

# LOK SABHA DEBATES (English Version)

Fourteenth Session  
(Eighth Lok Sabha)



सत्यमेव जयते

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# LOK SABHA DEBATES

## LOK SABHA

Thursday August 3, 1989/Sravana 12,  
1911 (Saka)

Lok Sabha met at three minutes past

Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER *in the chair*]

### ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

#### Supply of Fertilizers to Maharashtra

\*243. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT:  
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be  
pleased to state:

(a) whether farmers in Maharashtra have  
recently been affected adversely due to short  
supply of fertilizers;

(b) if so, whether Government have  
taken steps to supply adequate quantity of  
fertilizers to farmers in Maharashtra State;  
and

(c) the measures taken to resolve the  
crisis?

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE  
(SHRI BHAJAN LAL): (a) to (c). Adequate  
quantities of fertilisers have been made  
available to Maharashtra. Allocations from  
imported and indigenously produced Phos-  
phatic fertilisers have been made to meet the

requirement of DAP and Complexes in the  
State.

SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT: Mr.  
Speaker, Sir, I have listened attentively to  
the reply given by the hon. Minister. Had  
there been adequate quantities of fertilizer, I  
would not have asked this question. I am not  
fond of asking unnecessary questions. The  
farmers of Maharashtra have actually been  
affected due to short supply of fertilizers.  
That is why I have asked this question. There  
is a small village named Telara in Maharash-  
tra where there is society dealing in sale and  
purchase of fertilizers. A few days back, as  
many as 300 farmers resorted to agitation as  
they did not get the fertilizers. The Manager  
of the society said that he had done his duty  
by placing an order for one thousand tonnes  
of fertilizer on 21st March, but he was help-  
less as a quantity of 150-200 tonnes of  
fertilizers was supplied. When farmers do  
not get fertilizers in time, they have to agi-  
tate. We put questions in Parliament asking  
the reasons behind the non-supply of ade-  
quate fertilizers to the farmers at the time of  
Kharif crop. I would like to request the hon.  
Minister of Agriculture and the Government  
that fertilizers should be supplied to the  
farmers of Maharashtra in time, otherwise  
the farmers will be ruined. I am constrained  
to point out to the hon. Minister that although  
he gets 21 days notice for preparing replies  
to our questions, yet the matter is not fully  
enquired and this type of replies are given. I  
would request you to get it enquired against  
because the position prevailing there is quite  
different than that stated in the reply. I want  
a satisfactory answer regarding the reasons  
behind the non-supply of fertilizers in time.

SHRI BHAJAN LAL: Mr. Speaker, Sir,  
so far as Maharashtra is concerned, the total  
allocation of DAP fertilizer for the kharif  
crops was one lakh and 3 thousand tonnes

in 1988, out of which 84 thousand tonnes was consumed. This time, 1 lakh 97 thousand tonnes of D.A.P. has been allocated for Kharif crops out of which, 1 lakh 62 thousand tonnes of fertilizer has already been supplied and at present, there is no scarcity of fertilizers in Maharashtra. Due to floods, I had gone there on tour for two days, but not even a single farmer or the State Government official or any other person mentioned anything about it. I would like to tell the hon. Member that the supply of fertilizers is adequate there. Last year, the consumption of fertilizers was 84 thousand tonnes, whereas the quantity has been almost doubled this year and 1 lakh and 62 thousand tonnes of fertilizer has been supplied, so that the farmers may not face any difficulty in getting fertilizer. If there is any difficulty in a particular area, a letter should be written to the State Government or the Central Government and we shall make necessary arrangement for it.

**SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is no reason to disbelieve the reply given by the hon. Minister, but it means that the supply is not made in time and that is why it does not reach there in time. Whatever might have happened, but since the Kharif crop is over now I would like to know whether the supply of fertilizers for the coming Rabi Season will be monitored by the centre or by the Government of Maharashtra? Fertilizer is very essential for the farmers, so I would like to know as to what arrangements are being made by the Government for providing fertilizers to the farmers in time?

**SHRIBHAJANLAL:** Mr. Speaker, sir, in order to ensure supply of fertilizer in time, allocation is made in the month of April so that it reaches all the places in the months of April and May, that is, before the sowing of Kharif crops. That is why, out of the total allocation of one lakh and 97 thousand tonnes, one lakh and 62 thousand tonnes of fertilizer has already been supplied and rest of the allocation is also being sent. As compared to last year's consumption double quantity of fertilizers has already been sup-

plied. As the supply has not reached this area, we shall check it up today itself and shall try to send it at the earliest. It is a different thing if any road has been blocked due to floods or there is some other reasons for the delay. Otherwise, fertilizer is available there and there is no problem of fertilizer. The supply of fertilizer all over the country is satisfactory and the availability of the fertilizers is enough to meet the requirement.

**SHRIPRAKASHV. PATIL:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, the demand for fertilizers has increased in Maharashtra due to rains. The hon. Minister has given the figures of 1988 season, but the requirement has now increased. The demand made by our society was 5 thousand tonnes, but not even 500 tonnes have been supplied. There is a demand for 60 thousand tonnes of fertilizers in the progressive districts like Gulabpur and Sangli, but they have been supplied lesser quantity than their requirement. Although supplies have been made yet I would like to know from the hon. Minister the steps that will be taken by the Government to further improve the supply of fertilizers?

**SHRI BHAJAN LAL:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, there may be some reasons for the lower allocation to the society. One the reasons may be that they are demanding more than their last year's consumption, we will check it up. Please give it in writing to us and we will check it up as to how much is their requirement.

There may be problem, if fertilizer is not available, but when it is available with the State Government, they must supply it. There may be some reasons for not supplying the fertilizers, so we shall look into it and try to improve the situation.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Shri Jena, what do you want to ask in this regard?

**SHRICHINTAMANIJENA:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, the problem of fertilizer is not confined to Maharashtra alone it is there in every State. In Orissa, nitrogen and phosphate fertilizers

are being sold in black market at the rate of Rs. 50 to Rs. 100 per quintal. The fertilizers are also not available with the cooperative societies. The farmers are facing too much difficulties. Every day, I am getting complaints from there. Even to-day two-three farmers are there in my house and they have confined this position. Last week, I went to Orissa and found that fertilizers are not available there. These are not available in the co-operative societies also. But the shops in the private sector are selling fertilizers in the black market. I would like to know from the hon. Minister the total requirement of fertilizers in every state and the quantity supplied so far?

MR SPEAKER: How can he give these details. It is a different question.

SHRI BHAJAN LAL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I could not understand as to what he is asking but he has asked something about Orissa. He said that fertilizers were available there in the black market only and its supply is not regular. I would like to tell him that whenever there is any complaint regarding black marketing, the State Government should be informed, because the State Government is competent to enquire into it. If it is not checked by the State Government, the Central Government should be informed in writing and shall get it checked. Fertilizers should be made available to the farmers at the rates fixed by the Central Government. His second question is regarding the position of fertilizers in the country. Last year, con-

sumption of fertilizers in the country was 110 lakh tonnes and this year, the target of 125 lakh tonnes has been fixed. Every year, 90-91 lakh tonnes of fertilizers are produced in our country and stock of 34-35 lakh tonnes has also been carried over from the previous year. Therefore, there is no scarcity of fertilizers in the country because 120 lakh tonnes of fertilizers are available with us, whereas our last year's consumption was only 110 lakh tonnes.

[English]

#### New Licences Issued for acquisition of Vessels

\*244. SHRIM V. CHANDRASEKHARA MURTHY. Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have issued new licences to some Indian shipping companies for acquiring new vessels,

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether a few of the new licences are absolutely new in the ship business; and

(d) the sources of finance of the licences?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) (a) to (d). A statement is given below

## STATEMENT

(a) and (b). During the period 1st April, 1987 till 31st July, 1989 Government have issued approvals to the following companies for acquisition of new ships.—

S.No.	Name of the Company	Number & Type of vessels	DWT/Capacity
1	2	3	4
1.	Chowgule Steamships Ltd.	4 Mini Bulk Carriers	1650 DWT each
2.	Mangala Bulk Carriers Ltd.	2 Mini Bulk Carriers	1700 DWT each
3.	Southern Petro Chemical Ltd.	1 LPG Carrier	17000 DWT
4.	Reliance Industries Ltd.	3 Ethylene Gas Carriers	1 of 16000 Cubic Meters 2 of 4500-6000 Cubic Meters.
5.	Amer Ship Management Pvt. Ltd.	1 Reeler Vessel	13-16000 DWT
6.	Asia Foundation & Construction Ltd.	2 Offshore Supply Vessels	570 DWT each
7.	Gujarat Sagar Shipping Company Ltd.	2 Hover crafts	Passenger ferry boats 50 Passengers each.
8.	New Indian Bussiness House Pvt. Ltd.	2 Hover crafts	Passenger ferry boats. 50 Pasengers each.
9.	Essar Shipping Co. Ltd.	6 Mini Bulk Carriers	1800 DWT each

S.No.	Name of the Company	Number & type of vessels	DWT/Capacity
1	2	3	4
10	Great Eastern Shipping Company Ltd.	1 Product Carrier	25000-3000 DWT
11	Shipping Corporation of India Ltd.	2 LPG Carriers	16000 DWT each
		3 Phosphoric Acid Carriers	30800 DWT each.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The sources of finance of the new licences are Own resources, Yard Credit and Loans from Shipping Credit and Investment Company of India Limited and Foreign Banks, etc.

**SHRI M.V. CHANDRASEKHARA MURTHY:** Mr. Speaker Sir the country had about 70 shipping companies in the year 1985 but were reduced to 55 in the middle of 1986. I want to know from the hon. Minister as to what are the main reasons for the sudden decline in the shipping trade.

**SHRI RAJESH PILOT:** Sir, it is a fact that our tonnage came down especially between the middle of 1984 till the end of 1987 or the middle of 1988. Shipping was under recession not only in our country but also all over the world. But I must also inform the House that our country's shipping sectors sustained the recession to a great extent. In developed countries some of the shipping companies have closed down. Even the subsidy given by the developed countries was up to the extent of 100 per cent. But with whatever little the Government could afford, we tried to sustain the shipping companies and whatever we have in the recession, whatever tonnage that come down, we are putting our best efforts to catch up in the Eighth Five Year Plan. Our target for the Seventh Plan was 7.5 million GRT. But we might touch 6 million GRT. So, we are short by 1.5 million GRT at the end of the Seventh Plan. But we are very hopeful that with the liberalisation policy of the Government and also after the procedures were simplified and whatever changes in policies we could bring about to encourage the shipping companies to catch up with the tonnage, it would be improved.

**SHRI M.V. CHANDRASEKHARA MURTHY:** Sir, we have to admit that even about the shipping corporations owned by the public sector companies, their performance is very poor. This sudden decline in the trade is not the only reason as was just now said by the hon. Minister. Usually, the ship-

ping companies' promoters float the companies, take money take licences and divert the funds to some other industries or some other business.

In view of this, what are the norms and guidelines followed by the Ministry in granting licences and finance?

**SHRI RAJESH PILOT:** There was some complaint of this nature, what the hon. Member has said. That is why the Government had transferred this SDFC to ships. We thought that it should be totally commercial. Whatever investment we are making, we must see how much the exchequer will benefit on the commercial viability of the shipping. Initially, knowing very well that shipping is also a second line of Defence and we have to develop this sector on a special criterion, the SDFC was created. Now we are very strict on giving loans. But it is also a fact that sometimes licences are taken and ships are not bought. There were two reasons earlier. Our procedure was very very hard in the sense that it was more of time consuming. There was a saying that if you go and purchase a ship in the market, they used to tell us, "Are you from India?" Then they used to tell us, "All right, then you will be coming to us after four years." They used you to tell us the cost of a ship 1-1/2 times more than what was prevailing at that time. By the time the Shipping Company used to go through the processes or the procedures, the cost of the ship used to go very high. We took lots of steps to simplify the procedure. Now, we are giving permission to any shipping company within six weeks. Six weeks is an outer date. It could be before that, it is not beyond six weeks.—yes or no. That is why from 1.4.1987 to 30th July, 1989 we approved 137 applications for the acquisition of ships. 48 ships acquired, 39 ships cancelled; they did not come back within the prescribed time period; whatever time period was mentioned—one year or more. The balance 50 ships are in the process. We also took another step in this regard. Every six months, a meeting is held, which is called 'Open Darbar'. The representatives of the Shipping Companies as well as of the Ministry sit across the table. The



representatives of the Shipping Companies shoot up questions and we reply them and dispose of their cases on the spot. It has worked out very well and there is no case which is pending in the Ministry for any query or any question from that side.

### **Manufacture of Mosquito Repellents from Allethrin**

\*245. SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether mosquito repellents based on allethrin, a poisonous pesticide, are freely being sold in the market;

(b) if so, whether allethrin is imported or manufactured indigenously.

(c) whether its safety from health point of view has been well-established and if so, the details thereof, and

(d) if not, the steps proposed to be taken to educate the public about the harmful effects of the use of such mosquito repellents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) Mosquito repellents based on allethrin technical have been registered under the Insecticides Act, 1968

(b) Allethrin technical is imported.

(c) The Registration Committee set up under the Insecticides Act, 1968, satisfied itself regarding the safety of allethrin from health point of view on the basis of data submitted by the applicant on short-term and long-term toxicological studies.

(d) Question does not arise

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: All of us are aware that we use mosquito repellents quite frequently and quite regularly in our country. What is surprising is that a

well-known poisonous pesticide is being imported in large quantities and is being used. But if one asks whether the appropriate authority under the Insecticide Act has satisfied itself regarding toxicological or poisonous effect from the health point of view, the reply that we are given is that it is on the basis of the data submitted by the applicant. No manufacturer would say that the product which he is going to bring out is poisonous or harmful. Has any independent analysis of this drug or let us say this poisonous pesticide been done? Has any study been conducted in India regarding this? This question is being asked in the light of the fact that the FDA in the United States and the authorities in Great Britain have held that this particular pesticide is often the cause of many dangerous diseases including cancer

SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV: The Registration Committee goes into this matter and on the basis of certain considerations they register any insecticide or any formulations.

Those considerations are :

- (1) Data on bio-efficacy including elements of phytotoxicity, persistence;
- (2) Data on toxicological parameters both in short term and long term studies admitted on experimental animals;
- (3) Parameters of chemical purities and impurities as well as the ingredients of formulations;
- (4) Packaging specifications, and
- (5) Instructions regarding safety and efficacy on labels and leaflets in consonance with the insecticide rules.

All the data required is prescribed by the Registration Committee and I think so far as we are informed this Allethrin has not been banned in any country.

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: I

have asked whether an independent authority other than the applicant, the manufacturer, has done any analysis or studies. The reply can be 'yes' or 'no'. Let the world know how we are clearing poisonous substances which are regularly used. This is not once in a while taken pesticide or used pesticide. Mosquito repellents each one of us uses and the whole country uses. I want a specific answer.

SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV: I said that these are the considerations on which generally the Registration Committee clears them and the study is very well done by them and so far as the harmful effects are concerned, I think our studies show that it is not so harmful as claimed by the hon. member, and no health hazard is involved.

SHRI P. R. KUMARAMANGALAM: I request the hon. Minister, through you, to give a reply. It is obvious that the Minister is feeling a little embarrassed to answer the question. Some independent studies may be made, whether this particular pesticide known as Allethrin used in mosquito repellents is actually safe and how far is it safe because, if it is not, let the people know to what extent it is safe. Definitely, it is toxic. How much is it, we do not know. After all, all of us know that certain amount of poisons are often useful to mankind by the level of poison, and what is the effect of it is something which needs to be studied. We are importing tonnes of it and I would also like to know what is the value of imports every year of this commodity.

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BHAJAN LAL): Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is not the same pesticide about which the hon. Member has made mention in his question, it is a different one which is called D.D.T. In reply to this question, the Ministry of Agriculture have stated that they will not import this pesticide because it is not good for human health. The health authorities use it as mosquito repellent but we will not use the same on crops as insecticide. He has not

given the name of the pesticide correctly. We want that the insecticides which are harmful to human health should be used to the minimum. It definitely leaves some adverse effects when it is sprayed the crops, be it fruits, vegetables or food grains. We are making every effort and we will continue to do so in future also that such pesticides are used to the minimum.

[English]

SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV: May I answer the second part of the question? For the year 1986-87, 340 kg was imported and the value was Rs. 6.02 lakhs. For the year 1987-88, Rs. 555 kg of this commodity was imported and the value was Rs. 5.35 lakhs. And so far as the studies are concerned, these studies are done by Indian laboratories in India and also in some other countries and they are being used as mosquito repellents. That is not harmful. There are certain precautions, that the users have to take. They have to keep their windows open, so that the mosquitoes can go out and it must not cause any harm.

SHRI P. M. SAYEED: Some time back we were told that *neem* is going to be used as a pesticide and indigenously some research was going on. Will the hon. Minister be in a position to tell us whether *neem* can be used or replaced for such a pesticide?

SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV: *Neem* is not involved here we are only concerned with mosquito repellents in this question.

[Translation]

SHRI MADAN PANDEY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is nice of you that you allowed me to put a question. I live in an area severally affected by mosquito menace. That is why I have been putting this question time and again since the day I entered the Lok Sabha and you are well aware of it. Today I am grateful to Shri Kumaramangalam who drew the attention of the hon. Minister of Agriculture to this problem who is well acquainted with the rural environment. I would like to know

whether we can conduct a research and indigenously develop a formulation from locally available drugs which could be used as mosquito repellents? Secondly, a large sum of money has already been spent in our country on malaria eradication programme, but no major break-through has been achieved to check the mosquito menace. Even if mosquitoes are eradicated for a while, further breeding takes place within no time due to presence of sources of mosquito breeding. In view of this, will the hon. Minister take necessary steps in this regard in all the Municipal Board areas and other localities.

**MR. SPEAKER:** This question is not related to the main question.

**SHRI MADAN PANDAY:** Is there any proposal under consideration of the Government to cover the open drains?

**MR. SPEAKER:** First of all, please tell us since when they are unauthorised occupiers?

**SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV:** So far as the last part of Shri Panday's question is concerned, I feel that the Ministry of Health could look into it and keeping in view the sentiments of the hon. Member it could advise the local bodies to pay proper attention to the areas which are the breeding ground for mosquitoes and where water stagnates and dirt accumulates. So far as the question of using indigenously available material as mosquito repellents, the hon. Member might be aware that an indigenous mosquito repellent marketed by the brand name of 'Kachhua Chhap' is being prepared from a flower available in our country. Allethrin is not at all mixed in it. In our country this flower is called 'guldaudi'.

**SHRI MADAN PANDAY:** Is it not possible to develop a pesticide by using it on a mass scale?

**SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV:** Sir, I would like to make yet another clarification here.

[English]

As per the classification of World Health Organisation, it is likely to be hazardous to us. As far as Indian classification is concerned, it is moderately toxic and it is not so serious.

### I.C.D.S. Projects

\*249. **SHRIG. M BANATWALLA** Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the amount provided to the State for Integrated Child Development Services projects during the last three years, State-wise;

(b) the basis on which the allocations had been made; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to provide additional funds to Kerala?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA):** (a) A statement showing State-wise and year-wise the amounts of Central grants-in-aid under the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme, released during the last three financial years, is given below.

(b) The entire expenditure (except on supplementary nutrition) incurred by the State Governments on the ICDS Scheme, as per the approved schematic pattern, is released to them by the Government of India.

(c) In view of the reply to part (b) above, the question does not arise.

## STATEMENT

Statewise and yearwise, the amounts of Central grants-in-aid under the ICDS Scheme released during the last three years

Sl. No.	Name of the State	(Rupees in Lakhs)									
		1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	Total	1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	310.11	880.90	120.17	2401.18						
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	44.00	45.25	125.68	215.01						
3.	Assam	142.41	464.23	464.00	1070.70						
4.	Bihar	847.80	1046.47	1249.43	3143.70						
5.	Goa	55.28	75.53	96.13	227.94						
6.	Gujarat	669.74	1015.34	1547.88	3232.96						
7.	Haryana	161.06	342.87	416.98	920.91						
8.	Himachal Pradesh	80.93	170.22	266.81	517.96						
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	85.31	138.79	153.52	377.62						
10.	Karnataka	654.53	1046.94	956.18	2657.65						

(Rupees in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
11.	Kerala	309.27	516.93	645.91	1472.11
12.	Madhya Pradesh	803.38	1055.99	1281.91	3181.28
13.	Maharashtra	811.47	1944.94	1309.74	4066.15
14.	Manipur	30.69	96.86	135.85	263.40
15.	Meghalaya	39.98	78.42	132.54	250.94
16.	Mizoram	81.75	119.74	139.56	341.05
17.	Nagaland	94.30	136.19	183.42	413.91
18.	Orissa	311.81	485.97	790.79	1588.57
19.	Punjab	248.76	329.03	521.35	1099.14
20.	Rajasthan	338.34	806.62	815.33	1960.29
21.	Sikkim	26.77	30.03	33.53	90.33
22.	Tamil Nadu	251.29	569.94	558.17	1379.27

(Rupees in Lakhs)						
Sl. No.	Name of the State	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
23.	Tripura	19.82	125.94	131.38	277.14	
24.	Uttar Pradesh	603.96	1155.37	1493.13	3482.46	
25.	West Bengal	652.95	1110.44	1831.95	3495.34	
<i>Union Territory</i>						
1.	Andaman & Nicobar	17.25	22.24	25.00	64.49	
2.	Chandigarh	1.92	23.44	21.50	66.86	
3.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	9.39	11.05	11.00	32.14	
4.	Daman & Diu	—	6.03	8.00	14.03	
5.	Delhi	190.87	244.61	287.52	723.00	
6.	Lakshadweep	4.86	6.51	6.00	17.37	
7.	Pondicherry	52.12	67.52	55.13	174.77	
<b>Total:</b>		8402.20	14214.92	16602.49	39219.61	

**SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, we understand that the State expenditure on Child Integration Development Scheme is being met by the Central Government on an approved pattern. The expenditure has to be according to an approved pattern. We would like to know the norms and the guidelines on which this pattern has been formulated. We are further told that in no case the expenditure of supplementary nutrition is admissible for the necessary grant. In the case of certain difficulties with respect to certain States, are any exceptions to be made? Let us be enlightened on which basis these grants are extended and also the norms and the guidelines, on which the pattern is prepared to meet the various expenditure.

**SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA:** As far as selection of projects is concerned, we have certain established norms like the SC&ST population in the block, drought prone areas, the areas covered by the Integrated Tribal Development Scheme, desert development areas, hilly areas, minority dominated areas, urban slums and recently we have also added flood prone areas. These get priority as far as the selection of blocks is concerned. As far as the nutrition programme is concerned, first of all, it is the responsibility of the State Governments. But I must say that 65 per cent of the nutrition which goes to the ICDS programmes in the States, is covered by the CARE or by the World Food Programme for which we negotiate the supplies though it is distributed through the State Governments. We have over the last few years introduced a special programme called the wheat based nutrition programme. When there were large stocks of wheat in the country, rather than exporting it, the Prime Minister wanted that this should be used for areas where there was chronic mal-nutrition among children. So, a new project was introduced as a special project for children who chronically suffering from mal-nutrition.

**SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA:** Then we are told that the amount first is spent by the State Governments and then the necessary

amount is released by the Centre. Do we understand that the total amount given herein represents the total expenditure met? Is it not a fact that State Governments have to wait for a long time even after incurring the expenditure in order to get the necessary reimbursement from the Central Government and there is a long delay in meeting the expenditure of the States?

**SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA:** It is not correct to say so. In fact, I would like to point out that when a project is sanctioned, normally the States take over a year to make it operational by way of appointment of staff, recruitment, finding the place and so on. The moment the State Governments report to us that the project has become operational, the money is paid as per the scheme which is already worked out. Take the example of Kerala in which, I suppose, the hon. Member would be interested. We have released Rs. 81.75 lakhs extra as against the expenditure incurred for ICDS project in Kerala alone. So to say that we are not releasing the funds is not correct. I have figures for Kerala from 1986. In most of the cases we find that States are behind as far as training and actual implementation by way of making them operational is concerned.

[Translation]

**SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, this programme was introduced in all the blocks of districts Bannar and Jaisalmer in my constituency where people are severely affected by drought. When I made an on the spot visit of the places where this project is in operation, I found that the implementation of the programme was not satisfactory. This disappointed me a lot. I found that children were being served a small quantity of wheat based food item with 'gur' or some other sweet, that too in a very small quantity. When this scheme was introduced, it was decided to give a certain quantity of a particular eatable or other item of the same cost to each child. The quantity so fixed is too inadequate and it must be increased, otherwise it is in no way useful.

Secondly, I would like to bring to your notice that this programme is being run at the residential premises of the programme workers and not in a public place. It is not a good practice. Employees appointed against the posts under this programme are quite incompetent. Those, who were not able to find any other employment in the state, joined these posts. This is the reason that the benefits, which were supposed to reach the people of the State, are not reaching there. On the contrary, it is causing adverse effect. In view of these things, may I ask the Government as to what steps they are going to take to rejuvenate this programme and bring about new changes in it so that the children and mothers might be benefited from this scheme in the real sense.

[English]

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA: Sir, I would like to tell the hon. Member, and he is aware also, that I did make spot inspection of projects in Barmer area. In fact, I inspected four or five districts in the drought-prone areas. Unfortunately, the Member could not be there at that time. I do realise that when actual implementation comes in some distant areas, there might be some problems. I want to say that the responsibility of nutrition distribution and supply is of the State Governments. We do not get involved in the nutrition distribution or otherwise. Secondly the nutrition programme is not supposed to cover the entire nutrition of the child. It is supposed to be the supplementary nutrition for children these areas so that when they come to the Anganwadis, they are also provided something. Therefore, if there are problems at the local level, it is for the district administration and for the State Government to take the necessary steps, maybe to have surprise inspections and see that proper supplies are ensured. We guarantee what we can through the World Food Programme and the CARE Programme, and sometimes if it is not reaching the children locally, I think it is for the local administration to take corrective steps. It cannot be monitored totally from Delhi as far as nutrition is concerned.

### Shortage of Raw Material in Rolling Industry

+  
\*253. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI:  
SHRI G. S. BASAVARAJU:

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

(a) whether the rolling industry is facing acute raw material scarcity;

(b) if so, whether any representations have been received by Government in this regard;

(c) if so, the action being taken to meet the crisis; and

(d) the extent to which Government propose to assist those industries?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR): (a) to (d). A Statement is given below.

### STATEMENT

(a) and (b). Availability of raw material (Billets and rollable scrap) within the country is not adequate to meet all the demand of the rolling industry. Representations are received in this regard from time to time by Government from some consumers and their Associations.

(c) and (d). In order to bridge the gap between demand and supply of rollables, Government have made provisions for (a) import of steel melting scrap through MSTC; and (b) import of old ships for ship breaking. Import of billets for re-rolling enjoys a concessional rate of customs duty. Adequate provision exists for importing billets through MMT.



**SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI:** Sir, may I know from the hon. Minister the total quantity of billets and rerollable scrap required for the rerolling mills as on today and what is the shortfall? Also, I would like to know the quantity of the rerollable scrap and the billets imported till now and rate per tonne of billet. What is the concessional rate of customs duty which the hon. Minister has already stated?

**SHRIM. L. FOTEDAR:** Sir, so far as the Customs duty is concerned, we have brought it down from ninety five per cent to sixty per cent. We are trying to resolve it further. I cannot make any firm commitment as of now but so far as the import of billets is concerned, we have so far imported about 1,800 tonnes of billets during the months of April and May in the current financial year. To overcome the difficulty of the billets, we have considered it appropriate to import more scrap and make the imported scrap available to the consumers because the billets are costly items and we would prefer rather to make the scrap available in the market. As the hon. Member is aware, we will be importing about eight lakh tonnes of heavy melting scrap from the Soviet Union. About 1,27,000 tonnes has already arrived and about 68,000 tonnes is in the pipeline.

**SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI:** Sir, I have asked about the total requirement by the rerolling mills as on today, but he has not replied to that part of the question. My second supplementary will be that after the expansion of the public and private undertakings, when they come into production, will they be in a position to satisfy the entire demand of the rolling mills.

**SHRIM. L. FOTEDAR:** Sir, as the hon. Member is aware, there are about 1,200 rerolling mills in the country and these have been either licensed or registered by the State Governments. There are about 200 rolling mills which have the Bureau of Indian Standard Licences. These about 1,000 rolling mills in the country, I may tell the hon. Member, are not producing steel of high quality. I would like to request, through the

hon. Members, the people who are involved in this that they should also modernise their units so that the product from these units becomes qualitatively higher and when it comes in the market, the customer is benefited.

So far as the demand of the billets is concerned, I told the hon. Member that the gap is about 6 lakh tonnes. But it is a very high figure. I would not like to import more billets. That is why we thought that we would import scrap which is less costly. A high value is added to this item in the country. So, we wanted that the people of the country will get the benefits.

#### Production of Foodgrains in Bihar

\*255. **SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the production of foodgrains in Bihar during the last five years;

(b) whether the agricultural production in Bihar has gone down due to heavy floods and drought; and

(c) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken to increase the production of foodgrains, oilseed, fibre crops and sugar-cane in the State?

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BHAJAN LAL): (a) to (c). A Statement is given below.

(a) The production of foodgrains in Bihar during the last five years in as under:—

Year	(In lakh tonnes) Production of Foodgrains
1988-84	98.7
1984-85	103.3
1985-86	109.6
1986-87	109.1
1987-88	90.7

According to information received from the State Government, the total production of foodgrains in Bihar during 1988-89 is expected to be about 133 lakh tonnes.

(b) No, Sir. The production of foodgrains in Bihar was adversely affected in 1987-88 due to aberrant weather condition.

(c) Steps to increase the production of foodgrains, oilseeds and fibre crops include the implementation of various Thrust Programmes like:—

- (i) Special Foodgrains Production Programme (SFPP):—Rice including Special Rice Production Programme (SRPP).
- (ii) National Pulses Development Programme (NPDP).
- (iii) Minikit Programme for Rice, Wheat, Maize and Millets.
- (iv) National Oilseeds Development Project (NODP).
- (v) Oilseeds Production Thrust Project (OPTP).
- (vi) Special Jute Development Programme (SJDG)

For increasing production of sugarcane, State including Bihar are being advised to adopt a strategy that includes (a) distribution of quality seeds of cane; (b) judicious use of fertilisers (c) better management of ration, and (d) larger coverage under plant protection, etc.

SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has given the figures of the production of foodgrains in Bihar from the year 1984 to 1988. In his reply, he has admitted that due to the unfavourable climatic condition conditions, there was a little decline in the production of foodgrains in Bihar during 1987-88. I would like to know the short fall in the production of foodgrains during these five years against

target fixed by the Government.

Besides, I would also like to know from the hon. Minister about the undertaken for increasing for production of pulses, oilseeds, rice and sugarcane etc. and the percentage of increase in production recorded as a result thereof?

SHRI BHAJAN LAL: Not only in Bihar, but in the entire country there was a decline in the production of foodgrains during the year 1987-88. In order to meet the challenge many thrust programmes have been launched by the Central Government as a result of which the production of foodgrains has increased considerably during the year 1988-89. The hon. Member wants to know about the various programmes. For his information, I would like to tell him that the Government provides mini kits to the small and marginal farmers and a very nominal amount is charged for it. The Government allocated an amount of Rs. 88 lakh for rice, Rs. 77 lakh for wheat and Rs. 109 lakh for maize. Similarly, under the OPTP programme, about Rs. 15 crore for wheat, Rs. 4.25 lakh for pulses and Rs. 5 crore for maize were allocated. The allocations made so far come to about Rs.61 crore. Out of this, about Rs. 9.18 crore have been allocated to Bihar so that the people can be benefited there. This would not only help the people affected by floods but also help in increasing the production of foodgrains. So far as Bihar is concerned, they have achieved their target of production of foodgrains. I have already indicated in my reply that the maximum production in Bihar has been 109 lakh tonnes during 1985-86 but this year production has reached 133 lakh tones while their actual target was of 130 lakh tonnes. They have achieved their target and therefore I congratulate the farmers and the Government of Bihar. But I would like to reiterate that the Central Government has given full assistance.

SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN: I congratulate the hon. Minister for providing financial assistance at the time of crisis. But my question is as to how many schemes

have been formulated to check floods and drought which are causing extensive damage to the foodgrains and how long would it take to implement these schemes?

**SHRI BHAJAN LAL:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, as there is a full fledged discussion on floods after the question hour, I would only like to say that the Government is very much concerned about the flood situation. We want to control them completely but it would take some time because it requires lot of resources. More information would be given while concluding the discussion on floods.

**SHRI RAMSWAROOP RAM.** Mr. Speaker, Sir, the subject of crop insurance has been raised time and again in this august House. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Crop Insurance Scheme meant to protect the farmers from loss due to damages to their crops caused by floods and drought would be implemented. If the matter does not pertain to the Ministry of Agriculture, alone may I know whether the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Agriculture and making joint efforts form formulating a scheme in this regard

**SHRI SPEAKER:** This question is irrelevant and moreover, this question has already been raised.

**SHRI RAMSWAROOP RAM.** Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is a very important issue.

**MR. SPEAKER:** That does not mean that it should be raised during the course every item of agenda.

[English]

#### Agreement with Nepal on Trade and Transit Treaty

\*256. **SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN:** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any agreement has been reached with the Government of Nepal on the resumption of negotiations for the revision of the agreements on trade and transit which have lapsed;

(b) the particulars of the ad-hoc interim arrangements made for maintaining transit of foreign good to Nepal and for import of essential articles from India;

(c) whether the Government of Nepal have communicated any desire to negotiate a revision of Indo-Nepal Treaty of 1950; and

(d) whether Government of India have formally conveyed to Government of Nepal any instance of violation by Nepal of the terms of that treaty?

**THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI V. P. NARASIMHA RAO):** (a) to (d). A statement is given below.

#### STATEMENT

(a) On April 19, 1989, we had formally asked His Majesty's Government of Nepal to propose a full agenda and to specify the level and venue and suggest dates for talks. They responded finally on May 25, but with a very restricted agenda. Therefore, in my detailed letter of June 16, 1989, to the Nepalese Minister for Foreign Affairs we had proposed a comprehensive agenda covering all issues of mutual concern. The Nepalese side has suggested certain amendments to this agenda. These are being examined. It is our hope that comprehensive and productive negotiations can begin at an early date.

(b) Even under the present no-Treaty regime Nepal is being provided with adequate transit arrangements for its third country imports well in excess of what is called for under International Law or Convention. These include:

- Two transit points on the Indo-Nepal border—Raxaul and Jogbani—closest to Calcutta port which, before March 1989, used to carry 80-90% of Nepal's transit cargo.
- Separate transit routes to Bangla-

desh and Bhutan.

— Nepal—Nepal transit.

In the absence of a Trade Treaty, Indo-Nepal trade is being carried on in accordance with the normal export-import policy of both countries. Despite the lapse of the special Quota system for supply of essential commodities from India to Nepal at subsidized prices. Government has offered to supply the full amounts earlier requested by Nepal for 1989 of commodities of special importance for the ordinary people like sugar, baby food, milk products coconut oil etc. The Nepalese side has yet to avail of this offer.

(c) and (d). The Government of Nepal have not formally communicated any desire to negotiate a revision of the Indo-Nepal Treaty of 1950.

At various times over the past few years, instances of actions by the Government of Nepal in violation of the letter and of the spirit of the Treaty have been taken up by the Government with the Government of Nepal, including at the highest level.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the current crisis in Indo-Nepal relations is a matter of concern for all of us because in respect of Nepal we simply do not have neighborly relations. We have brotherly relations going back to centuries. Sir, this crisis arose in the course of re-negotiation of the trade and transit agreement. Now, the reply says that in order to explore the possibility of bilateral negotiations to resolve the current statement, a comprehensive agenda has been prepared by the Government and communicated to the Government of Nepal. I understand that the Foreign Minister's letter of 16th June 1989 which is not before us has been released by the Government of Nepal. I have seen that letter. Now, that letter proposes an agenda which is indeed very comprehensive because it includes elements which amount to a review of the overall bilateral relations of the two countries in the light of the India-

Nepal Treaty of 1950. The reply further on says, Mr. Speaker, that the Government of Nepal have not formally communicated any desire to negotiate a revision of Indo-Nepal Treaty of 1950. Now, there appears to me to be some sort of a contradiction between the stands of the two Governments that we propose an agenda which includes almost a review of the Treaty of 1950 while the Government of Nepal have not sought it. So, I would like to know from the Government that if the problem arose on the question of trade and transit, what is the rationale of the Government policy in trying to link negotiations over trade and transit with an overall review of the working of the Indo-Nepal Treaty of 1950?

SHRIP. V. NARASIMHA RAO: Sir, there is no contradiction in this. What we have proposed is a review of the working of the Treaty. Our complaint has been very rightly that while the Treaty is something which we want to respect, the working of the Treaty has been so one-sided, they have been eroding the provisions of the Treaty from time to time under different pretexts. Therefore, let us review the working of the Treaty. Reviewing the Treaty itself is different. So, that is the distinction.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: My question is, what is the rationale in trying to link negotiations over trade and transit...*(Interruptions)*.

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: I am coming to that. The first question is about the Treaty itself. We have not suggested that the Treaty itself is to be reviewed. In the first place the Treaty is very clear and there is no provision for review of the Treaty and they have not formally told us that they would like to revise the Treaty. So, that part of the answer is correct. Now, about trade and transit, we have seen that during the past several years, serious erosion has been taking place in the area of trade and whatever concessions were grudgingly given to us have been taken away from time to time. So, this is one aspect in which serious ero-

sion has taken place and therefore last year, when the treaty came to an end, we extended it for one year on certain conditions because certain concessions which were available until 1987 were taken away. We said, they will have to be restored and they have agreed to restore them. But, they have not restored them. With the result, again this year on the 23rd of March, when the treaty lapsed, there was nothing for us to do about it. So, thereafter we said that we should not be in a vacuum, trade relations should not be left in a vacuum, and until a new treaty is negotiated and settled we can have the normal MFN. This is the position as of today. Now, we have given our agenda. They have made one or two additions which we consider are not easy to accept. We are examining them and I hope it will be sorted out soon.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is the wish of the entire people of the country that this matter shall be sorted out to the satisfaction of both the countries and negotiations for that purpose shall commence as soon as possible. My second question is with regard to the continued supply of essential articles of mass consumption, particularly, food items and fuel. Now, the reply says that we have offered to supply the fully quantum as earlier requested for 1989 by the Government of Nepal and the Nepalese side is yet to avail of this offer. I am sure, the hon. Minister is aware of the propaganda all over the world that India is maintaining a blockade of Nepal and there is acute scarcity of such articles of mass consumption and essential articles in Nepal, primarily due to this blockade. I would like to know from the hon. Minister what exactly is the factual position. Is there a total break in the supply because of the Nepalese side not having availed of our offer? It must be causing distress to the people of Nepal, whosoever maybe responsible for it. What

are the steps that we are taking to correct this impression that is being spread all over the world that India has blockaded Nepal and caused distress to the people of Nepal?

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: Sir, what has been stated in the answer is actually the correct position. We have not said anything which is not correct position. We have not said anything which is not correct and we have explained in all the capitals of the world wherever this point has come up for discussion.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: I am asking about the actual flow. Is there any flow at all?

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: Sir, the flow will depend on whether a trader is prepared to take the staff. If he does not open a Bank L.C. and does not take it for whatever reason, nothing can be done. The reason could be obvious because he was taking it until yesterday and from today he has stopped taking it. That means someone must have asked him to stop it. Therefore, they are not availing of this facility. I have made it very clear in my very long and exhaustive statement in the last session that they are available for them to take if they wish to. But there is no way to force them to take it because they feel, maybe, if they are not reaching them, the people would be made to understand that we are not offering them. That is not correct. We have explained it everywhere and as of now, even this minute I am prepared to say that they are available, if they are taking it.

SHRI R. L. BHATIA: Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Nepalese who have settled down in India are enjoying all the benefits of citizenship as Indians. They can get food, can buy property, they are getting subsidised rations and

all that. I would like to know whether the same facilities are available to Indians in Nepal or there is any discrimination especially for having permit system.

**SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO:** This is one of the erosions that has taken place over the years. The total number of Indians in Nepal is just about 1,50,000. The number of Nepalese living in India as equal citizens in all respects is between 40 lakhs to 50 lakhs. They own properties, they go into jobs except IAS and IPS. They are practically treated as Indians, according to the treaty—national treatment to the citizens of the other country is what the treaty enjoins. This is being violated by the Nepalese Government. We are observing it. This is the position.

**PROF. N. G. RANGA:** Are we to understand that there is a regular blockade and, if that is so, how are they carrying on in so far as trade is concerned with Indians on this side? Are the exports and imports stopped completely or are they being smuggled?

**SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO:** Smuggling is a separate chapter but trade with Nepal would depend on the trade treaty. Now, so far as supplies are concerned, supplies are going uninterrupted because from the Calcutta port they have got arrangements to take them to Raxaul and Jogbani and whatever they import from other countries, there is no difficulty for them to reach Nepal.

**SHRIBRAJAMOHANMOHANTY:** Indo-Nepalese relationship is determined by our emotional and geo-political compulsions. Again, another aspect of the matter is that Nepal is still playing the Chinese card. Only day before yesterday, the Nepalese Foreign Minister has accused India that it has been violating and not following the Treaty and the

Chinese Official News Agency has been very critical about the role of India in so far as Indo-Nepalese relationship is concerned. My question is whether the Government is aware of it and, if so, how the Government of India react to it.

**SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO:** We are very much aware of it and whenever this question is raised, in whatever manner, we have fully instructed and fully briefed, our ambassadors to take up the matter and give all the answers that are necessary. In addition, some Foreign Ministers have been writing to me and I have been sending equally detailed and exhaustive answers to them. So, there is no question of our side of the case going by default. The only thing is, Nepal is a small country and India happens to be a big country. This is the only argument that is being advanced. There is no answer to that argument.

#### **Establishment of Inter-University Consortium**

\*258. **SHRI P. M. SAYEED.** Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether an inter-university consortium is being established jointly by the University Grants Commission and the Department of Atomic Energy;

(b) if so, the main purpose this consortium would serve; and

(c) the time by which the proposed consortium is likely to be set up?

**THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P. SHIV**

SHANKER): (a) to (c). A statement is given below.

(a) and (b). The University Grants Commission and the Department of Atomic Energy, Govt. of India signed a Memorandum of Understanding on 5.7.1989 to establish an Inter-University Consortium at Indore in terms of Section 12 (ccc) of the UGC Act, 1956. The Consortium will function as an autonomous organization and will be registered as a society under the Societies Registration Act of 1960. The main objectives of setting up the Consortium are to provide an institutional frame-work for:

#### STATEMENT

- (i) utilization of the forntline research facilities set up by the Deptt. of Atomic Energy, viz. Dhruva Reactor at Bhaba Atomic Research Centre, Bombay, Variable Energy Cyclotron, Calcutta, and Synchrotron Radiation Source at the Centre of Advanced Technology, Indore by the University system
- (ii) fuller participation of students, teachers and researchers in the design, fabrication and commissioning of the above facilities. It is expected that this will lead to cross fertilization of ideas, concepts, techniques etc. and also facilitate internal transfer of technology between the universities and institutions under the Deptt. of Atomic Energy.

(c) In the meeting of the U.G.C. held on 13.7.1989, it was decided that the Project Proposal and the Memorandum of Associa-

tion for the setting up of the Inter-University Consortium may be suitably reviewed in the light of the Memorandum of Understanding before submission to the Govt. of India for its concurrence.

SHRI P. M. SAYEED: It is mentioned that University Grants Commission has entered into a Memorandum of Understanding with the Department of Atomic Energy. Under this understanding, fuller participation of the students and teachers and researchers in design and commissioning of the fabrications at the Bhabha Atomic Energy Sub-Centre, Bombay and at Calcutta and also at Indore is taking place. May I know from the Government that despite the pilferage of the secrecy of nuclear knowledge from developed countries to other countries, what is the safeguard and secrecy that the State Governments intend to take in order to protect this aspect of the whole issue?

SHRIP. SHIV SHANKER: Sir, my friend is putting a question with reference to the pilferage and he would like to know how the secrecy would be protected. That is a matter which does not come within the purview of this Centre which is being opened. This is a consortium, which would be registered under the Societies' Registration Act. About the purpose, the hon. Member himself has already mentioned. We have also stated in the statement itself the purpose for which this new Centre is being established. Therefore, I would have very much appreciated if the hon. Member were to confine his question to the Consortium and the consequences flowing therefrom instead of asking me about pilferage and the atomic energy with which I have nothing to do.

**WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS***[English]***Price Policy for Oil Seeds and Pulses**

\*246. SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU: Will be Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has urged the Government to prepare more effective price policy for oilseeds and pulses;

(b) if so, whether any effective methods have been suggested by the Planning Commission in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BHAJAN LAL): (a) The Planning Commission favours a price policy for agricultural commodities including oilseeds and pulses which ensures a remunerative price to the growers for their produce and at the same time safeguards the interests of the consumers.

(b) and (c). The Planning Commission is of the view that to make price policy more effective, the nodal agency charged with the responsibility of providing support to the farmers should make purchases not only in the traditional surplus areas but also in the areas having potential for increased production and through a net-work accessible even to small farmers.

**Indo-Pak Joint Commission Meet**

\*247. DR. B.L. SHAILESH: Will be Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the outcome of the Indo-Pak Joint Commission meeting held in Islamabad during the last month; and

(b) the new programmes and proposals to expand cooperation in various fields between the two countries discussed at this meeting?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) The Third Meeting of the India-Pakistan Joint Commission held in Islamabad on July 18-19, 1989, resulted in a number of agreements to expand cooperation in various sectors including industry, trade, information, education, culture, sports, travel, tourism and consular matters. These are in conformity with the wishes of the people of our two countries, and will contribute to peace and stability in the region.

(b) Details are given on the Report of the meeting which is laid on the table of the House. [Placed in the Library Pl See L.T. No. 8170/89]

**Foreign Aid for Education Sector**

\*248. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL: Will be Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to seek external external aid for the education sector for implementation of the New Education Policy;

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

(c) whether some foreign countries/agencies have been approached for it;

(d) if so, the response of those countries; and

(e) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): (a) to (e). The Ministry of Human



Resource Development are exploring the possibility of external funding through multi-lateral and bilateral sources in some crucial areas of education. The discussions are at very preliminary stages and concrete projects have not yet been finalised.

[*Translation*]

### **Insecurity of Hindus in Bangladesh**

\*250. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR: Will be Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news item captioned "Bangladesh : Hinduon Par Atyachar Rokane Ki Mang" appearing in the "Navbharat Times" dated 3 May, 1989;

(b) if so, whether Government have taken up this matter with the Government of Bangladesh; and

(c) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Government have stated their concern on more than one occasion, about developments in Bangladesh which increase the insecurity of their minority citizens, leading them to take refuge in India. Government trust that the Bangladesh Government would take necessary measures to ensure the security of their citizens.

### **National Literacy Mission Work in Madhya Pradesh**

\*254. SHRI MOHAN LAL JHIKRAM: Will be Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the districts of Madhya Pradesh

where the National Literacy Mission work is in progress;

(b) whether the Mandla district is covered under the scheme;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the time by which it is likely to be covered?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): (a) The National Literacy Mission work is in progress in all the districts of Madhya Pradesh.

(b) Yes, Sir.

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

[*English*]

### **External Assistance of Coconut Development**

\*257. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will be Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any assistance has been offered for coconut development from the European Economic fund;

(b) if so, whether any amount from the Fund is proposed to be given to Kerala for Coconut development in that state;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether any amount has been sanctioned specifically to combat the root-wilt disease affecting coconut trees in Kerala; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE

(SHRI BHAJAN LAL): (a) to (c). An amount of Rs. 71.73 crores would be spent by European Economic Community (EEC) for the Coconut Development Project in Kerala. The Project has been following components:

- 1) Strengthening of 900 Primary Agricultural Credit Societies (PACS), each with 3000 members on an average.
- 2) Organisation of extension activities and demonstration farms.
- 3) Strengthening of coconut seed production and distribution programme.
- 4) Training of farmers and managers and Secretaries of PACS.
- 5) Supply of Seed Testing and Weighing equipments.
- 6) Providing storage facilities and dryers to PACS.
- 7) Establishment of 3 processing facilities at different locations with raw material base of 1,80,000 tonnes of copra per annum (60,000 tonnes per annum per factory) and addition of a solvent plant (60,000 tonnes of oil cake per annum) and a vegetable oil refinery (6 000 tonnes of crude oil per annum) facilities at a centralised location and marketing of end products thereof.
- 8) Products diversification.
- 9) Organisation of a commodity growers federation (KERAFED) at the State level.

(d) and (e). No, Sir. Do not arise.

[*Translation*]

### Use of Harmful Insecticides

\*259. SHRIMATI MANORAMA SINGH: Will be Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the insecticides, the sale of which is banned in America but are being used in India;

(b) whether there is any apprehension of cancer by the use of these 'insecticides'; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BHAJAN LAL): (a) BHC, according to available information.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Question does not arise.

[*English*]

### Amount Spent Under Indira Awas Yojana in Jammu and Kashmir

\*260. SHRI MOHD. AYUB KHAN: Will be Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of money spent under Indira Awas Yojana in Jammu and Kashmir State so far,

(b) the number of houses built under the Yojana so far; and

(c) the name of the agency which helps in identifying the deserving families under the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) to (c). The Jammu & Kashmir Government has so far reported an expenditure of Rs. 343.467 lakhs on construction of houses under Indira Awas Yojana (IAY), since inception of the scheme during 1985-86. The number of houses reported to have been constructed and the number reported under construction are 2434 and 1472 respectively.

2. As per the information furnished by the State Government, a District Level Screening Committee comprising of District Development Commissioner, Assistant Commissioner Development, Project Officer DRDA, District Social Welfare Officer, MLA/MLC/MP and 4 non-official members belonging to Scheduled Caste community help in identification of deserving families in the State.

### Setting up of Fertilizer Plant in Sikkim

\*261. SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI: Will be Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of fertilizer projects under implementation and their location;

(b) whether the Sikkim Government has submitted any proposal for setting up one fertilizer plant in Sikkim; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BHAJAN LAL): (a) A statement is given below.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

## STATEMENT

Details of Major Fertilizer Projects under Implementation  
(Excluding SSP plants in private sector)

10 Projects are in different stages of implementation. Their salient details are as follows:—

Name/Location of Project	Company	Sector	Estimated Cost (Rs. in crores)	Annual Capacity (Capacity in tonnes)	Expected Date of Completion
1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>A—Nitrogenous Fertilizer Projects</b>					
1. Caprolactum and Ammonium Sulphate Project at Udyogamandal, Kerala.	Fertilizers & Chemicals Travancore Ltd. (FACT)	Public	315.00	Caprolactum 50,000 Ammonium Sulphate 225,000	September, 1989
2. Ammonia/Urea project at Kakinada, Andhra Pradesh.	Nagarjuna Fertilizers & Chemicals Ltd.	Joint	635.00	228,000 (Nitrogen)	Middle, 1991
3. Gas based fertilizer project at Gadepan in Kota District, Rajasthan.	Chambal Fertilisers and Chemicals Ltd.	Private	764.00	334,000 (Nitrogen)	End-1992
4. Gas based fertilizer project at Babrala District Badaun, Uttar Pradesh.	Tata Fertilizers Limited	Private	750.00	334,000 (Nitrogen)	End-1992

Name/Location of Project	Company	Sector	Estimated Cost (Rs. in crores)	Annual Capacity (Capacity in tonnes)	Expected Date of Completion
1	2	3	4	5	6
5. Gas based fertilizer project at Shahjanpur, Uttar Pradesh.	Oswal Agro Mills Ltd.	Private	695.00	334,000 (Nitrogen)	End-1992
6. Haldia Fertilizer Project, Haldia, West Bengal	Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Limited	Public	542.24 (actual exp. upto July, 1989)	152,000 (Nitrogen) & 75,000 (Phosphate)	Uncertain
<b>B—Phosphatic Fertilizer Projects</b>					
1. Phase II of PPL project at Paradeep, Orissa	Paradeep Phosphates Ltd. (PPL)	Public (Indo-Nauru venture)	601.64 (Revised estimated cost)	130,00 (Nitrogen) & 331,000 (P 205)	Phase I already in production  Phase II expected to be completed by October, 1989
2. Bharuch Diversification Project,	Gujarat Narmada	Joint	237.57	68,000	April, 1990

Name/Location of Project	Company	Sector	Estimated Cost (Rs. in crores)	Annual Capacity (Capacity in tonnes)	Expected Date of Completion
1	2	3	4	5	6
Gujarat	Valley Fertilizer Company (GNFC)		(including Nitric Acid) (Nitrogen) 33,000 (Phosphate)		
3. Amjhore Phosphateic Fertilizer Project, Bihar	Pyrites, Phosphates & Chemicals Ltd. (PPCL)	Public	64.87	33,000 (P 205)	September, 1989
4. Nitro Phosphate Project, Talaja, Maharashtra	Deepak Fertilizers & Petrochemicals Ltd.	Private	346.00	106,000 (Nitrogen & Phosphate)	December, 1990

**Committee on Farmers Problems**

\*262. SHRI H.B. PATIL:  
SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK:

Will be Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have set up a high powered committee to go into the problems of farmers in certain agro-climatic zones and evolve proper production strategy;

(b) if so, the composition and functions of the Committee; and

(c) the time by which the committee will submit its report?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BHAJAN LAL): (a) to (c). The matter is under consideration.

**Maithili University**

2369. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will be Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given on 18 August 1988 to Starred Question No. 311 regarding Maithili University, Darbhanga and State:

(a) whether the so-called 'Maithili University' at Darbhanga still continues to describe itself as a University despite the directive issued by the University Grants Commission and the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practice Commission to delete the word 'University'; and

(b) if so, the action taken against the persons connected with the affairs of the above institution?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): (a) and (b). The State Government has informed the University Grants

Commission as also the Central Government that the District Administration has been directed to initiate criminal proceedings against the persons connected with the affairs of the so-called Maithili University.

**Modernisation of Durgapur Steel Plant**

2370. DR. V. VENKATESH: Will be Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to refer to the reply given on 30 March, 1989 to Starred Question No. 415 regarding modernisation of Durgapur Steel Plant and state:

(a) the total time frame for each of the parties under the contractual obligations engaged by Durgapur Steel Plant for modernisation;

(b) the value of the contractual part of the party from West Germany in the consortium and the value of the imports to be made by it for the job from West Germany alone;

(c) the value of imports from other countries to be made by parties involved in the contracts;

(d) the efforts being made to ensure that time-limit is maintained and cost does not increase further for the project;

(e) whether Government have taken any steps to contain the price structure of the modernisation programme of Durgapur Steel Plant; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR): (a) As in the statement given below.

(b) and (c). The value of the part of the contract assigned to M/s. Mannesman Demag Huttentechnik of Federal Republic of Germany (FRG) is Rs. 309.61 crores. Exact

values of imports from FRG as also from other countries will be known when source wise list of equipment are furnished by parties.

(d) to (f). Award of contracts with turn-key responsibility to complete the jobs within the fixed time and cost frameworks, with attendant penalties for non-performance is

expected to ensure that there would be no time and cost overruns. Implementation of the project by the integrated project management team with adequate delegated powers, and monitoring of projects by SAIL's Corporate Office and at the Government level on a regular basis coupled with expeditious approvals/clearances will also help timely implementation within envisaged costs.

### STATEMENT

#### *Global package wise time frame for completion of work*

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of Party to whom order placed</i>	<i>Completion time from the effective date of contract</i>
1.	M/s. Mannesman Demag Huttentechnik of Federal Republic of Germany led consortium for Raw Material Handling Package.	37 months.
2.	M/s. Mannesman Demag Huttentechnik of Federal Republic of Germany led consortium for Basic Oxygen Furnace Package.	46 months.
3.	M/s. Tiajpromexport (USSR) led consortium for Sinter Plant Package.	36 months.
4.	M/s. Tiajpromexport (USSR) led consortium for Blast Furnace Package.	40 months.
5.	M/s. Concast AG (Switzerland) led consortium for Continuous Casting Plant Package.	42 months.

#### **Provision of Funds to States by NDDB for Implementation of Oilseeds Projects**

2371. SHRI MURLIDHAR MANE: Will be Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Dairy Development Board has been providing financial assistance to the State Governments for implementing oilseeds projects;

(b) if so, the amount of assistance sanctioned by National Dairy Development Board to different State Governments so far, State-wise; and

(c) the details of the oilseeds projects taken up by those State Governments with NDDB assistance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF



**AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV):** (a) No, Sir. National Dairy Development Board does not provide assistance to the State Governments. It provides financial Assistance to various State oilseed growers cooperative federations for "Restructuring edible oil & oilseed production

and marketing"Projects.

(b) The cumulative funds released to the cooperative federations in the project States from September, 1979 to June, 1989 are as under:

<i>State Cooperative Federation</i>	<i>Rs. in crores</i>	
	<i>Approved outlay</i>	<i>Funds released</i>
Gujarat Cooperative Oilseeds Growers Federation	64.76	58.7
Madhya Pradesh State Co-operative Oilseed Growers Federation	35.15	24.6
Tamil Nadu Cooperative Oilseeds Growers Federation	15.61	9.3
Andhra Pradesh Cooperative Oilseed Growers Federation	18.79	12.2
Orissa State Cooperative Oilseed Growers Federation	19.12	9.6
Maharashtra State Co-operative Oilseed Growers Federation	17.48	8.3
Karnataka Cooperative Oilseed Growers Federation	14.78	10.7

(c) The projects taken up in the project states under oilseed project assisted by NDDB envisage an integrated development of oilseeds through production, procurement, processing and marketing of oilseeds and vegetable oils by the oilseed growers cooperative societies. The components involved in the project are the establishment of oilseed growers societies, programmes for the enhancement in the production of major oilseeds, procurement of oilseeds at fair market price, creation of processing facilities, marketing of processed products, human resource development etc. The programmes for the enhancement of oilseed production include supply of inputs, crop protection, seed production, demonstration, training,

seed processing, equipment, storage etc.

#### **Schemes Pending with UGC**

2372. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT: Will be Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the proposals submitted by various Universities for better management pending for clearance with the University Grants Commission; and

(b) the steps being taken or proposed to be taken to expedite the pending proposals?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RE-

SOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): (a) According to the information furnished by the UGC, no such proposals are pending with the Commission.

(b) Does not arise.

### Supplies of Turnkey Sugar Mill Project

2373. SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD: Will be Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given on 4 May, 1989 to Unstarred Question No. 8035 regarding the suppliers of turnkey sugar mill project and state:

(a) whether the Standing Committee has finally decided the requests for registration of three pending parties/organisations;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if no decision has been taken by the Standing Committee when it is likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No time limit has been fixed.

### Indo-US Co-operation in Food Processing and Preservation Sector

2374. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will be Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether India and USA have decided to co-operate in comparatively new field of food processing and preservation to avoid wastage of food products and to promote exports;

(b) if so, whether any agreement has been reached in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) to (c). During the visit of Minister of State for Food Processing Industries to USA in July, 1989 cooperation possibilities in the field of Food Processing Industry were explored. However, no agreement has been concluded.

### Production of Milk

2375. SHRI ANANTA PRASAD SETHI: Will be Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total production of milk in the country during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) whether Government have formulated any scheme to increase the production of milk during the Eighth Five Year Plan; and

(c) if so, to what extent the milk production is likely to be increased?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) The total milk production in the country during the last years, year-wise was as under:—

		<i>(million tonnes)</i>
(1)	1986-87	45.60
(2)	1987-88 (Provisional)	45.87
(3)	1988-89 (anticipated achievements)	48.70

(b) and (c). Eighth Five Year Plan has not yet been finalised.

### Archaeological Survey of India

2376. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will be Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of work done by the Archaeological Survey of India during the last three years;

(b) the funds allocated to it during the above period;

(c) whether the major amount of the allocated funds have been spent on the maintenance work and no new project has been taken up by it in the recent past; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHII):

(a) The works under-taken by the Archaeological Survey of India during the last three years mainly include maintenance, Conservation and Preservation of the centrally protected monuments and sites. Archaeological exploration and excavation, epigraphical research, establishment and upkeep of site museums, imparting training to candidates from within and outside the Department through the Institute of Archaeology, bring out reports, journals, guide books and picture pot cards etc. Implementation of Antiquities and Art Treasures Act. Preservation of Monuments in Cambodia, Bhutan, re-organisation of Central Armed Forces Museum, Luanda, in Angola and Financial assistance to Lumbini Museum project, Nepal.

(b) As per the revised budget estimates the funds allocated for the Archaeological

Survey of India during the last three years are as follows:

(In crores of Rupees)

1986-87	Rs. 20.7516
1987-88	Rs. 24.2460
1988-89	Rs. 26.3000

(c) New projects have also been taken up alongwith the maintenance work.

(d) Does not arise.

### Modernisation of Durgapur Steel Plant

2377. SHRI ATISH CHANDRA SINHA: Will be Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the nature of job assigned to the Birla Technical Services by the Durgapur Steel Plant, the terms and conditions and the scope thereof;

(b) the progress so far made in the matter; and

(c) the terms of the Birla Technical Services with the foreign collaborator and the exclusive value of the job in totality given to it?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR): (a) and (b). M/s. Birla Technical Services (BTS) who are a member of the Consortium led by M/s. Mannesman Demag (FRG) for the Raw Material Handling Complex and Basic oxygen Furnace Complex packages, as well as a member of the Consortium led by M/s. Tiazpromexport (USSR) for New Sinter Plant and Blast Furnace package of Durgapur Steel Plant modernisation Project have been chosen as such by the consortia leaders and members themselves. BTS are to undertake

project management work, basic and detailed engineering for indigenous equipment, supply of indigenous equipment, port handling and port clearance for imported supplies, and inland transportation for imported and indigenous supplies.

Preliminary works like basic engineering, finalisation of layout and master network, site survey and soil investigation are in progress.

(c) Government are not aware of the commercial terms between consortia leaders on the one hand and the BTS on the other. M/s. BTS, as a consortium member, have however, to carry out scope of work as mentioned at (a) and (b) above in order to enable the leaders of the Consortium to fulfil the contractual obligations to SAIL/DSP.

The total value of works to be executed by M/s. BTS in these four packages is approx. Rs. 461.60 crores.

### **Training Programmes for Co-operative Workers**

2378. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will be Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to organise massive training programmes for the co-operative workers in some States in collaboration with Netherland; and

(b) if so, the name of the States where such training programmes are proposed to be organised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) No, Sir. There is no such proposal with the Government of India.

(b) Does not arise.

### **Appointment of Hindi Teachers in Schools in Orissa**

2380. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS: Will be Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government assist State Governments in the appointment of Hindi teachers in the Schools;

(b) whether 800 posts of Hindi teachers are lying vacant in Orissa and the State Government has requested Union Government to assist it in the appointment of Hindi teachers; and

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken by Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). There is a Centrally sponsored Plan scheme to provide financial assistance to non-Hindi speaking States/UTs for appointment of Hindi Teachers. However, no proposal has been received from the State Government of Orissa to provide financial assistance for appointment of 800 Hindi teacher during the year 1989-90.

[Translation]

### **Distribution of NCERT Books**

2381. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: Will be Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any memoranda from the book sellers of Punjab, Haryana and Chandigarh against

the present system of distribution of NCERT books;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to improve the situation?

**THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A representation jointly signed by 43 booksellers of Chandigarh and Punjab has been received by NCERT requesting them to appoint three wholesale agents, one each for Punjab, Haryana and Union Territory of Chandigarh

(c) Prior to the present school session, 1989-90, the publications of NCERT were being distributed by the Sales Emporium, Publication Division, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting located at New Delhi, for the Union Territory of Chandigarh and the State of Punjab and Haryana, apart from four other States. Now, an exclusive wholesale agent has been provided for Punjab, Haryana and Union Territory of Chandigarh with base at Chandigarh. This is a distinct improvement in the situation.

[English]

#### **Setting up of gas based fertilizer plants in Tamil Nadu**

2382. SHRI R. JEEVARATHINAM: Will be Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to set up gas-based fertilizer plants in Tamil Nadu; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the total cost and the placed where such units are proposed to be set up in Tamil Nadu?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE**

DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU): (a) and (b). No specific proposal is at present under consideration. However, if sufficient quantities of gas are available, this can be considered at an appropriate stage.

[Translation]

#### **Handling of Rare-Antiques for Festival of India in West Germany**

2383. SHRIDAL CHANDER JAIN: Will be Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to depute experts for handling of rare-antiques to and from the Festival of India to be organised in West Germany;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

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

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI):** (a) Government propose to depute Curators of the lending museums, who are experts in their field for handling rare antiques to and from the Festival of India to be organised in West Germany as is the normal practice in earlier Festivals.

(b) and (c). No applicable.

[English]

#### **Recognition to Degree of Bachelo. of Independent Studies, University of Waterloo**

2384. SHRI K.N. PRADHAN: Will be Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Degree of Bachelor of Independent Studies, University of Waterloo (Canada) is recognised by the Universities in India; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): (a) and (b). Government do not have detailed university-wise information about the recognition of the Degree of Bachelor of Independent Studies, University of Waterloo (Canada).

#### **Development of Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute Mandapam**

2385. DR. V. RAJESHWARAN: Will be Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to develop Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute, Mandapam in Tamil Nadu;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is also a proposal to shift Marine Products Export Development Authority head-quarters to Mandapam in Ramanathapuram district of Tamil Nadu; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARI KRISHNA SHASTRI): (a) and (b). Sir, The Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute, Cochin has already established a Regional Centre at Mandapam.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Question does not arise.

#### **Waterway Projects Recommended by Inland Waterways Authority of India**

2387. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL: Will be Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any recommendations have been received by Government from Inland Waterways Authority of India for implementation of various waterway projects;

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

(c) the decision taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) to (c). In the context of formulation of Annual Plan 1989-90 for inland water transport sector, the Inland Waterways Authority of India had recommended various schemes for implementation during the year 1989-90. The schemes recommended relate to hydrographic surveys of important waterways, infrastructural developments on National Waterways, technical studies and improvements of certain important canals/waterways in various States under Centrally Sponsored Schemes. The Government have already approved the financial allocation of Rs. 14.50 crores to IWAI for the purpose. They have also been advised about the same and for implementation of the scheme.

#### **Funds to Punjab Under CRSP during 1989-90**

2388. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY: Will be Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to increase the funds for the construction of Subah Shauchalayas in rural areas of Punjab

under the Centrally Sponsored Rural Sanitation Programme during 1989-90;

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY):  
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) During 1989-90, an allocation of Rs. 18.45 lakhs has been made under Central Rural Sanitation Programme to the State Government of Punjab as against a total release of Rs. 13.00 lakhs during the last three years i.e. 1986-87 to 1988-89.

- (c) Does not arise.

#### **Revival of Orissa Coast Canal**

2389. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will be Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Orissa has made a request to Union Government for the revival of Orissa Coast Canal;

(b) whether Government have considered the proposal of the State Government;

(c) if so, whether it is proposed to be included in the Eighth Plan as a Centrally sponsored project; and

(d) if not, when it is expected to be revived by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) to (d). The responsibility for development of inland waterways other than National Waterways, rests with the State Governments concerned.

In the context of formulation of the 8th Five Year Plan, the Government of Orissa has requested inclusion of a scheme relating to the preparation of a detailed project report for the Orissa Coast Canal. The 8th Five Year Plan outlays have not yet been finalised by the Government.

#### **Problems of Soil Erosion**

2390. SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR: Will be Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any estimate of the tons of top soil being lost in the country every year due to soil erosion;

- (b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether a kind of grass called 'Vetiver' has been soil tested in India which can, according to World Bank's Experts, save agriculture from soil erosion;

(d) if so, the steps taken to grow this kind of grass and save the top soil from erosion; and

(e) the other steps being taken to check soil erosion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) and (b). In the absence of precise information on total erosion in the country, Indian Council of Agricultural Research has estimated that about 5334 million tons of soil is annually eroded; Out of this, about 29% is lost permanently to the sea and about 10% is deposited in the reservoirs.

(c) and (d). The Vetiver grass is being used for soil and moisture conservation as

hedge plant in some parts of the country. This grass is found to be useful when planted on contour for control of gullies in some watersheds in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra covered under the scheme of Pilot Project for Watershed Development in Rainfed Areas with World Bank Assistance. On the basis of encouraging trend in the Pilot Projects referred to above, similar efforts are being made to extend the planting of this grass to other States of Himalayan region, Rajasthan, Haryana, Orissa and Tamil Nadu.

(e) A package of technological practices for preventing soil erosion is being developed for adoption by the State Governments through the Indian Council of Agricultural Research through its various research centres and Operational Research Projects located in different parts of the country and Agricultural Universities. The technology comprises engineering and vegetative measures. Engineering measures include bunding, terracing, land levelling, construction of storage/water harvesting structures, etc. Vegetative measures include improved cropping patterns, afforestation and horticulture plantation, grass land development, etc. Location specific technological packages are being recommended to the States. The main programmes that are currently under implementation by the State Governments with Central assistance to tackle the problem of soil erosion and land degradation are:—

- (i) Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Soil conservation in the catchments of Rivery Valley Projects;
- (ii) Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Soil Conservation of Integrated Watershed Management in the catchments of Flood Prone Rivers.
- (iii) Central Sector Scheme of Na-

tional Watershed Development Programme in Rainfed Areas.

- (iv) Reclamation of ravinous areas in the States of Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh under Central assistance to State Plan.
- (v) Control in shifting cultivation in the States of North-Eastern region and Andhra Pradesh and Orissa under Central Assistance to State Plan.
- (vi) Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Soil, Water and Tree Conservation in the Himalayan Region.
- (vii) Drought Prone Area Programme.
- (viii) Desert Development Programme.

In addition, the State Governments are also undertaking similar programme from their own funds.

From 1951-52 to 1988-89, about 32 million ha. of the problem area has been treated both under Central and State Sector Schemes.

#### **PM's visits Abroad during January to June, 1989**

2391. **SHRIMATI PATEL RAMABEN  
RAMJIBHAI MAVANI:  
SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL:**

Will be Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the countries visited by the Prime Minister during 1 January, 1989 to 30 June, 1989; and

(b) the outcome of the talks held and



agreements/protocols signed by him in each of the countries?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) Prime Minister did not visit any country during the period from January 1, 1989 to June 30, 1989.

(b) Does not arise.

#### Selection of Cultural Troupes

2392. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will be Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria for selection of cultural troupes to go abroad for various festivals;

(b) whether any representations have been received from cultural bodies for making changes in the selection criteria during the last three years; and

(c) if so, the action taken by Union Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI):

(a) Within the conceptual framework of a festival the criteria for selection of cultural troupes are as follows:

(i) The selection process should ensure that only the best artistes in their respective field are selected for the festival.

(ii) the selection should be as objective as possible and should be undertaken by a jury of eminent and knowledgeable persons, on the basis of guidelines to be indicated to them in advance.

(iii) a serious effort should be made to locate outstanding talent among young artistes.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

[Translation]

#### New Bridges Over Yamuna in Delhi

2393. SHRI KESHORAOPARDHI: Will be Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of new bridges proposed to be constructed in Delhi over Yamuna; and

(b) the details thereof including the locations and the schedule of construction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) and (b). According to Delhi Development Authority, the Draft Master Plan for Delhi perspective-2001 envisages the following new bridges on Yamuna:—

(1) Road-cum-Mass-Transport Bridge near Indraprastha Barrage/road bridge.

(2) Railway bridge connecting Tughlakabad with Sahibabad. Apart from these, there is also a proposal for an additional bridge near Wazirabad Barrage. It is too early to indicate the construction schedule.

#### Support Price of Wheat, Rice, Gram, Oilseeds etc. for 1990-91 in Punjab and Haryana

2394. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMMOOWALIA: Will be Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Punjab and Haryana have demanded an increase in the support price of wheat, rice, gram, oilseeds etc. for the 1990-91 marketing season;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reaction of Union Government thereto; and

(d) the extent to which the farmers will be benefited as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) to (d). The Report of the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices on Price Policy for Rabi Crops including Wheat, Gram and Oilseeds for 1990-91 marketing season is under the consideration of the Government. The price policy for paddy (rice) and Kharif oilseeds for the 1990-91 marketing season will be considered as and when the Commission submits report next year.

[English]

**Navodaya Vidyalaya at Surangi, Orissa**

2395. SHRI SOMNATH RATH: Will be Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are no proper facilities for students in Navodaya Vidyalaya at Surangi, Orissa;

(b) whether there is no infrastructure for the institution and the students of that Vidyalaya suffer from Malaria and falling sick very often; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Adequate infrastructure for the existing strength of students has been provided in the building offered by the State Government for this purpose at Surangi. No complaint has been received to the effect that the students of that Vidyalaya suffer from Malaria and are falling sick very often. Necessary medical and transport facilities have been provided to the Vidyalaya to look after the health of the students.

**Modernisation of Major Ports**

2396. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI:

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI:

Will be Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have drawn up schemes for the modernisation of Major Ports;

(b) if so, the details of the schemes drawn up;

(c) the funds earmarked for the purpose in Seventh and Eighth Plans; and

(d) the details of specific schemes drawn up for the modernisation of Paradeep Port in Orissa?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) to (d). Modernisation of Ports is a continuous process. In the 7th Five Year Plan out of a total outlay of Rs. 955 crores for Major Ports, Rs. 778 crores was earmarked for modernisation of Ports including additions to capacity. The schemes costing Rs. 5 crores or more for modernisation, replacement of old equip-

ments and additions to capacity included in the Seventh Plan are given portwise, including Paradip Port, in the statement given below. The 8th Five Year Plan has not been

formulated, so the question of earmarking funds for modernisation during that period does not arise.

### STATEMENT

*Details of schemes drawn UP for modernisation of major ports during the 7th plan*

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Port</i>	<i>Name of the scheme</i>
1.	Calcutta	1. Replacement of one Pilot Vessel.
		2. Replacement of Despatch Vessel Nadia.
		3. Container Handling Facilities.
2.	Haldia	4. Second Oil Jetty including tugs.
		5. Additional General Cargo Berth.
		6. Augmentation of existing container terminal.
3.	Bombay	7. Improved Oil and Chemical handling facilities at Pri Pau.
		(a) Replacement of Pir pau Jetty.
		(b) Construction of RCC Trestle.
		8. Augmentation of Container Handling Facilities.
		9. Replacement of sub-marine pipelines including leading arms.
4.	Madras	10. Acquisition of Grab Dredger.
		11. Extension of Container Berth.
5.	Cochin	12. Dredger in replacement of 'Lady Willingdon'.
		13. Procurement of Container Handling Facilities.
		14. Procurement of one tug.
		15. Container Handling Facilities-II phase (ADB Scheme).

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<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Port</i>	<i>Name of the scheme</i>	
6.	Visakhapatnam	16.	Replacement and modernisation of Ore Handling Facilities.
		17.	Replacement of Locos-3 NOs.
		18.	Procurement of 30 tonne BP Tug.
		19.	Construction of coal berth.
		20.	Upgradation/Iron ore handling facilities to handle 1,70,000 DWT.
7.	Kandla	21.	Seventh Cargo Berth.
		22.	Facilities to handle POL products at Vadinar.
		23.	Additional oil jetty at Kandla
		24.	Additional cargo berth at Kandla.
		25.	Providing container handling facilities.
8.	Mormugao	26.	Replacement of tug DONAPULA.
		27.	Additional Barge unloading jetty.
		28.	Additional General Cargo berth.
9.	Paradip	29.	Coal Handling Facilities.
		30.	Replacement of cargo handling equipment.
		31.	Construction of Multi-purpose general cargo berth.
10.	New Mangalore	32.	Construction of Additional general cargo berth.
11.	Tuticorin	33.	Construction of one more coal jetty at Tuticorin.
12.	Nhava Sheva	34.	Construction of new Port.

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**Shortage of Iron and Steel**

2397. SHRI VIJYA N. PATIL: Will be Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether small-scale industrial units throughout India have represented that allocations of iron steel is short of the requirements; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to meet full requirement of iron and steel of small-scale sector?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR): (a) and (b). No, Sir. However, some State Small Scale Industries Corporations, through whom supplies of iron and steel are routed to small scale units in the states, have represented about inadequate allocations. Consistent with domestic production and imports made, efforts are made to satisfy the demand of small scale industry to the extent possible.

[*Translation*]

**Distribution of Fertilizers to Farmers**

2399. SHRI RAMDEO RAI: Will be Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the distribution of fertilizers to farmers in various States is not fair and the benefit of concessions given by Government is not reaching them; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to distribute fertilizers to the farmers through Gram Panchayats so that there is fair distribution of fertilizers and the benefits reach the farmers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF

AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**Handing Over Quarries of Delhi State Mineral Development Corporation to Contractors**

2400. SHRI MADAN PANDEY: Will be Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether with a view to stop the increasing number of accidents in quarries running under Delhi State Mineral Development Corporation and exploitation of labourers, Government had acquired them in the year, 1983;

(b) whether there is a proposal to assign the work of these quarries to contractors again; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF MINES IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD): (a) Following an enquiry into the cause of some accidents which occurred in 1983 in Bhatti mines, the Delhi Administration entrusted the working of these mines to the newly created Delhi State Mineral Development Corporation. This Corporation started functioning from 1.6.1985.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

**Construction of Sports Complexes in Hilly Areas of Uttar Pradesh**

2401. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will be Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of coaching institutions in Uttar Pradesh which have been provided with financial assistance to construct sports complexes;

(b) whether Government have received any proposal to set up sports complexes in hilly areas of Uttar Pradesh; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) Central financial assistance has been provided to only one teaching institution in Uttar Pradesh for the construction of a Sports Complex.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

[English]

#### Central University for Kerala

2402. SHRI T. BASHEER: Will be Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have received any request from the State Government of Kerala to establish a Central University in Kerala;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): (a) No, Sir.

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

#### Quality of Stainless Steel

2403. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL: Will be Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the quality of certain brands of stainless steel is very poor;

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

(c) if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken by Government to control the quality of stainless steel products being sold in the market; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR): (a) to (d). Government have noted that certain reports in the press have appeared wherein it has been stated that the quality of some of the stainless steel in the domestic market is not upto internationally accepted standards.

The Public Sector steel plant at Salem has been taking steps to adhere to stringent quality parameters of stainless steel. However presently there is no statutory mechanism to control the quality of stainless steel being produced by other producers. Government will look into the question of introducing quality control and monitoring mechanism.

#### Construction of Thevara Bridge in Cochin

2404. PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Will be Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the construction of Thevara Bridge in Cochin has been completed;

(b) if so, the total cost of the bridge; and

(c) the progress of construction of the two approach roads and the link road connecting the National Highway?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) No, Sir. Thevara bridge is in an advanced stage of construction.

(b) The total approved cost of the bridge is Rs. 7.10 crores.

(c) With regard to approaches, reclamation work is in progress and action to fix agency for the remaining items is being taken. In respect of the balance portion of Link Road connecting Thevara to National Highway 47, land acquisition and project preparation are in an advanced stage.

#### Swiss Aided Dairy Development Project in Phulbani District of Orissa

2405. SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL: Will be Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have introduced any Swiss aided dairy development project in Phulbani district of Orissa;

(b) if not, whether any such project is proposed to be introduced in Orissa during the current financial year;

(c) the estimated cost of the project; and

(d) the steps taken to implement that project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL

YADAV): (a) No, Sir.

(b) No, Sir. There is no such proposal under consideration of the Government.

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

#### Relief to Pepper Growers in Kerala

2406. PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Will be Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government propose to give any financial assistance to the Pepper growers of Kerala who have suffered loss due to the damage of peppervines; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) No proposal has been received from the Government of Kerala requesting for financial assistance to growers for the loss due to the damage of peppervines.

(b) Does not arise.

#### Prevention of Duplication of Work in Rural Development

2407. SHRI JAGANNATH PATTNAIK: Will be Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have directed the States to take steps for preventing duplication of work by agencies involved in rural development; and

(b) if so, the details of the directions issued to States in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOP-

**MENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY):** (a) and (b). Before 1.4.89, National Rural Employment Programme (NREP) and Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP) were being implemented under the wage employment programmes. Under both the programmes, economically productive and socially useful assets could be created. Whereas NREP projects could be sanctioned at the District Rural Development Agency (DRDA) level, the RLEGP projects were sanctioned at the Union Government level after they have been approved by the Project Approval Board of the State Government. Some duplication of effort accordingly was possible earlier. With effect from 1.4.89, the Government have merged the earlier programmes of NREP and RLEGP and have now started implementing only one wage employment programme known as Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY). Under the JRY, the projects are locally identified and implemented. The duplication of work by agencies, therefore, has been effectively curbed. The directions to the State Governments have been issued in the form of the Manual on JRY, a copy of which was sent to the hon'ble Members by post separately. Its copies have also been kept in the Parliament Library for the perusal of the hon'ble Members

#### **Take Over of National Highways by National Highways Authority**

2408. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will be Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the programme of phased take over of the National Highways by the National Highways Authority has been finalised;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise;

(c) whether the Authority have also

taken over the work from the respective States machinery; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT):** (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d). Does not arise in view of (a) above.

#### **Operation Black Board Programme In Bihar**

2409. DR. C.P. THAKUR: Will be Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of blocks selected in Bihar under Operation Black Board; and

(b) the details of work done so far?

**THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER):** (a) The details of Blocks covered in Bihar under the scheme of Operation Blackboard during 1987-88 and 1988-89 are given in the statement below.

(b) The Quarterly Progress Report as on 31st March, 1989 for the first phase indicates that out of 9379 schools identified as deficient in buildings, the State Government has constructed buildings in 3418 schools and construction is in progress in another 3640 schools. All the 6198 posts of teachers have been filled and the total amount of Rs. 956.22 lakhs provided for salary of these teachers has been spent. In regard to teaching and learning equipment the State Government has utilised Rs. 107.70 lakhs out of Rs. 912.19 lakhs provided for this purpose.

The first Quarterly Progress Report for the second phase is due in August.



## STATEMENT

STATEMENT			
<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>1987-88</i> <i>Name of the Block</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>		
1.	Fatwah	22.	Sandesh
2.	Phulwari	23.	Jalalpur
3.	Bikram	24.	Baniapur
4.	Rajgir	25.	Garkha
5.	Chandi	26.	Ouchaikote
6.	Akbarpur	27.	Manjha
7.	Sirdalla	28.	Mairwa
8.	Atri	29.	Barharia
9.	Konch	30.	Pachrukhi
10.	Fatehpur	31.	Narkatiaganj
11.	Imamganj	32.	Bagaha
12.	Arwal	33.	Sidhwa
13.	Nabinagar	34.	Turkaulia
14.	Madanpur	35.	Kalyanpur
15.	Sasaram	36.	Harsidhi
16.	Kargahar	37.	Madhuban
17.	Dinara	38.	Dumra
18.	Mohania	39.	Sonbarsa
19.	Barhampur	40.	Runisaidpur
20.	Sahar	41.	Pupri
21.	Rajpur	42.	Musahari
		43.	Kurhani
		44.	Kanti

1	2	1	2
45.	Lalgañj	67.	Farbisgañj
46.	Mahua	68.	Korha
47.	Begusarai	69.	Barari
48.	Bakhani	70.	Lakshmiपुर
49.	Kalyanपुर	71.	Sikandara
50.	Warisnagar	72.	Lakhisarai
51.	Rosera	73.	Surajgarha
52.	Bahadurपुर	74.	Alauli
53.	Kuseshwar Asthan	75.	Colgong
54.	Jele	76.	Pirpaninti
55.	Benipatti	77.	Amarपुर
56.	Khajauli	78.	Rajaun
57.	Rajnagar	79.	Kundahit
58.	Madheपुर	80.	Sarayahat
59.	Sour Bazar	81.	Nala
60.	Tribenigañj	82.	Dumka
61.	Chatarपुर	83.	Deoghar
62.	Singheshwar	84.	Mehnma
63.	Krityanand Nagar	85.	Rajmahal
64.	Banmankhi	86.	Barharwa
65.	Ranigañj	87.	Borio
66.	Narpatgañj	88.	Nirsa-cum-Chirkunda

1	2
89.	Baghmar-cum-Kartas
90.	Giridih
91.	Bagodar
92.	Dhanwar
93.	Jamua
94.	Chatra
95.	Simaria
96.	Pratappur
97.	Huntarganj
98.	Chauparan
99.	Bishrampur
100.	Husainabad
101.	Chhatarpur
102.	Patan
103.	Balumath
104.	Burmu
105.	Angara
106.	Sonahatu
107.	Tamar
108.	Simdega
109.	Kolebira
110.	Bano
111.	Thethaitangar

1	2
112.	Palkot
113.	Kuru
114.	Sonua
115.	Ichagarh
116.	Adityapur (Gamaharia)
117.	Potka
118.	Patamda
119.	Bahragora
120.	Chakradharpur

Sl. No. 1988-89

Name of the Block

1	2
1.	Masaurhi
2.	Barh
3.	Mokama
4.	Asthawan
5.	Biharsharif
6.	Gobindpur
7.	Nawadah
8.	Gurua
9.	Shorghati
10.	Awass

1	2	1	2
11.	Wazirganj	34.	Dhaka
12.	Makhdumpur	35.	Sugauli
13.	Kutumba	36.	Ghorasahan
14.	Rafiganj	37.	Adapur
15.	Dehri	38.	Belsand
16.	Karakat	39.	Majarganj
17.	Nasriganj	40.	Bathnaha
18.	Bhagwanpur	41.	Baruraj
19.	Arrah	42.	Sahabganj
20.	Shahpur	43.	Sakra
21.	Tarari	44.	Patepur
22.	Piro	45.	Goraul
23.	Masrakh	46.	Matihani
24.	Taraiya	47.	Charia Bariarpur
25.	Dariyapur	48.	Sarairenjan
26.	Husainganj	49.	Hassn Pur
27.	Ander	50.	Bibhitipur
28.	Raghunathpur	51.	Manigachhi
29.	Barauli	52.	Kewati
30.	Baikunthpur	53.	Baheri
31.	Nawatan	54.	Mahubani
32.	Lauria	55.	Bisfi
33.	Ramnagar		

1	2
56.	Pandaul
57.	Fulparas
58.	Mahisi
59.	Salakhua
60.	Raghwapur
61.	Murliganj
62.	Purnia East
63.	Dhandaha
64.	Barhara
65.	Kaswan
66.	Araria
67.	Bhargawan
68.	Falka
69.	Kadawa
70.	Kharagpur
71.	Khaira
72.	Hulasi
73.	Barbigha
74.	Khagaria
75.	Jagdishpur
76.	Sultanganj
77.	Sabaur
78.	Shambhuganj

1	2
79.	Chas
80.	Chandan Keyari
81.	Madhupur
82.	Mahugawan
83.	Jarmundi
84.	Ramgarh
85.	Jamtara
86.	Borheh
87.	Pakur
88.	Maheshpur
89.	Beromo
90.	Bengabad
91.	Deori
92.	Nawadih
93.	Hazaribagh
94.	Barkhafa
95.	Koderma
96.	Barahi
97.	Itakhori
98.	Chinpur
99.	Pauki
100.	Untari
101.	Bhawanathpur

1	2
102.	Maghuson
103.	Kanka
104.	Namkum
105.	Sill
106.	Araki
107.	Sisai
108.	Kurdeg
109.	Gumala
110.	Basia
111.	Kiski
112.	Jaganathpur
113.	Manoherpur
114.	Saraikella
115.	Chandii
116.	Nimdih
117.	Gulmuri (Muhalla)
118.	Dumeria

### **Engineering Colleges without Minimum Infrastructure**

2410. DR. P. VALLAL PERUMAN: Will be Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether many Centrally assisted Engineering Colleges in the country do not possess the minimum infrastructure;

(b) if so, the action proposed to be taken by Government against such Colleges;

(c) whether Government propose to ensure that minimum infrastructure is provided by the Engineering Colleges before they start working; and

(d) if so, the steps taken or proposed by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). The All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) has been vested with statutory authority under the AICTE Act, 1987. Under the provisions of the Act, no new technical institution or new course can be started without the approval of the AICTE. Approval is given when the AICTE is satisfied that the institution is in a position to provide the infrastructure and other facilities as per norms laid down.

### **Implementation of New Education Policy**

2411. SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA:  
PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ:

Will be Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any review has been undertaken about the progress made in the implementation of the New Education Policy;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof;

(c) whether any financial constraints have come in the way of the implementation of the policy; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken or

proposed to be taken to remove those constraints in the implementation of the policy?

**THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER):** (a) and (b). The progress of implementation of the National Policy on Education, 1986 (NPE) is reviewed from time to time in official meetings at different levels and through correspondence. The physical and financial progress of the schemes under NPE is also reviewed while releasing grants to State Governments. The Scheme are at various stages of implementation in the States.

(c) and (d). There is a resource constraints. Resources are made available for Education depending upon the total availability of resources for development activities and the competing demand from other sectors. Notwithstanding the overall constraints, efforts are being made to implement programmes in the thrust areas under NPE as best as possible. The possibility of external funding through multilateral and bilateral sources in some crucial areas of education is also being explored.

#### **PM's Foreign visit in July, 1989**

2412. **SHRI UTTAM RATHOD:** Will be Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the countries visited by the Prime Minister in July, 1989; and

(b) the outcome of the discussions held by him with the leaders of these countries?

**THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO):** (a) France, USSR and Pakistan.

(b) *France*: The Prime Minister visited France at the invitation of President Mitterrand on the occasion of the Bi-centenary of

the French Revolution. He had meetings with President Mitterrand and Prime Minister Record on expanding bilateral cooperation as well as on international issues of interest to both countries.

(ii) *USSR*: Prime Minister's brief working visit to Moscow at President Gorbachev's invitation was in continuation of the tradition of regular India-Soviet Summits held annually since 1985. Major international developments since the two leaders last met in November 1988 were reviewed in depth. A broad agreement on global issues emerged. Both sides agreed to work towards intensification of our multi-faceted and dynamic bilateral cooperation and maintain this frequent high level dialogue, reflective of the importance attached by both countries to this relationship.

(iii) *Pakistan*: Prime Minister's visit to Pakistan was the first-ever bilateral visit by Indian Prime Minister since 1960 when Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru visited Pakistan to sign the Indus Water Treaty. The substantive talks with leaders of Pakistan covered bilateral, regional and international issues. Bilateral issues discussed included Siachen, terrorism, Pakistan's nuclear programme, drugs, illegal border crossings, delimitation of maritime boundary and people-to-people exchange. The two Prime Ministers agreed that bilateral consultations at appropriate level should continue on a regular basis to identify further measures to improve cooperation in various areas. The Prime Minister extended an invitation to the Prime Minister of Pakistan to visit India, which was accepted with pleasure.

[*Translation*]

#### **Decentralisation of IRDP**

2413. **DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI:** Will be Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to decentralise the Integrated Rural Development Programme;

(b) if so, whether instructions have been issued to transfer most of the works to be completed under this programme, to Panchayats;

(c) whether Government have sent any circular also to States for the speedy implementation of those works; and

(d) if so, the details of the progress made so far in this regard?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY):** (a) to (d). The Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) is essentially a programme for providing income generating assets and skills. Identification of beneficiaries and selection of activities are to be done at the local level. Planning for backward and forward linkages is done at the block and district level. In this sense IRDP is already a decentralised programme.

To ensure an even spread of programme benefits, it was decided in consultation with the State Governments, to provide for 75% of the targets under IRDP to be allocated among the Panchayats/mandal on an equalable basis. Guidelines in this regard have been issued on 18.5.1989.

[English]

#### **Joint Surveillance of Nuclear Facilities**

2414. **SHRIMATI KISHORISINHA:** Will be Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Pakistan has made any suggestion for joint surveillance of nuclear

facilities of both the countries; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

**THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO):** (a) Pakistan has been making proposals, from time to time, on nuclear matters, in a narrow regional or bilateral context. Some of these have been on mutual inspection of nuclear facilities of both India and Pakistan.

(b) Government consider these matters basically of a global character and, therefore, not amenable to bilateral or regional solutions. As Pakistan's nuclear programme is well known to be weapons oriented Government need to be cautious in these matters.

#### **Shortage of Teachers in Primary Schools**

2415. **SHRI NARSINGH SURYAVANSI:** Will be Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Fourth All-India Educational Survey has revealed that there is an acute shortage of teachers in primary schools and the Navodaya Vidyalyayas too suffer from such shortage; and

(b) if so, the facts in this regard and the steps taken to provide adequate number of teachers in the schools?

**THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER):** (a) The Fourth All India Educational Survey conducted by National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) with 30th September, 1978 as the reference date revealed that the teacher : pupil ratio for the country as a whole was 1:41 at the primary stage and 34.75% of primary schools in the country had only one



teacher.

As the Navodaya Vidyalaya Scheme started only in March '86, the Fourth All India Educational Survey did not cover them. However, in the Navodaya Vidyalayas, adequate number of teachers are being recruited by direct recruitment and by transfer on deputation. The Principals of the schools have also been authorised to fill up short-term vacancies by ad-hoc appointment.

(b) School education is looked after primarily by the State/UT Government concerned and therefore, the steps in this regard are determined by them. According to the Fifth All India Educational Survey with 30th September, 1986 as the reference date, this teacher : pupil ratio has gone up to 1:44 although there has been an increase in the number of teachers at the primary stage over this period by 16.65%. The percentage of single teacher schools has made down to 27.96%.

The centrally sponsored scheme of Operation Blackboard launched in the context of National Policy on Education, 1986 seeks to provide a second teacher to all single teacher schools in the country in a phased manner. During 1987-88 and 1988-89, 36891 and 36327 additional teachers respectively have been sanctioned under the scheme.

[*Translation*]

#### **Construction of Houses under Indira Awas Yojana in Gujarat**

2416. SHRI CHHITUBHAIGAMIT: Will be Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount asked for by Gujarat Government during 1987-88 and 1988-89 for constructing houses under the Indira Awas Yojana and the amount sanctioned

and provided to the Gujarat Government by June, 1989;

(b) the number of such houses allotted upto June, 1989; and

(c) the time by which the remaining houses will be allotted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) to (c). An amount of Rs. 410.00 lakhs (in cash) was allocated to Gujarat for construction of houses under the Indira Awas Yojana (IAY) during each of the years 1987-88 and 1988-89. Indira Awas Yojana is being continued as a component of Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY) during the year 1989-90.

Since the inception of the Indira Awas Yojana in the year 1985-86, an amount of Rs. 1932.00 lakhs (in cash) has been allocated to Gujarat so far upto June, 1989. A total of 16,910 houses are reported to have been allotted to the beneficiaries under the programme so far out of a total of 19443 constructed. As per the information furnished by the State Government, the remaining houses would be allotted soon.

[*English*]

#### **Navodaya Vidyalayas in Bihar**

2417. DR. G.S. RAJHANS: Will be Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up any Navodaya Vidyalayas in Bihar during 1989-90 and 1990-91; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P. SHIV

SHANKER): (a) and (b): Yes, Sir. Government propose to set up Navodaya Vidyalayas in Bihar during 1989-90 and 1990-91 subject to availability of funds. The details thereof are yet to be finalised.

#### Assistance to Traditional Fishermen

2418. SHRIVAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any target was fixed during the Seventh Five Year Plan for modernisation fishing industry by helping traditional fishermen to motorised their crafts;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the extent to which the target has been achieved;

(c) the number of fishing crafts which have been motorised in Kerala during the current Five Year Plan; and

(d) what other measures are being taken to help the traditional fishermen in Kerala?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) and (b). Modernisation of traditional fisheries is planned to be achieved during 7th plan though motorisation of traditional craft and introduction of improved Beach Landing Craft. During VII Plan it is targetted to motorised 5,000 traditional craft in maritime States and Union Territories through Centrally Sponsored Scheme viz. 'Motorisation of Traditional Craft'. Sanction has already been issued to motorise 3,023 traditional craft till 1988-89. Out of 202 Beach Landing Craft targetted during VII Plan, sanction has been issued to introduce 198 Beach Landing Craft till 1988-89.

(c). The number of fishing craft motor-

ised in Kerala during VII Plan is estimated to be about 7,000, which includes 700 traditional craft motorised through Centrally Sponsored Scheme viz. 'Motorisation of Traditional Craft'.

(d) Some of the other measures taken for helping the traditional fishermen in Kerala during VII Plan are:

- i) Housing scheme for traditional fishermen through State programme and Centrally Sponsored Scheme viz. 'National Welfare Fund for Fishermen'.
- ii) Group Accident Insurance for Active Fishermen.
- iii) Supply of kerosene at fair price.
- iv) Imparting training to fishermen for operation and maintenance of Out Board Motors.
- v) Issue of lumpsum grant for education of fishermen children.
- vi) Pension for aged fishermen etc.

#### Facilities for Ship Building in India

2419. SHRI S.G. GHOLAP: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state the details of facilities being provided for ship building in India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): The details of main facilities, among others, provided for shipbuilding in India are:—

- (i) Shipyards constructing large ocean-going vessels at International Parity Price (IPP) determined by Government are en-

titled to a subsidy of 20% of the IPP.

- (ii) Shipyards constructing Ocean-going vessels are allowed duty free imports for items duly cleared by Directorate General of Technical Development, Department of Electronics, etc. under bond;
- (iii) A Government subsidy at 33% of the cost price is available for construction of Fishing Trawlers; and
- (iv) Shipyards building Fishing Trawlers are allowed duty free imports of components within the specified list subject to a maximum limit of 20% of cost price of the Trawler.

[*Translation*]

#### Construction of Navodaya Vidyalaya Building in Sagar District

2420. SHRI NANDLAL CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated expenditure likely to be incurred on the Navodaya Vidyalaya and its proposed building at Khurai Nagar in Sagar District;

(b) whether it is proposed to open another Navodaya Vidyalaya in Sagar District; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): (a) The total estimated recurring expenditure likely to be incurred on the Navodaya Vidyalaya at Khurai Nagar, Dis-

trict Sagar in the year 1989-90 is Rs. 13.00 lakhs. The estimated expenditure in respect of the proposed building for this Vidyalaya is Rs. 1.57 crores.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

#### Development of Disease Resistant Variety of Potato

2421. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a variety of potato which is resistant to all kinds of diseases, has been developed in USA;

(b) if so, whether it is proposed to develop such a variety in our Agricultural Universities also; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARI KRISHNA SHASTRI): (a) No, Sir. We are not aware of any cultivated variety of potato developed in U.S.A., which is resistant to all kinds of diseases.

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

#### Diploma course in creative writing in Hindi by Indira Gandhi National Open University

2422. SHRI YOGESHWAR PRASAD YOGESH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by the Indira Gandhi National Open University to start the Di-

ploma course in creative writing in Hindi:

(b) whether the course is proposed to be started from the current academic session; and

(c) the number of posts created for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): (a) The following steps have been taken by Indira Gandhi National Open University to start the Diploma course in Creative Writing in Hindi:

- (i) The programme design and syllabi have been finalised.
- (ii) Course Units have been allocated to Experts-cum-Course Writers.
- (iii) About 50% of the units have been received and are in the process of editing.

The course materials should be ready by the end of this academic year.

(b) No, Sir. The course is likely to be introduced in January, 1991.

(c) No separate posts have so far been created.

[English]

### **Shrimp Fishing by Multi-Purpose Fishing Vessels**

2423. SHRI T. BALA GOUD:  
SHRI SOMNATH RATH:

Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the high level technical Committee on multi-purpose fishing vessels

has submitted its report;

(b) if so, the recommendations made by the Committee;

(c) the steps being taken to implement the recommendations to ban shrimp-fishing by multi-purpose fishing vessels;

(d) whether any directives have been given to the Director-General of Shipping in this regard; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) A Working Group constituted to study various aspects regarding multi-purpose fishing vessels has already submitted its report.

(b) A statement is given below.

(c) to (e). The Report of the Working Group is under consideration of the Government.

### **STATEMENT**

The main recommendations of the Working Group are:

1. Urgent steps should be taken to reduce the pressure on the exploitation of coastal shrimp resources in the North East Coast.
2. More number of vessels should not be permitted for shrimp trawling in the region (North East Coast).
3. Suitable incentives may be given to the industry to encourage them to initiate diversified fishing for shrimp resources.
4. Replacement of old de-commis-

- sioned (out-rigger and multi-purpose trawlers) may be permitted subject to a maximum of 80% and review after a period of five years.
5. A legislation enforcing 'Mesh' Regulation of Cod-end at 35-mm and above instead of 18-25 mm as found prevalent now all along coast, should be brought.
  6. Installation/fixing of out-rigger booms/derricks should not be permitted. Even provision for installing/fixing out-rigger/derricks at later stage should not be permitted.
  7. Designating fishing vessels as multi-purpose vessels/trawlers, combination vessels, trawlers, resource specific vessels etc. is recommended to be discontinued forthwith by notification.
  8. Notification to be issued to the effect that type specific fishing vessels only will be permitted to be introduced.
  9. A High-level Technical Committee may be constituted to inspect the vessels and fishing equipment including fishing gear and issue necessary certificate to the effect that vessel conformed to the approved specification with respect to the type, fishing equipment and fishing gear for which permission has been given by the Government.
  10. The Mercantile Marine Department to be instructed/informed that all fishing vessels should be registered only on production of Technical Certificate issued by the Expert Technical Committee.

11. All large fishing vessels and also the mini-trawlers should be directed to give their data-sheet at the end of voyage to the Government or any other agency for scientific analysis and for monitoring the status of resource position periodically.

#### Staff Strength

2424. DR. PHULRENU GUHA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of employees in his Ministry; and

(b) out of these the number of women employees with their ranks?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) Total number of employees in the Ministry of external Affairs at Hqrs. is 2130.

(b) The number of women employees is 278. Their ranks are as follows:

Joint Secretary	—	4
Director	—	5
Deputy Secretary	—	4
Deputy Director	—	1
Advisor (Hospitality)	—	1
Under Secretary	—	12
Legal Officer	—	1
IFS Probationer	—	4
Manager (Hostel)	—	1
Librarian	—	1

Asstt. Librarian	—	2
Junior Interpreter	—	2
Section Officer	—	3
Senior P.A.	—	1
Personal Assistant	—	21
Stenographer	—	10
Hindi Translator	—	2
Assistant	—	727
Clerk	—	147
Telephone Operator	—	6
Peon	—	14
Farash	—	1
Sweeper	—	8
<b>Total:</b>		<b>278</b>

### Working of Navodaya Vidyalayas

2425. PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any steps to obtain the feed back on the working of Navodaya Vidyalayas; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. the feed-back in respect of the working of Navodaya Vidyalayas is obtained through the field visits by the officers of (i) the Ministry, (ii) Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti, (iii) National

Council of Educational Research and Training, (iv) Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan, (v) State/UT Governments, visits of eminent educationists and through monthly progress reports from the Principals of the Navodaya Vidyalayas. The position in respect of enrollment, rate of retention, provision of teachers, construction of buildings, and provision of other infrastructure is satisfactory. Data on some important aspects of the socio-economic status of the parents of students of 198 Navodaya Vidyalayas as on 30th April, 1988, was collected by the Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti, which reveal as under:

- (i) 18.7% students belong to rural areas where 19.3% are from urban areas;
- (ii) 18.7% students are from Scheduled Castes;
- (iii) 12% are Scheduled Tribes;
- (iv) 23% are girls;
- (v) 41% parents of the students studying in Navodaya Vidyalayas have income only upto Rs. 6,000/- p.a., i.e., below the poverty line.
- (vi) 16% of students are first generation learners and 70% come from the families with no college education.

### Promotion of Agro-Exports

2426. SHRI PRATAPRAO B. BHOSALE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether proper linkage between industry and the Agriculture and bring about an increase in the production and lead to improvement in quality of agro-products;

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken

in this regard;

(c) whether the agro-exports of the country are also likely to be stepped up as a result thereof; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) to (d). Proper linkage between industry and the agriculture can bring about an increase in the production and also lead to improvement in quality of agro products. This is one of the objectives of the Ministry of Food Processing Industries. Although agro exports of India are determined on the basis of assessment of production prospects and internal demand situations, a better linkage between the industry and the agriculture can also be one of the factors in stepping up of exports of agro food products.

#### Supply of Paper to Book Publishers in Cooperative Sector

2427. SHRI V.S. VIJAY RAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to supply printing paper at concessional rates to

book-publishing units in the co-operative sector; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

#### National Highway Development Projects

2428. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOTI: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have recently cleared some National Highways development projects;

(b) if so, the name, number and the distance of those National Highways; and

(c) the estimated cost of these projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) and (b). Presumably, the Hon.ble Member is wanting to know about the roads included in the National Highways network in February, 1989, the details of which as under:

S.No.	Name	NH.No.	Total length (Kms)
1.	Link Road from Manoharpur on NH. No. 8 to Dausa on NH. 11.	11-A	64
2.	Beawar-Sirohi-Kandia Road	14	450
3.	Nizamabad-Jagdaipur Road	16	460
4.	Pathankot-Mandi Road	20	220
5.	Cochin-Madurai Road	49	280

(c) It is, too early to indicate the estimated cost of development of these routes to National Highway standards as the deficiencies are yet to be identified.

#### Translation of Akademi Award Winning Titles

2429. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given on 3 April 1986 to Unstarred Question No. 5174 regarding translation of ancient classics and masterpieces of Modern Indian Literature and state:

(a) the names of the 12 books selected for translation into 32 languages along with the names of the languages concerned;

(b) whether the initiative to take up another 18 Akademi Award winning titles for translation into other Indian Languages has actually been flowed up and the book translated as per programme;

(c) if so, the names of the 18 Award Winning Titles and the names of the languages into which they have been translated; and

(d) the names of the 8 eminent persons representing Arts, Research and Scholarship on the National Council of Arts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHII):

(a) A list of the 12 award winning titles together with the names of languages into which each has been translated is given in the Statement I below. These books would be translated into all the languages recognised by the Sahitya Akademi.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The names of 18 award winning titles and the names of languages into which these have been translated are given in Statement II below.

(d) Following eight persons representing Arts, Research and Scholarship on the National Council for Culture (erstwhile National Council of Arts) have been nominated:

1. Smt. Pupul Jayakar
2. Shri Ravi Shankar
3. Dr. Mulk Raj Anand
4. Shri Charles Correa
5. Shri Sankho Choudhuri
6. Dr. Jabbar Patel
7. Dr. L.P. Sihare
8. Shri Syam Benegal

#### STATEMENT I

1. *Iyaringam* (Assamese Award-winning novel) by Dr. B. K. Bhattacharyya  
Tr: Bengali, Bengali, Dogri, Gujarati, Hindi, Kannada, Kashmiri, Marathi, Oriya, Punjabi, Telugu, Maithili, Manipuri, Rajasthani, Nepali, Konkani, Urdu, Tamil.
2. *Arogya Niketan* (Bengali Award-winning title) by Sri, Tarashankar Bandyopadhyay  
Tr: Gujarat, Malayalam, Hindi, Marathi, Punjabi, Sindhi, Tamil, Telugu.
3. *Kalkatar Kachhei* (Bengali Award-winning title) by Sri Gajendra Kumar Mitra



Tr: Gujarati, Telugu, Hindi.

Tr: Kannada, Tamil.

4. *Saat Paglan Akashman* (Gujarati Award-winning title) by Smt. Kundanika Kapadia  
Tr: Sindhi, Hindi, English, Marathi.
5. *Amrit Aur Vish* (Hindi Award-winning title) by Sri Amritlal Nagar  
Tr: Urdu, Telugu, Marathi.
6. *Kavve Aur Kala Pani* (A Hindi Award-winning title) by Sri Nirmal Verma Tr: Punjabi, Bengali.
7. *Meri Teri Uski Baat* (Hindi Award-winning title) by Sri Yashpal  
Tr: Punjabi, Bengali, Urdu.
8. *Sat Sagar* (Kashmiri Award-winning title) by Sri Akhtar Mohiuddin  
Tr: Hindi, Gujarati, Marathi, Sindhi.
9. *Vyshakha* (Kannada Award-winning title) by Sri Chaduranga  
Tr: Bengali, English, Hindi, Punjabi, Tamil.
10. *Chemmeen* (Malayalam Award-winning title) By Sri Thakazhi Sivashankara Pillai Tr: Assamese, Bengali, Gujarati, Hindi, Kashmiri, Marathi, Punjabi, Sindhi, Tamil, Konkani, Urdu, Telugu.
11. *Sundarikalum Sundaranmarum* (Malayalam Award-winning title) by Sri 'Uroob' P.C. Kuttikrishnan  
Tr: Hindi, Tamil
12. *Ayalkkar* (Malayalam Award-winning title) by Sri P. Kesava Dev  
Tr: English, Hindi, Marathi, Oriya.
2. *Yugant* (Marathi Award-winning title) by Smt. Iravati Karve  
Tr: Gujarati, Kannada, Sindhi, Telugu, Tamil.
3. *Smaran Gatha* (Marathi Award-winning title) by Sri G.N. Dandekar  
Tr: Hindi, Sindhi.
4. *Jawaharlal Nehru* (Biography (Abridged) (English Award-winning title) By Sri S. Gopal  
Tr: Hindi, Punjabi, Telugu, Marathi, Urdu.
5. *Azadi* (English Award-winning title) by Sri Chaman Nahal  
Tr: Hindi, Kashmiri, Punjabi, Urdu, Tamil.
6. *Morning Face* (English Award-winning title) by Sri Mulk Raj Anand.  
Tr: Punjabi, Malayalam, Telugu, Bengali.
7. *The Last Labyrinth* (English Award-winning title) by Sri Arun Joshi  
Tr: Oriya, Hindi.
8. *The Serpent and the Rope* (English Award-winning title) by Sri Raja Rao  
Tr: Hindi, Punjabi, Telugu.
9. *Nanga Rukh* (Dogri Award-winning title) by Sri O.P. Sharma 'Sarathi'  
Tr: English, Kashmiri, Punjabi, Telugu, Oriya, Bengali.
10. *Sunne Di Chiri* (Dogri Award-winning title) by Sri Om Goswami  
Tr: Hindi, English

## STATEMENT II

1. *Kaalum* (Malayalam Award-winning title) by Sri M.T. Vasudevan Nair
11. *Ek Chadar Maili Si* (Urdu Award-winning title) by Rajinder Singh Bedi  
Tr: English, Bengali, Kannada,

Kashiri, Tamil, Telugu.

12. *Patjhar Ki Awaz* (Urdu Award-winning title) by Ms. Quarratulain Hyder  
Tr: English, Hindi, Sindhi.
13. *Kuruthi Punal* (Tamil Award-winning title) by Sri Indira Parthasarathy  
Tr: Hindi, Bengali.
14. *Samudaya Veedhi* (Tamil Award-winning title) By Sri Naa Parthasarathy  
Tr: English, Hindi, Kannada, Malayalam, Telugu, Urdu.
15. *Agal Vilakku* (Tamil Award-winning title) by Sri M. Varadarajan  
Tr: Kannada, Malayalam, Telugu.
16. *Oru Kaveriyai Pola* (Tamil Award-winning title) by Smt. Tripurasundari 'Lakshmi' Tr: English.
17. *Andhrulu Sanghike Charitram* (Telugu Award-winning title) by Sri Suravaram Pratap Reddy  
Tr: Hindi.
18. *Galivana* (Telugu Award-winning title) by Sri P. Padmaraju  
Tr: Bengali, Hindi.

#### Indian Aid to Nepal

2430. DR. B.L.SHAILESH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has been donor of largest aid to Nepal;

(b) if so, the total amount of aid given to Nepal so far for its various projects and that in the form of financial assistance; and

(c) the estimated cost of the India-aided

projects executed in that country during all these years?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) Yes, Sir; during the period 1956-1980.

(b) India has date given over Rs. 375 crores in aid for projects and financial assistance to Nepal. The value of this assistance will be several times at current (1989) prices.

(c) India has so far completed projects worth over Rs. 288 crores in Nepal. The value of this assistance will be several times at current (1989) prices.

A sum of Rs. 15-20 crores is spent by India annually on project aid to Nepal.

#### Supply of Pig Iron by SAIL

2431. SHRIM.V.CHANDRA SEKHARA MURTHY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Steel Authority of India Limited has been unable to keep its commitment as per various agreements to supply to the clients the required quantity of Pig Iron;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether any such commitment was made to some of the Government companies;

(d) whether due to non-availability of Pig Iron at the committed rate, some of the priority industries in defence, etc. have been badly affected;

(e) if so, the facts thereof; and

(f) the efforts being made by the Steel Authority of India Limited to ensure regular supply of pig iron at the agreed rate at least to Government organisations?

**THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR):** (a) to (e). Pig iron is supplied to the consumers by SAIL in accordance with the distribution guidelines of the Joint Plant Committee (JPC) from time to time. Within the overall availability, about 70% are generally allocated to priority status 'A' customers subject to their demands. During 1988-89, availability of pig iron from steel plants was less compared to previous years and Govt. had to allow imports at reduced rates of import duty. Nevertheless, some foundry industries have reported difficulties because of shortage of supplies of pig iron. However, right now, the availability situation of Pig Iron has considerably eased.

(f) Production of pig iron in the steel plants has been stepped up and in the first quarter, their production has been more than the target. Imports at a reduced level of duty are also being continued. Vizag Steel Plant is expected to start production of pig iron during the year. With these developments there should be no difficulty for consumers.

#### **Infiltration of Burmese Zomi Activists into Manipur**

2432. **DR. B.L. SHAILESH:** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news item captioned 'Some Burma Tribes plan Government-in-exile in India' appearing in "The Telegraph", Calcutta dated 10 July, 1989;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that many Zomi activists from Chin Hills have entered Manipur recently after the Burmese military regime stepped up its vigil on the Chin parties; and

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

**THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government have no such report.

(c) Does not arise.

#### **Sale of Gold by Bharat Gold Mines Ltd.**

2433. **DR. B.L. SHAILESH:** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bharat Gold Mines Limited (BGML) has appointed a selling agent for sale of its gold to the licensed dealers;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the commission payable to the selling agent;

(d) the reasons why, the existing agencies like the State Bank of India could not sell the gold as before;

(e) whether this arrangement would apply to gold mined from the Kolar fields in future also; and

(f) whether precautions and safeguards have been taken in consultation with the Gold Controller against any bungling in the sale by the sole agent?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF MINES IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD):** (a) to (f). Since June, 1988, Bharat Gold Mines Limited had been permitted to sell gold in the domestic market as per the procedure prescribed by the Gold Control Administrator. Initially, in terms of the procedure prescribed, gold was to be sold to licensed dealers through the State Bank of India at the metropolitan centres of

Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Madras. Since sales through the State Bank of India did not pick up resulting in substantial accumulation of gold stocks, BGML was permitted to appoint a selling agent, to whom one percent commission is payable on the gold sold as in the case of State Bank of India, for augmenting the sales. The sale of gold to licensed dealers through the agent has picked up because of his direct contacts which could not be established through the branches of the State Bank of India.

2. The agreement with the selling agent is for a period of one year which can be extended by another year. The arrangements through the State Bank of India are to be continued without any limitation regarding the duration. The agreement entered with the agent provides necessary safeguards; and BGML has also obtained a irrevocable revolving Bank guarantee from the agent of cover the gold being handed over from time to time. This bank guarantee is encashable if the agent does not hand over the proceeds of the gold assigned to him.

#### Plan Targets of Acquisition of Ships

2434. DR. B.L. SHAILESH: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the tight foreign exchange position has hit hard country' ship acquisition programme as envisaged in the Seventh Plan;

(b) the extent to which the Plan targets of acquisition of ships remain unachieved due to high ship prices and low capital formation by the Indian companies;

(c) whether Government are taking a fresh look at the formula of financing shipping companies evolved by the Shipping Credit and Investment Company of India;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) how it is proposed to implement the ship acquisition plans and obviate India's dependence on the foreign shipping lines for export of its cargo and tide over the present foreign exchange crunch jeopardy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) and (b). Acquisition of ships in most cases involves payment in foreign exchange and the foreign exchange availability is one of the factors governing the pace of ship acquisition. The 7th Plan target of acquisition of ships have, however, not been achieved mainly due to reasons such as recession in the shipping industry till the end of 1987 and massive scrapping of old ships. The losses suffered by many shipping companies during the period of recession retarded their programme of acquisition of new ships.

(c) and (d). The Ministry of Finance are reviewing the funding formula of "Shipping Credit and Investment Company of India. No final decision has been taken in the matter.

(e) The Government have taken the following steps to increase the Indian tonnage which will help in reduce India's dependence on the foreign shipping lines for export of its cargo:

(i) Speeding up the acquisition procedures;

(ii) Liberalisation of the acquisition norms;

(iii) Allowing ship owners to place orders on Indian shipyards without reference to assessed requirements;

(iv) Providing cargo support to Indian shipping;

- (v) Modification of pari-passu obligations;
- (vi) Rehabilitation of sick but viable shipping companies;
- (vii) During April, 1987 to 30th June, 1989, Private Companies have been given approvals to acquire 135 ships out of which 37 ships have been acquired so far;
- (viii) Shipping Corporation of India has currently on order 15 ships aggregating to 5.03 lakh DWT either for itself or on behalf of other Government agencies.
- (ix) A specialised financing institution viz. Shipping Credit and Investment Company of India (SCICI) has been formed to provide finances for ship acquisition by Private companies.

#### **Inadequate Storage Facilities for Fertilisers**

2435. SHRI MURLI DHAR MANE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated number of fertiliser bags wasted annually due to inadequate godown facilities and delay in loading;

(b) the approximate loss incurred during the last three years; and

(c) the steps taken to ensure quick loading provide more godowns and to protect the fertiliser bags from being damaged by rains?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILISERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU): (a) to (c). By and large adequate godown facilities for storage of fertilisers are

available in the country. About 1% of the fertilisers bags get damaged on account of movement by rail/road, handling at warehouses/rail heads or other such unforeseen circumstances like delay in loading etc. Care is taken to keep the losses to the minimum, by insisting on ISI specifications for Laminated Jute bags etc.

#### **Supply of Diesel to Deep Sea Fishing Industry at Lower Rates**

2436. SHRI MURLIDHAR MANE: SHRIDAULATSINHJIJADEJA:

Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Ministry of Commerce have submitted any proposal to his Ministry for supply of diesel to deep sea fishing industry at lower rates; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) and (b). A copy of a scheme formulated by the Marine Products Export Development Authority (MPEDA) for supply of diesel to deep sea fishing vessels at international prices has been received by the Ministry of Food Processing Industries from the Ministry of Commerce. The proposal is being examined.

#### **Opening of Kendriya and Navodaya Vidyalayas**

2437. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to open any new Kendriya or Navodaya

Vidyalayas during the final year of the Seventh Plan;

(b) if so, the names of the places, State-wise selected for the opening of either type of the Vidyalayas; and

(c) the names of the districts, State-wise which do not have even a single Kendriya Vidyalaya or Navodaya Vidyalaya (separately for each category) in them and the likely date by which it would be ensured that each district has at least one Kendriya Vidyalaya and one Navodaya Vidyalaya?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): (a) to (c). The position in regard to opening of Kendriya Vidyalayas and Navodaya Vidyalayas is as under:

I *Kendriya Vidyalayas:*

Seven new Kendriya Vidyalayas have been sanctioned during 1989-90 at the following places:

S. No	Name of Place
1	2
1.	Jagdalpur, Madhya Pradesh
2.	Vijayanarayanam Tamil Nadu.

1	2
3.	INS Kalinga, Bheemunipatnam, Andhra Pradesh.
4.	Heldwani Cantt., Uttar Pradesh.
5.	WCL Wani Area, Maharashtra.
6.	BCPP Korba, Madhya Pradesh.
7.	Itarsi, Madhya Pradesh.

Decision in regard to opening of more Kendriya Vidyalayas during 1989-90 has not been taken yet.

Kendriya Vidyalayas are not opened on geographical considerations as they are opened at places having concentration of transferable Central Government employees. Hence, Kendriya Vidyalayas Sangathan do not maintain details of districts where no such school has been set up.

II. *Navodaya Vidyalayas:*

Navodaya Vidyalayas have so far been established in 256 districts of the country a list of which is given in the statement below. There is no Navodaya Vidyalayas in the remaining Districts. Further opening of new Navodaya Vidyalayas will depend on availability of funds during the Eighth Five Year Plan.

STATEMENT

*Number of Districts where Navodaya Vidyalayas have been opened*

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Total number of NVs	Districts
1	2	3	4
		1985-86	
1.	Haryana	1	i) Rohtak
2.	Maharashtra	1	i) Amravati
Total		2	

1	2	3	4
<i>1986-87</i>			
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4	i) Nalgonda ii) Chittoor iii) Nizamabad iv) Karimnagar
2.	Andaman & Nicobar	1	i) South Andaman
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	i) Dibang Valley
4.	Bihar	7	i) Samastipur ii) Monghyr iii) West Champaran iv) Dumka v) Bhojpur vi) Madhubani vii) Gumla
5.	Dadar & Nagar Haveli	1	i) Dadar & Nagar Haveli
6.	Goa Daman & Diu	1	i) Canaooona Goa
7.	Gujarat	2	i) Khera ii) Junagarh
8.	Haryana	2	i) Jind ii) Hissar
9.	Himachal Pradesh	4	i) Mandi ii) Shimla iii) Chamba iv) Sirnpur
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	7	i) Pulwama ii) Kupwara iii) Baramulla iv) Ladakh v) Udhampur vi) Rajouri vii) Doda
11.	Karnataka	6	i) Bangalore ii) Kolar

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1	2	3	4
			iii) Mandya iv) Shimoga v) Chikamanglur vi) Raichur
12.	Kerala	4	i) Idukki ii) Pathanamthitta iii) Kasargod iv) Ernakulam
13.	Madhya Pradesh	7	i) Jabua ii) Tikamgarh iii) Hoshangabad iv) Jabalpur v) Raipur vi) Panna vii) Narsingpur
14.	Maharashtra	6	i) Nagpur ii) Buldana iii) Esmanabad iv) Latur v) Gadchiroli vi) Nanded
15.	Meghayala	3	i) West Garo Hills ii) East Garo Hills iii) East Khasi Hills
16.	Orissa	5	i) Dhenkanal ii) Korapur iii) Keonjhar iv) Cuttack v) Pulbani
17.	Pondicherry	2	i) Pondicherry ii) Karaikal
18.	Punjab	3	i) Ludhiana ii) Sangrur iii) Faridkot
19.	Rajasthan	5	i) Nagaur ii) Churu iii) Banswara



1	2	3	4
			iv) Udaipur v) Jaipur
20.	Uttar Pradesh	10	i) Meerut ii) Nainital iii) Faizabad iv) Bulandshahar v) Bareilly vi) Jaunpur vii) Sultanpur viii) Jhansi ix) Rai Bareli x) Gorakhpur
Total:		81	

## 1987-88

1.	Andhra Pradesh	12	i. East Godavari ii. Adilabad iii. Ananthapur iv. Medak v. Prakasam vi. Visakhapatnam vii. Kurnool viii. Guntur ix. Khammam x. Rangareddy xi. Cuddapah xii. Nellore
2.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1	i. Nicobar
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	4	i. Lohit ii. Tirap iii. East Kameng iv. Upper Subansiri
4.	Bihar	15	i. Ranchi ii. Singbnum iii. Nawada iv. Bhagalpur v. Saharsa vi. Begusarai vii. Aurangabad viii. Patna

1	2	3	4
			ix. Gaya x. Muzaffarpur xi. Darbhanga xii. Purnea xiii. Lohardega xiv. Nalanda xv. Godda
5.	Chandigarh	1	i. Chandigarh
6.	Daman & Diu	1	i. Diu
7.	Gujarat	4	i. Bharuch ii. Surat iii. Kutch iv. Jamnagar
8.	Haryana	3	i. Faridabad ii. Sonapat iii. Sirsa
9.	Himachal Pradesh	4	i. Kangra ii. Kinnaur iii. Una iv. Hamirpur
10.	Jammu & Kashmir		i. Anantnag ii. Srinagar iii. Badgam iv. Kathua v. Poonch vi. Kargil vii. Jammu
11.	Karnataka	10	i. North Canara ii. Hasan iii. Bidar iv. Coorg v. Gulbarga vi. Dharwad vii. Belgaum viii. Bijapur ix. Bellary x. Chitradurga

1	2	3	4
12.	Kerala	3	i. Cannanore ii. Kottayam iii. Calicut
13.	Madhya Pradesh	13	i. Shahdol ii. Indore iii. Dewas iv. Shivpuri v. Sagar vi. Sidhi vii. Rajandgaon viii. Damoh ix. Mandsaur x. Bhind xi. Bilaspur xii. Seoni xiii. Durg
14.	Maharashtra	12	i. Ahmed Nagar ii. Beed iii. Thane iv. Dhule v. Jalgaon vi. Nasik vii. Bhandara viii. Wardha ix. Yavatmal x. Jalna xi. Prabhani xii. Chandrapur
15.	Manipur	4	i. Thoubal ii. Bishnupur iii. Churachandpur iv. Senapati
16.	Mizoram	2	i. Aizawl ii. Lungalei
17.	Orissa	6	i. Balangir ii. Sambalpur iii. Sundergarh iv. Baiasore v. Kalahandi vi. Ganjam

1	2	3	4
18.	Pondicherry	2	i. Mahe ii. Yanam
19.	Punjab -	2	i. Hoshiarpur ii. Amritsar
20.	Rajasthan	9	i. Bhilwara ii. Chittorgarh iii. Jalore iv. Sikar v. Kota vi. Barmer vii. Dungarpur viii. Ajmer ix. Jaisalmer
21.	Sikkim	1	i. Rohatak
22.	Nagaland	1	i. Kohima
23.	Uttar Pradesh	9	i. Azamgarh ii. Lalitpur iii. Farrukhabad iv. Mirzapur v. Bahraich vi. Chamoli vii. Tehri viii. Kanpur ix. Almora

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1988-1989

1.	Andhra Pradesh	3	1. Srikakulam 2. West Godavari 3. Vizianagaram
2.	Bihar	1	1. Katihar
3.	Daman & Diu	1	1. Daman
4.	Delhi	1	1. West Delhi

1	2	3	4
5.	Goa	1	1. North Goa
6.	Haryana	3	1. Kurukshetra 2. Bhiwani 3. Narnaul
7.	Kerala	3	1. Trichur 2. Palaghat 3. Malappuram
8.	Karnataka	2	1. Mysore 2. Tumkur
9.	Lakshdweep	1	1. Minicoy Island
10.	Madhya Pradesh	8	1. Sehore 2. Khargone 3. Rajgarh 4. Guna 5. Datia 6. Morena 7. Chatterpur 8. Dhar
11.	Manipur	3	1. Imphal 2. Chandel 3. Ukhurl
12.	Orissa	1	1. Mayurbhanj
13.	Punjab	2	1. Kapurthala 2. Ropar
14.	Rajasthan	6	1. Ganganagar 2. Jodhpur 3. Tonk 4. Jhalwar 5. Alwar 6. Pali
15.	Tripura	1	1. South Tripura
16.	Uttar Pradesh	10	1. Gonda 2. Allahabad 3. Uttarkashi

1	2	3	4
			4. Basti
			5. Mathura
			6. Ghaziabad
			7. Sitapur
			8. Agra
			9. Unnao
			10. Muzaffar Nagar
Total		47	
1985-86		2	
1986-87		81	
1987-88		126	
1988-89		47	
Total		256	

#### Setting up of Regional Centre of open University at Shimla

2438. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indira Gandhi National Open University has decided to open a regional centre of the University at Shimla and other places in the country and also some study centres in various parts of the country;

(b) if so, the names of places, State-wise and the likely date by which the centres would be sanctioned and set up; and

(c) if not, whether it is proposed to open such regional and study centres in the various States and the likely date by which they would be sanctioned?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P. SHIV

SHANKER): (a) to (c). Since its establishment in September, 1985, Indira Gandhi National Open University has established 13 Regional Centres and 128 Study Centres in different parts of the country. These include a Regional Centre at Shimla. New Study Centres are expected to be set up at Aurangabad (Maharashtra), Jagdalpur (Madhya Pradesh) and in the Union Territories of Lakshadweep, Pondicherry and Delhi by the end of this year. The aim of IGNOU is to establish one Regional Centre in each State and one Study Centre in each District. However, actual establishment of Regional and Study Centres depends on the response of the State Govts., requirements of new courses, availability of resources, etc.

Indian Institute of Advanced Study,  
Shimla

2439. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any final decision has been taken regarding the location and function of Indian Institute of Advanced Study, Shimla and whether the more to shift it to any other place has been shelved;

(b) if so, the exact date on which the decision has been taken and whether it is proposed to enlarge its activities by involving it in research on life and culture in Himachal Pradesh; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and the likely date by which the decision would be taken?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) to (c). The Government have, from time to time, explored the possibility of shifting the Indian Institute of Advanced Study, Shimla, to some other place. No suitable alternate accommodation has so far been found for the Institute.

As regards research on life and culture in Himachal Pradesh, these are included in the academic programmes of the Institute.

[*Translation*]

### **Instructions Regarding over-crowding in Buses**

2440. SHRIMATI MANORAMA SINGH: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Transport Corporation has issued new instructions to conductors in respect of over crowding and travelling of passengers on foot-boards of buses;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of additional buses introduced by the Delhi Transport Corpora-

tion during 1988-89 to avoid over-crowding in buses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) and (b). There are standing instructions to the conductors that they should not allow any passenger to travel on the foot-board of the buses. The sign boards have also been put in the buses prohibiting passengers from standing on the foot-board.

(c) Average number of buses on road during 1988-89 has been 3744 as compared to 3443 during 1987-88.

[*English*]

### **Foreign visits by Vice-Chancellors of Central Universities**

2441. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of visits abroad by Vice Chancellors of Central Universities during the last three years, year-wise and University-wise;

(b) the names of countries visited and the purpose and period of each visit; and

(c) the total expenditure incurred on this account, University-wise and year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

### **Languages Recognised by Various States and UTS as Mother Tongue**

2442. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the names of languages recognised by various States and Union Territories for being taught as mother tongue or to serve as medium of instruction at primary and secondary level, State-wise;

(b) the number of persons who have recorded the above mentioned languages as their mother tongue or as their household language during 1981 census, State-wise and

(c) the expenditure incurred by Union Government on development and promotion of each such language, year-wise, during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): (a) Normally regional language is the medium of instruction at Primary and Secondary stage of education in state or U.T. However, provision is required to be made for imparting instructions through the mother tongue at primary stage provided there are not less than 40 pupils speaking that language in a school or 10 such pupils in a class. Similarly for secondary stage, instructions in minority language is required to be provided if a minimum strength of 60 pupils in the last four classes and 15 pupils in each class offer the particular minority language for medium of instruction.

(b) The number of persons who have recorded these languages as their household language during 1981 census is given in the volume on "Census of India, 1981, Series-I India, Paper-I of 1987 on Households and Household population by Language Mainly Spoken in the Household". Copies of the volume are available in the Parliament Library.

(c) All programmes for development of modern Indian languages are implemented under common schemes. Hence, language-wise figures of expenditure are not available.

However, the expenditure in regard to development of modern Indian languages including Hindi, apart from English, during the last three years is as under:

		<i>(Rupees in lakhs)</i>
1986-87	:	719.77
1987-88	:	854.96
1988-89	:	1,418.27

#### Modernisation of Slaughter Houses

2443. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given on 27 April, 1989 to Unstarred Question No. 7263 regarding "Modernisation of Slaughter Houses" and state:

(a) whether the proposal for the modernisation of slaughter houses and for setting up a national development board has been finalised;

(b) if so, the essential elements of the proposed scheme;

(c) whether those engaged in the traditional occupation of animal slaughter have been consulted in the matter through their representative associations; and

(d) whether the State Governments have also been consulted in finalising the proposals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) Centrally Sponsored Schemes for Modernisation of Slaughter Houses are in operation during the Seventh Five Year Plan. There is no proposal for setting up a National Development Board for Meat.



(b) The Schemes for Modernisation of Slaughter Houses aim at producing safe, wholesome and hygienic meat for the consumers, preventing environmental pollution and bird hit hazards to the aircrafts, and providing facilities for optimal utilisation of animal by-products.

(c) and (d). The State Governments formulate their proposals taking into consideration all relevant factors; these proposals are considered by the Government of India on merits for financial assistance under the above mentioned schemes.

### Repairs to Jagannath Temple

2444. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any repair work of Jagannath Temple has been taken up by the Archaeological Survey of India; and

(b) if so, the progress made so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In the Lord Jagannath Temple Complex, Puri, the conservation works on the Vahana Mandapa, Narasimha Temple, Jalakrida Mandapa, Lakshmi Temple, northern and northwestern side of Kurmibeda and Surya temple have been completed. The work of deplastering the Sikhara of the main shrine, exposing the art work, grouting the cracks, replacement of corroded iron-dowels, resetting and consolidating the exposed surfaces and chemicals treatment and preservation of the Sikhara are in progress.

### Ships Added to SCI Fleet

2445. SHRI ATISH CHANDRA SINHA:

Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to refer to the reply given on 6 April 1989 to Unstarred Question No. 5139 regarding vessels of Shipping Corporation of India and state:

(a) the number of ships added to its fleet by the Shipping Corporation of India since January 1989 till date along with the types of vessels acquired, capacities and their source of origin;

(b) the terms of payments and other arrangements entered into between the Shipping Corporation of India and Korean Shipyards for supply of vessels;

(c) whether the Shipping Corporation of India is more inclined to acquire ships from Korea;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor;

(e) the percentage of the import and export cargo handled by the Shipping Corporation on India during the last two years; and

(f) the efforts being made to increase the percentage in respect of import cargo?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) Two Bulk Carriers of 26926 DWT and 26600 DWT, respectively, were added to the fleet of Shipping Corporation of India since January, 1989. These ships were built by Garden Reach Ship-builders and Engineers Limited and Hindustan Shipyard Limited, respectively.

(b) Normally 20% of the price is paid in instalments, before delivery of this ship. For the balance, Korean Shipyards usually offer Yard credit/Buyers Credit to the extent of 80% of the ship's price, payable over a period of 8 years from delivery of each ves-

sels in instalments, with or without moratorium, at an interest rate of 8% per annum.

(c) The Shipping Corporation has no preference for any particular source.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) The information is being collected.

(f) Shipping Corporation of India have plans to acquire more ships which would be delivered during 8th Plan. With the acquisition of these ships, Shipping Corporation of India's share in import cargo is expected to increase.

#### Road Building as an Industry

2446. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to recognise road building as an industry to facilitate the entry of the private sector; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) and (b). Government has already agreed in principle to treat construction, maintenance and development of roads as 'Industrial Concern's and to treat "Highways" as a part of Infrastructure Sector.

[*Translation*]

#### Sale of apples to consumers at fair price

2447. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to

take effective measures to make apples available at fair price to the consumers in various parts of the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) Government of India has no scheme pertaining specifically to the distribution of apples. However, apples can be stored alongwith the Horticulture produce in the cold storage build up under assistance from NCDC or under the scheme 'Building up of Rural Godowns in Rural Areas'.

(b) Does not arise.

[*English*]

#### Satellite Imageries and Desalination Plants

2448. SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA NARASIMAHARAJA WADIYAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the progress with regard to the programme of setting up of Satellite imageries and Desalination plants during the Seventh Five Year Plan so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): Under the National Drinking Water Mission ground water potential maps have already been completed with the help of Satellite Imageries for all the 55 Mini Mission Project areas/districts selected under the Programme. The work for preparation of similar maps for the districts covered under Desert Development Programme (DDP) and Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP) is in progress and expected to be completed by March, 1990.

As regards progress in setting up of 128 Desalination Plants under the National Drinking Water Mission for the areas affected with brackishness, orders for 109 plants have already been placed with the various firms for supply of these plants in 8 affected States/UTs. The plants will be set up between the period August, 1989 to March, 1990.

### **Protection of Taj from Atmospheric Pollution**

2449. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether due to atmospheric pollution by gases such as Sulphur Dioxide, Nitrogen oxide, etc. the Taj Mahal is being damaged; and

(b) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government to preserve this prestigious monument from atmospheric pollution?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI):  
(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise. The ambient air in respect of sulphur-dioxide and other pollutants, as well as, other meteorological data is continuously being monitored and remedial measures taken.

### **Implementation of Elementary Education Programme**

2450. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT:  
SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL:  
SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have called for concerted efforts to speed up the implementation of the programme of elementary education in the country;

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

(c) the steps taken to boost adult literacy plans particularly in adivasi areas and educationally backward States?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): (a) and (b). The National Policy on Education, 1986 has resolved that "It shall be ensured that all children who attain the age of about 11 years by 1990 will have five years of schooling or its equivalent through the non-formal stream. Likewise, by 1995 all children will be provided free and compulsory education upto 14 years of age."

The Programme of Action formulated with reference to the National Policy on Education has laid down several strategies in pursuit of this objective, such as the opening of new schools in schoolless habitations, the adoption of child-centred and activity-based process of learning, mobilisation of the community and participative management of education, apart from an array of meticulously formulated strategies based on micro-planning to bring children to school.

The Central Government has launched several programmes to support the States for facilitating faster achievement of the goal of universalisation of elementary education. They are Operation Blackboard, Revised Scheme of Non-formal Education and Scheme of Teacher Education. The Scheme of Operation Blackboard seeks to bring about a qualitative improvement in all primary schools in the country by provision of all weather buildings, sufficient instructional materials and at least two teachers. The Scheme of Non-Formal Education has been

reorganised and expanded to provide education of a quality comparable to that of formal schools to those children who cannot attend formal schools e.g. the working children, girls who cannot attend whole-day schools and school drop-outs. The Scheme of Teacher Education provides for District Institutes of Education and Training (DIETs) to bring about improvement in the educational competence of teachers by continuous teacher education through pre-service and in-service training.

(c) Promotion of literacy has been identified as one of the five National Missions with a view to applying technology and scientific research for the benefit of the deprived sections of the society. The objective of National Literacy Mission is to impart functional literacy to 80 million illiterate persons in 15-35 age-group by 1995 with focus on rural areas, particularly persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The specific steps being taken to realise the objective of National Literacy Mission include securing people's participation, increasing involvement of voluntary agencies, improving on-going programmes, launching mass movements, institutionalising continuing education, ensuring availability of standard learning materials, applying techno-pedagogic inputs and creating an effective management system at all levels.

In regard to adivasi areas the State Governments have been advised:

- i) to accord priority in covering districts having concentration of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe population under Adult Education Programmes;
- ii) to ensure that minimum coverage of SC/ST should be 30 percent and 16 percent respectively;

Also special funds are being earmarked

under special component Plan and Tribal Sub-Plan under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Rural Functional Literacy Projects.

#### **Setting up of Milk Powder Plants by NDDB**

2451. SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of milk powder plants have been set up by the National Dairy Development Board under Operation Flood Programme and if so, the details thereof showing when and where installed, capacity utilisation, year-wise, total cost involved and the names of suppliers;

(b) whether some more plants are under installation and if so, the details thereof indicating the names of suppliers;

(c) whether there is serious shortage of milk in the country;

(d) the steps Government propose to take to ensure that serious imbalances in Dairy Development Projects are rectified; and

(e) if so, the justification for setting up milk powder plants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(b) National Dairy Development Board has purchased 8 Milk Powder Plants, each of 30 MT capacity, costing around Rs. 24 crores. Equipments of these plants were ordered on M/s. Larsen & Toubro, Alfa Laval,

Dany Dairy, Food Engineers Ltd. and Fari-dabad Stainless Steel Products Co.

(c) and (d). No serious shortage of milk has been reported in the country. The milk production in the country has increased from a level of 21.6 million MT during 1969-70 to 48.7 million MT (Prov.) in 1988-89. The per capita availability of milk has also increased from 107 gms in 1969-70 to 167 gms. (Prov.) in 1988-89.

(e) Milk Powder plants are needed for conservation of milk mainly during flush season and to meet the demand of liquid milk during lean by recombination. The creation of adequate powder plant capacities is also dictated by the needs of future planning for meeting the ever increasing demand for liquid milk.

#### **Study Regarding Streamlining Procedures and Delegation of Authority**

2452. SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a study was conducted by the Department of Women and Child development for streamlining procedures and delegation of authority for speedy disposal of work and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether the recommendations made in the study report have been implemented and if so, with what results?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) No, such study was conducted. However, in accordance with the provisions of the Central Secretariat Manual of Office Procedure,

a review of orders regarding levels of disposals of cases and channel of submission in respect of subjects dealt with in the Department was carried out. After reviewing, the following was decided:

(i) For the expeditious disposal of cases, certain areas of work were identified in which level jumping was introduced, according to which the files need not be routed through all the supervisory level of officers. The areas in which this was introduced include certain programmes like Wheat-based Nutrition, Creches and Organisational Assistance to Voluntary Organisations.

(ii) Level Jumping was also introduced in areas such as issue of increment orders and grant of LTC advance/ car advance.

(iii) To ensure, however, that the supervisory officer whose level has been eliminated is fully aware of the action and decisions taken of the file, the file is routed through him on its return journey.

(b) All the decisions taken above are implemented. This has resulted in reduction in levels of submission of cases and speedy disposal.

#### **National Mineral Policy**

2453. SHRI S.B. SIDNAL: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Mineral Policy has been finalised;

(b) if so, the main features thereof; and

(c) the time by which it is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF MINES IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The draft of the National Mineral Policy for non-fuel and non-atomic minerals is under the consideration of the Government at present.

### Agricultural Production

2454. SHRI S.B. SIDNAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether South-West monsoon has started very well and there are hopes of good agricultural season for the second year in succession; and

(b) if so, to what extent the monsoon has helped in achieving the target of agricultural production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) and (b). The South-West monsoon set over Kerala on 3rd June, 1989 and covered the entire country by 2nd July. The onset of monsoon this year was near normal in most part of the country. The rainfall during June, 1989 has been quite good and well-distributed both in time and space. In the month of July also most parts of the country received good rainfall except in some areas in North-west India. Cumulatively, the rainfall for the period June 1, to July 26, 1989, is excess/or normal in 28 out of 35 meteorological sub-divisions and 69 percent of the districts, as against 34 meteorological sub-divisions and 86 percent of the districts having normal/or excess rains during the same period in 1988. compar-

tively, this year's monsoon rainfall is better than that of any other year after 1981 except that of 1988.

So far, the well-distributed South-west monsoon during the current year have raised hopes of a good agricultural year. If the monsoon maintains normal rainfall activity over the country during the rest of the season, the country would have another bumper crop year in 1989-90 second in succession.

### Foodgrain Production Target

2455. SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the target of foodgrains production during 1989-90 is proposed to be raised from 175 million tonnes fixed earlier;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken or proposed to achieve the revised target; and

(c) to what extent the target has been achieved, uptill now?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BHAJAN LAL): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Details in this regard are being worked out.

(c) It is too early to estimate the production for 1989-90 even the first crop season Kharif, is yet half way through. However, the level of foodgrains production achieved during 1988-89 is estimated to be about 172 million tonnes against the target of 166.57 million tonnes fixed for the year.

### Educational Programmes for SC/STs

2458. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI:

SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to initiate a crash programme of education and other developmental inputs for benefit of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes during 1989-90;

(b) if so, the details of the programme and the States and habitations selected and initiating the programme; and

(c) the time by which the scheme is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): (a) and (b). Under the Action Plan in Key Areas for the Development of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, the Government propose to provide a package of services in 10,000 habitations having 200 or more Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe population (or combination of both) in States having a sizeable SC/ST population, namely, Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

This package of benefits includes (i) setting up a non-formal education centre with a building if there is no primary school in the vicinity, (ii) provision of a handpump/drinking water source, (iii) street lighting and single point light connections to poorest households under the Kutir Jyoti Programme, (iv) Irrigation wells to small and marginal SC/ST farmers who do not have irrigation facilities, and (v) verification and restoration of possession of land holdings wherever required, etc.

The process of identification of 10,000

habitations in these 10 States is under way.

(c) The process of finalising the lists of habitations is likely to be completed in August, 1989 and the State Governments have been requested to take expeditious action to ensure that all the components in the package included in the Action Plan are provided early.

#### **Short-term loans for purchasing of Agricultural inputs**

2459. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI:  
SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU:  
SHRI SOMNATH RATH:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have advanced short term loans to various States for the purchase and distribution of agricultural inputs during the Kharif season, 1989; and

(b) if so, the details of loans sanctioned and the amount released so far, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement indicating the amount of short-term loan sanctioned to States for Kharif, 1989 season is given below. The entire amount has been released to States.

## STATEMENT

*Short-term loan Sanctioned to States during Kharif 1989 Season*

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of State</i>	<i>(Rs. Crores) Amount</i>
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	12.50
2.	Karnataka	9.40
3.	Kerala	2.65
4.	Tamil Nadu	8.85
5.	Gujarat	5.20
6.	Madhya Pradesh	7.75
7.	Maharashtra	11.15
8.	Rajasthan	5.75
9.	Haryana	3.40
10.	Punjab	7.90
11.	Uttar Pradesh	17.50
12.	Himachal Pradesh	0.80
13.	Assam	0.95
14.	Bihar	17.10
15.	Orissa	8.25
16.	West Bengal	13.60
17.	Tripura	0.35
18.	Manipur	0.55
19.	Meghalaya	0.10
20.	Sikkim	0.10
Total		130.85



### **Educational Development of Linguistic Minorities**

2460. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the facilities being given for the educational development of linguistic minorities;

(b) whether there are schemes for publication of books in tribal and minority languages and for purchase of those books for the use of children; and

(c) if so, the names of the language for which Government have given grants during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): (a) Article 350 A of the Constitution stipulates that every State and local authority within the State should try to provide adequate facility for instruction in mother tongue at the primary stage of education to children belonging to linguistic minority groups. In pursuance of this stipulation the policy of the Government has been that at primary stage instruction in the medium of mother tongue should be arranged for students belonging to linguistic minorities when such a facility is desired by at least 40 students in a school or 10 in a class. At secondary stage similar facility should be provided if at least 60 students in the last four classes and 15 students in each desire it. The States have been advised to follow this policy. Other important steps taken for educational development of minorities including linguistic minorities are; Community Polytechnics for imparting technical skills, evaluation of text-books from the standpoint of national integration (so as to remove from text-books, materials and approaches perpetuating communalism), orientation and

training of principles, managers and teachers of minority educational institutions, and UGC assistance to universities and colleges for development of competencies of the minorities for recruitment in public services.

(b) and (c). The scheme for giving financial assistance for publications in Indian languages and for purchase of books are applicable to publications and books in tribal and minority languages also.

The tribal dialects are related to one or the other of the scheduled languages for the purpose of the scheme.

The Central Institute of Indian Languages (CIIL), Mysore and Kendriya Hindi Sansthan (KHS), Agra have also brought out teaching materials including primers in tribal languages.

Government have given grants for publications in the following Indian languages during the last three years: Hindi, Assamese, Bengali, Bodo, Gujarati, Kannada, Kashmiri, Konkani, Malayalam, Manipuri, Marathi, Oriya, Punjabi, Sindhi, Tamil, Telugu and Urdu.

### **Payment made by DTC to private buses for honouring passes**

2461. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of private buses plying under Delhi Transport Corporation and the payment made to them during 1988-89 for carrying pass holders;

(b) whether other private operators have come forward to ply their buses on sale of tickets basis without any payment from DTC for carrying pass holders.

(c) if so, whether the matter has been

examined by Government; and

(d) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) 718 private buses were operating under DTC as on 31st July 1989. During an amount of Rs. 310.71 lakhs were paid to them for carrying pass holders.

(b) No proposal of this kind has been received so far.

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

### Kanchenjunga Oil Spill

2462. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Shipping Corporation of India has been accused of committing marine genocide in the Red Sea consequent on the Kanchenjunga Oil Spill;

(b) whether any enquiry has been conducted into the incident by Union Government; and

(c) if so, the findings thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). An inquiry into the grounding of S.C.I. vessel M.T. Kanchenjunga off Jeddah has been ordered by Director General (Shipping). This inquiry is still under way.

### Expenses of Sports Teams going Abroad

2463. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMA-

CHANDRAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government are meeting the total expenses of sports teams going abroad;

(b) if not, the portion of expenses being met by Government;

(c) whether total expenses of officials accompanying the team are also met by Government;

(d) whether there has been any representation on the issue of meeting athletes' expenses; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS SPORTS AND WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) to (c). For events like the Olympics, Commonwealth and Asian Games, Government meets the entire cost of international travel, charges for necessary excess baggage, expenses on board and lodging and incidental expenses.

For other approved events, Government meets the international travel cost of sports persons and specified officials and releases foreign exchange for local expenses.

In disciplines like Yachting and Rowing, Government also bears the cost of hiring/transporting boats and other equipments.

(d) and (e). Representations were recently received for meeting the local expenses of some of the teams going abroad to participate in international competitions.

Government considered these cases on merits and allowed reimbursement of local expenses in the case of 3 archers who were under training with Sports Authority of India and 4 oarsmen who were unemployed. Government have also agreed to bear local expenses in the case of a 12 member athletics team which has gone to UK for training-cum-competitions.

#### **Financial Assistance to cultural organisations in Orissa**

2464. SHRI SOMNATH RATH:  
SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the financial assistance given to different cultural organisations/institutions in Orissa during the last three years, with details thereof;

(b) the amount likely to be given to them during 1989-90;

(c) whether financial assistance to some cultural organisations/institutions in Puri in Orissa was discontinued during the years 1987-88 and 1988-89; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

#### **Performance of India Cricket and Hockey Teams**

2465. SHRI P.M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Cricket and Hockey teams have miserably failed to achieve any success in their recent matches against West Indies and Men's Championship Trophy at Berlin (West Germany) respectively; and

(b) if so, the reasons which contributed to such a miserable failure and the reaction of Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) and (b). Promotion of Cricket in the country and organisation of foreign tours is done entirely by the Board of Control for Cricket in India. Government have not yet received any report from the Board on the performance of the Indian Cricket Team during its recent tour of West Indies.

As regards Hockey, Government had given all assistance to the Indian Hockey Federation for preparing and sending the Indian Hockey Team for participation in the Champion's Trophy at Berlin in June, 1989, in which India came last among the six participating countries. But in the Inter-Continental Cup Tournament held at New Jersey in July, 1989, the team came third, and consequently qualified for the World Cup Tournament to be held in 1990. The Indian Hockey Team consists of relatively younger players who are receiving intensive coaching in India as per a well conceived training schedule and are also being exposed to a select number of international competitions. The National Coach's analysis reveals that India played well and with more exposure to competition and success in conversion of penalty corners (where the recent Rule change affected us adversely since we are among the very few countries which observed it meticulously), we will improve our

position in international competition.

### **Industrial Tribunal Verdict on Dismissed DTC Employees**

2466. SHRI P.M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of workers of the Delhi Transport Corporation suspended and dismissed during the strike of March, 1988;

(b) whether the Industrial tribunal has given its verdict in favour of the dismissed employees; and

(c) if so, the total amount to be paid by the Delhi Transport Corporation as interim relief to the workers in order to comply with the court orders?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) 3125.

(b) and (c). The Industrial Tribunal, Delhi on applications filed by about 198 dismissed employees seeking interim relief passed an order on 5-7-1989 for payment of interim relief to them at the rate of 50% of their pay, without prejudice to the merit of the case and also subject to the adjustment of this payment against any payments that become due on final outcome of the case. DTC has decided to contest the said order as according to them, such payments are not payable.

[*Translation*]

### **Pak proposal to Reduce Armaments**

2467. SHRI KESHORAO PARDHI:  
SHRI PARTAPRAO B.  
BHOSALE:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any proposal from Pakistan to have bilateral talks in regard to reducing armaments by both the countries; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof and the time by which it is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) and (b). No detailed or specific proposals have been made by Pakistan for arms reduction by India and Pakistan. Government feel that it is in the mutual interest of the two countries to take steps that would improve the climate in the relations between the two countries leading to reduction in their defence spending so that scarce resources could be diverted to development activities.

[*English*]

### **Inclusion of Rivers in Orissa under National Waterways Network**

2468. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether proposal to include some rivers in Orissa under the national Waterways network have been under the consideration of Government;

(b) if so, whether the inclusion of river Brahmani is one of them; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by the Inland Waterways Authority of India to consider those proposals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) Mahanadi river in Orissa is one of the river systems identified for development as a National Waterway depending on techno-economic viabil-

ity and confirmation of navigability through surveys.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The studies on river Mahanadi are planned in the 8th Five Year Plan Period.

#### **Modernisation of Rourkela Steel Plant with the help of West Germany**

2469. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANI-  
GRAHI:  
DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI:

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

(a) whether Government are modernising the Rourkela Steel Plant with aid from the Federal Republic of Germany;

(b) if so, the aid proposed to be given by the Federal Republic of Germany for the purpose;

(c) the amount of aid that has already been received; and

(d) the number of instalments in which the remaining amount would be made available?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR): (a) to (d): Government are considering a mixed credit offer from the Government of Federal Republic of Germany for an indicated amount of DM 660 million for the modernisation of Rourkela Steel Plant, No final decision on the terms of the financial assistance from FRG has so far been taken and therefore, no aid has yet been received.

#### **Exploitation of Gypsum and other Minerals in J & K**

2470. SHRI MOHD. AYUB KHAN

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

(a) whether there are huge deposits of Gypsum and other minerals in Parlanka of Dhamkund Ramban, (Jammu and Kashmir);

(b) whether these deposits are bound to be submerged consequent upon the completion of Sawalkot hydel power project; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Union government to exploit these deposits well in advance before these are submerged?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF MINES IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and shall be laid on the Table of the House.

#### **Report of the Central Advisory Committee**

2471. SHRI H.B. PATIL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Committee set up by the Central Advisory Board of Education has submitted its report regarding Housing facilities to be provided to women in rural areas; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the recommendations made by the Committee in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): (a) and (b). A Sub-Committee of the Central Advisory Board of Education has, *inter alia*, recommended that, in order to provide housing facilities for women teachers in rural areas:—

(i) Efforts may be made to take

up a Centrally-assisted programme of constructing houses for women employees of various departments, including women teachers, on a cluster basis. Such a programme may be jointly funded by the Departments concerned, with one of them assuming nodal responsibility.

- (ii) The possibility of constructing teachers' houses through institutional finance may be explored.
- (iii) Low cost constitution techniques may be used, and during the VIII Plan, the programme may be limited to Tribal Sub-Plan blocks and other educationally backward packets.

[*Translation*]

**Cultivation of Non-Seasonal Vegetables in Hilly Areas of U.P.**

2472. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state;

(a) whether there are prospects for large scale cultivation of non-seasonal vegetables in the hilly areas of Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, whether any programme is under way for cultivation of such vegetables in these areas; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). There is no Central Sector/ Centrally Sponsored Programme under way for cultivation of non-seasonal vegetable in hilly areas of Uttar Pradesh. However, Government of Uttar Pradesh has implemented a package programme of off-season vegetable cultivation in hilly areas of the state.

**Establishment of Central Land Use Research Centre In U.P.**

2473. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for the establishment of Central Land Use Research Centre in Almora and Pithoragarh Districts of Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the likely date by which the centre are likely to be set-up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARI KRISHNA SHASTRI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Question does not arise.

[*English*]

**Allocation of Funds Under JRY**

2474. SHRI T. BASHEER:  
SHRI VAKKOM PU-  
RUSHOTHAMAN:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have received any representations from State Governments regarding the methodology of calculations for allocation of funds under

Jawahar Rozgar Yojana and requested for modifications therein; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Union Government does not propose to change the criteria for allocation of Central funds to the States which is based on the proportion of the rural poor that live in a State as compared to all the rural poor of the country.

[*Translation*]

**instruments lying idle at ICAR Units**

2475. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether instruments worth lakhs of rupees are lying unused after their purchase in various Agricultural Institutes in the coun-

try for several years;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating since when these instruments have been lying unused;

(c) whether the Indian Council of Agricultural Research has recently decided to use computers for making better use of agricultural information; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARI KRISHNA SHASTRI): (a) and (b): As per the information received from 57 Institutes/N.R.C., some equipments are lying unused in 12 Institutes as per the details given in statement below.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) British Council has provided the services of a consultant for preparing a feasibility report for setting up a National Management Information System for Agriculture.

**STATEMENT***Instruments lying idle at ICAR units*

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of Institute</i>	<i>Name of Instrument</i>	<i>Since when lying idle</i>
1.	Central Tobacco Research Instt. Rajahmundry.	Briquetting Machine	1986
2.	Indian Institute of Sugarcane Research, Lucknow	i) High Performance liquid Chromatograph ii) Centriscan	1982 1982
3.	Indian Agriculture Research Institute, New Delhi	i) Amino Acid Analyser ii) Liquid Scintillation Counter iii) Gestelner Photocopier	1987 1987 1985
		iv) Plant Growth Chamber	1985
		v) Isolation plant propagator	1985
		vi) Amino Acid Analyser	1984
		vii) Remi-make centrifuge	1980
4.	Central Agricultural Research Institute, Post Box No. 181 Port Blair (Andaman)	i) Atomic Absorption Spectrophomter	1986
5.	Central Rice Research Institute, Cuttack (Orissa)	i) Beckmen Gas Chromatograph	—



<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of Institute</i>	<i>Name of Instrument</i>	<i>Since when lying idle</i>
6.	Central Institute of Brackishwater Aquaculture, Madras	i) Air Compressor ii) Flame Phytometer	— —
7.	Central Institute of Fisheries Technology, Willingdon Island, Matsyapuri P.O. Cochin (Kerala)	i) One Amonia Plant	1985
8.	Central Institute of Freshwater Aquaculture, P.O. Kausalyangang (Orissa)	i) Two Air Compressors.	—
9.	Central Sheep and Wool Research Institute, Avikanagar (Rajasthan)	i) Xenotest-150 ii) Bundsman Water Repalliancy Tester	1974 1973
10.	Central Institute for Research on Buffaloes, Srsa Road, Hissar (Haryana)	i) Atomic Absorption Spectrophotometer ii) NIR-6250 Model iii) Gas Chromatograph iv) Packard gammacounter v) Rackbitacounter	1988 1988 1988 1987 1987
11.	Central Plantation Crops Research Institute, Kasaragod, Kerala	i) XIOXI Dispersive IR Gas Analyser	1982

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of Institute</i>	<i>Name of Instrument</i>	<i>Since when lying idle</i>
12.	National Research Centre for Groundnut, Junagadh	ii) Flow indicator for the above (2 Nos.) i) Humidity controlled oven ii) Biomass model SL Soft Laser Scanning densitometer iii) Deep Freezer (GEM make) iv) Leaf Area Meter v) Liquid Scintillation system vi) Cyclic Temperatur and Humidity cabinet Chamber	1982 1988 1987 1988 1988 1986 1987

**Schools being run in Resettlement Colonies of Delhi**

2476. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of schools being run by Delhi Administration in the resettlement colonies of Delhi;

(b) the total number of higher secondary schools amongst them;

(c) the number of such schools where arrangements exist for teaching science upto 12th class;

(d) whether the number of these schools is commensurate with the number of students in these resettlement colonies;

(e) if not, whether Government propose to set up more schools in these resettlement colonies; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): (a) to (c). There are 274 schools being run in resettlement colonies of Delhi out of which 28 are Senior Secondary Schools. Science stream exists in 6 Senior Secondary Schools.

(d) to (f). It has been the endeavour of Delhi Administration to provide adequate educational facilities in the resettlement colonies, commensurate with the number of students. Delhi Administration has at present no proposal pending for opening of more such schools.

[English]

**Adult Education Programme for Adivasi Areas**

2478. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL:  
SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state the steps being taken by Government to make the Adult Education Programme more successful in the country and particularly in adivasi areas and educationally backward States?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): Promotion of literacy has been identified as one the six National Technology Missions with a view to applying technology and scientific research for the benefit of the deprived sections of the society. The National Literacy Mission aims at imparting functional literacy to 80.00 million adult illiterates in the 15-35 age-group by 1995. Specific steps already taken/being taken to achieve the objectives of the Mission include securing people's participation, increasing involvement of voluntary agencies, improving the on-going programmes, launching of mass movement by involving educational institutions, teachers, students, youth, housewives, employers, trade unions, ex-service-men, etc., institutionalising continuing education, ensuring availability of standard learning material, undertaking technology demonstration for development, transfer and application of techno-pedagogic inputs and creating an effective management system at all levels.

As regard the implementation of the programme in adivasi areas, the focus of National Literacy Mission is on rural areas, particularly women, SC and ST. Some of the special steps taken in this regard are as follows:-

(i) Statement Governments/Union Territory Administrations have been advised:-

(a) to accord priority in covering districts having concentration of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes population under Adult Education Programme;

(b) to ensure that minimum coverage of SC/ST is 30 per cent and 16 per cent respectively.

(ii) Special funds are being earmarked under Special component Plan and Tribal Sub-plan under the Centrally sponsored Scheme of Rural Functional Literacy Projects.

#### Funds to States Under Jawahar Rojgar Yojana

2479. PROF. K.V. THOMAS:  
PROF. P.J. KURIEN:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some States including Kerala have been allocated less funds under Jawahar Rojgar Yojana than the combined assistance under National Rural Employment Programme and Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme;

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

(c) the steps being taken to compensate such States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY):

(a) No, Sir. No State is getting less under the Yojana than the combined assistance released under National Rural Employment Programme and Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme during 1988-89.

(b) and (c). Question does not arise.

#### Production of Paddy in Orissa

2480. SHRICHANTAMANIJENA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the production of paddy per acre in Orissa is lowest among all the rice producing States in the country; if so, the reasons thereof;

(b) the production of paddy in each rice producing State per acre, State-wise;

(c) whether there is a possibility of increasing the production of paddy in Orissa;

(d) the steps taken by Union Government in this regard and the result achieved; and

(e) what other measures are being taken to increase the production of paddy in Orissa?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) and (b). No, Sir. The average production of rice per hectare in major rice producing States during the triennium ending 1987-88 is given in the statement below.

(c) to (e). There is significant scope for increasing the production of rice per hectare in Orissa. Various efforts have been made by the Government in this direction including expansion in irrigation facilities, area under

high yielding variety seeds, increased use of fertiliser, plant protection chemicals, package of practices, etc. This has resulted in increase in yield per hectare of rice in Orissa from 888 Kgs during triennium ending 1981-82 to 1049 Kgs during triennium ending 1987-88.

For increasing the production and productivity of rice in Orissa, the Special Rice Production Programme was also launched from 1985-86. The Special Food Production Programme—Rice which was started from 1988-89 has been unified with Special Rice Production Programme as one scheme 'Centrally Sponsored Special Foodgrains Production Programme for Rice including Special Rice Production Programme' during 1989-90.

Besides, the above mentioned scheme, a Central Sector Minikit Programme of Rice is being implemented in Orissa with the objective of increasing the productivity of rice.

### STATEMENT

*Average Production of Rice per Hectare—  
State-Wise  
(Triennium ending 1987-88)*

*(Kgs/hectare)*

<i>State</i>	<i>Triennium ending 1987-88</i>
1	3
Andhra Pradesh	2125
Assam	1120
Bihar	1054
Haryana	2526
Karnataka	1858

1	3
Kerala	1719
Madhya Pradesh	925
Maharashtra	1271
Orissa	1049
Punjab	3224
Tamil Nadu	2628
Uttar Pradesh	1400
West Bengal	1613
All-India	1499

### Foreign Aid for implementation of New Education Policy

2481. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the funds provided in last two years for implementing new education policy have fallen short of the requirements;

(b) whether the present rate of allocation will affect the implementation of various programmes included in the new education policy; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by the Government to tackle the problem of funds shortage?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): (a) to (c). There is a resource constraint. The funds made available or Education depend upon the total availability of the resources for developmental activities.

and the competing demands from other Sectors. Notwithstanding the overall constraints efforts are being made to implement programmes in the thrust areas under NPE as best as is possible. Efforts are also being made to explore the possibility of external funding through multilateral and bilateral sources in some crucial areas of education.

**Closure of Paradeep Phosphate Ltd.,  
Orissa**

2482. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK:  
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased state:

(a) whether the phosphatic fertilizer plant of Paradeep Phosphates Limited in Orissa has been closed down;

(b) if so, since when and the reasons for the closure;

(c) the number of workers rendered unemployed due to closure of the fertilizer units; and

(d) the steps taken to reopen the plant and to ensure its working regularly to remove all uncertainty regarding the future of the workers and the staff employed therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILISERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU): (a) and (b). No sir; however the plant of Paradeep Phosphates Ltd. (PPL) remained shut down from March to June 1989 due to non-availability of imported phosphoric acid.

(c) No workers of PPL was retrenched or rendered unemployed due to this temporary shut down.

(d) With the resumption of imports of

phosphoric acid, the plant started production against from July 10, 1989. The plant is expected to operate regularly.

**Agricultural Credit Stabilisation Fund**

2483. SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL:  
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Orissa has created a fund called the Agricultural Credit Stabilisation Fund;

(b) if so, the main objectives for the creation of that fund;

(c) the present pattern of funding of the scheme by Union Government and State Governments; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) and (b). The Agricultural Credit Stabilisation Fund has been created at State Cooperative Bank level in the State of Orissa with an objective to increase the capacity of the Apex bank to provide facility for conversion of short term loans into medium term loan in areas affected by natural calamities where crop loss is more than 50%.

(c) and (d). The Agricultural Credit Stabilisation Fund of the State Cooperative Bank is built up by appropriating 15% of the net profits of the State Cooperative Bank and dividend over 3% on the share capital held by the State Government in the Bank. The Central assistance is provided in the shape of 75% grant and 25% loan towards gaps in the optimum level of the fund maintained by the State Cooperative Bank.

### **Doctorate Degree to Indians by Foreign Universities**

2484. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Doctorate degrees are awarded in India by foreign universities; and

(b) if so, whether any investigation has been made into the genuineness of these foreign universities?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): (a) and (b). The Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission has made investigation against two institutions namely, Management Professional Association, Madras and Universal New Order Education Society, New Bombay, who have been making false and misleading claims in regard to the services rendered by these institutions for obtaining degrees of certain unaccredited and unrecognised universities in the U.S.A. Treating it as an unfair trade practice under M.R.T.P. Act, the Commission has directed these institutions to stop making false claims either in correspondence with the prospective students or in any other publicity material.

Besides, the Association of Indian Universities have cautioned the general public through press releases, from time to time, about these misleading advertisements in newspapers about the foreign universities and have advised the public to seek information regarding the status of such universities from the Association.

### **Deportation of Indian Nationals from Foreign Countries**

2485. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state the number of Indian nationals de-

ported from foreign countries to India during 1988 and 1989 so far, year-wise and country-wise?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

### **Appointment of Women Teachers in Primary and Nursery Schools**

2486. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had issued guidelines to the Union Territory Administration to appoint women teachers in Primary and Nursery Schools; and

(b) if so, how far the Union Territory Administration have adopted the policy and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): (a) Although no guidelines have specifically been issued to Union Territory Administrations, the Programme of Action drawn up to implement National Policy on Education, 1986 recommends that preference should be given to recruitment of women teachers upto school level in order to create a greater confidence in rural areas and motivation in parents to send girls to school. In addition, under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Operation Blackboard which seeks to provide minimum essential facilities in primary schools, it has been advised that additional teachers to be appointed in single teacher primary schools should as far as possible be women and that it would be advisable if every primary school has at least one woman teacher.

(b) According to the latest statistics available (1986), the percentage of women

teachers at primary stage in the Union territories is as follows:

A & N Island	42.15
Chandigarh	93.04
Dadra & Nagar.Haveli	47.01
Daman & Diu	50.90
Delhi	66.11
Lakshadweep	35.25
Pondicherry	41.97

### National Seeds Project-III

2487. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK:  
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to launch National Seeds Project-III;

(b) if so, when and the amount earmarked under the scheme;

(c) the amount that would be borne by World Bank;

(d) the main objective of the project; and

(e) the other steps being taken to give a boost to seed sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Project is likely to become effective in 1989. The amount earmarked under the Scheme is Rs. 239.60 crores.

(c) An agreement with the World Bank has been signed for an assistance of 108.6 M SDR (US \$ 150 M) equivalent approximately to Rs. 202.50 crores.

(d) The main objectives of the Project are:-

(a) to assist the farmers by ensuring timely and adequate availability of quality/certified seeds of suitable varieties at reasonable prices;

(b) to improve the working efficiency of national and state level public sector seed corporations so as to make them economically viable;

(c) to provide facilities for the growth of private sector seed industry through adequate institutional financing;

(e) A New Policy on Seed Development has been made effective from 1.10.1988.

### Adoption of Uniform Land Acquisition Laws

2488. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK:  
SHRI MADAN PANDEY:  
SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the legal provisions for acquisition of land for different purposes vary from State to State;

(b) if so, what is its impact on the implementation of various projects;

(c) whether Government propose to adopt uniform land acquisition laws all over



the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) The Land Acquisition Act, 1984, provides for acquisition of land for public purposes and for Companies. There are other Central and State laws dealing with acquisition of land, some of them for specific purposes. The legal provisions of these Acts vary in some respects from those of the Land Acquisition Act, 1984.

(b) General complaints are sometimes made about the delay in acquisition of land, which may be on account of various reasons. But there is no authentic information about the specific impact of varying legal provisions concerning acquisition of land on the implementation of projects.

There is, however, considerable dissatisfaction among land-losers particularly tribals about payment of compensation and lack of rehabilitation more so when land is acquired under legal provisions which are less favourable to them.

(c) and (d). The Land Acquisition Act, 1894 was comprehensively amended in 1984 which reflects the latest National policy on the subject. Having regard to this position, stress had been laid from time to time on the need for amending State and Central enactments dealing with acquisition of land to bring them in line with the amended Land Acquisition Act, 1894.

#### Setting up Mini Steel Plants

2489. SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal for setting up more mini steel plant in the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR) (a) and (d). There is no proposal to set up new mini steel plants in the country unless they produce HR/CR coils or when they are to be located in the North-Eastern Region and certain hilly areas of the country. Units in the country which are making HR coils by procuring slabs are being allowed to set up by way of backward integration captive steel-making facilities. The minimum economic capacity for such plants is 150,000 tonnes per annum. New capacities is steel-making by the mini steel plants will be subject to use of sponge iron ranging from 30%—70% and adoption of sophisticated energy-saving technologies.

#### Exploitation of Graphite Ore

2490. SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the States where graphite ore is found;

(b) the steps taken for the exploitation of graphite ore available in different locations;

(c) whether Government have found new graphite deposit areas from recent surveys; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF MINES IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD): (a) Graphite deposits are

known in Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu.

(b) Graphite deposits in Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Orissa and Tamil Nadu are under exploitation from where 41 mines have reported production during 1988 of which one mine each in Bihar and Tamil Nadu is owned by Public Sector State Mining Corporation. The Tamil Nadu Minerals Limited are setting up 100% export oriented beneficiation plant in Sivaganga in Tamil Nadu with capacity over 9,200 tonnes per annum of beneficiated graphite concentrates.

(c) and (d). During recent surveys a possible reserve of 0.126 Million tonnes of graphite ore with 7.15% fixed carbon has been estimated from a few occurrences in Bolangir and Kalahandi districts of Orissa. A probable reserve of 0.22 million tonnes of graphite ore has also been estimated in Nagphena area (Titlagarh-Sargiapalli belt) of Orissa. About 1.5 Million Tonnes of graphite ore with 10 to 15% fixed carbon has been estimated upto 30 M. depth in Tapsikonda-Marrikonda areas of East Godavari district, Andhra Pradesh. Resource potentiality of 2.46 Million Tonnes and 2.94 Million tonnes respectively have been estimated in Bopi and Taliha areas of Arunachal Pradesh.

#### **Assistance to Karnataka Under Special Foodgrain Production Programme**

2491. DR. V. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of Central assistance provided to Karnataka during the last two years under the Special Foodgrain Production Programme, year-wise;

(b) the details of assistance provided since the imposition of President's Rule; and

(c) the total amount of Central Assistance earmarked for 1989 under the Special Foodgrain Production Programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) Karnataka was given Rs. 338.20 lakh in 1988-89 under the Special Foodgrains Production Programme (SFPP) commenced in that year.

(b) Since imposition of President's Rule, so far, Rs. 80.14 lakhs has been released to Karnataka under SFPP.

(c) For 1989-90, Karnataka has been allocated Rs. 251.40 lakhs under SFPP.

#### **Admission in Kendriya Vidyalaya under Special Dispensation**

2492. DR. V. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the basis/considerations for making special Dispensation admissions to children in Kendriya Vidyalayas;

(b) the authorities/officers competent for making the said admission; and

(c) the total number of such admissions during the academic sessions 1988-89 and 1989-90?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): (a) and (b). The Chairman, Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan has been empowered to grant admissions under special dispensation on the basis of broad social considerations and extreme compassionate grounds, etc.

(c) During 1988-89, 1726 students were

admitted to Kendriya Vidyalayas under Special Dispensation, for 1989-90 admissions under special dispensation have not yet been completed.

### **Dredging of Rivers in Goa**

2493. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether capital dredging in the rivers of Goa was undertaken during 1988-89;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the quantum of work done and expenditure incurred thereon;

(c) whether new dredging work is proposed to be undertaken in Goa; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) to (d). Govt. of Goa, who are executing the scheme, have during 1988-89, arranged the trial dredging in rivers in Goa. This was done in association with the Dredging Corporation of India and Inland Waterways Authority of India. Regular capital dredging has been planned by them to start after monsoon in October 1989, in Mandovi, Zuari & Mapusa.

### **Retrenchment of Employees of Inland Waterways Authority of India**

2494. DR. C.P. THAKUR: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether some employees of Inland Waterways Authority of India have been retrenched;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether any scheme has been prepared for their rehabilitation; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) and (b). The Inland Waterways Authority of India had appointed 37 employees on purely temporary/adhoc basis as work-charged staff in connection with specific project works at Patna. After completion of the works, the services of these employees were dispensed with effect from 30.6.89.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

### **Free and Compulsory Education for all Children upto 14 years**

2495. SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the achievements made so far in Government's goal to provide free and compulsory education to all children upto 14 years;

(b) how far this goal has been achieved and what are the constraints standing in the way of its complete achievement; and

(c) the Plans being worked out for achieving this goal during the Eighth Plan period?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): (a) and (b). There has been significant progress over the years towards universalisation of elementary education. From 1950-51 to 1988-87, the enrolment ratio has increased from 42.6% to 93.63% for classes I-V and from 12.92% to 48.51%

for classes VI-VIII. The number of primary schools has increased from 2.10 lakhs to 5.29 lakhs and upper primary from 14,000 to 1.39 lakhs. In terms of access, 94.60% of rural population is served by a primary school within 1 Km. walking distance, and 85.39% by an upper primary school, within a distance of 3 Kms. All State Governments have made education free upto elementary level. Many States have enacted legislations making education compulsory.

Several constraints, mainly socio-economic stand, however, in the way of enforcement of legislation and the objective of complete universalisation. They are mainly; (i) inadequately provided schools and inefficient teaching in schools; (ii) perception of the curriculum not being related to local needs; (iii) indifference of parents towards education of children, particularly girls, (iv) indifference of particularly first generation of learners leading to non-utilisation of educational facility where available.

(c) The working Group on Elementary Education constituted to formulate proposals for 8th Five Year Plan has recommended:

- (i) Micro-planning for universal elementary education so that local specific conditions and needs are taken into account while planning and the participation of the community is secured;
- (ii) Separate strategies for providing access to education for SCs and STs, working children, girls and other disadvantaged sections;
- (iii) Opening of new primary schools in school-less habitations with a population of 300 and more (200 or more in hilly, tribal and desert areas);

- (iv) Strengthening of the management of education;
- (v) Stipulation of minimum levels of learning on a comprehensive basis and establishment of a system of proper testing and evaluation to be called National Evaluation Programme (NEP);
- (vi) Upgradation of approximately one lakh primary schools into upper primary schools;
- (vii) Continuance of Operation Blackboard, Non-formal Education and Teacher Education schemes in the 8th Five Year Plan with appropriate expansion and improvement in the light of past experience.
- (viii) Strengthening of pre-school education component under ECCE (Early Childhood Care and Education) Programmes.

Implementation of these recommendations will depend ultimately on the finally approved Eighth Plan document and actual allocation of resources.

#### **Literacy Programme**

2496. SHRI UTTAM RATHOD:  
SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA:  
SHRI NARSING  
SURYAVANSI:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the goal of attaining full literacy in the country is still elusive;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the total number of illiterate persons, both males and females in the country, State-wise;

(d) the percentage of literacy attained for the country as a whole for urban and rural areas separately; and

(e) the steps being taken and proposed to be taken to reduce illiteracy in the country during the Eighth Plan?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) (a) and (b). The literacy rate in the country is low because of various social, cultural and economic factors which act as barriers to access to educational facilities

available for illiterate persons in different age-groups.

(c) A statement showing the total number of illiterate persons, both males and females, state-wise is given below.

(d) The literacy rate according to 1981 census in the rural and urban areas in the country is 29.65% and 57.40% respectively.

(e) Universalisation of elementary education, massive programme of non-formal education and imparting of functional literacy to 80.00 million adults by 1995 are part of a larger scheme of eradication of illiteracy in the country. These programmes are proposed to be continued in the Eighth Five Year Plan.

## STATEMENT

Sl. NO.	India/State/ Union Territory	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
	India*	424,256,000	182,644,855	241,611,145
1.	Andhra Pradesh	37,514,855	16,466,545	21,048,310
2.	Bihar	51,593,730	22,239,088	29,354,642
3.	Gujarat	19,189,955	7,997,371	11,192,584
4.	Haryana	8,252,720	3,579,280	4,673,440
5.	Himachal Pradesh	2,462,531	1,015,650	1,446,881
6.	Jammu & Kashmir	4,390,613	2,016,091	2,374,522
7.	Karnataka	22,852,997	9,686,351	13,166,646
8.	Kerala	7,528,948	3,099,675	4,429,273
9.	Madhya Pradesh	37,634,276	16,269,003	21,365,273
10.	Maharashtra	33,163,365	13,358,623	19,804,747
11.	Manipur	833,335	336,775	496,560

Sl. NO.	India/State/ Union Territory	Persons			Males		Females	
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7
12.	Meghalaya			880,628	424,686	455,942		
13.	Nagaland			445,052	207,715	237,337		
14.	Orissa			17,343,066	7,041,143	10,301,923		
15.	Punjab			9,928,566	4,722,332	5,206,234		
16.	Rajasthan			25,907,745	11,372,998	14,534,747		
17.	Sikkim			208,647	96,661	111,986		
18.	Tamil Nadu			25,770,418	10,220,293	15,550,125		
19.	Tripura			1,188,259	509,445	678,814		
20.	Uttar Pradesh			80,756,753	36,020,825	44,735,928		
21.	West Bengal			32,236,494	14,087,856	18,148,638		
<i>Union Territories</i>								
1.	A & N Islands			91,420	44,278	47,142		

Sl. NO.	India/State/ Union Territory	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
2.	Arunachal Pradesh**	500,506	241,111	259,395
3.	Chandigarh	159,030	79,148	79,882
4.	D & N Haveli	76,021	33,443	42,578
5.	Delhi	2,392,080	1,087,198	1,304,882
6.	Goa**, Daman & Diu	470,978	188,719	282,259
7.	Lakshadweep	18,084	7,084	11,000
8.	Mizoram**	198,072	91,427	106,645
9.	Pondicherry	266,856	104,041	162,815

\*Exclude figures of Assam where 1981 Census could not be conducted due to disturbed conditions prevailing there then.

\*\*Since declared as State.



### Unrecognised Teachers Training Institutions

2497. SHRIMATI. KISHORI SINHA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of unrecognised teachers training institutions are functioning in the country;

(b) if so, whether any steps have been taken to curb such institutions; and

(c) if so, whether any public warnings have been issued against intending candidates enrolling themselves in these institutions?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): (a) to (c). Action in regard to unrecognised teacher training institutions—including by way of warning to candidates seeking admission to such institutions—is taken by State Governments and Universities, which have jurisdiction in the matter.

### Settlement of Cambodian Issue

2498. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have had any talks with member nations of the ASEAN regarding a settlement in Cambodia;

(b) if so, whether any role is envisaged for India in the return of peace and withdrawal of foreign forces from Cambodia; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). An International Conference on Cambodia, in which several countries including the ASEAN members and Cambodian factions are taking part is currently being held in Paris. India is participating in this Conference with a view to play a constructive and effective role in the discussions. India is ready to contribute in whatever way it can to bringing about a settlement in Cambodia.

### Basic Amenity Centres along National Highways

2499. SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Roads and Transport Development Association has request for issue for letters of intent to set up 100 basic amenity centres along the National Highways in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof including the names of places where such centres are proposed to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) No. Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

### Indemnity claims under Comprehensive Crop Insurance Scheme

2500. SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAMIT: DR. DIGVJAY SINH:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the indemnity claims payable to farmers under the Crop Insurance Scheme

in Gujarat upto 30 June, 1989, District-wise:

(b) the total amount of claims submitted by Gujarat Government under the Crop Insurance Scheme to the General Insurance Corporation of India and the amount sanctioned by the Corporation;

(c) the reasons for not sanctioning the full amount; and

(d) the details of payment made so far when the remaining amount is proposed to be paid and the steps being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) to (d). Indemnity claims payable under the CCIS in Gujarat upto Rabi 1988-89 season, are of the order of Rs. 322.40 crore. An amount of Rs. 214.11 crore has so far been paid. The remaining amount of Rs. 108.29 crore has not yet been paid by the Corporation because of paucity of funds. Action has been taken by the Government to provide additional funds to GIC for meeting two two-third liability of Central Government for remaining claims as mentioned above. The district-wise details of the total claims payable/paid/yet to be paid to the farmers in Gujarat (upto Rabi 1988-89 season) are given in the statement below.

## STATEMENT

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	District	Total claims payable	Claims paid	Claims yet to be paid
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Ahmedabad	2242.86	1663.20	579.66
2.	Baroda	55.39	42.97	12.42
3.	Broach	153.46	119.75	33.71
4.	Bulsar	8.16	6.42	1.74
5.	Kheda	180.58	156.75	23.83
6.	Panchmahals	1510.01	1216.33	293.68
7.	Sabarkantha	500.87	273.17	227.70
8.	Surat	33.30	31.47	1.83
9.	Banaskantha	926.34	650.84	275.50
10.	Gandhinagar	1.23	0.98	0.25
11.	Mehsana	401.48	291.27	110.21

*(Rs. in lakhs)*

Sl. No.	District	Total claims payable	Claims paid	Claims yet to be paid
1	2	3	4	5
12.	Amreli	3132.32	1778.97	1353.35
13.	Bhavnagar	8360.18	5514.28	2845.90
14.	Jamnagar	5712.40	3782.88	1929.75
15.	Junagadh	2124.94	1327.88	797.06
16.	Kutch	46.03	44.97	1.06
17.	Rajkot	6764.90	4454.27	2310.63
18.	Surendranagar	86.31	54.92	31.39
Total :		32240.76	21411.09	10829.67

**Opening of Navodaya Vidyalayas in Adivasi Area**

2501. SHRICHHITUBHAI GAMIT: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Navodaya Vidyalayas opened in the country and the number of students studying therein, State-wise;

(b) whether Government propose to set up more such Vidyalayas in adivasi areas;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the targets fixed for opening Navodaya Vidyalayas in adivasi areas of Gujarat during the Eighth Five Year Plan and the

names of places where these Vidyalayas are likely to be opened?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): (a) So far 256 Navodaya Vidyalayas have been established in the country. The number of student selected for admission in these Vidyalayas is indicated in the statement below.

(b) and (d). The Navodaya Vidyalaya Scheme envisaged opening one Navodaya Vidyalaya, on an average, in each district of the country during the Seventh Five Year Plan period. Further opening of new Navodaya Vidyalayas will depend upon availability of funds for the scheme during the Eighth five Year Plan.

**STATEMENT**

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Name of the State/Union Territory</i>	<i>Total No. of students selected for admission</i>
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2644
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	411
3.	Bihar	3689
4.	Chandigarh	79
5.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	147
6.	Delhi	71
7.	Daman and Diu	111
8.	Goa	201
9.	Gujarat	836
10.	Himachal Pradesh	1434
11.	Haryana	1389

1	2	3
12.	Jammu & Kashmir	1261
13.	Kerala	1605
14.	Karnataka	2821
15.	Lakshadweep	35
16.	Maharashtra	3339
17.	Manipur	676
18.	Mizoram	152
19.	Meghalaya	312
20.	Madhya Pradesh	3213
21.	Nagaland	114
22.	Orissa	1923
23.	Pondicherry	573
24.	Punjab	988
25.	Rajasthan	2604
26.	Sikkim	57
28.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	174
29.	Tirpura	61
Total		34,227

**Development of Ports in Gujarat**

Plan; and

2502. SHRICHHITUBHAIGAMIT: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(b) the amount released by Union Government for the purpose so far?

(a) the amount allocated for development of ports in Gujarat during the Seventh

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRIRAJESH PILOT): (a) and (b). Kandla

is the only Port in Gujarat coming under the jurisdiction of Central Government. The Seventh Plan provides for an outlay of Rs. 46.14 crores for the schemes in this port. As this port has sufficient internal resources to finance all its schemes, Central Government have not released any funds to it.

[English]

**Prawn Hatcheries with External Assistance**

2503. SHRI VAKKONPURUSHOTHAMAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Prawn hatcheries are being developed in some parts of the country with Japanese assistance.

(b) if so, their locations and area brought under the scheme;

(c) the quantity of prawn likely to be produced from these hatcheries; and

(d) the target set for production of prawn during 1989-90?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) No. Sir.

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

**Procurement of Dredgers and Water Hyacinth Harvesters**

2504. SHRI VAKKONPURUSHOTHAMAN: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether some dredgers and water hyacinth harvesters were proposed to be purchased for undertaking dredging and other

works in the West Coast Canal as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme with Dutch Assistance;

(b) if so, whether the sanction has been issued therefor and the dredgers and harvesters have been procured;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) when these items are expected to be procured?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) to (d). A proposal of the State government under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for acquisition of a dredger and water hyacinth harvester along with allied equipment was sanctioned in December, 1986 at a cost of Rs. 4.45 crores subject to the condition that the sanction will become operative after the details regarding Dutch assistance for the project are finalised. The issue regarding Dutch Assistance has not been finalised as they are of the view that the equipment requirement of the entire West Coast Canal in the context of the proposal to declare West Coast Canal as a National Waterway should be considered. In view of this it is not possible to indicate the time by which the equipments would be procured.

**Agreement between India and other countries in the field of Sports**

2505. SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the countries with whom India has agreement for cooperation and exchange in the field of sports and physical education;

(b) whether India has benefited by those agreements; and

(c) if so, the details of benefits achieved

by such cooperation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) India has entered into Sports Protocols with the following countries:-

1. Cuba; 2. Czechoslovakia; 3. G.D.R;
4. Mauritius; 5. U.S.S.R.; 6. Yugoslavia;
- and 7. People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.

Besides this, Cultural Exchange Programme (CEPs) signed by the Department of Culture with 45 countries contain clauses on sports exchanges.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Upper Sports Protocols/CEPs foreign coaches have been brought into supplement the country's efforts in preparing National Teams for International Competitions. The exchange of sports persons has also benefited the Indian teams by way of international exposure required as part of the training plans. Participation in specialised academic courses on important aspects of sports and access to specialised training facilities have also been of benefit of our specialists.

[*Translation*]

#### **Difficulties in obtaining New Driving Licences**

2506. SHRI KRISHAN PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether people are facing great difficulties in obtaining new driving licences under the new Motor Vehicles Act;

(b) if so, the standards expected before issue of driving licence to an applicant;

(c) the number of applications for new driving licences received in Delhi in July 1989 and the number of licences issued out of them; and

(d) the number of driving licences issued in June, 1989 before the new Act came into force?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) and (b). According to the procedure laid down, an applicant for a permanent driving licence has, as before, to first apply for a learner's licence. This is given on production of certificate of medical fitness and on passing a preliminary test of knowledge of traffic signs and rules of the roads. After gaining experience in driving for a specified period, he has to appear for a driving test, on passing of which the driving licence will be issued by the Licencing authority.

Preliminary test is however not required when a person already holding a driving licence wants to add another class of vehicle in the driving licence held by him. He is also exempted from production of medical certificate, if he has at any time after 1-7.1989 submitted such a certificate. The medical certificate would however be required at the time of renewal.

(c) and (d). According to the information furnished by Delhi Administration, the number of driving licences issued in June 1989 was 14824 and in July 1989 the applications received numbered 3288. They had issued 859 licences in July, 1989.

#### **National Highway Finance Corporation**

2507. SHRI KRISHNA PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:-



(a) whether the proposal to set up a National Highway Finance Corporation with a view to make the National Highway Authority more effective and to general financial resources for the development of highways has been finalised;

(b) if so, the outlines thereof; and

(c) if not, when it is expected to be finalised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No time limit for this can be indicated at present.

[English]

#### Setting up of Research Centres in Northern States

2508. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether wheat, maize and rice are among the major crops in the States of Punjab, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to set up fully developed research centres to promote the yield and improve the quality of such crops in these States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARI KRISHNA SHASTRI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) have established research centres of All India Coordinated Research Projects on rice, wheat and maize in these States in order to conduct and promote research for improving yield and quality of these crops. In addition, two research Institutes of I.C.A.R. are also located in Haryana and U.P. to augment research. Details of the research centres currently in operation along with the staff and financial support provided by I.C.A.R. during 7th Plan are given in the statement below.

## STATEMENT

*List of the Centres of All India Coordinated Projects currently in operation in State of Punjab, Harayana and Uttar Pradesh*

State	Crop	No. of Centres	Location of Centre	Sanctioned staff	7th Plan outlay (ICAR share (Rs. in lakhs)
Punjab	Rice	1	Kapurthala	13	14.52
	Wheat	1	Ludhiana	27	23.09
	Maize	1	Ludhiana	16	12.30
Naryana	Rice	2	Kaul	6	5.86
			Karnal	1	1.55
Uttar Pradesh	Wheat	1	Hissar	19	15.35
	Rice	5	Faizabad	17	16.22
			Ghaghrahat	11	8.25
			Pantnagar	13	12.79
			Kanpur	1	1.62
		Varanasi	2	2.82	

State	Crop	No. of Centres	Location of Centre	Sanctioned staff	7th Plan outlay (ICAR share (Rs. in lakhs)
	Wheat	4	Pantnagar	20	19.63
			Kanpur	17	15.16
			Faizabad	9	8.13
			Varanasi	6	6.12
	Maize	5	Pantnagar	35	20.93
			Kanpur	6	4.05
			Bahraich	7	4.47
			Varanasi	8	8.55
			Auli	25	12.90

In addition, two research Institutes viz. Vivekananda Parvatiya Krishi Anusandhan Shala, Almora (U.P.) and Central Soil Salinity Research Institute, Karnal (Haryana) of I.C.A.R. are also undertaking basic and applied research on rice, wheat and maize.

**Profit earned by Manganese Ore India Limited**

Manganese Ore India Limited has been earning profit since its inception in 1962, except during the period from 1972 to 1974 and from 1983 to 1986.

2509. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(c) Rs. 41.02 lakhs net profit.

(a) whether the Manganese Ore India Limited has been earning profit;

**Kendriya Vidyalayas in States**

(b) if so, the year since when this Public Sector Unit is making profit; and

2510. DR. PHULRENU GUHA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state the number of Kendriya Vidyalayas set up in the country so far, State-wise?

(c) the amount of profit earned by the Manganese Ore India Limited during 1988-89?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): A statement showing the State-wise break-up of Kendriya Vidyalayas set up so far is given below.

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M. L. FOTEDAR): (a) and (b).

**STATEMENT**

*Statewise Break Up of Kendriya Vidyalaya set up so far*

S. No.	Name of States/UTs	Number of Kendriya Vidyalayas
1.	Andhra Pradesh	38
2.	Assam	42
3.	Bihar	52
4.	Gujarat	34
5.	Haryana	20
6.	Himachal Pradesh	13
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	25
8.	Karnataka	24
9.	Kerala	21
10.	Madhya Pradesh	66
11.	Maharashtra	47

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Name of States/UTs</i>	<i>Number of Kendriya Vidyalayas</i>
12.	Manipur	05
13.	Maghalaya	07
14.	Nagaland	04
15.	Orissa	21
16.	Punjab	35
17.	Rajasthan	41
18.	Sikkim	01
19.	Tamilnadu	26
20.	Tripura	04
21.	Uttar Pradesh	101
22.	West Bengal	45
23.	A & N Island, Portblair	02
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	06
25.	Chandigarh	06
26.	Delhi	30
27.	Goa, Diu Daman	05
28.	Pondicherry	02
29.	Mizoram	01
Grand Total		724

**Teacher-Students Ratio in Primary Education**

(a) the teacher-student ratio in the Primary education during 1977 and 1988;

2511. DR. PHULRENU GUHA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(b) whether this ratio is lower than the prescribed ratio;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government to improve the same?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): (a) According to the information available with the Ministry, the teacher-student ratio in primary schools in 1977 was 1:37. This ratio increased to 1:42 in 1987.

(b) to (d). School education is look after primarily by the State/UT Governments concerned and therefore the norms for teacher-pupil ration as also the steps in this regard are determined by them. The recommendation of the NCERT is that this ratio should not go beyond 1:40 at primary level. Under the centrally sponsored scheme of Operation Blackboard assistance is being given to States/UTs for providing a Second teacher in all single teacher primary schools in the country in a phased manner.

#### Safety measures taken at Caprolactum Project of FACT

2512. PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the safety measures in the caprolactum project of Fertilizer and Chemicals Travancore Limited, Kerala;

(b) whether there were any explosion or accidents in the unit during the trial runs; and

(c) if so, the details of loss incurred?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTUE (SHRI R. PRABHU): (a) All safety systems/requirements, designed and developed in consultation with the foreign collaborators and statutory authorities, have been installed in the

Ammonium Sulphate Caprolactum plant of the fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Limited (FACT), Udyogamandal. The safety measures include modern fire fighting system with large fire hydrant and sprinkler system for primary source of abundant water in all areas besides chemical foam, haylon system and modern alarm system. In addition, a separate Safety Department having qualified safety engineers to monitor the safety system is also functioning in the Project.

(b) Yes, Sir. During the trial operations of captive power plant boilers, a fire accident took place in he Fuel Oil Day Tank on 1st July, 1989.

(c) Since the installations have not yet been taken over by FACT from Bharat Heavy Plates and Vessels Ltd. (BHPV), the latter has to replace the damaged storage tank, the approx. cost of which is Rs. 6 lakhs.

#### US Ban on sale of Missile Testing Device

2514. SHRIMATID.K. BHANDARI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have reacted to the United States ban on sale of sophisticated missile testing device;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government propose to hold talks with United States Administration in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) and (b). Government of India has expressed

its regret over the US decision.

(c) No. Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Government of India has taken a decision to proceed with the indigenous development of such a system.

### **Production of Power by NALCO**

2515. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated demand of power of National Aluminium Company Limited;

(b) the number of captive power plants set up by NALCO so far; and

(c) the total megawatt of power being generated from these plants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF MINES IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD): (a) The estimated demand of power of National Aluminium Company Limited (NALCO) for its aluminium smelter and auxiliary units at Angul is 440 MW.

(b) NALCO has set up a Captive Power Plant at Angul with 5 units of 120 MW each.

(c) Presently NALCO generates 300-320 Mega Watts of power on an average from its Power Plant.

### **Multi-State Intensive Mango Development Project**

2516. SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Multi-State Intensive Mango Development Project has been launched in some States with external assistance;

(b) if so, the States where such projects have been launched; and

(c) the other details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The idea of taking up this project is dropped as no assistance is available from U.K. Government from whom the assistance was sought.

### **P.M.'s Visit to Paris**

2517. SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI: SHRI PRATAPRAO B. BHOSALE:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether during his recent visit to Paris the Prime Minister had an opportunity to meet leaders of the various countries;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the issues of bilateral interest to improve India's relations with these countries were also discussed during the meeting; and

(d) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (d). PM participated in the Bicentenary celebrations of the Revolution in Paris. Over 30 world leaders were present on this occasion. Prime Minister renewed bilateral contacts with them. Substantive discussions were held with the Heads of State or Government of Bangladesh, Brazil, Canada, Egypt, FRG, Japan, Mexico, Philippines, Senegal, Uganda, UK, USA, Zimbabwe and the UN Secretary General, among others. In addition, substantive talks were also held with the French President, Prime Minister and Finance Minister. The PM was closely and actively associated with the initiative taken at Paris to call for a North-South Summit. The discussions with the leaders covered bilateral and international issues and resulted in greater respect and understanding for our perceptions and policies at home and abroad.

**Implementation of Chattopadhyaya Commission's Report on N.D.M.C. School Teachers**

2518. SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by New Delhi Municipal Committee to implement the recommendations in the report of Chattopadhyaya Commission for its teachers;

(b) if the report has not been implemented so far, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it is proposed to implement this report during the current year;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): (a) New Delhi Municipal Committee has informed that the revised

scales of pay for school teachers for Union Territories, etc. as prescribed by the Central Government, with reference to the recommendations of Chattopadhyaya Commission have since been implemented in N.D.M.C. schools. The pay fixation work is in progress.

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

**Double Shift system in Kendriya Vidyalyayas**

2519. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to introduce double shift system in all Kendriya Vidyalyayas in view of the heavy rush for admission;

(b) if so, when the system is likely to be introduced and the approximate number of students likely to get admission; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): (a) to (c) There is no proposal to introduce double shift system in Kendriya Vidyalyayas as this is not considered academically sound.

**Suggestion of ACCI for a Broad-based definition of Processed Food**

2520. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Associated Chambers of Commerce and Industry has called for a more broad-based and precise definition of 'processed foods' under the Industrial Development and Regulation Act;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and



(c) the Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) to (c). The suggestions of Associated Chambers of Commerce and Industry for clarification of definition of 'processed foods' is under examination of the Government.

#### **National Highway Development works in Kerala**

2521. PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state the details of the National Highway Development works done in Kerala during 1988-89?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): Development of National Highways is a continuing activity. Thirty three (33) no. Road & Bridge works amounting to Rs. 1683.589 lakhs have been sanctioned and allotment of Rs. 12.20 crores made for the development of National Highways in Kerala during the year 1988-89.

#### **Special allocation for Tribal areas under Jawahar Rojgar Yojana**

2522. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to make special allocation for the tribal areas under Jawahar Rojagar Yojana;

(b) if so, the funds earmarked therefor during the current financial year; and

(c) whether this allocation will be made State-wise or tribal subplan-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOP-

MENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY):

(a) The criteria of allocation of resource under Jawahar Rojgar Yojana (JRY) is weighted very heavily in favour of SCs/STs dominated districts as the allocation is made to District on the index of backwardness formulated on the basis of percentage of agricultural labourers to main workers in rural areas, percentage of rural SC/ST population to total rural population and inverse of agricultural produce out of each unit of land for rural areas (taken on the net basis) in the weights of 20:60:20. After deducting 6% of the allocation for Indira Awas Yojana, 80% of the balance allotment to a district is distributed to the Panchayats for the implementation of the decentralised programme. There are no special earmarking for tribal areas.

(b) and (c). Question does not arise.

[*Translation*]

#### **Appointment of Agents In States for Distribution of NCERT Books**

2523. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have appointed one agent in each State for distribution of NCERT books;

(b) if so, the reasons for appointing only one agent for Punjab, Haryana and Chandigarh; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): (a) to (c). No, Sir. NCERT normally appoints wholesale only in State Capitals where Sales Emporia of Publication

Division under the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting do not exist. There is no Sales Emporium at Chandigarh which is the Headquarters of Punjab, Haryana and Union Territory of Chandigarh. It is considered that, as of now, the whole-sale agent at Chandigarh appointed by NCERT will be able to cater to the needs of Punjab, Haryana and Union Territory of Chandigarh.

#### **Funds Sanctioned to Madhya Pradesh out of Central Road Fund**

2527. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have sanctioned additional funds this year to Madhya Pradesh out of the Central Road Fund;

(b) whether the work relating to widening and strengthening of Vidisha-Ashok Nagar road has been included under the Central Road Fund Scheme; and

(c) if so, the length of the road proposed to be widened and strengthened and the expenditure likely to be incurred thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) and (b). No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

#### **Inclusion of Inter-State Roads of Madhya Pradesh in National Highway Network**

2528. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to include inter-state roads of Madhya Pradesh

such as Bhopal-Lucknow, Bhopal-Nagpur and Bhopal-Ahmedabad in the National Highway network during the Eighth Plan; and

(b) if so, the details thereof including the priorities of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) and (b). It is not possible to give any indication about this subject as the Eighth Plan is yet to be finalised.

[English]

#### **Opening of Navodaya Vidyalayas in MP**

2529. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal for opening of Navodaya Vidyalayas at Shamsabad in Vidisha and Sanchi in Raisen districts of Madhya Pradesh is pending for the last three years;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the time by which Government propose to open Navodaya Vidyalayas in the above districts of Madhya Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): (a) to (c). Proposal for opening Navodaya Vidyalayas at Shamsabad in Vidisha and Sanchi in Raisen districts of Madhya Pradesh were received from the State Government and sites were surveyed in November, 1987. Keeping in view the financial constraints, the Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti has decided to slow the process of opening of new Navodaya Vidyalayas for the present.

**Pakistan's Nuclear Policy**

2530. SHRI KRISHNA SINGH:  
SHRI ANANTA PRASAD  
SETHI:  
SHRI R. M. BHOYE:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the report in the Defence and Foreign Affairs Weekly of Washington (US) that Pakistan scientists have perfected detonation mechanisms for a nuclear device; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) Yes, Sir; Government have seen such press reports.

(b) Our apprehensions about Pakistan's weapons oriented nuclear programme are well known.

**Implementation of Policy Recommendations on Protection of Tribal Land**

2531. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN:  
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether implementation of the policy recommendations on the protection of tribal communicated to the states is being monitored;

(b) if so, the results achieved in various States, State-wise;

(c) whether the package of measures legal, administrative, and social under consideration has been finalised and communicated to the States; and

(d) if so, the salient features of the package?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY):

(a) The consensus of the Revenue Ministers' Conference which contains specific points for action on various land reforms measures including these relating to protection of tribal land has been sent to the State Govt.

(b) The progress registered in checking alienation of tribal land and restoration of alienated land is not monitored at the Central level. It is reviewed along with other programmes of Land Reforms in the Conference of Revenue Ministers.

(c) No Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

**Norms for Staff strength of Navodaya Vidyalayas**

2532. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the norms fixed to govern staff strength of teachers of Navodaya Vidyalayas;

(b) the date from which such norms came into force;

(c) whether original and revised staff strength released for current academic session conform to these norms; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): (a) Staff strength of teachers of Navodaya Vidyalayas is determined on the

basis of the number of sections in a class keeping in view that a teacher is given nearly 30 periods per week.

(b) These norms came into force with the opening of Navodaya Vidyalayas.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

### **Construction of National Highways In Punjab**

2533. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the total kilometres of National Highway roads constructed in Punjab during the last two years;

(b) the progress made in this regard during the current year so far; and

(c) the total kilometres of roads to be completed in Punjab during the current year and details of those roads?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) Since there are no missing links in the National Highway network in Punjab no new construction of

National Highway length has been made during the last two years.

(b) and (c). Do not arise, in view of (a) above.

### **Action Plan submitted by Punjab for inclusion in SFPP**

2534. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Punjab has submitted some proposal or action plan for increasing the production of rice and other crops in Punjab for inclusion in the Special Foodgrains Production Programme;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The State Government has submitted an Action Plan for increasing the production of rice and wheat in the State. Production of rice and wheat during 1989-90, 1990-91 and 1991-92 has been projected as under:-

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Name of Crop</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Production</i>	<i>Productivity</i>
1.	Rice	1989-90	60.0	3380
		1990-91	61.3	3469
		1991-92	62.5	3551
2.	Wheat	1989-90	113.0	3610
		1990-91	115.5	3680
		1991-92	117.5	3737

Both under rice and wheat production and productivity are proposed to be raised through important measures like better seeds availability, need-based use of fertilisers, making up of zinc deficiency, opening of sale centres for distribution of pesticides and fertilisers and through training camps to educate the farmers to have optimum plant population per square meter.

(c) Action Plans of the State Governments were discussed in details during the Conference on National Campaign on Kharif Programme in the first week of April, 1989. Based on the deliberations in the Conference, Union Ministry of Agriculture has formulated Special Action Plan for increasing production of rice and wheat in the country during 1989-90 to 1991-92.

#### NCERT agents

2535. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the agent appointed for a particular State for NCERT books is supposed to sell the books only in the same State for which he is appointed;

(b) if so, the reasons why the agent appointed for Punjab, Haryana and Chandigarh is allowed to sell the books in Himachal Pradesh; and

(c) the action proposed to be taken to rectify the situation.

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) NCERT has not allowed its wholesale agent at Chandigarh to sell NCERT books in Himachal Pradesh, which is being catered to by Sales Emporium of Publication

Division, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting located at New Delhi.

(c) Does not arise.

#### Staff Strength of Teachers in Kendriya Vidyalayas

2536. SHRIN. TOMBI SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of posts of teachers of different categories in Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan during the current academic year;

(b) the category-wise details of teachers rendered surplus as per revised sanction of staff strength issued in June, 1989 for the current academic session; and

(c) how these teachers are likely to be adjusted in the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHIV P. SHIV SHANKER): (a) The work relating to fixation of staff strength of Kendriya Vidyalayas for 1989-90 is still continuing on account of opening of additional sections and upgradation of Vidyalayas to +2 stage. It is, therefore, not possible to indicate the total number of posts of teachers in Kendriya Vidyalayas during the current year.

(b) and (c). Only 89 yoga teachers have been rendered surplus. No other category of teachers has been rendered surplus in Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan as a whole; 95 yoga teachers who had been sponsored by Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan would be completing B.P.Ed. Degree course of Jivaji University, Gwalior during the current year. They would be offered the post of Physical Education Teachers for which there is a requirement. Adjustment of the remaining surplus yoga teacher, if any, would be done

locally on cluster basis.

### **Resignation of Chairman and Managing Director of Cochin Shipyard**

2537. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chairman and Managing Director of the Cochin Shipyard has submitted his resignation from the Shipyard;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether the resignation has been accepted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The CMD in his letter dated 12.5.1989 stated that as the Cochin Shipyard has not been able to fulfil the target set for the 1st Tanker under construction, he was taking moral responsibility for the lapse. Govt. has decided to accept the resignation with effect from 11.8.1989 (AN).

### **Review of Programme on Edible Oils**

2538. SHRI S.B. SIDNAL:  
SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Bank has urged Union Government to review price support and buffer stock programme for edible oils;

(b) if so, the point made in World Bank report; and

(c) the follow-up action taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) to (c). The Report referred to is an internal document of the World Bank.

The report is not published. The views and suggestions expressed in the report are those of the World Bank. The distribution of this Report by the Bank is restricted and the recipients of the report are not authorised to disclose its contents.

[*Translation*]

### **Training under Jawahar Rozgar Yojana**

2539. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD RAWAT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of unemployed persons proposed to be imparted training under the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana;

(b) the number of such training centres proposed to be opened in the country; and

(c) whether there is a proposal to open one training centre in each Panchayat; and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY):

(a) The basic objective of Jawahar Rozgar Yojana is to provide additional gainful employment to the unemployed and under-employed in the rural areas and not to impart training to the unemployed persons.

(b) and (c). Question does not arise.

[*English*]

### **Science and Technology Centres**

2540. SHRI BANWARILAL PUROHIT: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up a number of Science and Technology centres in various State capitals;

(b) if so, the purpose of setting up these centres;

(c) whether Government propose to set up such a centre at Nagpur also, and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The purpose of setting up the centres in the country are as indicated below:

- (i) To develop scientific attitude and thinking by encouraging curiosity and questioning process.
- (ii) To encourage critical analysis of social, cultural, technological and natural environment and to inculcate an ability to identify the problems and work towards an appropriate solution with scientific attitude.
- (iii) To collect and disseminate information relating to mutual interaction of science/technology and society.
- (iv) To promote and support innovative and experimental activities in pursuit of the purposes of the centre.
- (v) To popularise science and taking science to the grass root level through Mobile Science Exhibitions and setting up of small school science centres.

(c) The National Council of Science Museums, Calcutta is setting up a Science Centre, called the Raman Science Centre at Nagpur.

(d) Does not arise.

#### **National Data Centre for Astronomy**

2541. SHRI PRATAPRAO B. BHOSALE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up a data centre for astronomy as reported in the Times of India dated 4 July, 1989;

(b) if so, the proposed location of such centre; and

(c) how this centre will be useful for astronomical studies?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): (a) to (c). The UGC has established an Inter-University Centre for Astronomy and Astro-physics (IUCAA) at Poona University under Section 12 (ccc) of the UGC Act, 1956. The main objectives of the IUCAA are to provide a Centre of excellence within the university sector for teaching, research and development in Astronomy and Astro-physics. The facilities to be provided by the IUCAA include an extensive data Centre on astronomical observations and discoveries which will be available to various user organisations and individuals.

#### **Emission of excess smoke by two wheelers**

2542. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether two-wheelers found emitting excess smoke than prescribed are to be fined;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the manufacturers from whose workshops the vehicle is regularly serviced/repared not accountable to the excess emission; and

(d) if not, the details of steps taken to make them accountable?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) and (b). Rules requiring maintenance of vehicle within the prescribed standards of smoke and toxic gases would come into force from 1-10-1989. The violations would attract a fine of Rs. 1,000 for first offence and Rs. 2,000 for second and subsequent offence.

(c) and (d). The obligation to keep a vehicle within prescribed standards of emission of smoke etc. is on the owner of the vehicle. It is not considered desirable to make establishments doing the repair of servicing of vehicles accountable for any excess emission by vehicles handled by them as their responsibility is to carry out such work as the owner requires

12.00 hrs.

## PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[English]

**Annual Report of the Indian Society of International Law, New Delhi for 1987-88**

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Society of International Law, New Delhi, for the year 1987-88 along with Audited Accounts. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—8102/89]

[Translation]

SHRI RAMSWAROOP RAM (Gaya): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to draw your attention to a very important issue. Sir, in accordance with the strike directives given by the Prime Minister, a drive has been launched to fill up the vacancies reserved for the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes throughout the country but these are being ignored in West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala and Haryana though a large number of Harijan youths in these states are unemployed. The directives of the Prime Minister are not being followed in these States. Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is a very important issue, you should give your directions in this regard. In the matter of employment Harijan youths are being neglected. Sir, it is an important issue as it concerns the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes..... (Interruptions)...

MR. SPEAKER: It is not my duty. I can not do it.

[English]

I can not take up state subjects here.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMSWAROOP RAM: It is not a state subject. Harijan and Adivasis are not covered under the state subjects.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Let the Home Ministry take care of it.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMSWAROOP RAM: You should realise the gravity of it.

MR. SPEAKER: You give it in writing. If you have any apprehensions, please give it in writing. I will see.

(Interruptions)

SHRI RAMSWAROOP RAM: Mr. Speaker, Sir, inspite of the Prime Minister's directions, Harijan youths of Haryana, Andhra Pradesh and Kerala are being overlooked... (Interruptions)...

[English]

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani): Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is very much a Central subject. The Transport strike is on against our Motor Vehicles Act. What is being done by the Minister of Surface Transport?

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: You give it in writing.

[English]

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: People are in great trouble. Let him come forward and tell as to what is being done.

MR. SPEAKER: You ask.



SHRIG.M. BANATWALLA: I am asking through you, Sir. You please tell them to give us a statement about the transport strike. People are in great difficulty.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Banatwalla, you know the rules. You give me some motion. I will ask.

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Ramswaroop, you give it in writing. Without it I can not say anything.

SHRI RAMSWAROOP RAM: Mr. Speaker, Sir, how do you consider it as a state subject?

MR. SPEAKER: Its implementation falls under the jurisdiction of the state. If it is not implemented, you give it in writing. I will ask them.

SHRI RAMSWAROOP RAM: Mr. Speaker, Sir, .....

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: It is not a question of discussion here. He doesn't go on record.

(*Interruptions*)\*

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: I have listened to you. Why are you repeating it. You please give it in writing. I have already told you to give it in writing. If there is anything to be asked, I will ask them.

...(Interruptions)...

12.01 1/2 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE—*CONTD.*

[*English*]

**Review on the working of and Annual Report of Kudremukh Iron Ore Company for 1988-89**

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619 A of the Companies Act, 1956:-

- (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Kudremukh Iron Ore Company Limited, Bangalore, for the year 1988-89.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Kudremukh Iron Ore Company Limited, Bangalore, for the year 1988-89 along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—8103/89]

**Notifications under Major Port Trust Act, 1963 and Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Act, 1948**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETRO-CHEMICALS IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P. NAMGYAL): On behalf of Shri Rajesh Pilot, Sir, I beg to lay on the Table:-

(1) A copy each of the following Notifica-

tions (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (4) of section 124 of the Major Port Trust Act, 1963:-

- (i) G.S.R. 450 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 19th April, 1989 approving the Tuticorin Port Trust Employees' (Welfare Fund) Amendment Regulation, 1989 together with a corrigendum to its Hindu version.
- (ii) G.S.R. 508 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 5th May, 1989 approving the Cochin Port Employees (General Provident Fund) Amendment Regulations, 1989.
- (iii) G.S.R. 599 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 8th June, 1989 approving the Tuticorin Port Employees' (Conduct) Sixth Amendment Regulations, 1989.
- (iv) G.S.R. 605 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 8th June, 1989 approving the Madras Port Trust Employees (Contributory Outdoor and Indoor Medical Benefit after Retirement) Regulations, 1989.
- (v) G.S.R. 647 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 27th June, 1989 approving the Calcutta Port Trust Employees' (Other than Haldia Dock Complex) (Recruitment, Seniority and Promotion) Second Amendment Regulation, 1989.
- (vi) G.S.R. 475 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 27th April, 1989 approving the Cochin Port Trust (Distraint or arrest and sale of Vessels) Regulations, 1988. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—8104/89]

(2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindu and English versions) under sub-section 8A of the Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Act, 1948:-

- (i) The Visakhapatnam Unregistered Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Amendment Scheme, 1988 published in Notification No. S.O. 38 in Gazette of India dated the 7th January, 1989.
- (ii) The Calcutta Dock Clerical and Supervisory Workers (Regulation of Employment) Amendment Scheme, 1989 published in Notification No. S.O. 750 in Gazette of India dated the 15th April, 1989. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—8105/89]

**Annual Accounts of the Regional  
Engineering College, Hazratbal for  
1987-88**

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): On behalf of Shri L.P. Shahi, Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Regional Engineering College, Hazratbal, for the year 1987-88 together with Audit Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—8106/89]

**Notification under Essential Commodities Act, 1955; Review on the working of and Annual Report of Bihar State Agro-Industries Development Corporation Ltd. for 1979-80 and Punjab Agro-Industries Corporation, Chandigarh for 1986-87; and a Statement showing reasons for delay**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL

YADAV): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table:-

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955:-

(i) The Fertiliser (Control) Amendment Order, 1989 published in Notification No. S.O. 498 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 29th June, 1989.

(ii) G.S.R. 592 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 5th June, 1989 indicating the supplies of fertilisers to be made by domestic manufacturers of fertilisers to various States, Union Territories/Commodity Board during the period from 1st April, 1989 to 30th September, 1989. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—8107/89]

(2) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under section 619A of the companies Act, 1956:—

(a) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Bihar State Agro-Industries Development Corporation Limited, for the year 1979-80.

(ii) Annual Report of the Bihar State Agro-Industries Development Corporation Limited for the year 1979-80 along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—8108/89]

(b) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Punjab Agro-Industries Corporation, Chandigarh, for the year 1986-87.

(ii) Annual Report of the Punjab Agro-

Industries Corporation, Chandigarh, for the year 1986-87 along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—8109/89]

(3) Two statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (2) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—8108/89 and 8109/89]

12.03 1/2 hrs.

#### COMMITTEE ON ABSENCE OF MEMBERS FROM SITTINGS OF THE HOUSE

[English]

#### Sixteenth Report

SHRI ANOOPCHAND SHAH (Bombay North): I beg to present the Sixteenth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Absence of Members from the Sittings of the House.

12.04 hrs.

#### ELECTION TO COMMITTEE

[English]

(I) **Committee on Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes**

SHRI ARVIND NETAM (Kanker): Sir, I beg to move:

"That the members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required by sub-rule (3) of Rule 254 read

with sub-rule (1) of Rule 331B of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, five members from among themselves to serve as members of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the unexpired portion of the term of the Committee *vice* Sarvashri Charanjit Athwal, G. Bhoopathy, S.M. Guraddi, Het Ram and Purna Chandra Malik resigned from Lok Sabha."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required by sub-rule (3) of Rule 254 read with sub-rule (1) of Rule 331A of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, five members from among themselves to serve as members of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the unexpired portion of the term of the Committee *vice* Sarvashri Charanjit Singh Athwal, G. Bhoopathy, S.M. Guraddi, Het Ram and Purna Chandra Malik resigned from Lok Sabha."

*The motion was adopted*

(ii) Joint Committee on Offices of Profit

[Translation]

KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI (Palamau):  
Sir, I beg to move:-

"That the members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required by sub rule (3) of Rule 254 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, two members from among themselves, to serve as members of the Joint Committee on Offices of Profit for the unexpired por-

tion of the term of the Committee *vice* Shri Ajoy Biswas and Shri H.A. Dora resigned from membership of Lok Sabha."

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required by sub rule (3) of Rule 254 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, two members from among themselves, to serve as members of the Joint Committee on Offices of Profit for the unexpired portion of the term of the Committee *vice* Shri Ajoy Biswas and Shri H.A. Dora resigned from membership of Lok Sabha."

*The motion was adopted*

#### MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

[English]

- (i) **Need to develop and widen the National Highway between Sambalpur and Rourkela in Orissa**

SHRI MAURICE KUJUR (Sundargarh):  
Although Sundargarh district in Orissa is endowed with vast and varied mineral resources, development of roads particularly National Highway from Sambalpur to Rourkela *via* Sundargarh leave much room for improvement. The abnormal increase in the vehicular traffic on this National Highway during the past decade has posed a serious problem for the general public of the district as one accident or the other is taking place almost every day. Establishment of steel plant at Rourkela, rapid industrialisation and

particularly due to the increase in the iron ore and coal mining activities in the district and also due to the rise in the standard of living and flexibility and speedy transportation are some of the primary causes for increase of vehicular traffic. On the other hand, the National Highway is narrow and causing increasing traffic congestion. For the safety of the people and also to bring tribal belt under economic activities and four ultimate social and economic upliftment of the tribals, it is very necessary to develop and widen this Road. The State Government is financially not sound to bear the cost of the widening work. As there is constraint of resources with the Centre too, I demand that the Government of India should seek World Bank or Asian Development Bank assistance for widening and the Development of the National Highway between Sambalpur and Rourkela without any further delay.

[*Translation*]

- (ii) **Need to run the Gorakhpur Fertilizer Factory on gas based plant and extend Jagdishpur Gas Pipe line upto Gorakhpur for industrialisation of this backward region**

SHRI MADAN PANDEY (Gorakhpur):  
Mr. Speaker, Sir, during the last four decades, industrial progress has set in the pace of economic revolution in our country and to some extent, some per centage of people who were earlier dependent on agriculture, have now changed over to industrial sector. But it is also a fact that industrialisation has been restricted only to certain specific areas of our country and the areas which were lagging behind in this race, have been left further behind resulting in the heavy regional imbalances. Although, the present Government have made commendable efforts to remove these regional imbalances through various development schemes and a climate of industrialisation is being created in

these areas with the creation of growth centres and Development Authorities in the backward areas of the country. But inspite of the availability of these infrastructure facilities in this area, public sector shall have to take a lead in creating the industrial climate. For example, since 1960, not a single public sector undertaking has been set up even at a place like Gorakhpur in Eastern Uttar Pradesh and the only fertiliser factory, which was set up there at that time with a total outlay of only Rs. 20 crores, has now become technically and economically a non-viable unit. However, it is a matter of happiness that revamping of this factory is under consideration of the Government and an amount of Rs. 66 crores is being sanctioned for the purpose which will enable this factory to operate for another two to four years but it is not be permanent solution.

Therefore, I would like to request the Government that a new gas based plant may be provided at the Gorakhpur Fertilizer Factory and Jagdishpur Gas pipe line may also be extended upto Gorakhpur. Infrastructure facilities and land is already available in Gorakhpur district for this purpose. Besides, public and private sector companies should also be attracted to this place to set up their units there.

- (iii) **Need for steps to remove backwardness of Bundelkhand region of Madhya Pradesh**

SHRI DAL CHANDER JAIN (Damoh):  
Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Bundelkhand region of Madhya Pradesh is a very backward area. There is not even a single industry in the Panna district of this region, due to which there is wide spread unemployment in this area. All the diamond mines in this region, which were previously operated by the N.D.M.C., are now lying closed. Hence to solve the problem of unemployment in Panna district, mining operations in these mines

should be restarted without any further delay. Here thousands of families of labourers find it hard to manage two square meals as even the stone quarries are not operating regularly because of the Forest Act. Therefore, arrangements should be made to start the mining operations in these mines on a regular basis. Panna district is also a very suitable place for an ordnance factory. Hence the Government may set up an ordnance factory here. I hope, the Government will help remove the backwardness of this area by setting up industries and by restarting the mining operations in these mines.

**(iv) Need to open 'Krishi Vigyan Kendra' and Agriculture College in Sagar district of Madhya Pradesh**

SHRI NANDLAL CHOUDHARY (Sagar): Sagar district of Madhya Pradesh is predominantly an agriculture based district, but the economic condition of farmers and agriculture labourers of this district is not good. This district is lacking in various such modern agricultural techniques which could help increase the agricultural production in this district. There is also for training in modern agricultural techniques in this district. People of this district have been requesting the Union Ministry of Agriculture for the last several years for setting up a Krishi Vigyan Kendra there. Assurances were also given in the past for setting up a Krishi Vigyan Kendra but it has not been opened here so far. Similarly, a demand has also been made on several occasions to set up an agriculture college at Khuria in Sagar district but even this college has not been provided here so far.

Therefore, I would like to request the Government to announce that very soon a

Krishi Vigyan Kendra and an agriculture college will be opened in Sagar district.

**(v) Need for run 208 Down as Express train upto Agra and 22 Down as passenger train**

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN (Barmer): 207 UP/208 DN Barmer-Agra Fort Express is an important train which covers distance of 900 Kms. On this route there are two important cities of Rajasthan i.e. Jaipur, the capital city of Rajasthan and Jodhpur city. This train terminates at Agra which is also an important town of Uttar Pradesh. Jaisalmer, Jodhpur, Jaipur and Agra are the important centres of tourist attraction. But Western Railway has adopted an indifferent attitude in respect of this train and it is because of that attitude that this train has been running as a passenger train between Jaipur and Agra whereas the 22 Down which also runs between Jaipur and Agra is an express train.

208 DN reaches Jaipur at 5.35 A.M. whereas 22 DN Express leaves Jaipur at 6.10 a.m. For the passengers, tourists, army officers and jawans reaching there by 208 DN, 22 DN is the connecting train for their onward journey to Barmer, Jaisalmer and Jodhpur. Here they are charged exorbitantly by the coolies for the transportation of their luggage. It is almost a daily affair. Here the engine of 208 DN is shunted and attached to the 22 DN. Both these trains are run under the charge of Western Railway. Because of indifferent attitude of Western Railway 208 DN has been running as a passenger train and facing heavy damage. I, therefore, request the Minister of Railways that for the convenience of passengers, 208 DN train should be run as express train upto Agra and 22 DN train should be run as a passenger train.

[English]

- (vi) **Need to provide central funds to Jammu and Kashmir for its industrial development in the ratio of 90 per cent as grant and 10 per cent as loan**

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ (Baramulla): The Jammu and Kashmir State has remained industrially backward. No industries were established in the public sector except the HMT unit near Srinagar.

The result has been that Government service is the sole industry taking away the largest chunk of the State's resources.

One important factor why J&K State has remained backward is that the Union Government has been allocating funds to the State in the ratio of 70% as loan and 30% as grant. When the annual plan is drawn, the State has to pay a sizeable amount by way of debt services. What is left with the State is nothing more than a wage bill. There are hardly any projects that can be financed to take the State forward industrially.

Strangely enough, the J&K State is not being treated on par with Himachal Pradesh and given the grants in the ratio of 90% as grant and 10% as loan.

Government of India must realise that Himachal Pradesh has the same topography as J&K State, but it has established good infrastructure for industrial and agricultural development. The J&K State has lagged behind with no base for industrial development. It has not been able to harness its vast resources of hydraulic power due to paucity of funds.

place the matter before National Development Council as also convince the Ministry of Finance to see reason in giving funds to the State in the ratio of 90% as grant and 10% as loan.

[Translation]

- (vii) **Need to increase the amount of Social Security Pension**

SHRI YOGESHWAR PRASAD YOGESH (Chatra): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to raise in the House an important matter under Rule 377. As per the provisions of the Social Security Pension introduced by late Shrimati Indira Gandhi under the 20-Point Programme, a pension of Rs. 30/- per month is being paid to distribute and uncared for people. The efforts of the former Prime Minister relief to these suffering people. Though the amount is quite nominal, yet it was a new step and a commendable effort on the part of Shrimati Indira Gandhi. The widows, bonded labourers and the old persons above 60 years of age are eligible for it. Even today, the scheme is being implemented enthusiastically on the same lines, by Shri Rajiv Gandhi. The policy under which the pension payable to freedom fighters has been increased should be made applicable to those drawing social security pension also purchasing power of rupee has declined a lot since this provision was made. Hence, it is my appeal to the Government that the amount of pension should be increased from Rs. 30/- to Rs. 60/- per month and necessary measures should be taken to make immediate payment at the revised rate. Besides, provision should be made to award deterrent punishment to the middlemen who cheat the innocent pensioners.

I would urge the Ministry of Planning to

12.15 hrs.

DISCUSSION UNDER RULE 193

[English]

**Statement made by the Minister of Agriculture in the House on 26th July, 1989 regarding current flood undertaken by Government**

MR. SPEAKER: Now, we are taking up the discussion under Rule 193, regarding the current flood situation in the country. Shri Shantaram Naik to continue his speech.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Panaji): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I was on my legs, yesterday. I was speaking about the flood situation in the four States of Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala and Arunachal Pradesh.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I had said that it is strange that only the Agriculture Ministry should take the burden of floods. In fact, if the problem of floods and drought is perennial, then, why not create a Special Ministry for floods and drought? Unfortunately, that Ministry will have work throughout the year because they have to take follow up action after the floods.

MR. SPEAKER: What will they do?

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Follow up action.

MR. SPEAKER: Ministry is no answer.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: I do agree. Ultimately, what is required is administration. In case there is a Ministry which pays special attention to it, then something can be achieved. Specially in view of the fact that the total geographical area which is prone to floods in the country is almost one-eighth, that is, 40 million hectares and the area which can be protected with reasonable

production—as has been said in the report of the Government—is 32 million hectares, to manage this 32 million hectares—which is manageable—and to protect, some special machinery is required.

I do agree that during the Seventh Five Year Plan the outlay was Rs. 947 crores. It is quite understandable and a reasonable figure one can say. Since 1954 till date, the Government has spent Rs. 2,297 crores on flood management. Considering our financial restraints, this is certainly a reasonable figure, one should say. But the question is of administration; the administration, today, is run by some sort of a code of relief which governs the giving of finances and day to day administrative matters. It is necessary that this code of relief is up-dated because ultimately Tehsildars and Collectors are guided by that code. If that code is up-dated then the problems that may arise at the Tehsil and village level can be adequately met. Further tomorrow if the situation so requires then instead of going by the code of relief we should have legislation enacted by Parliament such as Drought and Flood Relief Act for the purpose of providing each and every detail of food management.

Secondary in our development aspect we have seen that whenever we want to give Rs. 1 to a villager Rs. 5 are spent on the administrative aspect. Now I would like to know what is the assessment with respect to the amount of flood and drought relief? It has to be assessed what amount goes into administration and what amount goes to the affected people. It will certainly be more than 5:1 ratio.

Further I would like to know about the Model Flood Zoning Bill which had been circulated also. Floods and drought are almost regular annual features and, therefore, such a Bill should have been brought before Parliament for the purpose of deciding several concerned matters. Another



aspect concerns scientific predictions in respect of earthquakes, floods, etc. It seems only some assessment about these natural calamities can be made and not the precise prediction. As you know, Sir, an earthquake took place in Russia. We saw on Television the Russians asking Mr. Gorbachov how is that when we are so developed that we could not predict that earthquake. At that time Mr. Gorbachov replied that despite our development and achievement there can be no clear-cut prediction with respect to earthquakes. So is the case in respect of floods and drought. But I find in this Report about forecasts it has been mentioned that during the year 1988 monsoon season a total of 6731 flood forecasts were issued with 95 per cent accuracy. Is it correct? Ninety-five per cent accuracy with respect to these forecasts does not seem to be correct. If that was the case then we would not have suffered that much damage in Andhra and Maharashtra.

Lastly when you give finances to certain States then we have to see how those finances have been utilised by the State Governments because they are issued under certain guidelines. We have got here CAG's report with respect to floods in Andhra Pradesh and there they have observed certain things with respect to 1986 floods; namely, that Rs. 5.38 crores were drawn from the Treasury far in excess of requirements and deposited with banks or other executing agencies although a certificate of utilisation of funds for the relief purposes was recorded. Materials like medicine, cement, steel and bitumen valued at Rs. 9.90 crores were purchased far in excess of relief operations and works. Rupees 1.3 crores were spent on relief in 'mandals' not notified as flood affected. Then contrary to guidelines for utilisation of Central assistance Rs. .92 crores were spent on salaries of work-charged staff and equipment like air-conditioners. Now see air-conditioners worth

Rs. .92 crores were purchased out of flood relief amount. Then improvements to several irrigation works not connected with flood damages were taken up at a cost of Rs. 2.98 crores. Now such observations have been made. They are talking loudly of CAG. The CAG has castigated the Andhra Pradesh Government like anything. As there is not enough time available to my disposal now, I am not quoting. Similar observations are available regarding the utilisation of the drought relief funds by the Andhra Pradesh Government. You have to think, when you are giving money to the Governments headed by regional parties, how they are going to utilise that amount. When you are giving loans under Centrally sponsored schemes, you have to be stricter. They don't have any faith in the democratic set-up. Their present Chief Minister had once said that the 'Centre' does not exist.

[Translation]

Such a statement was made by him. If the Government of Andhra Pradesh, who don't have little faith in democracy, is given any aid, the Central Government should directly supervise its utilisation so that it reaches the poor people.

[English]

The same is the case with the Assam Government. I had said that Assam Government is ... \*\* ... Government. The bureaucracy in that State is bankrupt. They have no money to pay salaries to their employees. Kindly consider all these aspects with respect to giving central assistance to such State Governments.

**SHRI SHARAD DIGHE (Bombay North Central):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, we have been discussing the statement made by the Minister of Agriculture on 26th July, 1989 regarding the current flood situation in the

[Sh. Sharad Dighe]

country and relief measures undertaken by the Government. The hon. Minister has made a fairly correct statement on 26th July regarding the situation arising out of the floods throughout the country. Para 4.1 refers to the extensive damage done in Maharashtra and the loss of life reported so far. Since the statement was made, further information has been available. It shows that the description of the loss of life and property, which has been shown as per the information available on 26th July, 1989, falls short of the present information that is available so far. It was stated in the statement that the loss of life reported so far was 332. Now, it is fairly known that as far as Maharashtra is concerned, 609 bodies have been recovered so far. According to the Press reports, nearly 1,000 people must have died and further bodies would still be recovered as far as the loss of life is concerned. Further extensive damages have been reported. I am sure that when the hon. Minister visited Maharashtra from 29th July, he must have already observed the damage due to calamities which, according to the Chief Minister of Maharashtra, runs into hundreds of crores of rupees as far as Maharashtra is concerned.

12.29 hrs.

[PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR *in the Chair*]

Not only the houses have collapsed, but also many lives have been lost. Roads, including highways, have been submerged. The road-links have been cut for several towns and villages in Maharashtra. A large number of fishermen have also lost their lives. The bodies of 16 fishermen were washed ashore in Bombay itself at Colaba, Nariman Point, Chowpatty, Malabar, Worli, Bandra and Zuhu. According to an estimate, several fishermen have lost their lives in spite of the signal that was given by the Government of Maharash-

tra. Several adventurous fishermen had gone inside the sea and have lost their lives. The heavy damage was due to excessively heavy rain in a short time. For example, Raigad district received 24 inches rain in 24 hours and Kandla in Pune received 20 inches of rain in four hours. Therefore, this calamity has come suddenly and as far as Maharashtra is concerned, a lot of damage has been reported and discovered. In this situation, no doubt, there are some acts of heroism also. A police constable, a primary teacher and a headmaster have lost their families but they worked for 18 hours as far as the relief work is concerned. It is not only that lives have been lost, houses have collapsed, roads have been damaged, but several public institutions have also been damaged such as hospitals, telephone exchanges and buildings like bakeries, flour mills, petrol pumps, etc. Electricity was also cut off. For example, in Raigad district, 1843 villages had to go without power and power supply was restored to only 1185 villages. Generally speaking, power shortage was there everywhere in the State. My submission is that extensive damage has been made in Maharashtra. Of course, the Union Government was very prompt in their action. The Minister had also visited the place and aids had been rushed to the State of Maharashtra. But some substantial aid will have to be given to Maharashtra. My further submission is that aid should not merely depend on the loss of life or property here and there. We should not merely say that we have paid Rs. 25000 for one death, Rs. 10000 for loss of property and some thousands for loss of a boat of a fisherman. We must also consider the loss or damage made to the public institutions like hospitals and telephone exchanges. Roads and highways have been damaged vitally. So, public losses which have occurred also have to be reimbursed to the State Government. This aspect should also be taken into consideration while providing aid to the State as far as this calamity is concerned. Therefore, don't merely count the loss of life and

property and pay accordingly. Consider the loss to the public institutions also while rushing aid to Maharashtra State. All this, I am sure, would be done expeditiously and the Minister himself has said in an interview in Maharashtra that the earlier procedure for granting Central assistance to the State hit by natural calamity was time-consuming. Now, the Central team visits the State within a week of getting the assessment report and in turn submits its report to the Union Government and then funds would be sanctioned immediately after the report had been received. So, the old policy for helping the State should not be followed. Advance aid should be given to the States so that they can make timely use of the money. Finally, I would urge upon the Government that a permanent plan should be drawn to meet a similar situation in future as we come across such a situation every now and then. We should start giving aid to the States as soon as the floods are detected. Many hon. Members have made a suggestion and perhaps, it is before the Government's consideration. We must have a permanent machinery and a permanent plan just as the fire fighting machinery. When the button is pressed on, the fire fighting machinery is put in action. Similarly, some such machinery should be created so that prompt relief can be given as soon as the calamity arises. The button can be pressed for giving relief. The aim should be to prevent further damage; the aim should not be only to give relief to the people. That has also to be done, but our aim should be to create permanent machinery so that in such situations, further damage can be avoided, loss of life can be avoided and loss of property can also be minimised as far as such situations are concerned.

From this point of view, I urge upon the Government to think about it and draw up permanent plans to meet such situations. With these words, I conclude.

[Translation]

\*SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN (Palghat): Mr. Chairman, many parts of the country are in the grip of devastating floods. Every year we face flood and every year heavy loss of life and damage to property occur. It seems the nature is engaged in a furious death dance. This year according to preliminary estimates about 750 people have already died and thousands of hectares of crops have been damaged. In my state of Kerala above more than 70 persons died. The actual toll may be much bigger in the country. Of course, the hon. Minister of Agriculture Shri Bhajan Lalji who is a very competent and efficient minister has already started providing relief to the affected people. I am sure, under his able supervision, we will be able to meet the situation effectively.

We have spent thousands of crores of rupees on flood control so far. But the flood could not be controlled. Large scale damage to life and property takes place every year. According to an estimate as much as five percent of the cultivable land is damaged every year in floods. So, now we have to think about the preventions of floods. The Government should take long term measures to prevent it. There are two important steps which should be taken. First, we must link all the major rivers in the country. When it is done, the flood water in one river can be diverted to another river which is not flooded. Secondly, stringent measures should be taken to stop destruction of forest. Because of the denudation of forest, the soil gets washed down the mountains and silt up the river bed. When the river bed gets silted up, naturally there will be more flood. Therefore, more stringent measures should be taken to stop deforestation.

So far as Kerala is concerned, the devastation has been more intense. The dis-

\*Translation of the speech originally delivered in Malayalam.

[Sh. V.S. Vijayaraghavan]

districts affected are Idukki, Palghat, Vayanad, Pathananthitta, Kottayam etc. There has been widespread damage of crops in Kerala. The total loss is estimated to be more than Rs. 500 crores. The Government of Kerala has demanded Rs. 518 crores to provide relief to the people. While deciding on the assistance to Kerala a very important thing should be borne in mind. In other states while the seasonal crops get damaged, in Kerala it is the cash crops which are mostly damaged. Cash crops like coconut, pepper, rubber arecanut etc. take 5 to 7 years to mature and give yield. And thereafter these crops last for 40 to fifty years. When such crops are damaged, the loss is much greater, as it takes many years for these crops to become mature. Therefore, special consideration should be given to this matter.

Then, the study team should be sent immediately and they should be asked to meet the elected representatives of the people in the affected areas. Last year when we faced the most severe drought in the state, the study team was sent, but they were shown round some places by the State officials and were not allowed to meet the representatives of the people. That should not happen. The study team should be given clear direction in this regard. I would thank Sri Solankiji for his visit to many flood affected areas in Kerala. He has seen for himself the devastation that has taken place. Since, the level of assistance will be decided on the basis of the report of the study team, I would request the hon'ble Minister to send the team immediately.

In my district Palghat, 5 persons have died. There is large scale devastation in the Attappady and Nelliampati regions of the district. Nelliampati is a plantation area when because of the flood havoc, many plantation based factories have been closed resulting in the workers losing their jobs. Attappady

and Nelliampati are cut off from the rest of the district due to heavy landslides. Roads have been damaged and the communication system has been disrupted. It has become difficult to take food supplies to these areas. The financial condition of the state Government is very precarious. So liberal assistance should be given to the state.

Palghat lies in the rainshadow area of the western Ghats. Drought and flood occur in the same areas. There is a technology mission functionaries in Palghat. This mission should be asked to study the phenomenon of drought and flood occurring in the same place and suggest measures to control the floods.

I am sure, the Hon. Ministers who is a very competent person, will pay serious attention to the points I have raised.

SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAISI (Hyderabad): Mr. Chairman, Sir, every year some part or the other of this country is hit by floods causing huge destruction. It would be better if a perennial plan is evolved to check this havoc. It would protect the country from the loss caused by floods and save the money which the Central Government have to provide as flood relief. But there seems to be no solution in sight at present. The recent cyclone caused heavy damage in most part of the country. The State of Andhra Pradesh, which I represent, suffered loss of 144 lives beside loss of property. I would like the Central Government to pay immediate attention to the affected areas and provide relief to the affected people. The capital of this State viz. Hyderabad too suffered a heavy loss. The loss is estimated to be about Rs. 30 crore. Many houses collapsed and a number of people died. The roads were damaged and the entire drainage and water supply system was put out of gear. As a result, the people of Hyderabad have been facing great inconvenience. I would like to inform the hon. Minister that Shri N.T. Rama

Rao has no soft corner for the city of Hyderabad as his party has been defeated in the recent Municipal Corporation elections and that is why he is giving a step-motherly treatment to this city. In my opinion, whatever relief is being provided, it should be given through the Municipal Corporation. Then only the people of that city would be benefited. But if relief assistance is provided through the State Government, the people would be deprived of its benefits. To prove my point, I would like to give you an instance. When houses collapsed due to heavy rain, the collector announced sanction of about Rs. 2 lakh to the people for providing them food. But when the Commissioner of the Municipal Corporation met him, he told him that he was instructed not to go ahead with this measure. You can well imagine the situation when the people, who were on the verge of starvation, were deprived of the relief. Such type of partisan attitude is being adopted by the State Government. I would submit that the areas where roads have been destroyed, drainage system has been damaged, houses have collapsed and the water supply system has completely gone out of gear should be provided relief. If the Central Government wants the relief to reach the affected people, the relief assistance should be given direct to the people of Hyderabad. Otherwise the relief meant for them would go waste. A lot of hue and cry was raised at the time of the presentation of the report of the Auditor General. The same Auditor General wrote that the relief funds provided for distribution to the cyclone and flood victims were not utilised properly, rather they were diverted to other works. When it is on record that the funds were not properly utilised to tackle the threat posed by floods, how can one say that this time, they are going to make proper use of funds? It is in the light of these facts that I am stressing the need to allocate these funds direct to the Municipal Corporation so that they are able to spend the money to normalise the situation in Hyderabad city. Otherwise, the funds

allocated by the Central Government would be spent on other works and the people would be deprived of the relief. With these words I thank you for providing me an opportunity to participate in the discussion.

DR. G.S. RAJHANS (Jahnjharpur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to bring only 2-3 issues to your notice. Only two-three days back, I met in the library an ex-M.P. belonging to the AGP who said that as the flood situation was being discussed in the House, I should participate in it to apprise the Government and the House of the situation in Assam. I told him that he was the person who ran away from shouldering his responsibility. It was his duty to apprise the Government and the House of the situation in Assam and now he was asking me to plead the case of his State. I told him that if he wanted to plead the case, he should have been present in the House. In short, the problem of floods is a serious problem today whether it is in Assam, north-east region, Maharashtra, Kerala, Karnataka or Andhra Pradesh. As has been stated in the House, we have got the facility of super-computer and we are in a position to easily forecast as to where the rainfall would be deficient and where it would be in excess. But I am unable to understand why that super computer did not forecast floods well in time or gave indication to the effect that such and such areas would receive excess rains. If that super computer is not functioning properly at present, immediate measures should be taken to see that it makes accurate forecast, so that people could take precautionary measures well in time. It would be in the interest of the Central as well as the State Government, as it would save the lives and property of the people.

June 15, 1989 was a historical day for the people of North Bihar because it was on this day that the Hon. Prime Minister and the hon. Minister of Agriculture, Shri Bhajan Lal arrived at Patna during their visit to Bihar. The Hon. Prime Minister had declared that

[Dr. G.S. Rajhans]

floods would be brought under control with the help of Technology Mission. This is by no means a small thing. It is a very big project as it would involve expenditure worth crores of rupees. I would like to express gratitude to the Hon. Prime Minister on my own behalf and on behalf of the people of North-Bihar, particularly, the people of Mithila, that they realised the gravity of the situation and decided to control the havoc of floods with the help of Technology Mission. My submission in this regard is that measures should be taken at the earliest because people of North Bihar fall victim to the floods every year and they suffer heavy loss beyond description. Floods which struck the Northern region of Bihar two years back, were the most disastrous during the last 150 years. I would like to submit it again in the House that it was only Shri Rajiv Gandhi who came forward to provide relief to the flood affected people and took steps to rehabilitate them. I wrote him letters and he provided as much assistance as was required. But it is mere misfortune of the people of Bihar that they were not benefited by the relief which was provided to that State. When I wrote him complaining that the relief was not reaching the people, he contacted the Chief Secretary immediately and the Chief Secretary wrote a letter to me and conveyed detailed information regarding the relief assistance provided to different blocks in my constituency.

That letter proved very useful to me. I got ten thousand copies of that letter printed and distributed them among the people through the volunteers in the entire area. Then the people caught hold of the B.D.Os, C.Os and other officers and asked them about allocated funds which were provided by the Central Government. You would be surprised to know that under pressure these officers released that amount. I have done a successful experiment and therefore, I would like to request that if any assistance is pro-

vided by the Central Government to the State Government—whether it is Congress ruled State or non-Congress ruled State—the concerned M.P. should be informed about the full details. Similarly, the State Governments should also be instructed to provide details of the assistance to the M.P. of the area and the M.P. should apprise the people about it so that the funds are not swindled or pocketed by vested interests. The Jawahar Rozgar Yojana has been launched so that people could be saved from the clutches of these middlemen. I have done an experiment. When I was informed that this much money and foodgrains have been provided for the flood victims in the constituency, I told the people about it. They besieged the officers. It was only under heavy pressure that they brought out goods from their houses which were meant for flood victims. So, I would like to say that people must be educated. I would request that whenever any assistance is provided the people's representative from the area must be informed about it.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, as regards the problem of floods, I would like to submit that in our country and particularly in the North-Eastern Bihar and North Bihar, there are certain areas, which have to face the fury of floods every year. The land near the river belts i.e. the embankments have caved in and the rivers have become shallow. Unless deep dredging is done in Kamla Balan, Kosi and Gandak rivers, this problem can not be solved. Dredging work has to be done in the Ganga river also because the water of these rivers flow into the Ganga and then flows down into the sea. Dredging work should be undertaken on a permanent basis and it should be a continuing process. Dredging of one river will not serve the purpose. In this regard I would like to say that we should study as to how China has controlled the floods. It is true that there have been floods in China this year and many people died in them. But when I went to China I found that

they have controlled the floods in a systematic manner.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would also like to submit that mostly poor people die due to floods in our country. Therefore, an insurance scheme should be introduced for the flood victims. An insurance scheme has been formulated for the people whose dwellings (Jhonparis) are destroyed in fire. They get a certain amount of money automatically so that they may again construct their dwellings. I would like to request that a similar scheme should be formulated for the flood victims. If a hamlet is washed away or destroyed in flood, financial assistance should automatically be given. Similarly, if the breadwinner of the family dies, money should be given to the family automatically. Provision should be made that if the B.D.O. or Sarpanch of the area issues a certificate to this effect, the family of the deceased should automatically get the money. Such an arrangement should be made by the Government. Those, who have seen the fury of floods, alone know the devastation and havoc it causes. On the one hand crops and other things are destroyed in floods, while on the other snakes also appear. Thousands of snakes come with the floods and many people die of snake bite. There is no arrangement of medicines in the villages to cure the victims of snake bite. Therefore, certain amount of money under the insurance scheme should be given to these people.

12.00 hrs.

Many people die in epidemics caused by floods including Cholera and Jaundice. Many other diseases, which have not been diagnosed, come in the wake of it. They do not get drinking water. Therefore, I would like to request the Government that money should automatically be given to the people who die due to these diseases. I would also like to submit that under the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana the Government should construct highrise

buildings in flood prone areas, so that people can take shelter there during the floods. Thousands of people die in the floods because they do not have any shelter. I have myself seen this two years back. As has been stated by Shri Shahabudin just now, assistance can be sought from other countries and international agencies to control floods. But I am sorry to say that Group of Seven countries have provided assistance to Bangladesh for flood relief and not to us. They discriminate and they expect us to compromise our sovereignty. But this will never happen.

Lastly, I would like to submit that precautionary measures should be taken in the flood prone areas. With these words, I thank you for giving me time to speak.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETRO-CHEMICALS IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P. NAMGYAL): Mr. Chairman, Sir, if the House agree, we can sit through the Lunch as we have a lot of Members to speak on floods.

MR. SPEAKER: Is it the sense of the House to continue through the Lunch?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Ram Bhagat Paswan.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN (Rohara): Mr. Chairman, Sir, water is elixir. If the officials of the flood control department could make proper use of water, floods would have been a blessing for the country instead of a curse.



[Sh. Ram Bhagat Paswan]

12 states in the country have been ravaged by floods. Rivers in Bihar, Bengal, Assam and Manipur are in spate. The situation in Lakhimpur, Shivsagar, Sonipura, Jorhat and Nowgaon districts of Brahmaputra valley is worst. Gandak, Bagmati and Kamla Balan rivers in Bihar are crossed the danger mark because of continuous rainfall. In Singhia, Bilhaur and Gharsimpura districts in Darbhanga-Samastipur constituency the rivers are overflowing. The rivers in Kerala, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Gujarat have also in spate due to heavy rains. Floods have caused heavy loss of life and property in these flood affected states. Many houses have collapsed. 21 people have died in Kerala alone besides 4 thousand houses which have been partially damaged and 15 thousand houses which have been destroyed totally. So far as Bihar is concerned, floods have become a permanent feature there. Bihar has to face the fury of floods every year and consequently there are three problems viz. hunger, disease and shelter. Crops in thousands of acres of land are destroyed by the floods and as a result thereof follows the famine. Worst diseases and epidemics like Cholera break out. There is no arrangement for medicines. Apart from this, the houses of the poor collapse or are washed away. They are ruined. These are the permanent problems of North Bihar. We are thankful to the Prime Minister that he visited to the areas which were hit by natural calamities, whether floods or drought. He made efforts to solve their problems and provide succor to them. The people of India are grateful to the Prime Minister for this gesture. I would also like to thank the Minister of Agriculture because he has sent a team of officers to assess the loss in these flood affected areas. Whenever flood or earthquake have hit Bihar, efforts have been made to provide assistance immediately. The people of Bihar wholeheartedly thank Shri Bhajan Lal. Sir, the schemes formulated to check floods are

proving harmful. Had these schemes been formulated judiciously, the destruction caused by floods in Bihar could have been avoided. You can compare the extent of destruction caused by floods before the formulation of these schemes and after that. Under this scheme many new dams and canals have been constructed and many dams have been extended. In Bihar one river is flowing from north to south and the other is flowing from east to west. Dams are being constructed in such a way that the flood waters do not recede for months together whereas earlier it used to recede within three days. The situation in Bihar is very critical. Before launching these schemes only 100 to 200 houses collapsed but now at least 5000 houses collapse during floods. Earlier one hundred to two hundred people died but now thousands of people die due to floods. One can see thousand of carcasses of animals floating in the rivers whereas earlier there was none. Now the flood water remains for months together. Earlier, it used to recede within four days. About Rs. 22 thousand crore are being spent on flood control scheme. But this scheme has been formulated in such a way that instead of flood control it is causing heavy loss to the country. I would like to submit that houses should be constructed for the flood affected people so that their problems could be solved.

Sir, besides there are three or four schemes which are pending. These schemes relate to flood control. If these schemes are completed, for example, the Kamla Balan dam is extended upto the Kosi river or it two or three rivers are linked with the Ganga, the excess water will be released into it, making the water level safe and floods can be prevented. The dams are deliberately constructed of sub-standard quality with the result that they get breached every year. This is done, so that there is a need to repair them every year and they can pocket the funds. Thus they are playing with the lives of the people. The hon. Minister has been a



well-wisher of the people and a successful Minister also. He can enquire why the Kamla Balan dam and the Kosi dam get breached again and again. I would urge him to conduct a CBI enquiry in this case as even the senior officers are involved in it. This would prevent misuse of funds which are meant for the welfare of the people.

Sir, if a dam is constructed at the source of Kosi, Kamla Balan and Bagmati it would not only help in generating substantial power but also control the floods completely. It will also save crores of rupees that are being spent in the name of flood relief. Today, relief has no meaning for the public but it is the officers who gain by it. Therefore, the responsibility of distributing relief funds should be handed over to the Panchayats. A vigilance Committee should be set up for monitoring. If the funds are given to the officers they swindle it. These are temporary measures, but nevertheless they provide relief to the affected people. The officers who swindle the funds should not be spared if it comes to the knowledge of the Government. I thank you for giving me time to speak and hope that Shri Bhajan Lal will undertake a tour of the flood-affected areas and find an effective solution to their problems.

SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY (Gopalganj): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am making my submission in connection with the statement made by the hon. Minister on 26th July in this House. It is tragic that 12 states of the country are in grip of devastating floods. We have been debating for the past four years on the issue of floods and trying to find a permanent solution to the problem. The Hon. Prime Minister has also been making categorical announcements in connection with tackling the problem of floods in Bihar but the moot point is that although we hold discussions on this subject every year and expect that some effective measures will be taken in this regard during the coming years, there is no indication of any positive outcome in this

matter; rather this problem has become even more serious. What are the reasons behind this state of affairs? If we look at the allotment of funds made since 1957, we find that more than Rs. 2,000,00 crore have already been spent till date on flood relief. In spite of incurring so much expenditure, we have failed to tackle the flood problem and it has become even more grave.

13.11 hrs.

[SHRI SHARAD DIGHE *in the Chair*]

Is this not the main reason behind our failure to control floods that we have not been able to execute our flood control schemes properly?

Pt. Nehru wanted the water of major rivers to be diverted into canals, so that the farmers are benefited and the floods can be checked. I hail from Gopalganj in Bihar which is a border area. There was a scheme to construct the Saran Canal so that the water of the Gandak river is diverted and supplied to the farmers of that area. The hon. Members from Uttar Pradesh are also present in the House. You will be surprised to know that the Saran Canal was completely dry this year and there was a breach in the dam. The canal which emerges from Balmiki Nagar in Uttar Pradesh is not in a good condition. Pt. Nehru's idea was that small fields in Bihar will be irrigated by this canal and it will increase the agricultural production but today things are quite different. The whole area gets flooded due to the overflow in this canal. You will observe that all the new canal projects taken up in Bihar are serving little purpose because they have become shallow due to silt deposits. If water is released from Uttar Pradesh the Saran canal overflows and the fields get flooded.

According to an old Scientific opinion, the big fishes in the sea and oceans help in desilting them and maintaining their depths.

[Sh. Kali Prasad Pandey]

Therefore, it follows that with the constant depletion of fish in our rivers there is no natural check on siltation and rivers have become very shallow. Under these circumstances it is impossible to control floods. The hon. Minister is himself in charge of these works in Bihar and is conversant with the actual situation prevailing there.

My constituency, Gopalganj was affected by severe floods in 1980, 1981 and 1983. The people whose houses were washed away in these floods and were rendered shelterless have not been rehabilitated so far. No schemes have been formulated for their rehabilitation and they are still living on the river banks under the open sky.

The flood affected people are under double pressure. On one hand they face starvation and on other, they are served notices for early repayment of loans. A survey should be conducted to find out the number of people who had taken loan for the purpose of acquiring land and building houses. Under these circumstances, their loans should be written off. If this measure is taken it will definitely help in saving the poor people from starvation.

The Government should provide the required funds for desilting the canals. The condition of bridges in my state is also very miserable. The bridges which should have a life-span of 50 years last only 10 to 12 years. I dare say, that these bridges will collapse in the near future.

This year is being celebrated as the Nehru Centenary Year. The canals which were constructed during Pt. Nehru's time are not serving any useful purpose today. Since 1984, there is little water left in the canals of Bihar. The excess water in the rivers and rivulets of Uttar Pradesh flows unchecked into Bihar with the result, there is flood like

situation in the State throughout the year. I would like that a separate corporation should be set up for the control of floods similar to the one which has been set up for the National Highways under the direct control of hon. Shri Rajesh Pilot. This will ensure proper utilisation of relief funds. Besides, the report of the flood situation should be submitted to the Central Government every month. You are aware that the Centre extends crores of rupees for flood-relief during the time of floods. You should make arrangements to ensure that there is proper utilisation of these funds. I have observed that a few bags of sand are thrown into the canals whereas it is said that one thousand bags have been used for checking the overflow of water. In this way the engineers and contractors pocket the funds.

Arrangements should also be made for the supply of medicines during the floods. Medical centres should be opened in flood affected areas so that the lives of people could be saved.

While reiterating what I have said earlier, I would like to submit that some permanent arrangements to tackle the flood problem should be made for the flood prone areas such as Gopalganj, Eastern and Western Champaran, Darbhanga, Madhubani etc. so that the lives of people residing in these areas could be saved. Alongwith this the hon. Minister should assure the House in his reply that in the near future a permanent solution to flood problem will be found so that the people could be assured that next year they will not have to face the fury of floods.

SHRI RAM RATAN RAM (Hajipur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to express my views on the current flood situation in the country, which is under discussion in the House.

The Government definitely deserves our

thanks for the steps it is taken for the smooth operation of relief works to combat the grim flood situation in Assam, Manipur, West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala etc. But I would like to say that floods are not a new phenomenon here as we have floods every year which becomes a thing of past in its aftermath. We spend billions of rupees in the name of floods control. But why does not the Government take such measures by which, with a slightly higher expenditure for once only floods could be controlled permanently and lives of the people living in thickly populated areas could be saved. We take these measures every year and spend billions of rupees on them. During the next rains, we again make a hue and cry for flood control measures. Today we are making our all-out efforts to control floods and take relief measures. However in this connection I would like to present before you the picture of flood situation in the states like Assam, Manipur, Andhra Pradesh etc. along with that of Bihar.

I have received a report today itself that the flood situation in North Bihar is very critical. A team comprising of the officials of the Central Water Commission, Ganga Flood Control Board and Pune Flood Control Research Institute is going to visit North Bihar today. The flood waters have entered various areas in North Bihar i.e. Darbhanga, Jhanjharpur and other parts of Bihar and people have started fleeing the areas right now. A proposal for executing the Kosi Project was submitted to the Government and the Government has been doing its best to save North Bihar from the havoc of flood not now but for the last many years with a very heavy expenditure of billions of rupees on the preventive measures. Now we have been able to construct the Kosi embankment with the active cooperation of the Government. Even after the construction of the above embankment breaches do occur. It has created new problems for the people. Earlier, when we had no control new problems for the people. Earlier, when we had no control

over floods, the public in general was prepared to combat the situation of floods. But today they have become dependent on the flood control measures being taken by the Central as well as the State Governments. Today when breaches develop in the embankment or some dam collapses the people have to face a very critical situation. I have received a report to-day itself that North Bihar is also facing the fury of floods. I, therefore, request the Government to take immediate relief measures in Bihar in the same way as they have taken the relief measures and immediate action in other states. If the Government does not remain alert right from now, this year, two crops of people will be affected by floods in Bihar like the previous years. So far as the question of flood control is concerned, it is not a new thing. Every year we spend billions of rupees all along the Kosi and in North Bihar. But I feel that we should find a permanent solution to the problem so that, at least, we could save people and check flood havoc. But what are the reasons that we have not been able to do so? Our bureaucrats send their reports to Government that they have taken appropriate steps to control floods. But in fact the situation is always quite the opposite. There is always a wide difference between their words and actions. But it is the people of that area who have to face the consequences.

In this connection I would like to make a submission about my area, Vaishali. Vaishali is a place of great historical importance. Even today we believe that when there was no democracy any where in the world it was Vaishali which came to be known as the first republic. But today it stands perennially affected by floods. Most of the areas in the district remain encircled by and look like small islands for 4 to 5 months in a year and the people living in these areas cannot go anywhere. I have written dozens of letters to the Government of Bihar for the construction of a pontoon bridge on the river Ganga to the

[Sh. Ram Ratan Ram]

connect the areas on the two sides of the river. It will provide some relief to these people. One such bridge is lying unused and gathering dust in North Bihar. It can be brought from that place and used in Raghavpur area. The above bridge has not so far been put to any use. Is it not a matter of shame for us? On the one hand a pontoon bridge is lying unused in an area and on the other hand people of other area are making persistent demand for such a bridge. I, therefore, request the Government of India to intervene in the matter and ask the Government of Bihar to dismantle the pontoon bridge which is lying unused in Begusarai and Khagenia area of North Bihar because a permanent bridge has been provided there. This pontoon bridge may be brought over to Raghavpur area. But my request falls flat. I would like to tell that there is another big problem in Vaishali. It is the problem of water logging. Due to water logging at a number of places in Vaishali, thousands of people have to live in water logged areas. When further flood water reaches here from the adjoining areas, it can not be absorbed and people are washed away by flood waters. Though crores of rupees were provided for the provision of a drainage system for outflow of accumulated water and schemes were prepared for this work, but no action has been taken so far on it. Water-accumulation is a long standing problem in my area which has resulted in loss to thousands of people and devastation of vast areas of land. The common man is not getting any relief from this menace. The general public of the area has been clamouring for a solution to the above problem. Though there are floods every year in our area but nobody talks of providing relief. It is a matter of great shame for us. I cannot reach the area. Through you, I would, therefore, like to request the Government to construct a pontoon bridge at Raghavpur which looks like an island for want facilities to drain out the accumulated water and make imme-

diately efforts to solve the above problem.

I would also like to add that after the floods, scores of other problems arise. I have already spoken on the flood control. We must control floods because it is the poor people who suffer most during floods as they are rendered homeless. You will find no road in North Bihar on the sides of which people have not taken shelter. People leave their homes, come to road sides, construct jhuggis and live in them. There is no place for their cattle. Thousands of cattle are washed away by flood waters every year. I have made a request to the Department of Animal Husbandry to find some way out to save the cattle of these people. In North Bihar, cattle is the prime wealth of the poor people. Though every effort is being made to save that wealth yet it gets destroyed. The other measures like supply of ration and construction of houses for the poor people are not being implemented properly. Financial assistance provided by the Government does not reach them. Due to lack of proper distribution, the money does not reach the poor. I would like to request you to, at least, send such a team which would try to give maximum relief to poor people. Rich and influential people happen to corner the entire amount of assistance. As a result, the relief meant for the poor does not reach them. I want that, at least, relief work operations should be done honestly and properly. The poor Harijans should, be provided at least that much amount of relief with which they can build up jhuggis in place of their houses which were washed away by the floods. After the havoc caused by rain, winter also sets in. But like animals they find no place to live in. They lie shelterless in the open. Kindly provide maximum relief to the landless poor and the unemployed so that they could like human beings. Besides this, the distribution system should also be streamlined. I feel that if it is done they will not more blame the Government and whenever we visit these areas, we can say that the Government is providing relief to

them. The officers entrusted with the work of relief should perform their duties sincerely and honestly. District Vaishali and North Bihar have already faced the fury of floods. But, as I have already said a team comprising of the officials of the Central Water Commission, Ganga Flood Control Board and Pune Research Institute for Flood Control is going to visit these places to assess the flood situation. In view of this, while drawing the attention of the Government I would like to request the hon. Prime Minister to provide relief to Bihar as liberally as it is being done in case of other States.

SHRI RAM NAGINA MISHRA (Salempur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, discussion on floods in this House has almost become an annual feature. This discussion now appears to have assumed a shape of ritual which we are obliged to perform. If the suggestions made were implemented even partially, some remedy would have now been found out. As my constituency is a floodprone area, more time needs to be given to me. No doubt, a large number of people in South India and Assam have also been ruined due to floods. Our colleagues have already expressed their concern on their plight. I hail from the eastern part of Uttar Pradesh, whose one part is struck by flood and the other by drought. Hardly any year passes when Basti, Gorakhpur, Deoria and Balia district do not suffer from the devastation could be floods. Today a vast track of land spread over between Lucknow and Delhi is reeling under drought where was Basti, Deoria, Basti and Gorakhpur districts are in the grip of floods. People travelling by trains along with course of rivers passing through the districts might have witnessed the scene and for the moment mistaken it for a sea as the river and the plains of the area have taken the shape of a sea, because a vast area has been submerged by flood waters. This happens every year. No repair is made to the breaches caused in the dams till the floods strike next time. Our colleague has rightly pointed out that only after the floods strike an area, our leaders and the officials rise from them slumber and realise the magnitude of devastation

caused by the floods and sanction the amount for carrying out repairs to the breaches in dams. I have seen with my own eyes at bamboo sticks being used to stop the gushing flood waters though funds had been sanctioned for the repairs of the dam. Last year on my visit to Pindi, I found that attempts were being made to the strengthen the dam on Ghagra river with the help of bamboos to enable it to withstand the gush blow of flood waters. A report on flood situation is submitted every year. It would be better if the branches in dams are repaired well before the floods occur. However, it is not done, as a result of which public money is wasted and misused. I would like to draw your attention to Deoria and Balia districts. Deoria and Balia districts are surrounded by the rivers from all sides. Narayani river flows in the North, Ganga and Ghagra in the South, Rawati in the West and Gandak in the middle. Besides, there are a number of rivulets. Hardly any year passes when some areas or the other are not submerged by flood waters. In my constituency, 250 villages were submerged by flood waters and crops were destroyed last year. Some remedial measures should be taken in areas suffering from this recurring problem. I may submit that Nawalpur, Salempur, Pyasi, Babusara, Bankata, Bhatni, Jignamishr Bhatneji villages situated on the bank of river chooti Gandak are suffering erosion by the flood water and they suffer from it every year. If four embankments are needed, only two are constructed. Funds are sanctioned every year. If these villages are not protected from soil erosion, there will be no land left to rehabilitate the people living there. An amount of crores of rupees is shown on the paper as spent but it is not properly utilised. Funds for construction of embankments at Barhaji Bazar and Pindi along the river Ghagra were sanctioned but no amount was released. If it is not constructed, the whole area will be swallowed by the river. Barhaj, Bhagalpur, Pindi, Belchara, Haldi Rampur, Nilbar, Kathaula are all situated on the river bank and they are being eroded by the river waters. We are living at a place which is facing soil erosion. Scheme was formulated long ago and we had suggested yet another

[Sh. Ram Nagina Mishra]

scheme that after holding talks with the Nepal Government, an arrangement should be made to control the flood waters. However, that scheme could not materialised. Before occurrence of floods arrangements should be made to save the villages which are being eroded and getting submerged in flood water. If that is not done, lakhs and crores of rupees spent will go waste. More than 50 villages in Bhatpat area in my constituency have been submerged by flood waters from Haha Drain. There is 4 feet deep water on the road. Recently an aerial survey as was made Shri S.B. Chavan was also one of the members of the survey team. It looked like a sea. A scheme to construct a dam there is already pending. This usual ritual of expressing grief over the calamity in the House will not at all serve the purpose. A flood board has been constituted. The Government should send a central team and make proper arrangements. Otherwise Gorhpur Deoria and Balia will be ruined. As regards compensation for loss suffered due to flood, I would like to submit that last year also thousands of houses were destroyed in my constituency. Compensation for the same is being paid now after one year of the calamity. I think that the compensation will be paid next year to the people whose houses have been distorted in this year's floods. After all why does this happen? If I am wrong, the Government may get it investigated and I may be taken to task for making a wrong statement. I would like to urge upon the Government that it should get the entire facts investigated and find out whether my submission is true or not? Today people are starving due to untimely relief because compensation for the last year is being paid now. I do not understand the use of such a companion. Some time ago when I was on my way to Haldiram, the dam breached near Bansgaon, as a result of which 8 villages in the vicinity were submerged and the people from those areas took shelter on the road, causing road blockade for a stretch of one kilometre. I was also held up there. As my car was carrying a flag on it, the people gathered around me and blocked the passage. The police also reached there. When I request the people humbly,

they lifted the blockade and allowed me to move ahead. I called on the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, who was resting at his home, unmindful of the tragedy faced by the people. When I told him that people have been rendered homeless due to floods and therefore he should make arrangements for boats, he replied that he was sending a requisition for the same to Varanasi. You can very well understand the consequences in such a situation. Deoria and Gorakhpur are struck by floods every year and people are ruined. This will happen in future as well and the same old story would be repeated that the requisition for boats is being sent to Varanasi. Relief from the Government is sent only when the people are totally ruined. My submission is that a permanent solution to this problem of floods should be found out.

'There is a river Gandak in district Deoria. Piprasi dam has been constructed on this river. A canal emanates from this dam. There is heavy sea of water from this canal due to which heavy destruction is caused in the entire Deoria district. Similar is the situation of river Ghagra. Last year people had to face lot of problems due to Piprasi dam and this year also they have faced the same problems. One of the problems faced by our district is that when the embankment on Gandak canal was breached, water was not released in the canal, as a result of which crops withered away. When there was some rainfall, people sowed sugarcane but even that was destroyed by flood. Thus all the crops in Deoria district have been destroyed. I would like to submit that special relief should be provided by the Government for Deoria district. Students should be given full exemption from payment of fees special facilities and assistance should be provided by the Government to the people who have been affected by the fury of floods continuously for four or five years. Since you are pressing the bell, before I conclude my speech, I would submit that the Government should consider the points raised by me in my speech and take concrete steps in this direction so that the people in my constituency may get some relief. I hope that the

State Government will be directed by the Centre to pay special attention to the people who have faced destruction due to floods. I thank you for giving me time to speak.

**SHRI MADAN PANDEY (Gorakhpur):** Mr. Chairman, Sir, the hon. Minister Shri Namgyal has taken an hour and I want that at least 4-5 minutes should be given to me. As a number of my colleagues said that floods struck our country every year. Even after 42-43 years of independence and despite having spent crores of rupees on various projects, we have still not been able to get rid of floods in India. We have not got any success even after making a master plan. Therefore, this is a matter of great concern for all of us. The hon. Minister is not present in the House at the moment but I would submit that the Government of India consider this problem in all seriousness.

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHII):** I am noting down your points

**SHRI MADAN PANDEY:** In order to find out a permanent solution to this problem, the Central Government should formulate some such well-planned scheme for the prevention of floods, which strike one or the other part of the country every year and due to which people have to face lot of difficulties as their houses collapsed and there is heavy death toll. We have the examples of U.S.A., U.S.S.R. and particularly China whose present system of Government came into being much after that of ours, yet it could be able to harness a big river such as Hwangho. By taking advantage of their experience, can we not control rivers such as Kosi, Balan, Gandak, Ganga and Brahmaputra? Sir, in brief I would like to submit that there are 5-6 such basins in our country, which if controlled with the help of some schemes, may turn the floods from bane to boon within 10 years. Both Ganga and Brahmaputra have a basin and we have already been able to control the Indus, basin, which no longer causes damage. A national grid can be set

which may comprise of the Narmada and Tapi. Even for small rivers like Kaveri or Godavari, we can have a separate grid. In this connection, a master plan was prepared here by a Minister of the Central Government which was known as Ganga-Kaveri Plan. I cannot say whether we were in a position to implement the plan at the time when it was prepared but the need of the hour is that we should again think over it. If we can afford to waste billions of rupees every year on controlling floods, why can't we spend a few billions of rupees on this plan to link Ganga and Kaveri? As per this plan, at certain points water will be lifted, and we will generate electricity at the points where water of these rivers falls. We should discuss these things at very high level.

Sir, now I would like to speak about the area to which I belong. At present, 10 states of our country are reeling under devastating floods. I belong to Uttar Pradesh. According to the Government figures only 5 districts of Uttar Pradesh have been affected by floods and one of them is Gorakhpur. An hon. Member was just speaking on the loss suffered in Deoria due to floods. Similarly, in Gorakhpur alone, 1047 villages have been badly affected by floods, out of which 350 villages have been completely cut off by flood waters and nobody can venture to go out without a boat. As per the official figures, the loss on account of damage to standing crops and other things has been estimated to be Rs. 2500 to 2750 million. Besides the loss of standing crops, so far 3000 houses have been reported to have collapsed in floods. On the other hand, we have started making tall claims that for the coming generation, we will leave behind a country which will be the manifestation of our vision of Ram Rajya, for which the following lines are of quoted:

Dehik Devik Bhotik Tapa, Ram Rajya  
Kahoo Nahi Byapa."

Sir, on one side, we have thinking of Ram Rajya in our country, on the other side, the people are writhing under the devastation caused by the floods. But the relief work



[Sh. Madan Pandey]

being undertaken in this regard is not sufficient, it needs improvement. Particularly, the amount of central assistance for them, should be increased. As per the figures just quoted by the hon. Minister, only a provision of Rs. 204 crore has been made for the purpose but the expenditure under this head may ultimately go up to about Rs. 800 or 1000 crore with the passage of time. Still it will not provide relief. Like all my colleagues, I would like to point out that the system of distribution of the material provided by the Centre to the States is not foolproof to which attention of the Government has been drawn. Whenever, I visited the flood affected areas, I found that no doubt, the system is deficient but the arrangements for monitoring are appreciable. However, it needs further improvement.

Hon. Chairman, Sir, with the implementation of certain minor plans of construction of bunds on some small rivers, Government is trying to convince the village people that the Government is making all out efforts to control floods. Mr. Chairman, Sir, in this connection, I would like to quote to the hon. Minister the example of Gorakhpur district where about over half a dozen bunds have collapsed and the loss suffered on that account cannot be made good for years. Therefore, I would like to submit to the hon. Minister through you that several bunds in the Gorakhpur region such as Kodi Ram Soh Gora, Gajpur Majoli, Rigauli, Moosavarka, Machhli gaon bund on Vandeyia Rohin river and the doovain bunds near Akathawa, Makhnaha bund and the embankments in the Gorakhpur city itself have been so badly damaged that minor repairs will not do. Therefore, the new embankments to be constructed there should be strong enough to withstand the pressure of minor floods so that they may not create havoc. I would like the hon. Minister to ask all the concerned departments to ensure the quality of construction of the new embankments. Without ensuring it, I think, we will not be able to control the menace of floods and these will continue to increase in gravity. In this con-

nection, I would like to point out to the hon. Minister and entire India that in this era of Rajiv Gandhi, which is the Golden era, we have to get rid of menace of floods and to contain it we have already prepared a master plan on which we should start work in right earnest so that next year we have not to lament again over it. With these words, I thank you.

[English]

SHRI CHANDRA PRATAP NARAIN SINGH (Padrauna): Sir, the recurrence of flood in the country is not a new feature; nor it is something that we are not used to. Unfortunately what happens is that the people who suffer, the people who lose, their property, their Lands, their crops are not given back enough. Nothing is given by the Government except paltry sums of money or a kilo or two of foodgrains.

I think, after Independence it is an absolutely shameful fact that we in India cannot control the flooding of certain rivers that have become a perennial problem in this country. In China the river Hwang Ho was known as a river of sorrow. But have we heard of floods in this river today? See in the developed country, the United States, the river Mississippi was another river which created havoc. But today floods are unheard of there.

I belong to an area which fortunately fought the East India Company, fought the Moghul and fought the British kingdom. I suppose that is why we did not get the advantages that other States and other areas even after Independence got. People talk of the Independence movement. The Independence movement came at a much later stage. The very thrust of opposing the East India Company, that move was taken in my area by my ancestors.

Mahatma Gandhi was a leader which this country, which this world will never forget. For we had leaders of that calibre, who went to the people, who sat with the people and shared their grief and sorrow. Unfortunately today what is happening? The high-



flying Doordarshan types, the high-flying information service of India are showing us Ministers and the Doordarshan crew in their aircraft hovering over the flooded areas and taking an aerial survey and the photographs of the poor people who are suffering below:-

It was a better time when there were no aircrafts or helicopters which our Ministers and with the servants of the people because they had to travel by road, they had to camp in tents and they had to sit among the people. That is what we need. By debates and by handing over these small paltry sums of money and foodgrains we will not be able to solve the problem of floods.

The river Gandak has caused havoc for years and years in my District. But what do we do? What does the State Government do? Crores of rupees have been thrown into the river during the floods. I have used the word 'thrown' and challenge the Minister to give me the figures, since independence, of how lakhs of rupees have been spent in putting up kucha bunds, or boulders, how many lakhs of rupees have been spent in the transportation of officials' movement to these areas and how many lakhs have been supposedly given to the poor people for foodgrains. It is real mockery. Various people share the profits that come from putting boulders or the so-called kucha bunds. That money into the pockets of many.

13.56 hrs

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

These temporary measures when the river is in spate, are of no consequence; are of no use. River and water management in what we need. The Gandak and the Choti Gandak create havoc every year. Right from Faizabad eastwards, we have some of the biggest rivers that have origin in Nepal, Bhutan and Sikkim and eventually go down to the Hooghly. There is not one single Hydel project and we talk of power shortage. There is not one single water management scheme on the river Gandak. It is a pity. Discussing

floods, without flood protection measures, is pointless. I would request, through you, the Government to take this challenge and give us the figures of amounts that are spent on and when the floods have come. I will only ask for this specific instance at Chittauni in my Constituency. How many crores of rupees have been spent by the Central and State Governments for floods? Three-fourths of it go down the river, because it is all on paper. Why does not the Government of India along with the State Government bring out a project by which water management will be given prime importance, by which land usage, afforestation and shifting of villages to higher sites and proper alignments of roads, canals, bridges be done, Consider, as was done during the time of the late Prime Minister Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. The only project that we have got in that District after independence is the Gandak Canal which is supposed to be the largest in South East Asia. But, fortunately or unfortunately, the smaller drains that came out from the offshoot of main canal were considered politically and not by alignment. Now what I mean by that is that if a particular canal had to go on a particular course of alignment, as suggested by engineers and technocrats, that was not adhered to. But political reasons shifted the directions of the canal leading to alkalinity and salinity. The area, you know, is one of the most fertile areas in Eastern UP. Projects in this canal system have led to the collection of water because the natural drainage has been shut because of highways and the canal system. So, what we need now is a fresh outlook. It can only be initiated by the Central Government and it should be given a thorough look into as to how this river could be tamed and how this river and the water could be put to use for the people of that area, for the people of this country, instead of the ravages that it does during the monsoon season. I would request, through you, that the Minister direct the State Government or the concerned Minister of UP Government, specially, irrigation, PWD, Social Welfare, etc, that instead of flying Helicopters and aircrafts they should go and camp in the areas that are suffering from the malady of floods.

[Sh. Chandra Pratap Narain Singh]

14.00 hrs.

Although I would like not like to put the finger on Doordarshan yet I would like to to submit that is it because we do not want to show the real sufferings of the poor that the Doordarshan crew only takes photographs from the air and do not come down to earth. They should take photographs along the river. People down below should realise that Government is interested in their welfare. We the representatives of the people go to them but the succour and the benefits and help can only come from the Government. Government must take its presence felt. We have a dynamic district magistrate there who has been touring the area but he is a small officer and the senior people who can do something are sitting in their air-conditioned rooms here at Delhi. By making paper reports only you cannot help the people. We must have a thorough look not this.

Lastly I would like to once again request that a special team should be constituted to go into depth in respect of matters relating to river Gandak and there should be better coordination between various Ministries. A hydro-electric scheme should come up there. Mrs. Gandhi had laid the foundation stone for a bridge on the river Gandak. The Janata Government did not allow it to be built. If a bridge had come up there would have been better river and water management but these things were prevented from the beginning by the British because that area opposed them. Now it is our free country and since our Minister has been doing a lot of touring, I hope, he will take some of the suggestions that I have humbly made because that is one of the most densely populated area of the country and year after year ravages of that river have literally played havoc in the mental set-up of those people who fought valiantly for the independence of this country.

[*Translation*]

SHR: UTTAM RATHOD (Hingoli): Sir, during the span of last more than nine years,

there was never a year when we did not discuss or have a debate on floods, drought or some other natural calamity. It is a matter of great regret that we have not been able to control the floods inspite of so many efforts made by us.

Sir, it has been out experience that almost all the irrigation projects have been affected by silting at a very early stage. Accumulation of silt raises the river bed and results in the water over-flowing the banks of the river. I would like to know from the Government whether for the purpose of dredging, we can use the rigs in our rivers in the same way as they are used for dredging of the seabed. If it is possible I will request the Hon. Minister to allow the silt thus extracted to be dumped on the banks and to permit farmers to take it away free of cost. If it is done people will definitely carry it away because, as you know, silt is a very fine soil and rich manure. You are aware that a few years ago when the Morvi dam had collapsed a large number of people died. I do not recollect the exact number of victims. So when recently I was talking to a person from Gujarat I asked him whether the dam collapse had taken a toll of 500-600 human lives. He told me that it had taken toll of about 1000 people in one night. The same thing had happened at Panchhet, and wherever the dams collapse, devastation capacity of water is not abated, instead it increases, because the speed of gushing water is very high and as soon as this water surges forward, it flows with tremendous force carrying away in its wake not only standing crops but also human beings, houses and all that comes in its way. As Shri C.P. N Singh has just said, we have neither understood the water management properly nor have made any efforts in this direction. After all what is the reason that we have to face such a devastation again and again. I remember that Prime Minister had once said that the drought conditions in the country had completely shaken the national economy in that year. In such circumstances, it becomes our bounden duty to streamline our water management. We find that every year we undertake large scale relief operations for the flood

affected people, which is no solution to the problem. If Shri Bhajan Lalji had been the Minister for water resources, I would have liked to ask him whether it is a fact that some authority was constituted not only to control floods of Brahmaputra but also to work for the development of agriculture and for the rehabilitation of the people living in these areas. If it is so, he may please tell the number of the Authority meetings of this held so far and the details of the recommendations made by them and the number of recommendations implemented by the Government. It is a fact that big projects take not only more time in their completion but their cost also goes on escalating with the passage of time, which results in a heavy burden on the national exchequer and people also do not get the benefit of the facilities. I would like to submit that instead of undertaking massive dam projects which have, no doubt, the advantage of gravity of water we should make efforts to control through small stream rivers. If we construct small Kolhapur type bunds, it will check soil erosion and the water in a particular area will also be utilized in that very region. In this way if we continue to check the force of water at various points, a time will come when there will be minimum accumulation of water behind the embankments as the larger quantity of it will be released through it which we can utilise for the purpose of irrigation and for some other work of utility. I hope that the Hon. Minister will pay attention to these points. Last year the Prime Minister had conducted a special meeting of the Department of Science and Technology so as to find out the way the Department of Science and Technology and various other central departments could combat the drought situation. I was very happy when one of the secretaries claimed that we could have artificial rains here perhaps his name was Gowariker, It heartened me. I would like to mention that long time back it was known that American scientists were trying to find out the ways of diverting the course of natural calamities like floods or storms towards the tropes of their enemy countries. In the same way, is it possible for us to divert the rain clouds hanging over the flood affected areas to some other areas

which are reeling under drought or famine. If it is so, then I feel, that artificial rains can be given a second priority and a successful attempt to divert the rain clouds will add to our achievements because it will be benefit the vast desert areas of our country which generally have scanty rainfall. I would like to say that we should concentrate our research in this direction so that we may achieve success in water management and flood control. I would like to add that there is a limit for the Central assistance. I have got the statistics in respect of Maharashtra for the year 1986, 1987 and 1988. I have seen that during these years that State Government did not get more than one fourth or one third of the Central assistance. The balance is never paid but the State Government is made responsible for everything. Bhajan Lalji, you have yourself been Chief Minister of a State. Don't you feel that the Central Government should help the smaller States which are in distress and helpless. Now at least the Central team reaches there in time. Earlier they used to take 2-3 months to go there. If there State Government demanded Rs. 1 thousand crore, they would not recommend more than Rs. 100 to 200 crore. We do not know as to what is their yardstick. It should not be like that. If the demand is for Rs. 100 crore, they pay only Rs. 15 to 20 crore and tell the States to take care of their people themselves. But this will not do. I would also like to submit that the Centre has reserved a number of taxes with itself out of which it gives very small share to the states. My request is that the Centre should strengthen states so that they are able to face and meet the situation arising as a result of the natural calamities. They have become an annual feature. I hope that if we are elected again to this House next year, we should find a way out to solve this problem.

With these words, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak.

[English]

SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN (Alleppey): Sir, I know that many hon. Members want to speak on the flood situation

[Sh. Vakkom Purushothaman]

in the country because it has affected many parts of India and thereby affected their constituencies also. So, I will take only five minutes.

Just like in many parts of India, we, in Kerala, also had torrential rain and it caused havoc in the State. Sir, about 80 persons died and 780 persons were injured. Apart from so many cattle, more than five lakhs ducks also died due to some disease connected with the flood.

Heavy damages were caused for the cultivation of pepper, paddy, rubber, cardamom, plantains, etc. Communication facilities in the State have been completely disrupted. Roads were washed away and heavy damages were caused even in the National Highway. The entire network of the telephone system and power connections were destroyed. In Kerala, about 86 lakhs people are affected in about 878 villages. The rough estimate prepared so far shows that more than a lakh houses have collapsed due to rain and flood.

Coming to my home district, Alleppy, the total loss comes to more than Rs. 25 crores. In Kuttanad, the rice bowl of Kerala, almost the entire crop is damaged. Do you know the peculiarity of Kuttanad? It is 5 to 10 feet below the sea level. It is called the Scotland of India. When the flood comes, the bunds protecting the fields from the water are broken and the entire crop gets destroyed. That is an annual feature in Kuttanad. The seriousness of the situation has been seen by our hon. Minister for Planning also from the helicopter and I am thankful to the hon. Prime Minister for sending senior Ministers to different parts of the country to have an on the spot study of the serious flood situation.

In this connection, I want to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister for Agriculture one serious problem faced by the farmers of that area. Since the paddy fields are below the sea level, the State Government used to

construct permanent bunds to protect the fields from the water. But this was done only in very limited places previously. Therefore, the State Government decided to construct permanent buds on a large scale with the help of financial institutions. Fortunately, I was also there in the then Government in Kerala. At that time a Land Development Corporation was formed. The original idea was that the agriculturists must repay the loans in instalment. But the cost of cultivation for paddy, especially in Kerala is very much on the high side. An agricultural labourer is paid Rs. 30 or Rs. 40 per day. Apart from that, the natural calamities, the floods are now-a-days an annual feature and the crops are damaged and they are in a very difficult position. So, these poor farmers were not able to repay the loans given by the Corporation and many of them are now facing revenue recovery. I request the Government of India to discuss this problem with the State Government and find out a way out how these poor farmers can be helped. They are not in a position to repay the loans and due to revenue recovery, their entire property will be lost. I honestly feel that the Government have got a duty to protect these farmers, especially when their land has got a peculiarity of being below the sea level. My request is that the entire amount due to the Corporation should be written off. How it can be done, the hon. Minister may kindly discuss it with the State Government.

Another horrifying sight that the hon. Planning Minister has seen in my constituency is that in a panchayat called, Arattupuzha, about one to two kms of the sea shore has been eaten away by the sea erosion during the last eight years. Every year there is sea erosion in that Panchayat. Innumerable houses, a mosque and a cinema theatre were lost in the sea erosion, and the hon. Minister for Planning has already seen this. A study has to be conducted why the sea erosion occurs in such a serious form in certain areas. I believe it may be due to the tidal behaviour of the sea in those areas. I understand that the Central Government have now facilities to study this tidal behaviour of sea. The hon. Minister, Shri

Narayanan gave this information in answer to a question recently. We have got some research vessels to study the tidal behaviour of sea. A study must be conducted in such areas to find out why this sea erosion takes place in those areas. Also, steps should be taken to construct sea walls immediately in such areas so that further erosion can be avoided.

Sir, I do not want to take more time of the House. There are heavy damages in districts like Wynad, and Idukki and the hon. Members from those areas will also highlight the difficulties in those areas. I do not want to go into all that.

So, my humble submission is that a Central team may be sent as early as possible. In places like Kerala, if you send a team after some days, you may not find the evidence of the damage caused by the flood. So, I request the Hon. Minister to send a Central team as early as possible and at the same time adequate relief may be given to the affected people.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI (Deogarh): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak on the flood situation. As everybody has observed, floods are the common annual feature and a natural calamity but what is unusual is that although it is an annual feature we do not yet have a national and a long term plan to contain it. This is very important. I would say that without any further delay we should go in for a realistic long term plan to contain it. It is increasing in intensity and the reason for this increase in intensity is not far to seek.

As you know, there is a large scale deforestation. Added to that the amount of silt and soil that is carried away by the rivers is enormous. This raises the bed of the river and with the result the flood grows in intensity. According to the report of the National Commission on Flood about 9 million hectare of are is affected every year by the flood. In 1950 in flood prone area in our country was around 25 million hectare and now it has gone up to 40 million hectares. About one

thousand crores worth property was lost due to floods in 1970 and now this figure has gone up to about 3000 crores. So, I need not go further to speak on the intensity or the seriousness of the flood situation that we have in our country.

As you know, this year there were torrential rains because of a cyclonic depression in the sea. The North-eastern hilly states like Mizoram, Arunachal Pradesh are reeling under serious flood. The State of Maharashtra, which was earlier suffering from the drought, is now reeling under serious floods. So is the position with regard to other coastal States like Orissa, Andhra Pradesh, Goa, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Gujarat and to some extent Madhya Pradesh also though it is not a coastal State.

The loss of life and property is unprecedented this year. The data with regard to this loss is still being collected and so it is not possible right now to tell the exact figure. I would specifically like to know from the hon. Minister as to what has happened to our weather forecastings and metrological readings. We have an advanced system. We are making use of our satellites. But what happened? On Sunday night, there was a warning but not of such a serious nature. But there was only a little shower here or there. Again there was a warning about the wind, that there will be wind, its speed may be around 54 kms. But what happened? Although there was wind but its speed was about 84 kms. There was again a warning of torrential rains on Tuesday. But it was only very light showers. This they forecast on Tuesday. So, you yourself can see the contradiction of our weather reports. I would like the hon. Minister while replying to the debate to kindly tell as to why this had happened. The weather reports of Television, Akashvani which are based on meteorological reports received from Pune, cannot be depended upon. Then, how to manage?

When there are serious floods, there will be loss of lives and damage to property. Thousands of people are perished. So many people lost their lives due to floods. Our

[Sh. Sriballav Panigrahi]

heartfelt sympathies to those people who lost their lives due to floods.

I would suggest that we should give two types of reliefs. Firstly, short-term relief or emergency relief. Here, we give them relief by way of shelter, food and so on an emergency basis, i.e. immediately after the occurrence of such natural calamities. Secondly, we have got long-term relief. How to grow the alternative crop? Therefore, seedlings, etc. will have to be provided, agricultural loans will have to be provided to the farmers who were affected by floods on a very liberal term. They should be made available at their door-steps. Seedlings and other things will have to be provided to the farmers by the Government at their door-steps. This should also be given to them on a very liberal term and on a war-footing.

We should have a national plan for such disasters which I mentioned just now. We can tackle this problem if you go on for a large scale afforestation. When there is heavy rain in the catchment area, only 95 percent of water is retained and only 5 percent is discharged. Now, it is not like that. Only 5 percent of water is retained and the rest 95 percent is allowed to go out. That creates hardships. We have to carry out afforestation, planting of more trees in the catchment areas of all rivers, *nullahs* etc. We have to carry out desalting of rivers also. My learned friend Shri C.P.N. Singh also dealt with the aspect of water management. I wholeheartedly support him in this regard. We should not block the natural drainage or choke it by way of constructing roads, canals, etc. Nowadays population is also increasing. There are people who are living in slums, in *nullahs*. Due to heavy rain the flowing water which get blocked also creates problems. That should be cleared. We should have a well-thought-out programme.

Now, let me come to dams. What is happening to the dams? In some places, there are rains. In some places, there are no rains. In some places, there are not much

rains. It happens. The hon. Minister in his statement of 26th had said about rainfall. I would politely bring it to his notice that it is a deceptive way of saying that there was 102 per cent rainfall in the country. It is not like that.

India is a vast country. It is a Sub-Continent. We can simply be deceived by that. In some States, there is very heavy rain; in some other States, it is dry. So, we should go in for construction of dams over the rivers, etc and connecting some major rivers in different regions. Together with that, we have to take some other measures like afforestation, desilting, water management and construction of dams, etc. Maharashtra is a very rich State, still their position is miserable. The Chief Minister went for an serial survey along with the Opposition Leaders. That has given an impression that political consideration is not there is the matter of giving relief. Our thanks are done to the Prime Minister. He has released Rs. 40 lakhs immediately for giving relief to the people who are affected by the floods. This is a very good steps taken by the Prime Minister for giving relief to the affected people. But it is not sufficient. The margin money which is provided is not sufficient for many States. For example, a States like Orissa, which is the home of natural calamities, this is not at all sufficient. For State which are having an income less than the national average, there is should be grant, not advance, etc. Therefore, I would say that more money should be provided and we should have a national long-term policy, programme to contain this usual annual feature of flood, which is causing a lot of loss to human lives and property.

**SHRI GEORGE JOSEPH MUNDACKAL (Muvattupuzha):** In the recent floods and natural calamities, there was a lot of loss to human lives and property. I am only saying about the difficulties of the farmers, who have been experiencing these difficulties in recent years

Long-term cultivation is quite different from the paddy and wheat cultivation of the Noth. Coconut trees or rubber trees or pep-

per or ilachi, they all take 8-10 years for getting income. If a natural calamity comes, then all the crops are destroyed and life of the farmer is almost lost. Like that we have to think. Again, he has to replant and wait for 8-10 years. He has been wasting all his energy and money in replanting all these things. At the most, Government or some department of the Government gives him soe-manual work. But that is not enough for the farmer. So, I am pleading for them because the recent floods and rains have destroyed their houses, killed cattle and so many human lives were lost, because there was no proper soil erosion method adopted by the Government. The farmers are prepared to do it, but there is no agency to help them, because it is a costly affairs. So, for building bandhs and anti-soil erosion work, the Central Government has to finance. The Stage Government has always been saying that they have no fund. By constructing dams, we can prevent floods.

The Government has to encourage the crop insurance scheme, because for 8-10 years, the farmers have to wait for their income. Whenever any sudden calamity comes, he is losing everything. So, the Government has to help the farmer for getting crop insurance; if possible, the premium of the crop insurance should be remitted by the Central Government itself.

NABARD and banks are charging a higher rate of interest on the loans given to the farmers. The Central Government must see that for long-term cultivation the farmers must get loan at a cheaper rate. The crops of pepper and ilachi are being spoiled this year because of floods and natural calamities and this has also affected our export earnings. So, we have to give some more incentives to the farmers of fight all these things. The Government must have a more sympathetic attitude towards the farmers and help them in fighting all these things. But the State Government has always been saying that they do not have money; they cannot help the farmers. So, the Central Government must come to their help because the policy of our Government is to help the farmers. I am

congratulating you and requesting you—the Central Government as well as the Agricultural Department to help the farmers.

[*Translation*]

SHRI JUJHAR SINGH (Jhalawar): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, there is nothing much left to say on this subject after a debate on flood which continued for two days. I would specially mention those points which are directly related to the villages and on which much has not been said by the hon. Members. I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the fact that in the last 40 years i.e. since independence, we have started making development in a planned way. But the frequency of floods as well as incidence of soil erosion has increased a lot. I hail from a constituency which is not affected by floods. Rajasthan has received scanty rainfall this year and till now, even sowing has not been done. But when it rains, I am sure it will bring floods and there will be destruction and damage. It has been happening always and it will continue. The preventive measures which ought to be taken by the Government have not been taken so far. No follow-up action is taken after the debate is over every year. I would first of all like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the fact that the agricultural practises followed in the villages till now are not very practical. Hon. Minister, Sir, the land use policy in my State is also defective. I hail from that part of Rajasthan where soil erosion is the maximum even though the areas is small in size. I think the area is not more than 1/16th or 1/20th of the total area of Rajasthan. However, the percentage of soil-erosion in that area is 60 to 65 per cent. Thus you can imagine the extent of damage in that area due to floods. No remedial steps have been taken so far to check it.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, if I remember correctly years back there used to be a boundary in every field, a village boundary in every village and the marginal land adjacent to the rivers also used to be covered and protected. During the last 3-4 decades these have gradually vanished. There is neither

[Sh. Jujhar Singh]

any field boundary nor any village-boundary to be seen now-a-days and as a result the rain water flows straight into the rivers and causes erosion. It is a simple phenomenon and does not involve any expenditure. If the officers of the Agriculture Department or *gramsewaks* try to convince the cultivators in the villages, in a practical way about the importance of village boundary and the covered areas and how it can check soil erosion, I feel the problem can be solved to a great extent. The top soil which is washed away during the rains will be saved. My submission is that since we are discussing matter which is related to agriculture the Government should pay more attention on land use. Land to the landless has become a slogan now. Nobody either resists it or gives any practical suggestion in this regard. I do not mean that land should not be given to the landless but what I mean to said that the areas which are already prone to erosion, and can be used only for recultivation or fruit orchards, even there the land gets washed away. The soil erosion in my area is so high that even the fertility has been affected. I do not know upto what extent. Therefore, I would request that the Government should adopted realistic approach in the field of farm practises and land use policy. Efforts should be made to implement them in a practical way. Proper use of the land should be made so that its best utilisation is possible.

[English]

Every piece of land is just not good for farming.

[Translation]

If that land is utilised for free-plantation, it would not only fetch more income but also check soil erosion. The Government should try to pay attention to this aspect.

We assess everything in terms of money viz. The quantum of funds allocated for flood relief etc. My submission is that the Govern-

ment should not assess the performance in terms of money. The areas which are prone to erosion should be identified and earmarked. There are such areas in every State where floods are a regular feature. After earmarking such areas, practical steps should be taken to find out measures to control floods. Steps should be taken to raise embankments wherever need.

If an officer is granted Rs. 10 crore and he spends Rs. 12 crores, he is supposed to be very good.

[English]

This should not be the criterion for judging the work of an officer. The actual criterion should be whether he has done anything in regard to soil conservation or to reduce the rate of erosion.

[Translation]

So far attention has not been paid to this aspect. I would also like to add that the richest area in Rajasthan from the point of view of water is my own district. However, it is no being utilised.

[English]

The total irrigated area of the State of Rajasthan is twenty two per cent. And in my district, which is the richest potential from the point of view of agriculture, it is only fourteen percent.

[Translation]

The utilisation of water is below average in Rajasthan even in the areas where water is available and this is because of lopsided planning. The excess water in some areas is naturally causing damage. This should be studied from flood point of view. The Government should go into details and if more attention is paid to the water requirement of different areas, the impact of floods may be reduced to a large extent.

I do not want to speak much on this



subject. Having made my point, I hope the hon. Minister will pay attention to the land use policy and to utilisation of water in areas where it is available. I also hope that he would pay special attention to my district Jhalawar and Kota which are flood prone areas and take suitable steps to avoid further damage.

[English]

PROF. N.G. RANGA (Guntur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I agree with all the suggestions that have been made by our friends. These suggestions are being made every time whenever such natural calamities like droughts, floods, cyclones take place.

I agree with all the suggestions that were made by friends in regard to better use of water, land use, afforestation and the rest. Sir, to do all these things, you need hundreds of crores of rupees every year. In addition to that, to repair the damage done to public properties, you require several hundreds of crores of rupees more. This is nothing, Sr, when compared to the total loss being suffered by the farmers, peasants and agricultural workers due to loss of their crops, permanent stock and also their huts and hutments.

I would like the hon. Minister to consider the advisability of constituting a permanent fund with the help of the Prime Minister and with the support of the Planning Commission. Every year, a percentage of the total tax revenue of the Central Government should be set apart for helping the country to wade through these disasters. There greater attention has got to be paid to ensure our farmers against these calamities and to make up for the losses that they are suffering every year and year after year and, as some hon. members have said, to rehabilitate them and help them to stand on their feet so that they can take up their cultivation activities for the next two or three years to come by providing capital freely, capital lent at concessional rates and all the other facilities that are needed in order to carry on their agriculture. Without that kind of fund, it is impossible for

the Prime Minister of any party and of our party to give any satisfaction to the people. It is some consolation that the Prime Minister hastened to go to Maharashtra and set apart Rs. 50 crores. But is that enough? There are floods in Andhra, Kerala and several other parts of the country. They also expect similar help. What is the use of this patching up? What is needed is a permanent fund and that permanent fund can be had only by contribution from the total revenues of the country. From out of this fund it is not enough to make up for the losses sustained so far as Government properties public properties and so on are concerned, but more important thing is to rehabilitate our farmers who suffer, one by one, group by group, district by district and State by State, from drought one year, from floods next year, from cyclone third year and from frost fourth year. Therefore, I would like the Government to come forward to devise some financial plan in order to build up such a fund.

[Translation]

SHRI JAGANNATH CHOUDHARY (Ballia): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am very grateful to you for provide me an opportunity to speak on the flood situation and excess rainfall in the country. Sir, I come from district Ballia in Eastern Uttar Pradesh. Ballia district is surrounded by river Ghaghara in the north and river Ganga in the south and river Tons flows through the Central part of the district. Floods caused by the water of all these three rivers create havoc in this district.

Sir, recently, I was on a tour of my district on 29th, 30th and 31st of the last month. People say that in their living memory they did not witness such an excessive rainfall in Ballia district. As a result of this having rainfall, about two dozen major ponds viz. Surhatal, Dahtal, Baheratal, Kathoratal, Koilemuhantal have been filled with water, as a result therefor paddy crops sown in these ponds have been submerged in water and destroyed. Paddy crops sown in meadows have also been washed away. Thus crops sown both in ponds as well as mead-

[Sh. Jagannath Choudhary]

ows have been destroyed totally. Sir, in these circumstances, I would like to request the hon. Minister as well as the Central Government to think seriously about this critical situation prevailing in Ballia. Every year devastation is caused not only by the floods in rivers Ganga, Ghaghara and Tons but over a dozen villages suffer from soil erosion which causes large scale destruction. This year the flood situation has become very critical. In these circumstances, I would like to suggest that suitable measures may be taken to drain out waters from these major ponds, which are spread over in an area of more than one thousand acres of land, into rivers Ganga and Ghaghara by inter-connecting these ponds for out, flow of water. Thus thousands of acres of land submerged under the water of the ponds could be made available for cultivation and farmers will be benefited. I would like to add further that even after 40 years of independence, no action has so far been taken by the Government to drain out water from these major ponds in Ballia district. I would like to request the hon. Minister of Agriculture to give a serious thought to it and make arrangements to drain out rain water from these ponds because it is a question of life and death for the people of the area. A large number of houses have collapsed and many cattle heads have perished in flood water and in fact people are facing a condition of near starvation. In view of the aforesaid, economic condition of the district, I would like to request the Government to open fair price shop at the Panchayat level and supply grains to poor and destitutes free of cost. In addition to it, farmers and students may be exempted from making payment of land revenue and school fees respectively as also all kinds of collection of dues being made at present be stopped forthwith. As I have just now said, that I recently returned from a three day tour of the district where very critical situation of near starvation has developed. In these circumstances, it becomes the moral duty of the Government to stand by the people by providing full assistance to them at this critical hour and save

the lives of people and provide maximum financial assistance to the people to build houses who have been forced to spend their nights under the open sky.

With these words I would like to express my gratitude to you for providing me an opportunity to make suggestions on the situation caused by floods and excess rainfall.

SHRI MOHD. AYUB KHAN (Udhampur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to you for providing me an opportunity to speak of flood situation.

Just as floods struck many parts of the country and caused heavy damages, these hit many parts of Jammu and Kashmir also recently. It caused heavy loss of life and property in many areas of those 14 districts where floods, occur mostly. Whenever floods occur in the State, people experience lot of hardships and the Jammu-Srinagar national highway remains closed for traffic for several days. A few days back the national high remained closed for traffic for 4 to 5 days. The supply of most of the essential commodities, which are sent from here to Kashmir valley, came to a grinding halt due to road blockade, and thousands of tourists had to face difficulties in their movement from one place to another and many tragedies also took place on the place on the way. A vehicle was buried under a rock near Ramban and a car was also buried and some people were killed. I would, therefore, like to request the hon. Minister to pay attention to the above problem in view of difficulties caused by floods in the States. You may please make an assessment of the problems created by floods in various States. Once you make the assessment, you will come to know as to what are the long term and the short term problems which the people have to face and what could be their remedies. Prof. Ranga has rightly said that we require billions of rupees when such calamities occur. In order to meet the situation, we should set up a national fund. We should also monitor the manner in which the work is being carried out. For example, dams are constructed by the P.W.D. in a very casual

manner. When floods occur, these dams are washed away. Permanent concrete dams are required to be built so that they are not washed away every year. We spend billions of rupees on construction of dams, even then they get washed away by floods. The Government should prepare a plan in this respect. There are some rivers and rivulets flowing in the state. It is necessary to harness them and change their course. In order to do this, the Government should prepare a well considered plan so that people could be saved from the fury of floods. Thirdly, I would like to submit that forests are being destroyed in some areas in the State. I would like to inform the House that during the last 30 years, 30 per cent forests of the State have been destroyed. I, therefore, want that some legal measures should be taken for conservation of forests. Felling of trees for the purpose of obtaining timber should be completely banned. As a result of denudation of forests, we suffer loss of crops worth crores of rupees every year. We should also see that crops grown by our farmers are fully insured, because Government cannot pay compensation for the loss of crop every year. As such all the hurdles in the way of insurance of crops should be removed and crop insurance should be made obligatory for all farmers so that they could be get ride of this problem for ever.

I would like to make yet another submission. There should be a concerted effort to plant trees in the areas where forests have been cleared. At present, there are separate departments and the afforestation work has been entrusted to them. I would like to suggest that there should be a co-ordinated effort for afforestation and there should be an exclusive department for this so that trees could be planted on the vacant lands.

I am grateful to you for providing me time to speak.

15.00 hrs.

\*SHRIMATIKESHARBAIKSHEERSA-GAR (Beed): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, on

23rd July, cyclonic storms and heavy rains lashed various parts of Maharashtra causing irreparable loss of human life and property. Fourteen districts of Maharashtra hit by recent floods had to face huge damage and financial loss. Especially, Raigad, Beed, Pune and Thane districts of Maharashtra had to sustain heavy loss of human life and property caused by the flood. In Raigad district alone 259 persons lost their lives on account of devastating floods while in Beed, Pune, Thane and Bombay nearly 300 persons died in the unprecedented flood. As many persons are still missing, the exact loss of human life is yet to be fully assessed. Also in Marathwada region also Beed, Nanded, Latur and Parbhani districts had very heavy rainfall causing huge damage to crops human lives houses in this area.

Many areas in my constituency Beed had unprecedented rainfall of 14 inches on 23rd July causing heavy flood to Bindusara river in this area. The flood took toll of more than 103 persons. Still some persons are missing and some dead bodies may still be recovered. Heavy rains washed away many houses and a large number of houses collapsed due to incessant rains and storm. Many people have lost their shelter and means of sustenance. Many cattle also died due to flood and heavy rainfall. Crops in this area are totally washed away alongwith soil and farmers do not know how they will earn their livelihood in future.

Farmers had taken loan from the banks for banks for purchasing agricultural implements like pump sets which have been perished due to floods. In view of this calamity, I request the Government to write off loans advanced to farmers and given them assistance for purchasing agricultural inputs again. Full compensation should be given to the farmers to make good the loss suffered by them.

The Government pays compensation to the farmers at the rate of Rs. 400/- per hectare which is quite meagre. The actual loss sustained by the farmers is Rs. 10 to 15

[Smt. Kesharbai Ksheersagar]

thousand per hectare. I request the Government to enhance the rate of compensation to at least Rs. 2000/- per hectare.

The recent flood have badly damaged the roads and bridges thereby bringing the transportation and communication to a standstill. Roads and bridges in rural areas have been totally damaged and have been cut off from other areas. Therefore, we do not have the exact assessment of the damage caused by heavy rainfall and floods in rural areas. I request the Government to take up the work of repairing damaged roads and bridges and in the rural areas on job priority.

Many small dams and embankments washed away due to the floods required to be constructed again. The Government should take up rehabilitation work in this area on war footing. Rehabilitation is taken up urgently in urban areas but rural areas are neglected. The Government should take up rehabilitation work in rural areas urgently. More than 5000 families are needing rehabilitation in this area. As the extent of loss of human life and property is huge in rural areas. The Government should plan effective measures of rehabilitation in rural areas urgently.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, as the loss is very huge in my area, please let me speak for a few minutes more.

I am glad that Hon. Agriculture Minister visited our area. He was pained to see the havoc caused by the flood. He assured to pay compensation of Rs. 10000/- to the families of dead persons from Prime Minister's Relief Fund. The Chief Minister of Maharashtra also visited this area and announced compensation of Rs. 5000/- to the victims.

Many shops situated on the bank of rivers have been totally perished, and the traders had to suffer huge loss. The Government should give assistance to farmers for purchasing agricultural implements and

rehabilitate all persons who suffered the losses due to the flood.

As advance warning of flood is not available in our country, hence many people lost their lives and also there was huge loss of property. We must develop such as system in our country.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, pleased let me speak. I rarely speak in the House. The loss is very huge in my areas.

The Government should take up rehabilitation work urgently. Assistance should be immediately given to farmers. I also take this opportunity to thank Hon. Agriculture Minister and Chief Minister of Maharashtra for visiting the flood-hit areas and announcing the assistance. With these words, I conclude.

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BHAJAN LAL): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the House, has been discussing the flood situation for the last two days. As you are aware, some parts of the country have been affected by devastating floods. As soon as we came to know about the occurrence of floods in the various parts of the country, information in regard to losses sustained in different parts of the country was collected so that the hon. Members of both the Houses could be apprised of the situation. All the hon. Members who participated in the discussion have put forth very good suggestions. All of the us have condoled the loss of lives in the floods. I, on behalf of the Government offer my condolences for the persons who died in the recent floods. Three states have been hit by serious floods. Maharashtra followed by Andhra Pradesh, Kerala and Karnataka are the worst suffers of this year floods. As soon as the Prime Minister came to know about the floods, he sent senior Ministers to the flood affected areas to make on the spot assessment of the situation. I was sent to Maharashtra, whereas Shri H.K.L. Bhagat and Shri Madhav Singh Solanki were sent to Andhra Pradesh and Kerala respectively. As regards Karnataka, the Governor did not feel its necessity as the

floods were not serious enough. However, we will visit that state also after some time. Shri S.B. Chavan went to Uttar Pradesh and one of the Central Ministers went to Assam also. Where the floods occurred, our Ministers went there by road and where they could not reach by road, they reached there by helicopter. We tried our best to do what we could do for them by way of help. We visited the places with a view to providing help. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is true that floods are not a new phenomenon. I agree with the hon. Members that there has been heavy loss due to floods during the 42 years period after independence. Though the Government has made very efforts to control floods, those have not yet been fully controlled. Several factors are responsible for it. The indiscriminate felling of trees in the country is one of the reasons for floods as well as drought. As a result of clearing of forests, plains receive scanty rainfall and soil from the hilly areas is carried into the rivers causing deposit of silting in river bed which in turn raises the level of water. Thus when rain water flows down into the rivers, these overflow taking the shape of floods. I have seen the devastation caused by floods in Maharashtra. Unprecedented floods have struck Maharashtra this year. 15 feet deep water suddenly fell on earth with the bursting of the cloud. There was 24-25 inches rainfall in a flash. It was an unprecedented flood in Maharashtra this time. You can well imagine the heavy loss that might have been caused by heavy downpour and that too at the dead of night. Prior to me, my colleague lady M.P. from Maharashtra was speaking. She also accompanied me on my tour of Maharashtra. The Chief Minister of Maharashtra and his two other Ministers incharge of Revenue and Development also accompanied me on my two day tour of Maharashtra. As regards the death toll in the recent floods, hon. Members have furnished their own data but there are no two opinions about it that there is no other instance of such devastating floods in the living memory. Floods do come but level of water rises gradually. But this time level of water rose upto 15 feet all of a sudden. How can one survive under such circumstances? Many pucca houses were

washed away by flood waters. There has been heavy loss of life and property and many cattle heads have also been washed away. There are many villages which are surrounded by rivers on both sides. They looked like island. Entire villages were washed away in water. There was very pathetic condition. There was a heavy loss and all of us were pained to see the heart rending scene. As many as 14 districts out of a total of 31 districts in Maharashtra have been badly affected by floods and 850 people have died in these districts due to floods. This included 150 fishermen who are still untraceable. Dead bodies of some of them have been found and others are still untraceable. As many as 700 dead bodies have so far been recovered in Maharashtra alone but 150 people are still missing. It is feared that missing people might have died because the chances of their survival appear to be remote. Thus, 850 people died in Maharashtra alone and about 22,000 houses have been washed away by floods. Maharashtra alone has suffered a heavy loss. So far as Andhra Pradesh is concerned, all the districts have been affected by floods. There has been heavy to moderate floods at different places. As per the information received by me till midnight, 202 people have lost their lives in Andhra Pradesh and 1,70,337 houses have been damaged. Similarly, there were floods in 18 districts in Assam, 5 districts were hit during the first onslaught of floods, whereas remaining 13 districts were hit during the second onslaught. Five persons have lost their lives in the floods, one person died in the first flood and remaining four persons died in the second floods. As water level rose slowly, death toll was not so high. About 3,000 houses were damaged due to floods in Assam. Out of a total of 14 districts in Kerala, almost all the 14 districts witnessed floods. So far 71 people have lost their lives in floods and 850 houses have been damaged. Thus there has been a heavy loss due to floods in Kerala also. Similarly, three out of 11 districts have been affected by floods in Arunachal Pradesh and 24 people have died there. There were floods in 14 districts out of 18 districts in Karnataka and 14 people lost their lives. Some heads of cattle have also

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died. As many as 1470 houses have been damaged. There were serious floods in 8 out of 57 districts in Uttar Pradesh and about 60 people have lost their lives. 25,450 houses suffered damage. Some areas of Gujarat have also been flooded and 43 people have died. Similarly, 2 districts in Bihar were flooded but only one person died. We are pained for that also. Similarly, 5 out of 20 districts have been affected by floods in Tamil Nadu and 14 people have died. I have given you the details of loss of life and property in the various parts of the country affected by floods.

Sir, as regards provide assistance to the states, the Central Government have always tried its best to provide immediate relief to the States affected by unexpected natural calamities. We have already provided funds to the states for giving immediate relief. The amount on this score has been increased from Rs. 240 crore last year to Rs. 339 crore this year so that the relief could be provided to the people immediately. As regard Andhra Pradesh, this amount has been increased from Rs. 24 crore last year to Rs. 43.25 crore now. Similarly, Assam was provided a sum of Rs. 7.25 crore last year which has been increased to Rs. 13 crore this year so that immediate relief could be provided. Similarly, sums of Rs. 33.7 crore to Bihar, Rs. 28.75 crore to Gujarat, Rs. 5.75 crore to Haryana, Rs. 3.25 crore to the Himachal Pradesh as against Rs. 4.75 crore last year, Rs. 2.75 crore to Jammu and Kashmir, Rs. 6 crore to Karnataka, Rs. 9 crore to Kerala as against Rs. 5.00 crore last year, Rs. 6 crore to Madhya Pradesh and Rs. 13 crore to Maharashtra have been released for providing immediate relief. Thus, as I have told you, all the states have been provided funds for the purpose. Rajasthan has been given Rs. 16.75 crore and a sum of Rs. 58 crore has been given to Uttar Pradesh as against Rs. 32 crore last year. A sum of Rs. 20.75 crore has been given to West Bengal. Thus a sum of Rs. 339 crore has been earmarked for the purpose as against Rs. 240 crore last year. It means that we have provided an

additional sum of Rs. 99 crore this year to the states so that immediate relief could be provided.

Sir, wherever we went, we instructed the State Governments to utilise the amount already provided to them for providing immediate relief and protecting the lives of men and animals and saving the crops. They have been instructed to spend the money with them on providing medical relief and employment to the people. The sum will be adjusted on receipt of memoranda from the states so that they feel no difficulty of any kind.

[English]

SHRI K.S. RAO (Machilipatnam): Workers are not getting work for the flood period.

[Translation]

SHRI BHAJAN LAL: It is true that floods could not be controlled even after so many years and floods should be controlled. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, as you know, it is very difficult to control water and air. Wherever water of the rivers could be harnessed through construction of dams, we have tried to do so. But there are some rivers which could not be harnessed by constructing dams as they change their course which resulted in heavy loss due to floods. Therefore, we want that dams should be constructed on all the major rivers—be it Ganga or Kavari, on the pattern of Bhakra Dam. When this dam was not built, the rivers there caused havoc in Punjab and Haryana but after its construction, it has provided great protection and has made available water for irrigation purposes. Therefore, I want that the dams should be built but, as you know, our resources are very limited. It is true that with the money spent so far on flood relief, if the schemes had been formulated, dams could have been built on many rivers. The Prime Minister has directed that the schemes should be formulated where the dams can be built on the rivers and water can be transferred to other rivers or canals can be laid, it should be

done. If it is accomplished, the country can be saved from devastating floods and thus available water can be used in process wherever there is shortage of it. Some plans have been formulated for the purpose. Water Commission set up by the Government is looking into the matter. It will be achieved only when dams are constructed on all the rivers.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would also like to add that desilting of rivers should be undertaken and silt thus taken out should be dumped on the banks of the rivers but it is an uphill task and not that easy a job. It is also not feasible that after the floods recede the farmers may lift the silt and dump it in their fields. This problem can be best tackled by preventing silting of rivers and this can happen only when we are able to check the felling of trees. I would like to reply some more points raised by the hon. Member on this subject. Shri Harish Rawat initiated the debate by submitting that the hon. Minister for Water Resources should be present in the House during the discussion but I have reiterated it several times and even today I repeat that all the Ministries have a collective responsibility. We make a note of all the points and thereafter the points are passed on to the concerned Departments. Another point was raised that the Centre should take over the work of Soil Conservation in its own hands. You are aware that this is an ambitious scheme and funds are allocated to the States for its implementation and their work is also monitored by the Central Government from time to time but it is necessary to do more in this regard.

As regards the measures which should be taken for controlling floods, I think that dams should be constructed on all the rivers. One hon. Member also suggested that proper coordination should be there between the Ministry of Water Resources and the Ministry of Agriculture. As a matter of fact proper coordination does exist between these two ministries and joint meetings are convened as well. In these meetings flood control measures are discussed and different schemes are formulated. However we would

make efforts to accelerated the pace of work in this regard.

One hon. Member made a mention of the rivers of the hilly areas and in particular, he mentioned the names of Gandak, Kosi and Brahmaputra. We would also look into it to see as to what action can be taken in this regard. Shri Shahabuddin has proposed that a national level programme should be formulated for control of floods. This proposal is under consideration of the Government.

A mention was also made of Mahananda and Bakra rivers. As regards the rivers which have been mentioned in this connection the Government will look into the individual cases and take all possible measures in regard to them.

Shri Balsaheb Vikhe Patil referred to weather forecasting in connection with Jamalpara village. As a matter of fact, a forecast was made through T.V. and radio 24 to 36 hours in advance about the torrential rains in that region. But in spite of that warning the people residing in this village refused to shift to a safer place. They thought that perhaps the news was false. In such a situation, they resigned themselves to the fate, hence they did not budge from their place. It was this attitude on account of which they had to suffer heavy loss. We make full efforts to issue advance warning in this regard. A super computer has been installed so that advance information can be provided to the people and their life and property can be saved. This has proved quite beneficial for the farmers. If the farmers are able to know beforehand that it is going to rain in a certain area, they can make due arrangements for preparing their fields and for sowing seeds.

Rs. 10 thousand per family have been provided out of the Prime Minister's Relief Fund as compensation to the family members of those who have died. In addition to that the Central Government has extended assistance of Rs. 5 thousand to each family of the deceased and the State Government has also decided to provide the matching

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amount of compensation. It has been decided to provide Rs.25 thousand as compensation to the families of the poor fishermen who have lost their lives in the floods. All the essential commodities are reaching the people. The people who have been rendered homeless are being provided shelter in camps. Due arrangements have been made for their meals and other necessities so that they do not face any kind of hardship.

Some hon. Members have referred to the problem of housing of these people. All out efforts will be made for the rehabilitation of those, whose houses have been washed away by the floods. The State Governments will also make its contribution. It is absolutely essential to make housing arrangements for those, whose houses have been washed away as otherwise they will have to face great difficulties. The Government will make its allout efforts in this regard.

The bill, which was sent to the States for their concurrence, has not been returned to the Centre after approval by any of the State except Manipur so far. The Centre will issue a reminder in this regard.

Shri Yadav has pointed out that it was because of fishermen moving closer to the sea that so much of loss was incurred. That is why, assistance should be provided to the families of the deceased. Necessary assistance has been given by the Government. However, when their memorandum reaches us, we shall take action on that basis. After taking into account the extent of loss such as the number of boats, trawlers etc. which have been washed away, we shall provide all possible assistance.

Along with it, some shops and factories were also washed away. We want that relief should be provided to them as well and in this connection we shall convene a meeting with the banks for extending them fresh loans and the instalments will be the same as in the case of the previous loans so that they are able to restart their factories and the workers

who were rendered unemployed are re-employed.

Similarly, Shri Somnath Chatterjee suggested that the rivers should be interconnected to form a national grid. In order to prevent natural calamities like floods, talks should also be held with Bangladesh, Nepal and Pakistan with which we share common waters. Even in the past negotiations were held in this connection several times and the hon. Minister of water resources had also gone to Bangladesh to attend a meeting on this issue and another meeting will also be convened shortly. Our endeavour has been to check the devastation caused by the discharge of surplus water of these rivers and also to make the optimum utilisation of this water. The hon. Member has also made a mention of the havoc caused by floods and erosion of the upper layer of the soil in Orissa. As I have stated just now, all these points are under consideration.

Shri Bipin Pal Das referred to Assam and pointed out that this State may be affected by floods in September. I can say this much that Rs. 85 crore were given to Assam for this purpose last time and out of that amount, they have not been able to spend Rs. 8 to 10 crores. The state Government was directed to strengthen and raise the level of the embankment of the Brahmaputra river to prevent flooding of a large area and the resultant loss but necessary work has not been done so far. Similarly, the condition of Dibrugarh is also not satisfactory and they need permanent assistance. He also raised the point of a bridge on this river. A Central Minister has toured Assam and he will try to pay a second visit as well.

Shri Banatwalla has submitted that Central assistance for this purpose should be enhanced. You are well aware that relief assistance is based on the extent of loss in a particular area and wherever it is more, assistance also goes up accordingly and it will be given to all the affected people of the State. The State Governments have been directed to send a memorandum to the Centre giving the details of the losses they have



suffered. Previously, there used to be delay in sending a Central team but now it has been decided to send it within a week. This team would also submit its report within a week and thereafter a meeting of the high-powered committee will be convened which would also not take more than a week's time. In this way, a decision can be taken within 21 days and funds can be disbursed to the States within a month. If the extent of the damage is more and in view of that it is essential to provide relief in advance, necessary assistance will be extended even before the Central team is sent to take stock of the situation. For example, last year advance relief assistance was provided to the States like Assam, West Bengal and Punjab. Assistance was extended to these 3 or 4 States without sending the Central team to make an assessment of the situation. Similarly, advance relief assistance shall be provided wherever it is necessary to do so.

Similarly Shrimati Usha Choudhary gave the suggestion for the construction of minor bunds to control floods. She also suggested that all the Departments should make concerted efforts for the rehabilitation of the flood affected people. In addition to it the loans taken by these helpless people should be written off and efforts should be made to waive the interest and to undertake rescheduling the recovery of loans so as to help the people to the maximum extent.

Shri Kurien mentioned that Kerala had already spent more than what had been allocated to them by the Centre. He referred to the drought and floods in that State and in this connection, I would like to submit that their memorandum has just reached us and efforts will be made to consider it and disburse funds at the earliest.

Similarly, it has been mentioned that dams should be constructed on different rivers to control the recurrence of floods, which has become an annual feature in this country. You are aware that certain crops such as paddy, barley, maize, bajra etc. do not take long to grow whereas plants of horticultural nature such as black pepper,

coconut, cardamom, betel nut etc. take a very long time to mature and bear fruit. Therefore, heavy losses are suffered when such plants and trees are uprooted and washed away by floods. In this connection, the Central Government is making efforts to provide maximum relief to the farmers so that they could be saved from losses. Similarly, Shri Balasaheb Vikhe Patil was in favour of formation of a national grid of the rivers. I agree with the proposal and a national grid should be formed by interlinking all the rivers. It will provide water those areas, where there is shortage by channelising the excess water from one area to the area of shortage. It may be utilised for the generation of hydel power, which will cater to the needs of deficient areas. In order to achieve this end, a national power grid may be formed. This will prevent floods and benefit the entire country.

It has been submitted that the allocations which have been made for Maharashtra are inadequate. When I visited Maharashtra, I had asked the State Government to make all the necessary expenditure and get it reimbursed from the Central Government. This should be added in their memorandum. If it is found essential, we will make advance payments to Maharashtra, Kerala and Andhra Pradesh. The Central Government will render all possible assistance for providing due relief to the affected people. Similar things were said about the crop insurance scheme. This scheme has been implemented all over the country except in 3 or 4 states. As you are aware, the block level has been taken as the unit. Compensation will be paid keeping in view the extent of the damage.

**SHRI K.S. RAO:** What is the position in regard to the rural areas?

**SHRI BHAJAN LAL:** A committee has been constituted for the rural areas. Its meeting is in progress but the matter has not reached the final stage. We would like the Patwari circle to be taken as a unit for the purpose under which all the farmers may be covered. However, we have not yet reached a final stage in this regard.

[Sh. Bhajan Lal]

Shri Tombi Singh made a mention of Manipur. The hon. Chief Minister of that state also rang me up and we at once sent our officials from the Centre to take stock of the situation. These officers are visiting the State for that purpose. We have assured them of immediate help and we will provide all possible help to Manipur. Shri Shanta Ram Naik said that this issue does not concern agriculture alone. It is true that all the departments should shoulder equal responsibility. The Ministry of Water Resources and the Central Water Commission should convene a joint meeting and take a decision in respect of the places where they could control the situation within a short time. However, regarding the priorities we shall have to take a policy decision. Priorities have to be fixed. First we will take steps to control the situation in those places where it has caused more destruction and later on, this work will be done in the whole country. I have told you about the floods, drought, developmental projects and about the warning we have been giving in this regard. Hon. Members have also raised the point of C & AG Report wherein names of one or two States for example, Andhra Pradesh have been mentioned who have not properly spent the funds. Shri Dighe gave figures also. The figures furnished here by me indicate the number of people, who died. I can say only this much that there has been a great damage to roads, hospitals, schools, railway lines, water supply and to the public property. We will provide help at the earliest. Shri Vijay Raghvan had asked about the number of people who died in Kerala. Their number has gone up to 71. You mentioned that there should be a permanent solution to the problem and deforestation should be checked and a study team should be sent there immediately. They should be helped at the earliest. We will take steps to help them at the earliest. Shri Owaisi wanted to know about the number of people, who died in Andhra Pradesh. As I have told you, their figure has reached up to 202. We will provide funds for houses, drainage, sewer and roads and will try to start the work at the

earliest.

SHRI K.S. RAO: What will be done about the agricultural labourers?

SHRI BHAJAN LAL: Efforts are being made to provide work to the agricultural labourers.

SHRI K.S. RAO: They have no work.

SHRI BHAJAN LAL: They will be provided employment under the Jawahar Rozagar Yojana and Indira Awas Yojana. Shri Rajhans pleaded for providing help to the families of the deceased and that a high level area should be set aside in every panchayat where the people living in the lowlying areas could shift in case of floods. Efforts will be made to shift the people to places of higher level. Special efforts should be made for the flood prone areas such as Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh and Kerala. Similar steps can be taken in other states also. Shri Paswan has suggested that the release of excess water in the canals causes floods hence we should streamline it, rivers should be tamed and a dam should be constructed on the River Bagmati. Shri Man said that the danger of flood increased with the overflowing of canals. We will try to improve the working of canals. Shri Ram Ratan Ram also mentioned something like this. Shri Ram Nagine Mishra also suggested that preventive measures should be taken to save all the districts from floods. He also mentioned that floods cause heavy damage to Deoria and Gorakhpur. Arrangements should be made for them. Shri Madan Pandey suggested that a master plan is required for it. This is true and we are going to have a master plan. Shri Uttam Rathod said that even though the issue of floods is discussed every year in the House, these have not been controlled so far. As I have stated, these should be controlled and we are making our all out efforts to control floods.

SHRI C. P. THAKUR (Patna): In Patna, the Hon. Prime Minister had said that the issue of floods should be discussed in the Technological Mission.

**SHRI BHAJAN LAL:** Just now a meeting has been in this regard and one more will take place. As soon as the final decision is taken in this regard, we will let you know about it. Shri C.P.N. Singh mentioned about the death of cattle heads and human being. He also made a mention of a river of China.

**SHRI CHANDRA PRATAP NARAIN SINGH (Padrauna):** You are giving a different version of what I have said.

**SHRI BHAJAN LAL:** Don't be angry. I can assure you that the necessary steps will be taken on all that you have said which I shall note down from the copy of the proceedings of the House. Another thing which you have mentioned is that the hon. Ministers go on tours by helicopters.

**SHRI CHANDRA PRATAP NARAIN SINGH:** What is the use of my speech when he has a wrong version of it.

**SHRI BHAJAN LAL:** I can send you the copy of notes with me.

**SHRI CHANDRA PRATAP NARAIN SINGH:** Please think over it. What can I do when he has not written all that what I spoke here. Hence please read from the official version of the proceedings. Do not read Shrimati Krishna Sahi's version of it.

**SHRI BHAJAN LAL:** You mentioned that the hon. Minister used helicopter for his tour. He should have gone by road to take stock of the situation, that is correct. I, myself went to Maharashtra by road. Only for a short distance I availed the service of a helicopter and rest of the distance was covered on foot. But as you know it, one cannot go by road in a water logged area. However to make on the spot study we will again go with you and will provide all the necessary help to your district. Uttar Pradesh is the heart of India, if nothing is done for Uttar Pradesh, for whom else it will be done.

Another thing you have mentioned is regarding a dam on the River Gandak, which I have noted down in my own hand. We will

discuss it with you and the concerned department.

The Government will consider your suggestion regarding the construction of a dam.

Necessary action will taken even in respect of betel nut, coconut, coffee, tea and rubber, to which attention has been drawn by Shri Purushothaman.

**SHRI CHANDRA PRATAP NARAIN SINGH:** Regarding the hydel generation I had asked you to discuss it with the Ministry of Energy. In the eastern region, the system of hydel power generation is not available on any river. Such a system should be provided there.

**SHRI BHAJAN LAL:** We will discuss it and ensure that whatever is possible in this regard, is done.

Similarly attention was drawn to the damage to paddy crop in Kukna and it was suggested that there should be permanent plan to prevent its recurrence and preventive measures should be taken to save the crops. Land erosion caused by sea should also be checked. In respect of all these things, we will take all possible steps and all possible help will be provided.

Shri Panigrahi mentioned the recurrence of floods every year and also drew the attention to the system of weather forecasting. All help will be provided in this regard. He suggested that a national plan should be prepared for it. That is correct. It should also contain the provision of minimum wages and national grid. All these things will be taken in to consideration. Shri K. V. Thomas suggested that there should be provision for the coconuts. Shri Jujhar Singh suggested that a policy should be formulated regarding the damage caused by soil erosion. It will also be considered. The suggestion regarding the proper distribution of water will also be considered. Shri N. G. Ranga suggested a permanent fund for the purpose. It is a worth while suggestion. Floods can only be con-

[Sh. Bhajan Lal]

trolled by constructing dams on the rivers with the money from this permanent fund. Suggestions have been given for foolproof arrangements. Attention will also be paid to such issues as the loss suffered by the farmers, loss of public property and rehabilitation of people. All possible help will be given to the farmers.

Shri Jagannath Choudhary mentioned that the paddy crop in Balia is destroyed due to the overflowing of water from 2 dozen ponds in the district. Proper arrangements should be made for draining out this water. A suggestion has been made to provide funds for the construction of houses. We will look into all these issues and will take necessary action.

Regarding Jammu & Kashmir, Shri Mohd. Ayub Khan mentioned that a survey should be conducted in respect of the heavy loss of life and property in that state. We will certainly do it and provide all possible help on the basis of its findings. He has also made a mention of the national fund. It is another good suggestion that felling of forest trees should be checked. Regarding the insurance of crops, I have stated that the crops of only those farmers are insured, who take loans, but all other farmers have not been covered so far under the scheme. A committee has been constituted by the hon. Prime Minister to discuss this issue and action will be taken on its recommendations at the earliest. Shrimati Kesharbai who accompanied us during our Maharashtra tour, made mention of Maharashtra. We found that considerable damage had been caused in that State. 3 camps have been set up there. I would like to congratulate the Government of Maharashtra for their commendable relief operations to help the people during floods. I would like to assure the hon. Members that we will provide all possible assistance even in future. We pray to God because floods are shrieking the areas where no rains are required and the areas which require them the most, are reeling under drought. It seems that God is also discriminating against us.

The whole House should pray to God to shower His grace in the form of rain in the drought affected parts of northern India i.e. in Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan, West Uttar Pradesh and Delhi, and to stop the rain in Flood-hit areas.

Once again, I would like to assure the House that the Government of India will always extend maximum help to the people at the time of natural calamities like earth quake, drought or floods. We will also pray to God to send rain in those places where it is needed most and to contain it in the flood hit areas, so that the condition of the farmers may improve.

15.50 hrs.

KARNATAKA BUDGET, 1989-90- GENERAL DISCUSSION  
AND  
DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (KARNATAKA), 1989-90

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House will now take up General Discussion on the Budget for the State of Karnataka for 1989-90 and Discussion and Voting on the Demands for Grants in respect of the Budget for the State of Karnataka for 1989-90, items 11 and 12, together.

Motion moved:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the Fourth column of the order Paper, be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of 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."

## STATEMENT

Demands for Grants, 1989-90 in respect of Karnataka submitted to the vote of 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 to be submitted to the vote of the House	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
1	2	3	4	5	6
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
7.	Mines and Geology	3,25,00,000	...	6,16,63,000	...

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 to be submitted to the vote of the House	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
1	2	3		4	
8.	Small Scale Industries	19,00,00,000	2,50,00,000	37,85,25,000	4,64,55,000
9.	Industrial Co-operatives	60,00,000	1,00,00,000	1,07,48,000	1,27,60,000
10.	Sericulture	25,00,00,000	12,50,00,000	51,27,54,000	12,54,00,000
11.	Stationery and Printing	6,50,00,000	...	12,43,45,000	...
12.	Higher Education	85,00,00,000	15,00,000	1,67,47,54,000	25,00,000
13.	Youth Services	6,00,00,000	...	11,78,02,000	...
14.	Literary Cultural Affairs and Development of Kannada	2,50,00,000	...	4,67,67,000	...
15.	Primary Education	2,00,00,00,000	...	4,00,29,14,000	...
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	...

1 No. of Demand	2 Name of Demand	3 Amount of Demand for Grant 'on Account' Voted by the Karnataka Legislature on 27-3-1989		4 Amount of Demand for Grant to be submitted to the vote of the House	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
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	...	9,00,00,000	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	2,00,00,000	13,34,98,000	4,10,00,000
23.	Food and Civil Supplies	22,00,00,000	...	42,84,30,000	...
24.	Forest	36,00,00,000	1,25,000	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	...

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 to be submitted to the vote of the House	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
1	2	3		4	
27.	Police and Fire Services	1,10,00,00,000	3,00,000	1,45,08,81,000	5,00,000
28.	Jails Etc.,	4,50,00,00,000	...	8,51,48,000	..
29.	Information and Tourism	3,50,00,00,000	15,00,000	7,03,16,000	27,00,000
30.	Road Transport	60,00,00,000	14,00,00,000	1,00,54,000	27,14,00,000
31.	Medical, Family Welfare and Public Health Services	1,50,00,00,000	5,00,00,000	2,39,66,78,000	10,00,00,000
32.	Housing (Excluding Government Residential Buildings)	7,00,00,00,000	3,50,00,000	13,86,51,000	6,30,70,000
33.	Urban Development etc.	13,50,00,00,000	8,50,00,000	26,78,00,000	17,17,00,000
34.	Compensation and Grants to Corporation and Municipalities	30,00,00,00,000	...	59,75,33,000	...



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 to be submitted to the vote of the House	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
1	2	3	4		
35.	Minor Irrigation	20,00,00,000	11,00,00,000	38,41,79,000	21,33,98,000
36.	Irrigation, Navigation, Drainage and Flood Control Projects	50,00,00,000	1,60,00,00,000	1,94,65,73,000	3,11,32,68,000
37.	State Legislature	3,00,00,000	...	5,74,85,000	...
38.	Administration of Justice	16,00,00,000	...	30,50,56,000	...
39.	Elections	5,00,00,000	...	10,05,00,000	...
40.	Governor, Ministers and Public Service Commission	85,00,000	...	1,60,34,000	...
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	...

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 to be submitted to the vote of the House	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
1	2	3		4	
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
49.	Power Projects	4,50,00,000	1,30,00,00,000	8,36,96,000	2,61,11,00,000
50.	Land Revenue etc.	40,50,00,000	7,50,00,000	77,27,13,000	14,12,00,000
51.	Stamps and Registration	4,00,00,000	...	7,10,00,000	...
52.	Relief on account of Natural Calamities	5,50,00,000	1,75,000	6,00,00,000	2,00,000

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 to be submitted to the vote of the House	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
1	2	3	4		
53.	Rehabilitation Schemes	2,25,000	...	4,46,000	...
54.	Religious and Charitable Institutions etc.	6,50,00,000	...	12,85,99,000	...
55.	Wakfs	50,00,000	...	1,02,00,000	...
56.	Co-operation (Excluding Regulated Markets)	50,00,00,000	4,00,00,000	93,92,29,000	7,80,84,000
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	...

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 to be submitted to the vote of the House	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
1	2	3	4	5	6
61.	Welfare of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes and Backward Classes	45,00,00,000	45,00,000	89,83,55,000	90,00,000
62.	Women and Children Welfare	65,50,00,000	50,00,000	1,30,89,54,000	98,00,000

**SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL (Gulbarga):** Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the Budget for Karnataka for the year 1989-90 has been presented by my esteemed friend, Shri Panja, for consideration. Before we take up the consideration of the Budget, I feel that we should have some idea of the state of affairs in the administration at the time when President's rule was imposed on Karnataka. We should also know what the Governor, His Excellency, Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah, has got in the legacy from the Janata Party, Janata Dal, who were in office continuously for a period of six years or more than that from 1983 up to April, 1989. We should also know how this party ruled the State after coming to power in the name of value-based politics.

I am very sorry to say that the administration during Janata party and Janata Dal was in shambles. Bureaucracy was completely demoralised. There was too much of interference in the administration by the Janata legislators and Janata party leaders and other functionaries. The State treasury was completely empty and the Government was totally bankrupt. Unfortunately, they did not have even enough money to pay salary to the Government employees. Corruption was rampant at all levels. Money, that is revenue, instead of going to the State treasury was going into the coffers of the ruling party and their leaders. Vidhan Soudha, the seat of Secretariat in Bangalore, was reduced into a Janata Bazar—pay money and get things done very easily; very simply, no complications at all. During Janata regime, if there was any industry, which was thriving, if there was any business which was thriving unchecked, it was the business of industry or the industry of transfer. Transfer industry or transfer business was thriving and those who were indulging in this business or industry had roaring practice. A schedule was fixed for the postings, transfers and cancellations. Sir, the hon. Members will be surprised to know that for a posting of an ordinary officer, a sub-inspector, a sub-Registrar or a Medical officer, for getting the posting of his choice he has to shell out Rs. 1, 2 or 3 lakh. So, a schedule was there and it

was very easy for the officers to approach those brokers of the Janata Party and the Janata Dal, to have a contract with them and pay the money only after they get the transfer or the posting orders. They were honest in those dealings, I must say that.

Legislators of their party treated their constituencies as their empires. Officers of their choice were posted in the constituency who would give monthly mammons to them; their continuance otherwise was at the will and pleasure of those legislators. Nobody should feel that I am talking in the air. Nobody should feel that this is the forum from which I am propagating for my party and I am propagating against the party which was in power in Karnataka for more than 6 years. That is not at all my intention. Therefore, by whatever I have said just now, in brief, I want to substantiate by quoting a few instances and these instances are sufficient indications of the sample of the administration that the Janata party and after some time the Janata Dal to Karnataka.

Sir, Bangalore is known for its salubrious climate in the entire country. Bangalore was known as naturally air-conditioned city but today it is no more an air-conditioned city. We don't have that salubrious climate. It is as hot as any other town or a city in a hot State. In order to maintain the ecology of the State, there was a green belt of about 10 km. around the Bangalore city. During the Janata regime what happened to that green belt? It was just liquidated. All the green belt was liquidated and a concrete jungle has come in place of the green belt around the Bangalore city today.

I think, Bangalore is one city which is considered, from the land value point of view, as the richest city in the entire country. Maybe a few other rich cities are also there. The market value of even stray sites measuring 60/90 is not less than Rs. 8 to 10 lakhs. In the name of artists, sportsman, etc., these sites are very generously distributed to the millionaires. If there is any scribe or any journalist who can write a good article on the Chief Minister, he or she used to get very

[Sh. Veerendra Patil]

generously a site costing Rs. 15 to 20 lakhs. I am not telling this off the record. There is sufficient record to show that the then Government distributed very generously sites not to the poor people but to rich millionaires. They had gifted away all the valuable property which legitimately belonged to the people of Karnataka.

16.00 hrs.

Instead of acquiring surplus land under the Urban Land Ceiling Act, exemption certificates were granted indiscriminately on consideration—consideration not of a few lakhs, consideration not of a few millions, but consideration runs into crores of rupees, sometimes it is Rs. 50 crores and sometimes it is Rs. 100 crores. One has to go into these scandals in detail to know the exact truth. What happened? I can quote one instance of Reva Jeetu. Of course that has been referred to the Commission of Inquiry and inquiry is going to be held. I do not want to go into the details of that one. The proposal regarding exemption of a very valuable 5/1/2 acres of land in the heart of the Bangalore City, in Jaya Nagar area very generously, with great quickness as finalised. The market value of that land is not less than Rs. 5 crore to Rs. 6 crore. The exemption certificate was given to the owner of that land. When that locality people were repeatedly representing to the Government and demanding that it should be converted into a park, that was gifted away for building group houses. That once came under it and they took maximum advantage out of that. Not only they were not satisfied with that, the Chief Minister along with his colleagues, along with the Chairman, BDA and along with a number of officers went to Europe, went to England, went to America and other countries. For what purpose? He went in search of investors on real estate—although it is completely banned the Government of India and also the Reserve bank of India—violating all rules and regulations. The Chief Minister goes to foreign countries. He invites our so-called NRIs. What he brought? He

brought some bogus NRIs whose addresses till today are not known. They formed an association or company with Rs. 1000 as share capital. And 110 acres of valuable land was sold out to this NRI association. Of course at that time, there was so much of hullabaloo. Then, ultimately his successor, the last Chief Minister of the Janata Dal had to cancel that one. But that is still under investigation. What I am trying to impress upon this House is how scandals were going on freely. How money was being made in the name of the Party? Not only that. They went to Bombay. They went to Madras. They came to Delhi. They invited big builders and developers to come to Bangalore. Then a large chunk of area was given to them to build houses, dispose of those houses and mint tons of money. That is how the Janata Dal or the Janata party which came into power in the name of Mahatma Gandhi and Jayaprakash Narayan functioned. They tried to dispose of the entire property of the State for the sake of their Party, for the sake of their party leaders and for the sake of those who were considered to be the well-wishers of the Janata party at that time. They acquired the lands of poor farmers for nominal price and handed over to begin housing cooperative societies by extracting a lot of money, tons of money. A report was prepared after going into this matter in greater detail by one young IAS officer, Shri G. V. K. Rao, that G.V.K. Rao Report is well-known in Karnataka. Not one or two acres, but 22000 acres of land were acquired and they were trying to hand over these 22000 acres of valuable land round about Bangalore to 130 or 138 begin housing cooperative societies.

If there is any State where the land scandal was galore, it was Karnataka. They are going to such an extent that the Janata Dal or the Janata Party Leaders today are nick-named as *zamin chor*. If you ask anybody in the State who is *zamin choor*, they will say, so and so the leader of the Janata Dal. To that extent, they tried to barter away the valuable property of the Government belonged legitimately to the people of Karnataka.

I must say that Urban Land Ceilings Act is full of loopholes. I do not know why the Central Government is sleeping over the Act. This is one Act which has given handle to all politicians who are in authority or who were in authority to mint money; it has become a grazing ground or a green pasture for those who are in authority. In the name of Urban Land Ceilings Act, they give exemption and take a lot of money. I challenge whether the Karnataka Government, after the enforcement of the Urban Land Ceilings Act, has acquired land; they have surplus area; they have taken possession of it. Out of that surplus area, how much surplus area has been distributed to those people who are living in the slums? Bangalore is full of slums. How much surplus area has been distributed to those down-trodden people? Nothing. Not even an acre of land. They take money and give exemption. That is the business even today going on there without any check or hindrance.

Janata Leaders swear by Gandhiji and Jayaprakash Narayan. What is their achievement during the last 6 1/2 years? I am ashamed of their achievement. They may be proud of their achievement. The achievement is that thousands of arrack shops spring up in all villages and Highways. If you go to a village, people will say, we have some difficulty in providing drinking water, but if you want arrack, it is available in plenty. In Karnataka, arrack is available in plenty, but not drinking water. So many arrack shops have been opened; so many bar shops have been opened; they have been opened in thousands. I think, whatever arrack shops and bar shops were there at the time of the Janata Dal or Janata party taking over the reign of the Karnataka Administration, within these six years, nearly twice those arrack shops have come into existence. This is their achievement in the name of Gandhiji and Jayaprakash Narayan.

Another achievement of the Janata Party and the Janata Dal, if it is considered to be an achievement, is that education at all levels has been commercialised; from the nursery level upto university level, education is

completely commercialised. Even if you want to get admission for your child of 3-4 years in a nursery school, you have to shell out a lot of money by way of capitation. Even today it is going on. So, the whole education system has been commercialised. Before coming to power, while contesting the election, in the year 1983, through their manifesto, they promised people, they gave an assurance to the people that if they came to power, they would stop this menace of capitation-based institutions. But what happened after they came to power? This is one State, this is one Party where not only it has not kept up their promise that had been given to the people solemnly through the election manifesto, but they went contrary to the promise. Instead of putting a stop to the capitation-based institutions, they allowed freely a number of institutions to come up. I think during their period, they allowed nearly 7-8 Medical Colleges to come up; they allowed nearly 30-40 Engineering Colleges and 150 Polytechnic Institutions to come up. They are not in the public sector, not started by the Government but they are purely in the private sector and capitation fees-based besides doubling the intake capacity of all educational institutions, medical colleges, engineering colleges, polytechnic etc., during this period. This is the achievement of the Janata Dal and Janata party. Medical college seats were sold in the market for fabulous capitation fees. It may be Rs. 2 lakhs, Rs. 3 lakhs or Rs. 4 lakhs—there was no limit at all—depending upon the capacity of the parent of the boy or girl who sought admission in the medical college or engineering college.

Unemployment, as it is growing everywhere, is growing in Karnataka also. Today more than one million of our boys and girls are unemployed according to the live registers of the employment exchanges! Of course, the Janata Dal came into existence or they changed the label and all that in the month of January 1989, but before that it was the Janata Party, the party which went to the polls and promised that it would provide jobs for every house, for every family. But what happened after they came to power? That put a blanket ban on fresh recruits. Not only

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did they put a blanket ban on fresh recruits, but they put a blanket ban on filling up of the vacancies also. The result is that there are so many Primary health Units where there are no nurses there are so many hospitals where there are no doctors, there are so many colleges, high schools or primary schools where there are no teachers. Why? Because there is a ban on filling up of vacancies and that is how they tried to fulfil the assurances that they had given during the election period or through the election manifesto!

When such a Government fell, naturally, there was none to shed a tear! On the other hand, everybody heaved a sigh of relief, and the people were happy. Although that party gave a call for a Bandh there was absolutely no response to it at all. Life was normal not only in Bangalore but in all other cities also, when there was a call from the Janata Dal for a Bandh and all that. So, naturally the people are fed up and the people had the taste of the sample of administration that an opposition party can give to the country if unfortunately they come to power. And here was a shining example! Karnataka is a shining example where Janata was in power for more than six years continuously enjoying a comfortable majority in the Assembly. This was the worst administration. This was a corrupt administration—I am sorry to say that—that they have given to the people of Karnataka.

In this background we have to examine the Budget that is now before us. As I have said already, the State is in such a mess that nobody can bring it back on the right track within a short period—not even the Governor who is the representative of the President. I think that the situation has deteriorated to such an extent that even after the elections the successor Government would require at least two to three years' period to set right the whole thing and bring back the entire Government machinery on the right track. It is not so easy.

I will be failing in my duty if I do not mention some of the achievements under the President's rule, by the Governor and his Advisors. I record my appreciation that the Governor with the assistance of the Advisors was successful to a great extent in averting strikes of the Government employees and the employees of the Dairy Development Corporation and the employees of the Karnataka State Road Transport Corporation, etc.

I am very happy to place on record that under the President's Rule, sincere efforts are being made to increase revenue by plugging the loopholes by taking over the wholesale trade of Indian made foreign liquor. As I said just now, even the successor Government will require a lot of time to set right the damage done to the administration. I do not want to go into the details. But I would like to quote one statement of an officer, which was very widely published in a national daily. I think some hon. Members might have read it; 'Officer defames a Department under Janata Rule'. I do not want to mention the name of the Department. He says: 'There is a saying in our Department. There is no rule except *mamool* which overrules all the rules.' This is the state of affairs so far as the Karnataka administration is concerned. This was the achievement of the Janata rule. As I said, the Governor is making all efforts to increase revenue by plugging the loopholes and the recent step taken by the Governor is taking over of the wholesale trade of Indian made foreign liquor, where there is a lot of leakage of revenue. Naturally they have to pay *mamool* to the politicians. Out of that, they make some money and pay a little money to the politicians. I am told that by plugging this loophole, the State Government is going to realise nearly rupees fifty to sixty crores additional revenue to the State exchequer. As the representatives of the people, we welcome whatever the Governor and his administration does to plug the loopholes. We are the first party to welcome all such steps.

When the Governor took over the administration as a representative of the



President under President's Rule, the financial position of the State was so bad that when thousands of cheques which were issued earlier, were presented to the treasury, most of the cheques bounced and there was no encashment of cheque at all. Today we are happy to know that there is not a single cheque which is pending in the treasury. No bills are pending, the Government has paid all the bills and there is no question of bouncing of cheques now. So, it only incidates that the financial position of the State—thanks to the Government of India—is improving. Similarly, the Governor is trying to reopen spinning mills and other mills which were closed. Efforts are being made to reopen such mills.

Sir, when I say that there are certain achievements to the credit of the Governor, I would be failing in my duty if I do not mention some of the failures. One failure is, I do not know whether it is permanent or temporary, that is a different matter—so far as public distribution system is concerned, we are not happy, people are not happy. I want to be very frank. Public distribution system is not functioning effectively and satisfactorily. Not only the quantity is inadequate, but even the quality is not up to the mark. The quality is also not so good. Therefore, the Governor, his advisers and the entire administration which is at the disposal of the Government must make all out efforts to see that public distribution system works efficiently to the satisfaction of the consumer. That is what I wanted to suggest on this occasion. Similarly, there is a feeling that there have been too many transfers. on behalf of my party MPs, I want to make it very clear to the administration in Karnataka on this occasion that so far as we are concerned, we are the least interested in interfering in the administration. Some of us might have gone but that does not mean that we are now continuing the business that was going on unchecked during Janata Dal or Janata regime. We are least interested in that. So, we do not want to interfere in the administration. At the same time, we want to see that minimum transfers are effected and effected only when they are absolutely necessary not

simply because so and so comes and makes a representation and he is transferred. I do not know how far there is truth in this impression, but the impression is that too many transfers are being effected which are not required, which are not called for.

Similarly, people are not happy with the fee structure in the private colleges. I understand that the fee structure is not a novel idea of the Governor. A Committee was constituted during Janata Dal regime, Janata Party regime. They worked out the fee structure and made a report and everything was ready. They were ready to announce the fee structure but their government fell. So, the Governor has introduced that one. But it is very heavy, very fat fees that the parents have to pay. Therefore, we find that there is resentment not only among the parents, but there is resentment among the students also. Now the students are also our voters. Therefore, we have to give lot of attention to this problem. These are the two or three minus points so far as the Governor's administration is concerned.

Now I come to the budget for the year 1989-90. The deficit shown in the papers presented by Shri Panja is only Rs. 176.30 crores. Again, I must submit that it is deceptive figure because according to my calculation, if they take into consideration the public deposit accounts and the pending bills which they have not yet paid, the gap will be not less than Rs. 300 crores and not Rs. 176 crores, as has been made out in the budget papers. We are all very much concerned about the current Plan. The size of the current plan is Rs. 1,040 crores, but I have my own doubts whether we are going to implement this Plan, whether we are going to spend all the Rs. 1,040 crores which have been fixed as size of the Plan for the year 1989-90. What happened in the Janata Dal regime and the Janata Party regime? Every year they used to show on papers, only for public consumption, that their Plan size was Rs. 800 crores or Rs. 900 crore, and at the end of January or in February, they used to come out with a statement saying they were sorry, they had to slash down their Plan by Rs. 300

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crores. The axe invariably falls on two sectors, that is, irrigation and power, which are very badly required because the entire development of the State depends upon these two sectors. Therefore, if at all the Government is serious, if at all the Governor's administration is serious about spending these Rs. 1,040 crores, then my suggestion is—and I think there is no escape also—that the Central Government should come forward with a munificent special assistance of not less than Rs. 300 crores. I am saying from this House which is the temple of our democracy for the entire country, and I am making this categorical statement that without special assistance from the Government of India, it is impossible for the State Government to maintain the size of the Plan at Rs. 1,040 crores. Therefore, we are now looking towards the Central Government because the Central Government has taken over the administration and it is their responsibility to see that the size of the Plan is maintained and the entire amount that is earmarked for the Plan, that is, Rs. 1,040 crores, is spent fully without any slashing at all.

Now I come to the development projects because they are the projects vitally concerned with the economic development of the State and the development of the State in all fields. I want to mention about the VISL. I am very grateful to the Government of India, to the Prime Minister and to the Steel Minister because they have already taken a decision to take over the VISL. The formal function is going to be held on the 18th of this month. That is alright, so far as VISL concerned, because it was considered to be a white elephant on the part of the State Government. This steel company was set up by Shri Visveswararajah, the great engineering statesman. So, this is one good step that has been taken by the Government of India to perpetuate the memory of the engineering statesman. Similarly, there are so many other projects which are languishing in Government of India. I want to quote a few. Now, we are happy that it appears that the Vijayanagar Steel Plant is likely to take some shape

because we are told that the Planning Commission has been asked to have a fresh look with regard to the technology and other things. I only hope that the Government of India will take some concrete steps so far as the Vijayanagar Steel Plant is concerned and make sufficient provision for the steel Plant for which the foundation stone was laid by Shrimati Indira Gandhi, the late Prime Minister. The foundation stone was laid in 1971 and till today it remains a stone. So, in order to perpetuate her memory, it should not remain a stone any more and during the Eighth Plan the Government should take some concrete steps. Now, the entire responsibility is on Government of India. In the name of Shrimati Indira Gandhi, I appeal to the Government of India to take concrete steps and see that sufficient provision is made at least in the Eighth Plan for this Steel Plant. Similarly, there is the Mangalore Refinery and Petrochemicals Complex. This is another project. I do not want to boast myself. This project was conceived when I was the Petroleum Minister and I was responsible for selecting the site in Mangalore. One is coast-based refinery and another is inland refinery. Now, the detailed project report has been received and is being studied. It is under process in the Petroleum Ministry. I want to express my doubts because attempts are going on to delink petrochemicals from this refinery and keep only the refinery of three million tonnes. If petrochemicals is delinked from this project, the whole project will become unviable and uneconomical. Then this project cannot see the light of the day. I do not want to go into the details. I am prepared to discuss the matter with the concerned Minister because I know much about what is going on in different Ministries. Therefore, I have voiced my fear that this project which was conceived during the Sixth Plan has not yet been commissioned till this day. The detailed project report is before the Government of India. They should not take any more time. It should be placed before the Public Investment Board and approved by the Cabinet. This is my request to the Government of India. This project is an economical project. This is not only going to benefit the South Kanara district, but the

entire State. Therefore, we are very much particular about this project and under no circumstances, the concerned Ministry should allow this project to become unviable and should not allow this project to be split into two. Similarly, financial clearance should be given for the Super Thermal project at Mangalore, for the expansion of Raichur project, Sharavathi and then the Cauvery Hydroelectric project. It is the project with the run of the river and no water is wasted. These projects are pending with the Government of India. I want that these projects should be sanctioned as early as possible. Similarly, the Upper Krishna project aided by World Bank loan, which is the biggest irrigation project in Karnataka should be expedited. There are so many other projects with regard to the Railways. We have been time and again requesting the Railway Ministry from this floor and also from outside to take up railway projects like extension of Hubli-Karwar, conversion of Miraj-Bangalore line and such other projects. These projects should be taken up without any delay.

Sir, in Karnataka, we always suffer from drought. But this year, along with the drought, we are facing floods. Due to incessant rains and sea erosion, a lot of damage has been caused. Just now the Minister in-charge of Agriculture, drought relief and flood relief was pleased to mention the details. 14 people died in these floods and a lot of damage has been caused to more than thousand villages and a lot of damage has been caused due to sea erosion also. I think, the Governor must have sent a detailed report. Already the Minister was pleased to state that an amount of Rs. 6 crores has been placed at the disposal of the State Government. They must spend this money immediately and send a detailed report and ask for more money because we require a lot of money in order to provide relief to those people who have suffered.

Sir, in conclusion, as one belonging to the Hyderabad-Karnataka area, I would say this. I belong to the area which was part of Hyderabad prior to 1956. That is the most backward area. It is admitted by all sides;

everybody has admitted it. Every Chief Minister has admitted that this is the most backward area. Earlier, the Janata Dal, Janata Party Government was telling every time, "What to do, we have submitted a scheme for crash programme, Rs. 130 crore scheme to the Planning Commission. They are not giving the money". Therefore, what has happened is, till this date, this area continues to be the most backward area. Although the previous Government announced that they were going to constitute Hyderabad-Karnataka Area Development Board, what I suggest is that simply by constituting a Board, it is not going to solve the problem of that area. Some special programme, in order to remove the backwardness of this area, has to be conceived, has to be prepared and special assistance has to be provided for this backward area.

In conclusion, I can only say, as one belonging to that State, I am proud of belonging to Karnataka. It is a land of gold. It is very rich in natural resources. Sir, a Party committed to the development of the State and its people, with honest, upright, efficient and selfless leaders at the helm of the Government cant only convert the State into a land of gold. Let all of us go to the people who are our masters to seek their verdict to achieve this laudable objective. Sir, earlier we do this, better it is because I have said on so many occasions that we want 6th elections to be held on time. We are not for extension of the President's rule. Therefore, we want to go to the people. We want to seek the blessings of the people. We want to get the fresh verdict of the people and I am quite sure and confident that the verdict of the people will come in favour of my Party.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shrimati Basavarajeswari.

16.33 hrs.

[SHRI SOMNATH RATH *in the Chair*]

[*Translation*]

\*SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI

\*Translation of the speech originally delivered in Kannada.

[S mt. Basavarajeswari]

(Bellary): Mr. Chairman Sir, the hon'ble Finance Minister has presented the Budget for the State of Karnataka for 1989-90 in this august House and I support it.

I take this opportunity to congratulate the centre for taking bold decisions. All sections of people in Karnataka are happy about the take over of the Visweswaraiiah Iron and Steel Limited (VISL) by the Government of India. This has provided job opportunity for more than ten thousand persons and I welcome this bold decision of the Centre, Our Prime Minister visited Bellary some time ago.

At that time I requested him about the Vijayanagar Steel Plant. He said that he would consider the matter. I hope that the Hon'ble Minister for Steel would tell us clearly about the future plan regarding this Steel Plant. The decision to set up Super Thermal Power Plant at Mangalore is another boost to the progress of Industry in the State.

Earlier, Karnataka had surplus electricity and it attracted many industrialists to set up their industries in the State. Now the situation has changed. Scarcity of electricity is compelling the industrialists to go to other States to set up their industries. At this juncture the decision of the Centre to set up a Super Thermal Power Plant at Mangalore is laudable. I heartily congratulate the Government of India for this decision.

The Janata Dal Government went on alleging the Centre. They told the people that the Centre was doing injustice because it was ruled by non congress (I) Government. This allegation was baseless. The Railway Ministry has enhanced the allocation to new lines in the State. The railway line construction work between Chitradurga and Rayadurga and another construction work between Karwar and Hubli have been allocated more funds. Today we have daily express train between Bangalore and New Delhi. The people of Karnataka must be grateful to the Railway Ministry. I thank the

Hon'ble Railway Minister for his generosity.

The Janata Party leaders and workers are requesting the people to give them another chance to rule the State for another five years. They say that the Congress (I) is responsible for the fall of Janata Government in the State. This is another senseless statement of the Janata Party. How do we come into picture? We are not at all responsible for the fall of Janata Government. The leaders and legislators fought among themselves and the Government fell. They went on collecting affidavits for four months. The people of Karnataka are peace lovers. But what happened in Karnataka during the recent election for Rajya Sabha seats? A leader who intends to divide the country has been elected to Rajya Sabha from our State. This is entirely against the culture of the Karnataka People. Shame to the leaders who indulged in this act.

Janata Party became Janata Dal. The former Chief Minister stepped due to his own misdeeds and another leader took over as the Chief Minister. He wanted to expand his Ministry to include most of the legislators in the Cabinet. He wanted make many others as Chairmen. Before this plan could be executed he lost the majority and the government fell. Ultimately President's Rule was promulgated.

There are persons who ride on horses. The Janata Party legislators and Ministers chose to ride on wealth. They got crores of rupees. They had given many promises to the people. They declared that they are the real representatives of farmers. They went to the extent of saying that Congress (I) is against the interest of the farmers. They succeeded in getting the support of farmers and finally came to power. They were boasting the Janata Party which is now Janata Dal talked of every time repeatedly about their value based politics. But immediately after coming to power they forgot their value based politics. They permitted a large number of Engineering and Medical Colleges to open in different parts of the State. Sites were sold and money was collected. Revajøetu is a

classic example of making money. Liquor affair (arrack) is well known to the whole country. In the mean while what had happened to the farmers who had supported them. The farmers from Bellary, Raichur who took keen interest to cast their votes to Janata Party were the most disappointed. They got the shock treatment by the way of functioning of the Janata Government functioned. Instead of providing power supply they started with power shedding. They had enough of electricity to give to cinema halls, industries, etc. but for irrigation they had no electricity. They could not give electricity during the day time. Power was available during the nights but which farmer can go to the field and work during the nights. This caused havocs in the life of the farmers.

There was severe drought for three consecutive years in the State, perhaps that was to indicate the misrule of the Janata Government. As is the king so are the peasants. Small farmers and labour workers started migrating to the neighbouring States. At this point of time the Janata Government blamed the Centre. They said that the Centre had step motherly treatment to Karnataka. They said that the State had requested the Centre to release Rs. 500 Crores, and the same had not been sanctioned by the Centre. This is how they wanted to fool the people. Our Prime Minister visited the affected areas and provided all support to the affected people. On the other hand Janata Government was not able to pay the monthly salary of Government employees also.

Water from Tunga-Bhadra Dam can be provided to Raichur Bellary area. Lakhs of acres of land can get water for irrigation purpose. The State Government promised the farmers to give water upto May 5. Farmer were very happy. Previous year there was drought. This year at least the water would be supplied as the dam was full. People had expected that the Government would provide water. Unfortunately no water was supplied to the farmers during Janata regime and the entire paddry crop was destroyed. The total estimated loss was Rs. 300 Crores. On March 29th they issued a

notice and said that water was not available to the farmers. The instead water was supplied to Andhra Pradesh. There was mismanagement by the officials also. The farmers' associations went on strokes and agitations. They blocked the roads. Under section 144 the police tried to bring the situation under control. The farmers had taken loans and their financial position became hopeless. Infact the farmers met the concerned Minister when he had no solution for the problems of farmers. The government could not keep the officials also under control.

Cotton is grown abundantly in my area. Varalakshmi Cotton is very popular there. The farmers wanted good quality cotton seeds for their cultivation. One K. G. of good quality seeds would cost about 150 to 200 rupees. Such seeds were not supplied to the farmers poor quality seeds purchased at a very cheap rate were distributed to the farmers. Infact only the adulterated seeds were distributed to the farmers, and their future was in danger. The total estimated loss to the crop was several lakhs of rupees.

The rate of water was also increased abruptly. The fixed rate of water for a tonne of sugarcane was Rs. 120 only. This was increased Rs. 400. The process of torturing the farmers was unabated. In fact they were supremely happy when they heard the news of dissolution. There were celebration at various parts of the State.

Karnataka has a good attraction for the industrialists to set up industries. Electricity was abundant in the State. The labour relationship is very good. The climate is celubrious and many industries were set up. But the Janata Government started discouraging them. They could not provide sufficient electricity to the industries. Infact the power cut went upto 70 per cent. They went on saying that they have no electricity because they are fully dependant on hydle projects. There was no alternate arrangement. Even the subsidy did not reach the industries. Many industries especially small scale industries became sick. The Janata Government collected huge money from self financing in-

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dustrialists. They were asked to deposit money and that went to the pockets of Janata legislators. Regarding this affair I want Hon'ble Minister should give a categorical answer while replying.

I urge upon the Minister to give top priority should be given to the irrigation projects. The Upper Krishna Project should be completed at the earliest. This would provide irrigation water to lakhs of acres of land in the districts of Raichur and Bellary. The World Bank has extended its helping hand for this project. But I do not know how much money has been utilised for this project.

It is really shameful to say that the Janata Government was not able to pay even the salary of government employees. The Bills of Contractors were not cleared. Development works have come to a halt. There is no progress in the irrigation projects. Krishna Project is still pending. It can provide water to the drought prone areas like Raichur, Gulbarga and other adjacent districts. The Hyderabad-Karnataka area which is most backward in the State would get the maximum benefit. Yesterday there was a mention about this project. It has been stated that the inter-state assistance would be taken and during the 8th Plan period it would be completed. I hope the Hon'ble Minister would look into this matter and help my State in the completion of this project.

A vast number of foundation stones were laid when Shri Devegowda was the Irrigation Minister. There are about 70 foundation stones in my Constituency alone. Canals are there but not even one lift irrigation project has been completed. They have not spent even a single rupee on these projects. The Janata Government tried its best to eye wash the farmers. Regarding these lift irrigation projects the government asked the beneficiaries to bear 50 per cent of the cost. There was not lift irrigation. There was no minor irrigation. There was a total mess and confusion in the administration. In

this way the Janata Government was in total confusion.

There was commandant area Committee to look into the irrigational programmes. There is no such Committee now. In the absence of such Committee the mismanagement would continue and the farmers have to suffer. We should not allow such mismanagement to repeat. Hence, it is very essential to reconstitute this Committee. This Committee has an important role especially in Thunga bhadra area. I therefore, urge upon the Hon'ble Minister to reconstitute this Committee immediately.

Janata party went on propagating about decentralisation of power. They told the villagers that power would be given to them and they need not go to Vidhan Soudha in Bangalore. They conducted Zila Parishad elections. Our Party, President Shri Veerendra Patil and other veterans advised the Janata Government not to hold Zila Parishad elections because we had village Panchayats and there was no need of Zila Parishads. Janata Government did not yield to this advise because they had other goals. Now we see politics and quarrels in each and every villages. Most of the members of these Parishads are spending most of the time in Courts. Many cases are pending before various Courts. Janata Government went ahead with nominations to give opportunity to their own party people. In every mandal they had their own people. These Mandals have no funds. The Janata Government changed the names of national projects. The name of Indira Awas Yojana was changed into Nazir Awas Yojana. The Central Government constructed Janata houses for the downtrodden people. The Janata Government told the people that the houses have been constructed by the Janata Government and not by the Government of India. This is how they continued to cheat the poor people of the State. Will the people of Karnataka excuse them?

Bhagya Jyoti Programme was introduced by the former, Chief Minister, Late Shri Devaraja Urs to provide lights to each

and every family especially in the down trodden areas. The Janata Government disconnected all these discontinued this facilities. The Twenty Point Programme of the Centre did not find any place in Karnataka during Janata rule.

The working of Public Distribution System was miserable in Karnataka during Janata Rule. Poor people did get nothing from the fair price shops. Only Janata Party workers got the licences and huge money was collected by those party worker is this business. There are about 30 lakh green card holders in the State. This is only for name sake. No poor men is benefitted by this public Distribution System. All the essential commodities are sold in the cities. Once in three or four months some wheat, rice and sugar may reach the village fair Price Shops. The huge money collected by Janata Party workers in this business of P.D.S. was utilise for their elections against us and for other Party activities. Infact a dual system was there in the State. Zila Parishad was looking after the distribution work in villages. In the cities Deputy Commissioners was Incharge of this responsibility. This kind of dual system should go immediately. I request the Hon'ble Minister to order for conducting Survey and take necessary steps in this regard to improve the working of P.D.S.

The amount allocated in the Budget is not sufficient for the State because its financial position has been heavily damaged by the Janata Government. Hence, I urge upon the Hon'ble Finance Minister to allocate some special assistance of Rs. 300 Crores to the State.

God has yielded to the prayer of the people and he has removed the most corrupt Government. The people of Karnataka are in a relaxed mood now. Some of them say that the Governors rule should continue for a couple fo months. But we are eager to go to the people. Most of the people in the State are eagerly waiting for an efficient leadership. They want more effective administration in the State. The State administ action which was out of the track has to be brought

back on the right track. Now the employees are getting their salary. Bills are being cleared. The Government which collected huge money in the name of national savings is no more there. They have taken away the wealth of the State. Now it is our responsibility to repair the damages.

The Harijans, Girijans, downtrodden, people affected by the floods and other backward class need our help immediately. The exploitation of these people had come to and end but the rehabilitation work has to be accelerated. The Centre has already taken measure to help the flood affected people in Karnataka. I am grateful to the Government for that.

It is known to all in this august House that Karnataka is one of the richest State in its national resources. Sandal wood is available in abundant. Coffee, Spices, Silk, etc. are produced in the State in plenty. The State is rich in Maganese, Iron and Gold ores. In fact it is a golden State. the people living in this State are also like Gold. They are intelligent and peace loving people. They are eagerly looking forward for an able and efficient Government. I am sure they will support us. Let us go to them and explain to them about our plans and programmes. I hope that we would succeed in our innovative ventures and serve the people of Karnataka to the best of their expectations.

Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak and with these words I conclude my Speech.

[English]

SHRI D. K. NAIKAR (Dharwar North):  
Sir, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to support the Budget introduced by the hon. Minister, Shri Ajit Panja. I presume Shri Ajit Panja a Central Minister is now playing the role of the Karnataka State Finance Minister. Therefore, presuming that he is a good Minister, I hope any deficiency will be compensated by him liberally. The Budget introduced in the present form is not sufficient to achieve progress in Karnataka. I fairly say



[Sh. D.K. Naikar]

that the present Budget is not going to achieve anything like what are called developmental activities in Karnataka. There are reasons to believe it. When Janata party came to power in Karnataka, they suffered a financial crisis. They were not able to even pay salaries to the staff. Our Party President said that thousands of vacancies were not filled because that they had no money to make payment for the staff. So, that was the drawback on their part for not filling up the vacancies. Even whatever amount they had mentioned in the Annual Budget was not fully spent by them. I may give you a concrete example so far as the Health Department is concerned. In Karnataka Budget, the allocation was about Rs. 100 crores or so. Half the amount had been spent on salaries and increase of beds and construction of hospitals and the other half was spent on supply of drugs and medicines. I visited a number of Government hospitals during these six months, when they were in power. I found that even tincture was not supplied to the patients, leave aside other drugs. The medical officers in Government hospitals were instructed by the Government that they have to purchase medicines from outside by giving cheques. It is really unhappy that these people had run the administration like this. I went to a mental hospital which was covering eight to twelve districts. There were only two doctors to examine 200 patients. You imagine the amount of time spent on each patient. There were six vacancies which arose out of leave or retirement or otherwise. But none of them was filled in this period. I may tell you in this connection, that the Janata Government headed by the then Chief Minister was exercising deception on the people of Karnataka. It was really a deception. Therefore, they suffered a financial crisis. In support of this financial crisis, I may submit another example. It is about the small savings scheme recommended by the Finance Commission. This is a voluntary contribution by the public. I happened to be a Minister during the period of Shri Devraj Urs. According to my personal knowledge, this was voluntary contribution made by some people who were capable of

contributing towards small savings. But the then Chief Minister made it a compulsory contribution for every citizen, whoever drew money from the State Government. He fixed a target of Rs. 375 crores during his period and he collected the amount. Now, by collecting Rs. 375 crores, by way of small savings, he created a liability of seven to eight hundred crores of rupees for the future Government. That is what Mr. Veerendra Patil has said. It will be very difficult to cover those loopholes by the new Government. These were the main difficulties created by the Janata Government. The Central Minister must learn to give aid to the States. Why I am saying this is because whatever amount has been mentioned in the Budget is not enough to achieve any progress in Karnataka. We had a discussion with the State Ministers headed by the then Chief Minister. Under the Bachawat award, 700 CMCFT of water was given to Karnataka for utilization. But we were not able to utilize 300 CMCFT of water; we could utilize only 400 CMCFT of water. When we discussed this with the expert engineers, they said that nearly Rs. 250 crores are required to complete the on-going and future projects. We asked the then PWD State Minister about this as to what their contribution would be and what is the total amount that they were going to spend over and above the Budget allocation. He promised to spend Rs. 80-100 crores in addition to that. It is, however, unfortunate that not a single pie was spent as additional amount. Even the Budget allocations were not utilized. If we are not able to utilize 700 CMCFT of water as per the Bachawat Award, which is in operation, it would be a curse for the Karnataka people. This would, in that case, be treated as surplus water and it would go to sea unutilized. The farmers in Karnataka have been deprived of the water which was legitimately due to them by the Janata Government and the then Chief Minister had committed a sin. As I said, even the on-going projects are suffering and there is not much progress. I request the hon. Minister to come to the rescue of the Karnataka people and allocate more funds to them.

As has already been stated by the hon.



Member, Shri Verendra patil, in their manifesto, the Janata party made so many promises. During the 1983 elections, they made several promises to poor people including the backward people.

There was a Commission headed by Shri Venkataswamy and he made several recommendations, but the Government totally ignored them and made reservation to the extent of 92 per cent for the backward people which is unwarranted under the Constitution. You, yourself, have been Speaker for some time and you know the provisions of the law and the Constitution. Article 16 (4) envisages that if any State Government is of the opinion that certain backward classes are not adequately represented in Government service, then reservation should be made for them. The reservation has to be made only if they have no proper representation in Government service, not otherwise. Some of the courts, including the highest court of this land have said that the reservation should not be more than 50 per cent. Because, if it is more than 50 per cent, it hampers efficiency. Therefore, that is the dictum given by the judiciary also. The Janata Government knowing full well the constitutional provisions, decided to provide for 92 per cent reservation for the backward classes. It was nothing but deception exercised by the Janata Government on the people.

Another thing that I want to point out pertains to land deals. That has already been mentioned. It is not only about the land deals, but it is sale of sugar factories to private people also. A sugar factory which had 250 acres of irrigated land was sold just for Rs. 2.5 crores. You can imagine that the land value was only more than Rs. 10 crores. How this deal came to light is important. The modus operandi and the magnitude of corruption in Karnataka has been explained by Shri Patil.

Many Members have talked about granting of seats in the medical colleges. There was rampant corruption in granting seats to the medical colleges. At the end of 1982,

there were only 600 seats so far as medical colleges in Karnataka are concerned. When Janata Government come to power after the dissolution of the Assembly, the number of seats was increased from 600 to 2200. You just imagine the difference. On the basis of this figure everyone can imagine to what extent they were corrupt and how much money they would have looted.

I don't want to say anything about the refineries and other things. One thing that I want to say is that there were too many loopholes in the administration which was not efficient. Many of them did not know how to run the administration. They made money and because of their corrupt attitude, the people of Karnataka are very poor even now and they are very unhappy. Because they knew that they will not come to power again, they created deficit financing for which the people of Karnataka will never excuse the heads of the Government of that time.

Our present Government who is working on behalf of the Central Government under the President's Rule is doing his best. We had several discussions with him. With the help of his Advisor he has set up so many things. Sir, I believe till the elections are over, he will definitely achieve something.

Thank you very much, Sir.

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE (Bombay North Central): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Finance Minister has laid on the Table of this House Annual Financial Statement of the State of Karnataka for the financial year 1989-90. Already three hon. Members from Karnataka State itself have made their comments as far as this Budget of the Government of Karnataka is concerned. I will now only make a few observations with reference to that Budget.

The Annual Financial Statement of the Government of Karnataka was in fact presented on 17th March, 1989 and vote on account was obtained on 27th March, 1989. But before the whole Budget could be passed the Government collapsed under its own

[Sh. Sharad Dighe]

weight and the President's Rule had to be imposed by proclamation issued on 21st April, 1989. Sir, it has been made clear by the Statement of the Minister of State for Finance that these revised estimates for 1988-89 show closing deficit to Rs. 91.53, which after the data from the Reserve Bank is available reduces to Rs. 10.46 crores. So, prima facie it might give an impression that this improvement was brought about by the former State Government. But it has been made clear that this lowering of the deficit has been brought about by two methods. First was by deliberate withholding of large amounts of payments for supplies and services and the second was by impounding the deposits of autonomous bodies in the State Treasury. Therefore, the burden was shifted to the current year. After reading the statement which came from the State Finance Minister, I would like to know further details regarding this deliberate withholding of large amounts of payments for supplies and services. If any broad details are given to this House, then we will get really the correct idea regarding this method of lowering the deficit which was brought out artificially by that former State Government. Similar, if the impounding of deposits of autonomous bodies has been also resorted to for lowering the deficit, we would also like to know some details from the State Finance Minister regarding the deposits of autonomous bodies which have been impounded by the State Government. What I mean to say is that that will give a fairly correct picture and idea to this house regarding the artificial way in which the State Government sought to reduce these deposits from Rs. 91.53 crores to Rs. 10.46 crores. Already several misdeeds have been put before this House by the previous speakers and I would not like to go into the details. As far as these two scandals are concerned, they are already referred to a Commission of Inquiry by the Government and by notification dated 28th June, 1989. That Commission of Inquiry under Justice Kuideep Singh, a Judge of the Supreme Court of India will inquire into the NRI Housing scheme scandal and another scandal

which is known as Reva Jeetu Land Deal. These two scandals are already before the Commission of Inquiry and the facts will come out of those inquiries.

Another scandal of this Government refers to the supplies to consumers in sealed bottles or sachets to avoid possibility of adulteration of the arrack. The Karnataka High Court had already decided that case against the Government and has specifically stated that it has shocked the judicial conscience. These deals shocked the judicial conscience and that whole thing was unlawful, arbitrary, capricious and subversive to the rule of law. This judgement has been confirmed by the Supreme Court by an order Dated 9th April, 1986. So, the whole thing has been judicially decided and it has been proved that several misdeeds were the cause of the fall of this Government. At that time, when President's rule was imposed, it was tried to allege that Union Government, i.e. the Central Government of the Congress Party wanted to throw away a Government which was properly elected and did not give a chance to test the majority on the floor of the House.

Certain allegations were made against the then Governor also. But it is clear now from the events which took place thereafter that the Government collapsed under its own weight, by their own dissensions, by their own scandals, by their own things or misdeeds which were the causes of this. So, on this occasion, while dealing with their deficit and their budget, it is clear that these misdeeds were the causes of the fall of this Government and the state of affairs which was there.

As far as financial and administrative chaos of this Government is concerned, since the President's Rule, a number of measures have been taken to improve the collections. But as far as the 1989-90 budget estimates are concerned, revenue deficit shown is Rs. 122.16 crores, capital deficit shown is Rs. 54.14 crores; and totalling both the deficits, it comes to Rs. 176.30 crores. As far as the State plan outlay is concerned, it

has been fixed at Rs. 1040 crores out of which central amount is Rs. 255.51 crores. It is in the fitness of things that a major portion of this State Plan goes to the priority sectors, namely, Irrigation and Energy. Rs. 209.40 crores go to Irrigation and Rs. 257.17 crores go to Energy. There is a legacy of undischarged liability and fiscal mismanagement and indiscipline; and the Government will have to take care of them. The hon. Member, Shri Veerendra Patil, has said that it will take some years to bring back the whole thing on the proper lines. Now, it is gratifying to note that since the President's Rule, a number of measures to improve revenue collection have been introduced. We are told that a higher target for the tax collection has been set and action to plug loopholes is being taken and they are also taking action to eliminate tax evasion. It is a very welcome sign and it will definitely improve the finances of the Karnataka State. As far as expenditure is concerned, it is stated that a complete review of the expenditure to effect maximum economy without affecting priority areas has been introduced and small saving collections maximizing the receipts are also resorted to. All these factors will go to improve the financial condition of this State.

Many hon. Members from Karnataka State have rightly demanded further assistance or substantial assistance from the Centre in order to improve the situation and to complete many of the projects which are already pending. Therefore, loan from the World Bank and financial assistance is also called for, as far as several projects are concerned. I also support their claim, their demands, and aspirations of the MPs of the Karnataka State. I wish that the Union Government will come to their help and see that not only their financial condition or financial state is improved under this budget by taking several measures which are promised but also give substantial assistance to the Karnataka State. With these words, I support this Budget.

[Translation]

\*SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO (Chikkabal-

lapura): Mr. Chairman Sir, I welcome the Budget for the State of Karnataka for 1989-90 while supporting the Budget proposals. I would like to give some suggestions for the kind consideration of the honourable Finance Minister.

Regarding the style of functioning of the Janata Dal Government it has been already explained by Shri Veerendra Patil, Smt. Basavarajeswari, Shri D.K. Naikar and Shri Sharad Dighe. I therefore confine only to some of the important issues.

You have said that we cannot mention the names I therefore, say that the former Chief Minister of Karnataka was leading a corrupt government. It was bankrupt. The misrule of the Janata Government made the life of the people miserable.

The Congress (I) government during its rule too all care for the upliftment of the down-trodden. Harijans and Girijans and other backward classes were happy during that time. Land was distributed among the landless people. Dwelling units were constructed for the poor people in the State. Street lights were provided in the villages. The farmers got more facilities and there was a big boost to the agricultural production.

In spite of all these factors, unfortunately the Janata party was voted to power. Janata party government went on giving promises. That was all they could do. They could not do any thing for the people of Karnataka except false assurances. They said that at least one person in each family would get a job. They promised to provide rice at the rate of two rupees per k.g. to the poor people. They also promised to provide 'mangala Sutras' sarees etc. etc. to the poor people other parties like CPI, BJP Ktanti Ranga etc. Joined hands with the Janata Party. Unfortunately for the people of Karnataka the net result was a big zero. Not even a single work was completed by the Janata Government. Even a *single tube of a tank* was not laid by that government to help agriculturists. I do not know to whom they distributed the sarees and Man-

[Sh. V. Krishna Rao]

gala sutrams. There was rampant corruption and the bureaucracy was thoroughly demoralised. The high court gave its verdict in the bottling case. That verdict itself is enough for that government to feel shame. Revajeevu affair is a familiar issue in the country today. Shri Naikar was referring to the sale of sugar factories by the Janata Government. Gowribidanur Co-operative Sugar factory was in my constituency. It was like "Kamadhenu" to the people of my area. That was swallowed by the Government. The in flight and the corrupt practices of the legislators and ministers made the government to fall. The Six year Janata rule is a shameful history. They never cared for the people. They had no sympathy with the poor people. The officers, labourers, farmers and all other sections of the society were eagerly waiting for the bankrupt Janata Government to go.

The Governor is trying to bring back the State administration on the right track. Of course it is not possible for the Governor to do so. Even if "Lord Brahma" attempts to set right the administration it will not be possible because the damage caused by the Janata government is of that great magnitude. It may take at least 2 to 3 years for the repair work.

The state has suffered from severe drought Flood also affected several areas in the State. During those difficult time the State government did not come to the rescue of the people our prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi visited the affected areas and proper relief programmes were taken up.

Earlier, when Cong (I) in power there were about 6000 arrack shops and when Janata Government took over it issued licences to move than 8000 additional arrack shops. There was no facility of drinking water but arrack was available in plenty during the Janata rule. The growth of Educational institutions was like the growth of mushrooms and they made huge amount of money. Transfers were made and they amassed wealth. The farmers were in great trouble.

Shri Veerendra Patil has said it was a roaring business for them. As they were not able to pay the interest for the loans they had obtained long ago. They started agitation all over the state but the government was a silent spectator. Neither the government nor NABARD came to the rescue of the farmers. The efforts of the Janata Government were confined to slogans, false promises and press statements. No development work was taken up. They could not pay even the salary of government employees. The villages remained poor. It pains me to tell the story of Janata rule. They did not have even one percent of sympathy for the poor suffering farmers. Hence they were praying to God for the exit of the Janata Government.

There are several projects pending in the State. The estimated cost of these projects has also increased tremendously. We cannot go on mentioning the sins committed by the Janata Government for the last six years. It is of no use. The centre has to come forward with bold decisions and invest more in the pending projects.

The total allocation of the Budget in Rs. 1040 crores. The amount allocated for irrigation is only Rs. 240 crores. It is like butter milk worth six paise to the stomach of Ravana. Hence I urge upon the hon'ble Minister Shri Ajit Panja to allot more fund for irrigation. There are so many reservoirs to be repaired canals have to be made and new projects have to be taken up. Houses have to be built for the downtrodden, harijans and girijans and other weaker sections of the society. Therefore the total allocation has to be increased.

We had surplus electricity in the State before the Janata party came to power. The surplus was worth about Rs. 10 crores. Now due to scarcity of electricity the State is incurring loss of several crores every year. The Janata Government increased tax on electricity, house, and on many other items. About 40% of the amount allotted for NREP and RLEGP and other programmes was diverted. They amassed money through Bangalore Development Authority by selling

land to the rich people. There own people got the most valuable sites in Bangalore city at throw away prices. After collecting money from various sources they did not spare the temples also. They swallowed the money of the temples. When a shameful act it is? They could not provide electricity to the farmers during the day time. they said that the farmers can get electricity during the night. How can we expect the farmers to go to the field and work during the nights. This is how they cheated the farmers of Karnataka.

Upper bhadra and upper Krishna Projects have to be completed. These projects can supply irrigation water to more than 10 lakhs hectares in the districts of Chitradurga, Tumkur, Kolar and Bangalore according to experts, planners and engineers. For the last four years the lands of these projects are laying in cold storage. The hon'ble minister should get these plans and give a serious consideration to them.

There is very old narrow gauge line between Yelahamka and Bangarpet. This is more than 100 years old. This is not at all helpful to the farmers and passengers of my constituency, Chikkalallapura. Potato is grown abundantly in this area and it has to be exported to Rangoon. Potato is transported to Shimla and other places and the wagons provided at present are not at all sufficient. On account of this reason the potato growers of my area are incurring huge losses every year. In north India we have too many railway lines. Each and every town and even the villages are linked by railway lines. Why not Karnataka also get more railway lines. I appeal to the hon'ble Railway Minister to convert the Yelahanka-Bangarpet narrow gauge into broad gauge link immediately. As Mr. Veerendra Patil has explained there are several other important railway lines to be completed. The conversion of Mysore-Bangalore meter gauge line has taken a long time and it has to be converted into broad gauge line at the earliest. Similarly Bangalore Miraj railway line also should be converted into broad gauge very soon. The people of Karnataka should not be neglected. There is a general feeling that Karnataka has

been ignored by the Ministry of Railways. This feeling should go and the Railway Ministry should look into the matter seriously. Mr. Veerendra Patil said that Bangalore has a celubrious climate. I support his statement, infact the whole country knows that Bangalore is the garden city of India and it is the pensioners' paradise. This City has many other advantages and hence the Railway Ministry should set up South West Railway zone here. Bombay, Hyderabad and Madras have their own zones. Similarly Bangalore should have south west zone. Let Karnataka also find a prominent place in the map of railways.

The media of Television and radio have expanded tremendously in the country. In Karnataka it is not so. Many of the programmes that are telecast from Bangalore Kendra are in Hindi, English, Tamil etc. In this regard there were many agitations from Kannada Sanghas and other associations. Therefore, Kannada programmes should get top priority in the State telecast programmes. There is a long pending demand for providing a Second Channel to the Bangalore Door Darshan Kendra. We have received hundreds of representations in this regard. Some people send us bangles and sarees and ask us to wear them. They put us the questions 'why do you were dhotis and walk in the streets of Delhi? Why don't you MP's from Karnataka wear sarees'? They also send us Kum Kum to apply on our forehead and turmeric powder to apply on our cheeks. There fore it is high time for the Centre especially for the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting to give a serious thought to the demands of the people of Karnataka.

There are several areas of dry land. These areas have to be developed and afforestation programmes have to be stepped up.

In recent times some down trodders people have lost their small piece of lands. These people must be given some land for cultivation and for their livelihood. The centre should come forward in this regard and help the landless people.

[Sh. V. Krishna Rao]

The land reform act was implemented very efficiently in the state when late Devaraje Urs was the Chief Minister. Even in West Bengal this act has not been implemented properly. The CPM and CPI members from West Bengal boast a lot but they could not implement act in their own State. The husband who does not like the food finds stone in the butter. Similarly these members and their friends found something in the C&AG report and started shouting to us. Finally they ran away without facing the parliament. They did not have the guts to participate in the debate regarding the C&AG report.

The people of Karnataka are looking at us. They need our help. Especially the poor, down trodden, harijans and Girijans are completely depending on us for help. They do not forget how the Janata government deceived them. They are badly in need of our help. The Centre has to come forward for their assistance. The people of Karnataka want an able and efficient government. Now it is the responsibility of our hon'ble government of India to provide responsive and a responsible leadership to the state of Karnataka.

I hope and trust that our honourable Prime Minister would take necessary steps in this direction and put the state administration on the right track. I request the hon'ble Minister of finance to allocate more funds to Karnataka and to complete all the pending projects in the State. I am sure that peace loving people of Karnataka would bring us back to power. I am confident that all sections of people in the State and in the whole country would live happily.

Sir, I thank you for allowing me to speak on this vital subject and with these words I conclude my speech.

\*SHRI G. S. BASAVARAJU (Tumkur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Budget presented by the Hon. Minister for the State of Karnataka for 1989-90. Several Hon. Members have already explained the misrule of the Janata Government. Value based politics was the main promise of the Janata Party before coming to power. But, what had happened to the value based politics of the Janata party? The people of Karnataka have suffered a lot for the last six years under the corrupt rule of the Janata Party Government.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: You can continue your speech next time.

17.59 1/2 hrs.

#### RESIGNATION BY MEMBER

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have to inform the House that the Speaker has received today a letter from Shri Anadi Charan Das resigning his seat in Lok Sabha. The Speaker has accepted his resignation with immediate effect.

The House stands adjourned to re-assemble tomorrow at 11.00 a.m.

18.00 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, August 4, 1989/ Sravana 13, 1911 (Saka).*

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\*Translation of the Speech originally delivered in Kannada.