4,50,00,000	...	8,35,00,000	...
3.	Horticulture	9,00,00,000	5,00,000	18,05,66,000	10,00,000
4.	Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development	22,00,00,000	3,00,00,000	48,50,98,000	6,00,00,000
5.	Fisheries	4,50,00,000	1,00,00,000	8,30,50,000	1,79,91,000
6.	Industries (Excluding Small Scale Industries, and Industrial Co-operatives)	6,25,00,000	6,25,00,000	12,50,00,000	12,50,00,000

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant 'on Account' Voted by the Karnataka Legislature on 27-3-1989	Amount of Demand for Grant voted by the House
1	2	3	4
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
7.	Mines and Geology	3,25,00,000	...
8.	Small Scale Industries	19,00,00,000	2,50,00,000
9.	Industrial Co-operatives	60,00,000	1,00,00,000
10.	Sericulture	25,00,00,000	12,50,00,000
11.	Stationery and Printing	6,50,00,000	...
12.	Higher Education	85,00,00,000	15,00,000
13.	Youth Services	6,00,00,000	...
14.	Literary Cultural Affairs and Development of Kannada	2,50,00,000	...
15.	Primary Education	2,00,00,00,000	...
		6,16,63,000	...
		37,85,25,000	4,64,55,000
		1,07,48,000	1,27,60,000
		51,27,54,000	12,54,00,000
		12,43,45,000	...
		1,67,47,54,000	25,00,000
		11,78,02,000	...
		4,67,67,000	...
		4,00,29,14,000	...

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant 'on Account' Voted by the Karnataka Legislature on 27-3-1989	Amount of Demand for Grant voted by the House	
1	2	3	4	
		Revenue Rs.	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
16.	Secondary Education	1,08,00,00,000	2,15,45,98,000	...
17.	Taxes on Income, Professions, Sales and other Services	32,00,00,000	60,78,84,000	...
18.	Insurance Treasury and Accounts Administration	7,50,00,000	14,38,95,000	...
19.	Pension and Other Retirement Benefits	1,10,00,00,000	2,03,50,00,000	...
20.	Loans to Government Servants and Miscellaneous Loans	...	2,50,00,000	14,68,00,000
21.	Small Savings	2,00,00,000	4,06,00,000	...
22.	Other Miscellaneous Services	7,00,00,000	13,34,98,000	4,10,00,000
23.	Food and Civil Supplies	22,00,00,000	42,84,30,000	...

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant 'on Account' Voted by the Karnataka Legislature on 27-3-1989	Amount of Demand for Grant voted by the House	Capital Rs.
1	2	3	4	
		Revenue Rs.	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
24.	Forest	36,00,00,000	71,68,49,000	2,50,000
25.	State Excise	6,00,00,000	11,53,98,000	...
26.	Taxes on Vehicles	4,00,00,000	7,95,16,000	...
27.	Police and Fire Services	1,10,00,00,000	1,45,08,81,000	5,00,000
28.	Jails Etc.,	4,50,00,000	8,51,48,000	..
29.	Information and Tourism	3,50,00,000	7,03,16,000	27,00,000
30.	Road Transport	60,00,000	1,00,54,000	27,14,00,000
31.	Medical, Family Welfare and Public Health Services	1,50,00,00,000	2,39,66,78,000	10,00,00,000
32.	Housing (Excluding Government Residential Buildings)	7,00,00,000	13,86,51,000	6,30,70,000



No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant 'on Account' Voted by the Karnataka Legislature on 27-3-1989	Amount of Demand for Grant voted by the House
1	2	3	4
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
33.	Urban Development etc.	13,50,00,000	8,50,00,000
34.	Compensation and Grants to Corporation and Municipalities	30,00,00,000	...
35.	Minor Irrigation	20,00,00,000	11,00,00,000
36.	Irrigation, Navigation, Drainage and Flood Control Projects	50,00,00,000	1,60,00,00,000
37.	State Legislature	3,00,00,000	...
38.	Administration of Justice	16,00,00,000	...
39.	Elections	5,00,00,000	...
40.	Governor, Ministers and Public Service Commission	85,00,00,000	...
		1,94,65,73,000	3,11,32,68,000
		5,74,85,000	...
		30,50,56,000	...
		10,05,00,000	...
		1,60,34,000	...

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant 'on Account' Voted by the Karnataka Legislature on 27-3-1989		Amount of Demand for Grant voted by the House	
1	2	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
		3		4	
41.	Secretariat	9,00,00,000	...	17,59,76,000	...
42.	District Administration	13,00,00,000	...	25,93,37,000	...
43.	Miscellaneous demands of General Administration	6,00,00,000	...	11,52,27,000	...
44.	Demands of Planning Department	5,00,00,000	10,00,000	9,09,45,000	20,00,000
45.	Public Works (Excluding Construction)	40,00,00,000	75,00,000	85,62,06,000	1,45,00,000
46.	Buildings	3,50,00,000	15,00,00,000	6,30,30,000	28,89,42,000
47.	Roads and Bridges	50,00,00,000	13,00,00,000	99,36,14,000	26,19,58,000
48.	Ports and Water Transport Services	1,05,00,000	1,75,00,000	2,07,91,000	3,50,00,000

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant 'on Account' Voted by the Karnataka Legislature on 27-3-1989	Amount of Demand for Grant voted by the House
1	2	3	4
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
49.	Power Projects	4,50,00,000	1,30,00,00,000
50.	Land Revenue etc.	40,50,00,000	7,50,00,000
51.	Stamps and Registration	4,00,00,000	...
52.	Relief on account of Natural Calamities	5,50,00,000	1,75,000
53.	Rehabilitation Schemes	2,25,000	...
54.	Religious and Charitable Institutions etc.	6,50,00,000	...
55.	Wakfs	50,00,000	...
56.	Co-operation (Excluding Regulated Markets)	50,00,00,000	4,00,00,000
			7,80,84,000

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant 'on Account' Voted by the Karnataka Legislature on 27-3-1989	Amount of Demand for Grant voted by the House
1	2	3	4
		Revenue Rs.	Revenue Rs.
		Capital Rs.	Capital Rs.
57.	Regulated Markets	5,50,00,000	10,39,72,000
58.	Rural Water Supply and Sanitation	30,00,00,000	59,96,81,000
59.	Rural Development and Employment	85,00,00,000	1,68,31,27,000
60.	Labour and Employment	17,00,00,000	33,84,50,000
61.	Welfare of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes and Backward Classes	45,00,00,000	89,83,55,000
62.	Women and Children Welfare	65,50,00,000	1,30,89,54,000
			98,00,000

16.55 hrs

KARNATAKA APPROPRIATION BILL\*,  
1989

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI A.K. PANJA): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidate Fund of the State of Karnataka for the services of the financial year 1989-90.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidate Fund of the State of Karnataka for the services of the financial year 1989-90."

*The motion was adopted*

SHRI A.K. PANJA: Sir, I introduce the Bill.\*\*

Sir, I beg to move:\*\*

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from out of the Consolidated Funds of the State of Karnataka for the services of the financial year 1989-90, be taken into consideration."

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is:

That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Karnataka for the services of the financial year 1989-90, be taken into consideration.

*The motion was adopted*

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House will now take up Clause-by-Clause consideration of the Bill. The question is:

*"That Clauses 2 and 3 and the Schedule stand part of the Bill."*

*The motion was adopted*

*Clauses 2 and 3 and Schedule were added to the Bill*

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted*

*Clause 1, Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill*

SHRI A.K. PANJA: Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

*The motion was adopted*

16.58 hrs.

DISCUSSION UNDER RULE 193

SUCCESSFUL TESTING OF 'AGNI'

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House shall now take up the next item, that is, Discussion under Rule 193, on the successful testing of 'Agni' on the 22nd May, 1989.

Shri Harish Rawat.

[Translation]

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora): Mr. Chairman, Sir, 22nd May, 1989 will be remembered as a golden day in the history of

\* Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, part II, Section 2, dated 7.8.1989.

\*\* Introduced/moved with the recommendation of the President.

Development of Indian technology, particularly in the history of defence technology. A new chapter has been added to the dimensions of our defence preparedness with the successful launching of 'Agni'. Through this august House, I on my own behalf and on behalf of the people of this country, would like to congratulate the Hon. Prime Minister, under whose leadership this revolutionary goal could be achieved, the scientists and the personnel of the Ministry of Defence for this magnificent achievement. Long ago in 1974, we carried out an atomic implosion at 'Pokhran' for the purpose peaceful use of atomic energy under the leadership of Shrimati Indira Gandhi. The Pokhran implosion boosted the self-confidence and prestige of our country. While referring to the pokhran implosion, I am reminded of the incidents that took place in the country at the time of Pokhran implosion in 1974 and thereafter. In 1974, when we conducted a nuclear test in Pokhran the Opposition Members tried to belittle the significance of that revolutionary step, under the pressure of international powers. Similarly, pressure wielding and negative forces have been found to be active by the Government of India even now when we have successfully launched the missile "Agni". We should not forget that with the successful launching of "Agni", all such internal and external powers, who do not want to see India to be self-reliant in its defence needs, are making concerted efforts to undermine this achievement and to lower the prestige of our country. Efforts are being made to create apprehensions in our neighbouring countries who need not feel frightened by this test firing. They are being told that the launching of "Agni" by India is against their interests.

17.00 hrs.

These people, who are trying to defame us, are very well aware that India has launched "Agni" for the purpose of its defence preparations so that it may safeguard its boundaries. Today efforts are being made to create unnecessary confusion in the minds

of the people of our neighbouring countries. A kind of international propaganda is being made in this regard. I would like to request the hon. Minister of Defence that the Government should make its concerted and vigorous efforts to counter this propaganda.

Today we are happy on successful launching of "Agni". Our Integrated Guided Missile Development Programme has achieved a definite dimension. However, this august House as well as the people of our country should understand the various kinds of pressures being exerted on us. The moment we expressed our intention to work for the development of surface to surface or surface to air missile, or anti-tank missile or some other type of missile, under our Integrated Missile Development Programme to make our country self-dependent and free from the threat posed by the reported acquisition of armament and terrorist designs our neighbouring countries, these countries tried to wield various kinds of international pressures from different forums because they felt that India was posing a threat to their hegemony, and was trying to instil a sense of confidence among the other developing countries that if they follow in the footsteps of India, and work with a dedicated spirit, the scientists of these countries too were capable of making big strides. Those who had no love or concern for India started propagating that this would tarnish the image of India as a peace loving country. Efforts were made to wield pressure on us through the American Senate. Besides, efforts were made with the help of the technically developed countries which is called the M.T.C.R. (Missile Technology Control Regime), that no such technical know-how or equipment should reach India which may help India succeed in its efforts. I would like to congratulate our scientists who, despite all these pressure tactics and counteracting forces, succeeded in their efforts against which all the powers were working unitedly. Now when we have succeeded in our efforts, it is surprising to learn from one of the newspaper clippings that

[English]

[Sh. Harish Rawat]

"CIA says Agni isn't indigenous".

[*Translation*]

Attempts are being made to undermine the importance of this effort of our scientists. However, we do not regret that C.I.A., America or Britain is saying so because this has been their tradition and they have always ridiculed India's efforts to become a self-dependent country. Whenever we succeeded, they tried to discourage and pressurise us. But some people in our own country have a hand in making such a propaganda. It would have been better if today when we are discussing this subject the Opposition Members too had joined us in congratulating our scientists and Dr. Abdul Kalam, his colleagues, D.R.D.O. staff and the Ministry of Defence. But see what is happening here. Some such people and political parties, who know that the entire credit goes to Shri Rajiv Gandhi and his Government, are trying to prove in our country what America, C.I.A. and the Western media network and trying to propagate. I would like to know from the hon. Minister of Defence whether it is a fact that some political parties had opposed the setting up of National Testing Range at Baliapal in Orissa? Is it a fact that those people had tried to launch an agitation by arousing the sentiments of the people to obstruct development work of the range with a view to stall our testing programme? Is this in your knowledge that parties like P.U.D.R., which are coming up as sympathisers of Shri V.P. Singh and his party, had tried to pressurise the Ministry of Defence and the Government by getting a resolution passed by a few political parties and had also termed this achievement as anti-national and undemocratic? I would request the Government to tell this House and the people of this country as to how not only international pressure was exerted but internal strategy too was formulated to sabotage our attempts.

Now when we are discussing all these points, what strikes our mind immediately is

that "Agni" is not a result of our 1-2 years' hard work but the result of our constant efforts at the national level and of our resolve to make this country a self dependent nation under the leadership of Shri Jawaharlal Nehru and Shrimati Indira Gandhi, which is being carried on by Shri Rajiv Gandhi. The more we are trying to go ahead on this path, the more efforts are being made to pressurise and obstruct us. Our hon. Defence Minister had given a statement a few days back in which he had mentioned that now India will export the defence equipment. I feel that this innocent statement made by him was taken as a big challenge by various countries. Even in the Bofors case, I suspect that this is the result of an international conspiracy to keep India engulfed in tribble issues so that it may not succeed in its defence efforts and even in future it may not enter into technology agreements for fear of misapprehensions that may be created in the public mind.

I would like to congratulate the hon. Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi, who made efforts for implementing our Guided Missile Programme as a national programme ignoring all kinds of pressure. He provided to the world that there is an ironman behind his sober demeanour who can never yield to any pressure on the issue of his country's prestige and dignity. He would not compromise it on no score and today we may go to the extent of saying it that as a result of our scientists' efforts, nobody can intimidate us the way as it was done in 1971 at the time of Bangladesh war when a country had tried to frighten us by sending its 7th fleet. Today we can say with pride that now we are in a position to face any kind of threat to our country or its borders.

Earlier also, our scientists had successfully launched 'trishul' and 'prithvi' missiles and now it was the turn of Agni which has also been launched by them successfully. Now with the successful launching of Agni, we have jointed the club of selected five countries, who have developed this type of missile system in their own countries. I would like to request the Defence Minister that steps should be expeditiously taken by the

Government to make these missiles be it 'Agni' or any other missile, an integral part of our regular armament and there should be no hitch in it. Pressure of no foreign power or any other consideration should come in the way. It is essential for our defence potential that these missiles are made integral part of our regular armament as early as possible. Danger still persists on our borders.

In spite of all our efforts, even to-day our neighbouring countries are being provoked against us. Efforts were made to incite the country like Nepal. Hence we should remain vigilant in this regard. I would like to request you that these missiles should be made integral part of our armament at the earliest. Besides, we should also make efforts to develop all these missiles be it the third generation missiles i.e. air to air missiles or the surface to surface missiles or anti-tank missiles in our own country. Earlier the better, we develop these missiles or include them as part of our regular armament. It would benefit all of us and our country. I would also like to say that D.R.D.O. scientists, who have performed this feat, deserve our congratulations but they need to be given special attention and special facilities like higher pay-scales and other benefits so that talented youths are attracted to these posts. I would like to request you to chalk out at least a 50 year programme for this purpose. Moreover, it should also be considered in all its seriousness that this National Missile Development Programme is not taken merely as a defence effort or as the work of Ministry of Defence but as part of our National Programme and whatever funds are required for the purpose, should be mobilised. In this connection all the existing sources of technology, know-how and scientific information available in our universities, research centres or private institutions in our country should be collectively exploited so as to boost our sense of self-respect acquired with the successful launching of Agni. The people of this country may say with confidence that now they need not be afraid or scared of any country. Now none of the countries can dare cast an evil eye towards our country.

With these words, I would again like to congratulate our Prime Minister and our defence scientists and our Defence Minister who have these scientists a successful lead.

[English]

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN (Jabalpur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, at the outset, I would like to associate myself with my colleague Shri Rawatji in congratulating the scientists, particularly, Dr. Abdul Qalam and his team for the tremendous success of technology administered project.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: I have forgotten to mention the name of Dr. Arunachalam.

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN: I think, congratulations are due to the Prime Minister and the Defence Minister because projects of this nature have more fall-out politically rather than technical advancement of the defence potential of any country. Congratulations are also due to the political will and leadership which relentlessly pursues such projects in spite of pressure and counterpressures not only by the big powers, but the satellite of the big powers. Those satellites are our most probable enemies in times to come.

The Prime Minister and the Defence Minister have shown a will of a nature, of which the country will be proud. I would like to congratulate the Prime Minister and the Defence Minister that in spite of the postponements—on 20th April and again on 1st May—on 22nd May, the Agni was launched in a most spectacular and successful manner. So far as the team of technologists is concerned, any amount of praise is less for them, because due to shortage of money and pressure of time, any research or any project at the pilot stage requires tremendous amount of encouragement and even a small flop or a small postponement can deter a scientist, who basically is a sensitive person, into lethargy or diffidence. I must express my view that in spite of these delays and in spite of the numerous reasons planted as causes of this postponement of team



[Sh. Ajay Mushran]

went on relentlessly unmindful of postponements to make sure two hundred per cent that whenever Agni is launched it will be launched successfully and that is what was done on 22nd May this year. This has been a continuous process after Prithvi, Trishul, Akash and Nag. We have reached a stage with this technology demonstrative project of Agni that we have joined a club of five or six countries who can boast of having ability to deliver the conventional pay-load of 1000 Kg—nuclear or non-nuclear—to a distance of 2500 km. Some people used to be happy if one could deliver a pay-load of 100 or 200 Kg to 250 km range.

So, Sir, this is a tremendous effort. It naturally created sleepless nights to our probable opponents and the pressure built up by the Big Power whose frontline nations they are was quite natural. I am glad that the Government, the Prime Minister and the Defence Minister saw through the game and ensured that we went on relentlessly with this project.

So far as Chandipur range is concerned, I am very sorry to express that some of the Opposition parties tried to create a doubt among the people not belonging to that area that some injustice is being done to their resettlement, to their environmental pollution or even dangers to which they will be exposed if this project is undertaken at that testing range. I am of the view that whether it is Chandipur or any other testing range, Government must make sure—as they have done in Chandipur—that the population, the Government and the Press do not fall prey to any amount of politically motivated offensive and opposition should not be considered when we are taking up projects of the nature which build the nation's defences stronger and we leap into the future world of technology.

Sir, I have a few suggestions to make. One is that since we now have the capability to deliver the conventional pay-loads, we must think in terms of productionisation plan.

We are a very peace loving country. Even the Prime Minister when he gave a statement on 22nd May in this House said so and I quote:

"We are a non-violent country. We have no aggressive designs on anyone. We believe profoundly in the sovereignty of nations."

There is no doubt about it. We have been pursuing this policy for the last 41 years. But in greatest humility, I would like to say that offence is the best form of defence. We are a peace-loving country. But peace-loving does not mean weak. We must have a fist of iron. We may not hit it on anybody's face. But those to whom you would like to hit in times of crisis, must think that we have got the fist and we are capable of hitting. Under that idea, I am suggesting that it is not necessary to proclaim it from the housetop that we are going to productionise. But we must think in these terms because this is one capability which will keep our probable opponents, supported by their big power, in check and in deterrence. Today's world and future battles are going to be battles of wits and the elements of deterrence is going to play a very major role of escalation of war in break-out of the war and in successful completion of the war in favour of a country or the other.

As my predecessor hon. Member has said, in Pokharan we have done a peaceful nuclear device explosion which is meant for purely peaceful developmental work whether it is in the field of environment or agriculture or energy and so on and so forth. But in view of Pakistan's nuclear weapons programme, we must give serious consideration to match our peaceful nuclear capability. I would like to call it peaceful nuclear capability because then certainly Defence Minister can say, "yes, we will have peaceful nuclear capability". With the Agni missile, we do get the required deterrent quality so that our neighbours and our probable enemies will have to think twice before they can make use of borrowed and stolen capability. They must

know that we have got our own capability. In the same context, if I am not wrong, we are thinking in terms of two more test vehicles which are going to be flight-tested under this project. I would also suggest that simultaneously the research must go on to have in early 90's the capability of not only delivering conventional weapons and conventional payloads but also possible nuclear payloads.

The Opposition has critically expressed their views against the Government of India. I am sure, they are going to do it in future also. As Mr. Harish Rawat has said for any capability which the Government decides to assume or get through import, our development is going to be, in some way or the other, criticised by the opponents. The closer we come to the elections, the easier they find to criticise the Government on these issues because it is very easy to pollute the minds of the people who, unfortunately, do not even know from which side of the barrel the shot is fired. Rumours can take foundations in the minds of the people totally ignorant of military warfare and military equipments. Therefore, it is essential that in times to come or whenever we take a project of this nature, scientifically-oriented brilliant students of universities are shown at least the technological parts of these developments and security can be ensured by the research and development organisations, by the Ministry of Defence and so on. The mere fact that curiosity of the unknown is the best breeding ground of rumours, we must make sure that the people, the citizens and the students of the country who are technologically oriented are taken into confidence about the technological developments taking place in the fields of peaceful capabilities being assumed by us. I once again congratulate Dr. Kalam, his team, the DRDO, the Defence Minister and everybody who are associated with this successful launching of Agni. I am very sure that the two launches or the experiments which will be made in future or whenever they will be done, will put another feather in our cap and strengthen the hands of our defence forces so that technologically they are second to none, certainly not to our opponents of future.

SHRI JAGANNATH PATTNAIK

(Kalahandi): At the outset, I want to congratulate the scientists, all the people involved in the Defence Ministry, the leader of the nation, the Prime Minister for the successful launching of Agni. This is not only a landmark and achievement for our country but for the whole of mankind and those who live and believe in peace and useful utilisation of atomic and nuclear energy. For all of them, it is a matter of great satisfaction. Sir, Agni is the first of its kind in India, namely, the Intermediate Range Missile. This is a major achievement in our continuing effort to safeguard our independence and security by self-reliant measures. Time and again, the Defence Minister and the Prime Minister have assured us that it is not a nuclear weapon. It is to afford us option, developing the ability to deliver non-nuclear weapons with high precision at long range. Time and again, Prime Minister has assured us that we believe in non—violence and we have been vanguards to the movement of nuclear disarmament. We have represented to the United Nations an Action Plan to free the world from nuclear weapons and ensure an international order in the peaceful way of non-violence. In many occasions like the recent visit to USA, our Defence Minister, Shri Pant, has narrated the basic defence philosophy of our country. So, there should not be an iota of doubt about our intention of launching Agni. Simultaneously, we should be aware that we lost independence because we were disunited in the home front and not vigilant in the external front.

There is the question of national security environment. Those international forces which are not happy with our self-reliance development in the field of economics, science and technology and many other fields, are trying to criticise our country quite often. When the United States are trying to have a space station for missiles, what right have they got to criticise us for our efforts in this regard? When China offered their technical knowhow to Saudi Arabia and Pakistan for critical areas, there was no reaction from the United States.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You may continue your speech next time.

17.31 hrs.

## RESIGNATION BY MEMBER

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Before We take up half-an-hour discussion, I have to make one announcement.

I have to inform the House that the Speaker has received today a letter from Shri H N Nanje Gowda resigning his seat in the Lok Sabha. The Speaker has accepted his resignation with immediate effect.

17.31 hrs.

## HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

## Import of Books

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House will now take up half-an-hour discussion to be raised by Kumari Mamata Banerjee on the points arising out of the answer given by the Minister of State in the Department of Revenue in the Ministry of Finance on 21st July, 1989 to Starred Question No. 71 regarding import of books.

[*Translation*]

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE (Jadavpur): A report was published in the Bombay Times on the 24th that certain persons were engaged in importing books from abroad and thus defrauding the Government in terms of foreign exchange. In this context, a starred question No. 71 was asked in Lok Sabha on the 21st July, 1989. In reply to that question it was stated that certain person were importing useless papers and books from abroad with the intention to siphon out of India foreign exchange to the tune of Rs, 75 crores. Though there are laws like COFEPOSA and FERA in this country to check such illegal foreign exchange transac-

tions but there is some relaxation under these Acts, as the import of books declared as educational literature has been exempted. Talking undue advantage of this provision, many such people, who pretended to be gentle and innocent, imported useless papers and books from abroad and during the last 9 months, siphoned out of India foreign exchange to the tune of Rs. 75 crores. I would like to know the number of such cases and the persons found involved in such frauds. I would also like to know the number of persons against whom the Government has taken action under COFEPOSA and the details there of may also be placed before the House. There are many people in our country who import books from abroad. It is alright if those persons import books for educational purposes but we are afraid that there are certain people who abroad for the purpose of propagating and hatching conspiracy against their country. People of some parties are also going abroad and propagating against our country on the Television in those countries. Will any enquiry be conducted by the Government in this regard and has the Government got with it any record about the persons who have imported useless books in the name of old literature which is endangering the unity and integrity of the country. The Government should look into it. I have made a mention of it because I have got proof to substantiate it. It is not only my statement but the Times of India has also published a detailed news item in this regard. I would like to quote from the report as published in the Times of India.

[*English*]

"Ms Pushpa Sitlani, a well-placed business woman accused of remitting foreign exchange worth Rs. 22 crores through fraudulent book imports, taking advantage of legal loop-holes, got a stay against her detention under the COFFPOSA and obtained permission to go abroad."

[*Translation*]

When Government initiated action against Pushpa Sitlani under COFFPOSA,

[Kumari Mamata Banerjee]

she filed a petition in the Bombay High Court but the same was rejected. Later on, she went to the Calcutta High Court had filed a petition seeking permission to go abroad and she was granted permission by the Calcutta High Court. I would like to know from the Hon'ble Minister whether it has come to the notice of the Government that Pushpa Sitlani was originally resident of Bombay and she had filed a petition in the Bombay High Court giving therein her Bombay address but when she filed a petition in the Calcutta High Court, she stated in her petition that she was resident of Andaman & Nicobar Islands. Has this thing come to the notice of the Government. Could permission, or stay-order be granted by any of the High Courts, even when she gave a bogus address for the purpose of seeking permission to go abroad? Can no action be taken by the Government in this regard, or is there no provision in our laws in this regard. When Government has got evidence to prove that some particular individual was working against the interest of the country and in the present case Puspha Sitlani cheated Government and siphoned of India foreign exchange worth Rs. 22 crores on pretext of import of books and later on, she obtained the permission of the court to go abroad, giving bogus address in the court, what action was taken by the Government against that lady.

[Translation]

Why has no action been taken against that lady? Mr. Chairman, Sir, you will be surprised to know that:

[English]

'Ms Sitlani is known to be a close friend of the noted lawyer,.....\*....They used to play bridge together. It is learnt...\*....retorted.

[Translation]

Please note what is further stated:-

[English]

How does it matter? If I play bridge with the Prime Minister's friend...\*....will all his money belong to me?

[Translation]

He has such a political statement which I think nobody can give...\*....was his counsel who pleaded his case in the Bombay High Court. He has very good relations with ...\*.... I was not aware of this case until I read the details in the Times of India. I want the hon. Minister to clarify the Government's stand in this case. Why has no action been taken against her when she has openly indulged in defrauding the country of Rs. 22 crores of foreign Exchange. What does the law say in case of the other fraud of Rs. 75 crores? How should people who misuse the law be treated because this clearly amounts to a criminal act on their part? Can the Government frame a law that restrains the accused from leaving the country? I want the laws to be framed in such a manner that these people are not able to take refuge under any pretence. As these people are economic offenders, the Government should arrest them under COFFPOSA so that they are not able to leave the country. If such an offender has already left the country he should be called back without delay and strict action taken against him. Everybody should be bound by law of the land. Action should be taken against those who violate the laws. May I know from the hon. Minister if amendments in the statute will be made in the near future so that nobody misuses the existing laws? I want the hon. Minister to pay special attention in this direction. Secondly, will the Government investigate into the foreign exchange losses due to this case. I cannot understand why there is delay in taking action when the Government has the authentic documents in its possession. Why should not a person who works against national interest be jailed. The Government should be stricter in such cases. Mr. Chairman, Sir, as I have said earlier these people can bring political papers from abroad in the guise of old books

[Kumari Mamata Banerjee]

This can be done by any political party that wants to disintegrate the nation. Misguided youth can also do it. Therefore, case could be registered under the COFEPOSA. I don't know whether the Government is aware of the fact that purchase of old books has resulted in a loss of Rs. 75 crores. I request for a record trial of all the books that have been purchased. If they contain matter which is against national interest then strong action should be taken. Problems can arise in expediting the matter because a stay-order can be sought under the COFEPOSA. The Government should see how amendments can be made to make it easier to give punishment.

Mr. Chairman Sir, I donot want to say much in this regard. I would only request the hon. Minister to give us whatever information he has on this subject. Whosoever violates the Foreign Exchange Regulations is an enemy of the national and should be severely punished. Thank-you Sir.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Member has referred to certain names. The names will not go on record. They are expunged.

[Translation]

KUMARI MAMTA BANERJEE: Sir, that is why I have raised this matter. How can you expunge it?

\*SHRI HARIHAR SOREN (Keonjhar): Mr. Chairman Sir, My predecessor, Kumari Mamta Banerjee, has put a few questions to the Hon'ble Minister regarding the activities of the unscrupulous traders in book import. If the Hon'ble Minister replies to those questions, we will know in details about the whole incident. Sir, it is a matter of great regret that a group of unscrupulous traders are importing books in the name of some fictitious firms. The country has already lost Rs. 40.44 crores of foreign exchange in the process. However

I thank the Directorate of Revenue intelligence for having taken timely steps to apprehend these unscrupulous traders. They have kept a strict watch on these elements. In this connection, I would like to put a question. I want to know what is the number of these unscrupulous traders, since how long they have been importing books in the name of fictitious firms? What are the name of those fictitious firms, what amount of foreign exchange has been lost by the country in this way so far; what action have been taken by the Govt against these unscrupulous traders and whether Government have any proposals to publish the news regarding these incidents in news-paper, whether Govt. will broadcast their brief introduction in Radio and telecast regarding their activities in television so that they will not dare to indulge in such unscrupulous trade in future? I hope the Hon'ble Minister will reply to the questions. With these words I conclude my speech. \*

[English]

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Panaji): Sir: The present discussion raised by Mamata ji is quite relevant, and it raises a very vital issue as far as foreign exchange is concerned. You can imagine the manner in which dealings in foreign exchange are sought to be made by one Pushpa Sitlani under the pretext of importing certain books which are worthless, and which have been found, on investigation, to be subsequently sold in the footpaths in Bombay and other places.

The whole discussion and the earlier questions, are based on a report in the 'Times of India' in which the proceedings of the relevant case were reported, including the names of the counsels who were appearing in the court, and the statement given by them...

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is not necessary to take, now, their names. (*Interruptions*) You can say 'counsel'.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: We are not just speaking in the air, Sir, It is very relevant.

\*Translation of the speech originally in Oriya.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It may be relevant; but our rules do not permit.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: There may be rules. She is not a member of the other House. We are not quoting the name of the member of the other House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The names are not to be recorded.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: She is a simple and plain accused. We are taking the name of the accused who was represented in the court by so-and-so, and that he made such-and-such a statement.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Our rules do not allow..

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Anyway, Sir, I am putting it in the proper perspective. The question is that under the Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Activities Act, 1974, it appears certain investigations are being done. There are as many as six cases which have been detected in this connection.

The hon. Minister may tell us if there are more cases. But I would like to know whether, in all these cases, attempts were made to detain them under COFEPOSA; if so, with what success. Secondly, the point is that we cannot take foreign exchange violations so lightly. Because of these violations we have got this Act of 1974. In respect of those who consistently violate this Act and the provisions thereunder, the COFEPOSA provisions are attracted, and they are invoked by Government. Therefore, we must be very careful as far as sanctioning this foreign exchange is concerned, to those who go abroad and play against the interests of the country.

For instance, the other day one...went to a foreign country. He met some Congressmen in the United States; and subsequently, a Bill was moved there denying aid to India. So, those Congressmen in the United States who were opposed to granting any aid to

India were contacted by a citizen of this country. I am asking whether foreign exchange for the travelling and other expenses of such persons is being sanctioned by Government; what are the rules therefor, and what does the Government propose to do in future. It is clear-cut; there is no denial that so-and-so met so-and-so, and as a result, this happened. Even earlier, the same Member had met certain people who were indulging in terrorism in Punjab, and he had supported their cause, given interview to a television network. So, what is the Government going to do? Suppose the man want to go tomorrow again to some other country. Are you going to sanction him foreign exchange for this purpose? What is the policy in this regard?

So, this question incidentally arises out of this matter. There are so many other violations which are being done, in respect of foreign exchange. Recently, ...\*\*.....had made allegations against...\*\*.....that Rs. 150 crores were deposited by him in a foreign bank. The question is: today we require foreign exchange to a large extent, and Mr. Shankarrao Chavan had made a statement recently in Bombay that Rs. 30,000 crores worth of foreign exchange is just lying idle because of some red-tapism. So, when this is the situation, we have to be very careful and conscientious in respect of every dollar of foreign exchange. Here, the question is, as Mamata Ji said, about something which is worth crores of rupees. Crores of rupees are just being swindled just under the pretext of importing certain books which are worth nothing. Subsequently, this entire fraudulent network has been revealed and it has come to the notice of the Government. Has any attempt been made to detain them under COFEPOSA? Subsequently, have any cases under Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Activities Act, 1974 been filed; if so, at what stage the proceedings are?

SHRI SOMNATH RATH (Aska): This is a very serious matter. The hon. Minister has admitted that the Government's liberal policy on import of books is being misutilised to

[Sh. Somnath Rath]

siphon out our precious foreign exchange. In this reply he has also stated that "the Enforcement Agencies have recently detected six cases in which such illegal practices have been found to have resulted in the alleged siphoning of foreign exchange to the tune of Rs. 40.44 crores approximately." Certainly, it is a very serious matter and it should not be taken so lightly by the Government. In *The Hindustan Times* dated 29 June 1989 under the heading 'Huge revenue loss in books import', it has been stated as follows:

"These loads of 'worthless books' carry highly inflated invoices and bank documents showing highly inflated value. They are shipped in the name of non-existent parties and are received by under cover operators in India."

This fact has been detected by Customs and the Enforcement Directorate during the last one year and half. If further —on the same page—reads as follows:

"These books are imported through post parcels."

on the same page, it further reads as follows:

"One Thakkar is learnt to have sent out foreign exchange to the tune of Rs. 25 crore in this manner. He had acquired property in Delhi and Bombay."

Similarly, there are many other persons, as stated by my colleagues earlier. Under these circumstances, though the Enforcement Department has detected a number of cases, during the last 1 1/2 years, what action has been taken by the Government? The Minister was not also specific in his main reply. It reads as follows:

"Some are penalised in the departmental adjudication and are also prosecuted in Courts of law in suitable cases."

He has not named who are those per-

sons or who are those firms against whom cases have been launched and penalised. It is further stated as follows:

"They are also detained under the Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Activities Act, 1974, if considered necessary."

So, these are evasive answers. The House should know in a matter like this who are those persons or firms against whom cases have been launched and prosecuted? Who are the other persons against whom Government is going to launch cases, prosecute them, if necessary, what amount of foreign exchange has been eroded so far and what is the amount actually involved in racket? I want specific answers for these questions from the hon. Minister.

DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI (Khalilabad): Mr. Chairman, I very much share the views expressed by my colleagues who have spoken just now. I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister regarding certain important issues which arose from the report of the *Hindustan Times* dated 29th June, 1989. This case, or these problems, came to the notice of the Government because the importers have been given facilities to import technical and medical books under the OGL.

May I know whether—keeping in view the fact that precious and scarce foreign exchange is flowing out of the country because of the malpractices adopted by these unscrupulous importers—the Ministry or the Government is going to contemplate or chalk out any programme to have a proper control or the completely stop the facility which the importers are availing of now-a-days under the OGL, and if the Government is going to stop this facility, how the demand for medical and technical books in the country will be met?

Secondly, very skilfully our colleague Shri Rath has told that these unscrupulous importers have acquired huge properties throughout the country. If it is true, under the

prevailing rules and regulations or laws what action is the Government taking against such persons? May I know whether the Government will discourage them and come forward to confiscate the entire property which they have acquired by adopting such malpractices which are against the nation?

Thirdly, a very important aspect of this problem-I would like to put before you with a request that you should not miss while replying to these questions, and that is that huge leakage of foreign exchange was exposed. It also revealed some lacunae in the banking procedures relating to remittances and import documents besides connivance of the banking staff in several cases. Normally banks are not expected to receive shipment documents from the party directly. It appears that there are certain banks involved in this, which have received the relevant documents directly from the party, whereas the practice should be—I do not know what the banking laws exist or stand for—that it is mandatory that the relevant or important papers will be received by the bank only if the relevant documents are sent by the foreign banks. They should not be produced by the party itself. So, certain banks are also found to be involved in these malpractices. May I know the names of those banks and how the laws have been relaxed and how had they accepted the documents of shipment directly from the importers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI A.K. PANJA): I am obliged to the hon. members who participated in this Half-an-Hour discussion. The Question was a Starred Question fixed for 21-7-1989. Mr. Rath asked why details were not given. The answers were given according to the questions framed. But as it was a started Question, I expected that it would come up for oral answer at the time of the Question Hour. But Unfortunately, the hon. member was not present on that day and the details could not be given as no supplementaries were put.

18.00 hrs.

It appears that the Directorate of Revenue Intelligence reported that certain unscrupulous importers are importing books declared as educational literature, but having no commercial value, at over-invoiced prices in the names of fictitious firms, the intention being to remit foreign exchange out of India through legal channels.

The Enforcement Directorate is investigating cases against six such unscrupulous importers involving siphoning of foreign exchange to the tune of Rs. 40.44 crores approximately.

Sir, I quote Section 8 (3) of Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973.

"Where any foreign exchange is acquired by any person, other than an authorised dealer or a money-changer, for any particular purpose, or where any person has been permitted conditionally to acquire foreign exchange, the said person shall not use to the foreign exchange so acquired otherwise than for that purpose or, as the case may be, fail to comply with any condition to which the permission granted to him in subject and where any foreign exchange so acquired cannot be used so or the conditions cannot be complied with, the said person shall, within a period of thirty days from the date on which he comes to know that such foreign exchange cannot be so used or the conditions cannot be complied with, sell the foreign exchange to an authorised dealer or to a money-changer."

So, under this provision, for a specific purpose it has to be utilised. Even under Section 8 (4), it is clear that a person will be presumed not to have been able to use the foreign exchange for the purpose for which he acquired it, if inter alia he has imported goods of a value which does not represent the foreign exchange acquired.



[Sh. A.K. Panja]

Sir, since there is no customs duty leviable on the import of such books, there are no revenue implications. The import of educational literature is also under Open General Licence. Customs checks are minimal at the time of Importation. Sir, it was thought because of advancement of education specially scientific and technical education if all these customs formalities were to be gone into by various institutions and literate persons, then there will be difficulties for them. And that is why for the interest of the nation and advancement of education, this has been put under OGL and in fact there is no customs implication except minimal checks, which sometimes are done.

Sir, remittance of the foreign exchange is made on the basis of documents presented to the bank which have been duly authenticated by the Consignee (Indian Importer) or his representative. The hon. Member has raised a point, whether there is any procedure by which it is given to the bank. It is not possible for the bank to ascertain at that time whether they have any details because they have not been culled out. If that rule is framed, then again a teacher or an educationist or a technical man or an expert asking for a book immediately, shall have to go through all the formalities, which might, as it was thought—affect the purpose to education, for which the rules were framed. Sir, people are always there to take advantage of the noble rules.

So far as the cases are concerned, I noticed that the first case was searched on 22nd December 1988 and therefore, it has not taken the whole year. It was the Revenue Intelligence, who reported. The first case was against Ms. Lalwani Brothers, Bombay unearthed on the basis on the secret information.

On the basis of intelligence, the premises of M/s. Lalwani Brothers and their associate companies were searched by the Officers of Enforcement Directorate on 22.12.1988 and a large number of incriminating documents were seized.

Investigations revealed that M/s. Lalwani Brothers and their associate companies had imported seven consignments of books during 1988. The value value of the books had been over-invoiced. Investigations further revealed that one Mr. Sunder P. Lalwani, partner of M/s. Lalwani Brothers was staying in London and his sister Smt. Pushpa K. Sitlani, another partner was staying in India purporting to look after the business of M/s. Lalwani Brothers. Investigation further revealed that M/s Lalwani Brothers imported a book under the title "Golden Claims" with an invoice price of \$ 5 each, whereas the same book was imported by other importers only at a price of 75 cents each. Investigation in this matter is in progress. The estimated loss of foreign exchange is about Rs. 19 crores. Shrimati Pushpa Sitlani was arrested on 22.12.1988 and was subsequently released on bail which we cannot help. The Addl. Chief Judicial Magistrate, Bombay was moved on 4th August, 1989 for cancellation of bail and bailable warrant for an amount of Rs. 10,000 returnable on 10th August, 1989 has since been issued. An order under the conservation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Activities Act, 1974 for detention of Smt. Pushpa Sitlani and Shri Sunder P. Lalwani was issued in April, 1989. Shrimati Pushpa Sitlani had obtained a stay against the order from the Calcutta High Court. This stay order has since been vacated. Thereafter we have taken the following steps.

After the stay order was vacated, we have intensified our vigil for locating Mrs. Pushpa Sitlani who is not available at the known place of residence in Bombay. Red alert has been issued for the apprehension of Mrs. Pushpa K. Sitlani and her brother Sunder P. Lalwani. Under section 7 (1) (b) of the COFEPOSA Shri Sunder P. Lalwani and Mrs. Pushpa K. Siltani have been proclaimed as absconders with the direction to surrender before the Commissioner of Police. In Bombay Additional Chief Metropolitan Magistrate has been moved to cancel the bail. On 4th August 1989 the ACMM Bombay has issued a bailable warrant of arrest against Mrs. Pushpa K. Sitlani and the matter has to

come up on 10th August, 1989. Deputy Director of Enforcement, Bombay, has inserted advertisements in the newspapers offering a reward of Rs. 5000/- to anyone giving any clue regarding the whereabouts of Mrs. Pushpa K. Sitlani. These advertisements had appeared in various newspapers on 4th and 5th August in their Bombay editions. It appears further that when the Calcutta High Court was moved Shrimati Pushpa K. Sitlani who is ordinarily a resident of Bombay, had given her address as Port Blair, Andaman & Nicobar. And as you know, Andaman & Nicobar comes under the jurisdiction of Calcutta High Court so far as enforcement of Fundamental Rights are concerned. Giving a fictitious address in Andaman & Nicobar Shrimati Pushpa K. Sitlani invoked the territorial jurisdiction of Calcutta High Court which granted her an immediate stay order. We are bound by the stay order of the High Court and we cannot arrest her. Aggrieved with the decision of the Calcutta High Court the Department went in on appeal before the Division Bench. In the meantime, here whereabouts are not possibly to be known. The bail petition is pending before the Bombay High Court. Therefore, the Government is fully alert about it and the Enforcement Directorate is also alert about it.

So far as the other cases are concerned, there is the Stamford Agencies case which has been indulging in this kind of fraud on a large scale, in the import of books. As per investigations, this party has accumulated foreign exchange abroad to the tune of Rs. 17 crores. This party had been importing books by post. On information, 20 parcels received by post, in the name of M/s Stamford Agencies were opened and the cartons were taken over for examination and it was found that these contained books of no commercial value. Further investigations revealed that the brain behind this racket was one Mr. H.M. Thakkar. He was arrested on 7.9.88. However, on a Writ petition the Detention Order was quashed by the High Court on 20th April, 1989. Mr. Thakkar was again arrested in a criminal case. He was later ordered to be released on bail of Rs. 50 lakhs

but he could not avail of this opportunity as he did not furnish the bail. He was detained on 13th October under COFEPOSA under order dated 10th of October, 1988, but was ordered to be released by the High Court on a technical ground. He later applied and got reduction of bail amount to Rs. 20 lakhs, subject to the production of his passport. He failed to produce his passport and, therefore he is still under custody fortunately. However, he has been shifted to the Beach Candy Hospital. He posed illness and was shifted to the hospital. We could not help it because our duty was involved. He is still in the Beach Candy Hospital but under detention.

There is a third case of M/s Capital Book Depot. It was found out by the Enforcement Directorate that certain consignments of books were imported at Kandla in the name of M/s Capital Book Depot during 1988 for a total invoice value of Rs. one crore. Bills of Entry were filed by clearing agents M/s Bhandra Brothers, Kandla. On the basis of intelligence that consignments were grossly over-invoiced, Assistant Director of Enforcement, Ahmedabad was requested to make certain enquiries. The Assistant Director, Ahmedabad reported that he was not able to get any details of the importers or the bank through which the remittances in this case had been made or were to be made. In view of this, on 15th December, 1988, the premises of the clearing agents Messrs. B.V. Thakkar and Company were searched along with the residence of Shri Ashok P. Bhandra, partner of Messrs. Bhandra Brothers, and certain documents were seized. Messrs. B.V. Thakkar and Company, clearing agents, informed this Directorate that one Shri J.S. Manchanda was the owner of Messrs. Capital Book Depot and had his office and Arcadia Building, Nariman Point, Bombay. However, enquiries made at this address revealed that this office was closed for the last four months and the premises were vacant. It appears that Shri J.S. Manchanda has since absconded. Efforts are being made to locate Shri Manchanda. The approximate loss of foreign exchange in this case is Rs. one crore.

[Sh. A.K. Panja]

The fourth case is of Messrs. Sanghvi Book Centre and others at Bombay. While investigating the case of Messrs. Lalwani Brothers regarding import of books at over-invoiced value, the officers of Enforcement Directorate came across the following four importers of such books:

1. Sanghvi Book Centre
2. U.S.A. Book Centre
3. Book Omega, and
4. Fleming Enterprises

Investigations revealed that these four companies were not in existence at the given addresses. Subsequent investigations revealed that these four firms had been floated by one Shri Bhagwandas H. Aggarwal through his employees Sarvashri Salvi and Shetty. In the name of these four companies, Shri Bhagwandas H. Aggarwal has been importing books and over-invoicing them, thereby accumulating foreign exchange abroad. The residence of Shri B.H. Aggarwal was searched. However, neither Shri Aggarwal nor his son were available at their Bombay address or at their Delhi address. It appears that both the father and the son have since absconded. The amount of foreign exchange lost in the imports made by these companies comes to Rs. 1.5 crores approximately. Efforts are being made to find the whereabouts of the father and the son.

The fifth case is of Messrs. Universal Corporation, Calcutta. Investigations revealed that Shri Mohd. Ahmed Supariwala, Proprietor of Messrs. Universal Corporation, Calcutta, along with his associate Shri Usman Supariwala of Bombay, imported medical books from a Singapore party under O.G.L. to the extent of Rs. 1.34 crores during the period January to July, 1987. These so-called medical books were all reprinted at Singapore and the price shown in the invoice was ten times more than their real estimated

price. Shri Mohd. Ahmed has been absconding from 2nd July, 1987. Further investigations in the matter are going on. The estimated loss of foreign exchange on account of this party comes approximately to Rs. 1.34 crores. To retain the seized documents, a show cause notice has also been issued and the matter is under investigation.

The sixth case is that of Ms V.K. Aggarwal and others of Calcutta. Intelligence was received by Enforcement Directorate that M/s. Vijay Kumar Aggarwal of Calcutta had imported books of no commercial value but for which large amount of foreign exchange had been remitted by him. The premises of Mr. V.K. Aggarwal and others were searched on 23-2-1989 and a lot of incriminating documents were seized. Investigations have confirmed that he and his associates (6 Concerns in Calcutta) had been importing worthless books from the U.K. which were grossly over-invoiced. In this case, the estimated loss of foreign exchange comes approximately to Rs. 60 lakhs. Shri V.K. Aggarwal was arrested on 24-2-1989 and was released on bail of Rs. 20,000 the same day. Further investigations are in progress.

Sir, these are the major cases and in such cases we set the ordinary law in motion and also in proper cases where they come within the COFEPOSA, we take action for detention of those people under COFEPOSA. It is true, as the hon. Members pointed out as what would happen to these lacunae. We have to help the people who are educationists, we have to help the institutions. So, we have thought of measures which are still under consideration. The existing policy of allowing importation of books under OGL has to be followed on selective and restrictive basis. Universities, National Libraries, National Laboratories and approved research and educational institutions can be permitted importation without limit. Established importers of scientific, educational and technical books may be given licences based on their past records of import.

Sir, in a vast and developing country like ours, we have to have some elbow room for

people who want to have knowledge. So, others may be permitted to import books upto Rs. 10,000 per year. These suggested changes are under consideration and I assure that House that soon the Government will find a way out to stop the lacunae in the law. In fact, it is not the lacunae in the law, but some people are asking advantage of the privilege given for the purpose of education of this country. But we have to guard against

those malpractices and preserve the valuable foreign exchange. These are the answers to the points raised by the hon. Members.

**18.17 hrs.**

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday August 8, 1989/ Sravana 17, 1911 (Saka).*

---

**© 1989 BY LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT**

**Published under Rules 379 and 382 of the Rules of Procedure and  
Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha (Sixth Edition) and printed by  
S. Narayan & Sons, Delhi-6**

---