

LOK SABHA DEBATES (English Version)

**Second Session
(Ninth Lok Sabha)**



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**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

*Thursday, May 10, 1990/Vaisakha 20,
1912 (Saka)*

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[*English*]

Discussion with South Korean Foreign Minister

760. SHRI BALGOPAL MISHRA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given on 5 April, 1990 to Unstarred Question No. 3659 regarding outcome of the visit of South Korean Foreign Minister and state precisely the political and economic discussions held between him and the South Korean Foreign Minister?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH): A statement is laid on the table of the House.

STATEMENT

During the visit to India of the Foreign Minister of the Republic of Korea from March 15-17, 1990, detailed discussions were held on recent changes in the international scene, as well as on regional and bilateral issues.

2. The Foreign Minister of the Republic of Korea gave a detailed review of recent developments in the relations between the Republic of Korea and the countries of Eastern Europe.
3. India reiterated its support for the reunification of the Korean peninsula through peaceful consultations between the North and South. The Republic of Korea lauded the role played by India in multilateral bodies such as the United Nations.
4. During discussions on bilateral matters, both sides expressed satisfaction at the growing trade and commercial relations between the two countries. It was agreed that existing ties in these fields as well as in the fields of science and technology would be strengthened.

SHRI BAL GOPAL MISHRA: Sir, in his reply, the hon. Minister has stated that they have discussed about the regional bilateral issues. I would like to know categorically from the hon. Minister as to what are the

steps which have been taken by India for reunification of both the Koreans in the international forum, because India has been fighting always for integrity and sovereignty of other countries and maintenance of cultural unity. So, has the Government of India taken it up with the UNO or created a forum where international opinion can be mobilised?

It has also been mentioned here about discussions with other countries. I would like to know whether there was any discussion about the American stand on the recent developments in Russia, like perestroika and glasnost, and the process of disintegration which has started there in favour of the American Stand. What is the Korean stand and the Indian stand? Has any decision been arrived at about that?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): So far as aspirations of the Korean people for reunification are concerned, they have our sympathy. I think, the aspirations and the efforts that they are making will one day fructify and they will get unified.

So far as our discussion with the Minister were concerned, between him and me, we talked at length about various developments in the world scene. Naturally, the changes in the Soviet Union also came in for discussion.

SHRI BAL GOPAL MISHRA: As you know, the American stand on Kashmir is very peculiar. One day, America condemns terrorism in the international field and on another day, they are giving asylum and protection to a man like Amanulla Khan. Were these things, particularly the Korean stand on Kashmir, discussed?

There is a mention about the bilateral relations and trade. In that discussion, did the second steel plant in Orissa also figure? If the second steel plant in that State has figures, what is the assurance of the Korean Government? Was there any concrete discussion about the bilateral payment and the

trade balance position. What is the stand of the Korean Government on the new American economic colonialism?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: You will agree that my hon. friend has widened the gamut of the entire question a great deal.

MR. SPEAKER: Please reply to the question which relates to your Ministry.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: So far as our economic relations with Korea are concerned, the trade balance, at the moment, is not in our favour. So, I tried to emphasise to my colleague, the Korean Foreign Minister, to try to look at it in a way so that exports from India are also increased substantially. We have some projects in joint ventures in India. The discussion regarding the steel plant is still in a preliminary stage. Therefore, it could not be possibly taken up.

So far as the discussions regarding our relations with America are concerned, I think, this is a bilateral issue between us and America which we would never like to discuss with third countries.

[*Translation*]

Telephone Connections in Maharashtra

764. SHRI HARIBHAN SHANKAR MAHALE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the year-wise number of telephone connections released during last three years in Maharashtra;

(b) when connections are likely to be released to all the registered applicants; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to modernise the telecommunication network in Maharashtra?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA):

(a) 1987-88	—	56757
1988-89	—	67618
1989-90	—	91864

(b) It has been planned to clear the existing waiting list during the course of the 8th Plan subject to resource availability.

(c) the modernisation programme for the period 1990-95 envisages:

- (i) Automatisation of all local manual exchanges.
- (ii) Replacement of all life expired worn out and unserviceable equipments.
- (iii) Induction of electronic equipments.
- (iv) Ducting of underground cable system.

Further, during 1990-91, it is proposed to add over 1 lakh lines digital electronic equipment in Bombay and nearly 40,000 lines of large and small electronic exchanges in the remainder of Maharashtra. In addition, fibre optic and digital microwave links between several cities have been planned.

SHRI HARIBHANSHANKARMAHALE: Sir, in part (b) of his reply, the hon. Minister has stated that the existing waiting list will be cleared during the course of the 8th plan. I would like to know as to how long is the waiting list for rural areas and urban areas separately? How long is the waiting list for Nasik city? How long will it take in clearing these waiting lists?

SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, 4292 persons are there on the waiting list of Nasik city. This waiting list will be cleared in the course of the next Five Year Plan.

SHRI HARIBHANSHANKARMAHALE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, my question have not been

replied to. I would like to know the number of applicants on the waiting list in the rural areas and the urban areas separately?

SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the information will be collected and passed on to the hon. Member later.

SHRI HARIBHANSHANKARMAHALE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the population of Malegaon city is 3 lakhs. Work is going on for the last 9 years to introduce digital system in my constituency, but the system has not been made operational yet. I would like to know the time by which this system will be made operational?

SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is manual system in Malegaon. The cross-bar system will be put into operation there from the next year. I hope he has got the reply to his question.

SHRIMATI JAYWANTI NAVINCHANDRA MEHTA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, some telephone exchanges in Bombay have been declared out dated by the Mahanagar Telephone Nigam. The telephone exchange in Chambur is also one of them. A meeting of Telephone User Committee was called on 11th of March, in which the General Manager stated that this exchange had become out dated and was not working properly. Not only this, sudden deaths are taking place, as the doctors, radiologists and heart-specialists cannot be contacted on telephones in time. I would like to know from the hon. Minister how much time will be taken in converting the Chambur telephone exchange into electronic exchange?

SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, all the out-dated telephone exchanges in Maharashtra including Bombay will be converted into electronic exchanges during the course of Eighth Five Year Plan.

SHRIMATI JAYWANTI NAVINCHANDRA MEHTA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I haven't got the reply to my question. It has been written in the Budget schedule of telephones de-

partment that the Chembur exchange will be updated during the 1991-92, Budget. I would like to know whether the telephone exchange of Chembur would be converted into electronic exchange before the scheduled time?

SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, efforts will be made to complete this work before the scheduled time. But in any case, it will be done in that period.

SHRI BABANRAO DHAKNE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the S.T.D. facility has not been started so far in the Beed district of Maharashtra. I would like to know the time by which this facility is going to be started there?

SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is the policy of the Government to provide S.T.D. facilities in all the district head-quarters. But, as Beed is a new district, this facility has not been provided there as yet. It will be provided there at the earliest.

SRI BABANRAO DHAKNE: Beed is not a new district. It is my constituency. I wrote a letter to the concerned Minister two months back, in which I wrote that only the S.T.D. was to be put into operation.

SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in all there are thirty districts in Maharashtra and among them Beed and Buldhana are new districts. S.T.D. facility is already there in the old districts and it will be provided in these districts at the earliest.

SHRI NATHU SINGH: As the hon. Members belonging to the Congress Party are doing self-introspection today they are not present here.

MR. SPEAKER: The Opposition should be present here. There is nothing to be happy about that the Congress Members are not speaking.

[*English*]

SHRI P.C. THOMAS: They are on a

very good cause; let us not accuse them...
(*Interruptions*)

The telephone lines which have to be drawn to the rural areas have to cover long distances, because the telephone exchange may be at a far off place. In view of the persons belonging to the rural areas are finding it difficult to take the telephone connections because of the huge expenses involved. On account of the long distance, they are charged more. This is in total contrast to the principle that we want to give more connections to the rural areas. Has the Government given any thought to this problem and will the Government do something in this regard?

[*Translation*]

SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, during the 8th Five Year Plan, our target is to link every village through telephones. The rural areas will be given more facilities as far as possible.

[*English*]

SHRI P.C. THOMAS: My question has not been completely answered. It is not only giving priority to the rural areas in these matters, but the question is with regard to heavy charges being levied from them because of the long distances involved.

[*Translation*]

SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA: This issue is under consideration of the Government and we are thinking as to what facilities can be provided to the rural areas.

SHRI ARIF BEG: Baitul is situated in Madhya Pradesh and is my constituency. The S.T.D. code number for that place has been declared. I would like to know the reasons why S.T.D. facility has not been provided there, even though the code number has been declared and the time by which it will be provided?

SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA: Within

one year, the S.T.D. facility will be provided in Baitul.

MR. SPEAKER; Today, the hon. Minister is very generous.

SHRI KALKA DAS: It will take one year even after the announcement.

SHRI RAM NAIK: There is a long list of people waiting for telephone connections in Bombay city and they are waiting for a long time. New exchanges have been installed at Nariman Point, Worli and Bandra, but the applications of extended suburbs are pending since 1980-81. I would like to know whether the Government will direct the Mahanagar Telephone Nigam not to open new exchanges in the city, until the backlog of suburbs is cleared?

SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Government has formulated a special focus programme for New Bombay, under which a committee under the Chairmanship of the Chief Minister has been constituted. It has already submitted its report on the basis of which an amount of Rs. 230 crores is going to be spent on it. We think that during the course of this programme the waiting list for telephone connections in New Bombay will be cleared.

SHRI RAM NAIK: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am not talking about New Bombay.

SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA: I am coming to your question. So far as the question of installing new exchanges is concerned, they will be installed for the benefit of subscribers in old Bombay, as their waiting list has to be cleared and it would be our endeavour to provide that facility in New Bombay also.

SHRI RAM NAIK: My question has been side-tracked. My question was not related to New Bombay. I am saying that the waiting list of extended suburbs is pending since 1980-81 and new exchanges are being set up in Bombay island. Until the waiting list of suburbs is cleared, no new exchange should

be opened in Bombay Island. I want to know whether such a direction will be given to the Mahanagar Telephone Nigam which is an autonomous body?

SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA: Mr. speaker, Sir, I am repeatedly saying that during the course of the 8th Five Year Plan, the waiting list of telephone connections will be cleared within one year, wherever the exchange has the capacity of more than five thousand lines. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SARJU PRASAD SAROJ: Mr. Speaker, Sir, my constituency Mohanlalganj is a tehsil and there is an historic place and tourist resort named Kaveri over there. S.T.D. facility is not available in Mohanlalganj and Kaveri. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government will provide S.T.D. facility there and if so, by when?

SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is the provision only to link tehsil headquarter with district headquarter. It is for the hon. Member to tell whether Mohanlalganj is a tehsil or not, but so far as providing of S.T.D. facility is concerned, it will have to be seen as to how many telephone lines are there and how much is the additional requirement. Only then this issue will be considered.

SHRI NATHU SINGH: Mr. speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister is well aware of the fact that if anyone wants to take a new telephone connection, he can take it in the black market any time by paying Rs. fifteen thousand. I want to know whether any new policy will be framed to check this black-marketing and to provide the connection to the consumer immediately on applying? Secondly, on the one hand, the telephone department provides less facilities to the citizens, and on the other hand, they create problems for them by way of over-billing. The corruption is at its peak. What efforts are being made by the Government to improve this situation?

SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA: M. Speaker, Sir, investigations are going on in the matter of taking bribe for giving new

telephone connections as well as for overbilling and strict action will be taken against any officer found guilty.

SHRI KALKA DAS: Mr. Speaker, Sir, anyone can get the connection immediately, if he can pay an amount of Rs. 15,000. But there are a large number of people on the waiting list since 1980-81. the hon. Minister has said nothing as to how does he propose to check this practice (*Interruptions*)

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the total population of Delhi is 90 lakhs out of which 60 lakh people live in the sub-standard areas. six and half lakh people live in the zhuggi culsters and there are about nine hundred and fifty un-authorised colonies and 44 re-settlement colonies, in which about 60 lakh people live. Whenever there is a fire, they are unable to inform about it immediately, as there is not telephone facility nearby. I would like to know whether arrangements like P C O etc would be made in these un-authorised colonies, zhuggi-zhonpri clusters and re-settlement colonies, so that they could inform about any sudden accident immediately?

MR SPEAKER Khuranaji, the main question is related to Maharashtra, but you have raised the question of (*Interruptions*)

MR SPEAKER Please sit down

(*Interruptions*)

MR SPEAKER So I would like the hon Minister to reply to this question

SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA: Mr. Speaker Sir recently there have been some incidents of fire in Delhi. Earlier, the fire incidents used to take place in villages only. It is the policy of the Government to link every village of this country through telephones, and to provide a telephone for every 500 people in the cities. We are making arrange-

ments in this regard.

DR. DAULATRAO SONUJI AHER: Mr. Speaker, Sir, Nasik is the most progressive city in Maharashtra and it has made considerable progress in the matter of industrial development also. But the telephone system in Nasik is in such a bad state that two years ago the people of Nasik took out a symbolic funeral procession of telephones. Work on setting up an electronic exchange in Satpur is going on for a long time, but it has not been completed yet. There is a great demand for electronic exchanges in Panchavati. Almost all telephones in Nasik are outdated. I want to know whether the Government will make necessary arrangements by paying attention in this regard? Dhasalgaon is the largest onion producing centre. There has been a long standing demand to link this area with S.T.D. facility. I would like to know the time by which this demand will be met?

SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA: An E.T - 10 Exchange of seven thousand lines will be set up in 1991-92 for Nasik city. After that all their problems will be solved... (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI SUSANTA CHAKRAVORTY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, we are glad to now that the Government is contemplating modernisation of tele-communication network. side by side, will the Government think of improving the working of the telephones that are already there? The system is probably worse in Calcutta and Howrah. For example, my own telephone is out of order for the last three months. You can easily realise the difficulties and plight of the people. So, what I want to know from the Government is this: Is the Government going to undertake any measures to mitigate the sufferings of the telephone users in these localities?

[*Translation*]

SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I said in the beginning itself that the telephone subscribers will not face such

problems, once the equipment is modernised, that is, after the installation of electronic exchanges.

SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in terms of area, Madhya Pradesh is also a very large state like Maharashtra.

MR. SPEAKER: Sumitraji, this question is basically related to Maharashtra.

SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN: The State of Madhya Pradesh is as important as Maharashtra. I would like to know whether any proposal to extend the facility of electronic exchanges in Madhya Pradesh is under the consideration of the Government? As in the case of Maharashtra, where the waiting list of 1982 for telephone connections is still pending at many places, in the Indore city of Madhya Pradesh too, the waiting list of 1982 is pending. According to my information, section was issued for the installation of an electronic exchange at Indore. However, that equipment was diverted to some other State. I would like to know whether the hon. Minister proposes to install an electronic exchange at Indore without delay?

SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I need a separate notice for this.

MR. SPEAKER: Umaji, you please see to it that the hon. Minister does not seek a separate notice. Therefore, you please ask only relevant question.

KUMARI UMA BHARATI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, our State Madhya Pradesh is a neighbouring State of Maharashtra and as such this question is not off the point. I am raising this question in the House, because generally, I have been receiving complaints from almost each and every village that telephones in the villages are either installed in the post offices or at the Post Master's residence. Mr. Speaker, Sir, you know that in the villages, mutual rivalries lead to so many clashes that the common man is deprived of using the telephone facility available at the

Post Master's residence. Thus, the telephone facility available in those villages become meaningless. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government would consider any proposal for installing telephone at some public place in the villages instead of installing it at Post Master's or any other person's residence, so that everyone is able to make use of it.

SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, usually, telephones are installed in the Post Offices in order to check wasteful expenditure. If the hon. Member has any specific complaint against any telephone subscriber of any post office official, she may send it in writing to me. I shall definitely take action on it.

[English]

PROF. RAM GANESH KAPSE: I thank the hon. Minister for providing a new telephone exchange in New Bombay. There is a telephone exchange called 'Dombivali' in Kalyan Division in my constituency. In that telephone exchange, there is a waiting list of more than 5000 people who have applied for new connections from 1978. What is your plan for giving them connection in the next year?

[Translation]

SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do not have specific information about the Kalyan Division, but about the waiting lists, I have already said that we shall endeavour to complete them during the Eighth Five Year Plan.

DR. VENKATESH KABDE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, if a competition is organised among the faulty telephone exchanges in the country, then the worst telephone exchange of Nanded in Maharashtra would win the first prize with flying colours. There, the work of installing MAX-I has been going on for the past three years under which underground cables are being laid, but till now the work of laying cables has not been completed. The rainy season is close on the

heels and if this work is not completed immediately, the rains would spoil all the cables. Therefore, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister towards this direction so that he may get this work completed as soon as possible. Secondly, the crossbar Exchange facility that you are going to provide us has also become outdated as it is neither an electronic nor a digital system. So my question is that when such an obsolete system is being installed there, what is the guarantee for its proper functioning?

SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA Mr. Speaker, Sir, Efforts would be made to gradually replace the cross-bar Exchanges within one year. It is necessary to utilise Cross Bar Exchanges which are now under production. It would take one year's time. This machine will automatically become obsolete and it will be phased out in due course.

[*English*]

SHRI RAVI NARAYAN PANI I know that this question pertains to Maharashtra. That is why I want to put a question through you to the hon. Minister with regard to Talcher.

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER This question is regarding Maharashtra. How can you put a question concerning Talcher?

[*English*]

SHRI RAVI NARAYAN PANI Talcher is an industrial area. Government had sanctioned an STD No. 06765 two years ago. But till now, it is not working. Is this the first number or the number has already been sanctioned?

[*Translation*]

SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA If this STD Number has been sanctioned two years ago and if till now it has not started working, then we shall endeavour to make it operative.

SHRI BEGARAM Mr. Speaker, Sir, my constituency of Ganganagar is bordered by the Punjab on one side and Pakistan on the other. The Muslims from across the border come to commit theft in the villages.

MR. SPEAKER Do not say 'Muslims' but say 'Pakistani'.

BEGARAM Due to the non-availability of telephone facilities, the villagers are not in a position to report about the thefts well in time. Will the hon. Minister, therefore, be pleased to State as to when he is going to extend the telephone facilities to this region?

SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA Mr. Speaker, Sir, theft can be committed by a Hindu as well as by a Muslim. By using the word 'Muslim' the hon. Member has done injustice to the very question he has asked.

MR. SPEAKER That is why I have already advised him to use the word 'Pakistani' in place of the word 'Muslim'.

SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA The configuration of a scheme with regard to extending telephone facilities to the border areas is on the anvil and I think it will be ready soon and the telephone facility would be extended to the hon. Member's constituency as well.

SHRI SATYNARAYAN JATIYA Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know about the arrangements purposed to be made to provide telephone facilities in Ujjain on the occasion of Kumbhmela to be held in 1992. The capacity of the existing telephone exchange is quite inadequate to cater to the needs of the present subscribers which had also led them in the past to hold demonstrations to express their resentment in this regard. The hon. Minister has stated that the prospective beneficiaries of the service are going to be benefited after the installation of a modern telephone exchange there. I would therefore, like to know from the hon. Minister, through you, whether he is going to take measures in this direction to achieve that end?

SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, a special electronic exchange will be installed in Ujjain. I think it is that piece of information the hon. Member intended to seek through his question.

SHRI RAM KRISHAN YADAV: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the big industrial houses enjoy the facilities of multiple telephone connections whereas small shopkeepers do not have any telephone facility. In view of this situation, will the Government take steps to discontinue to sanction further telephone connections to the people who enjoy it already in abundance and instead to oblige the small shopkeepers with telephone connections.

SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA: This is a commercial institution. The fact remains that the people living in the hilly regions of my constituency have made a demand for water only and not for telephone connections. This being a commercial institution, it becomes obligatory on them to provide telephone connections to the people who are ready to bear the expenditure on the purchase of equipment. However it is a part of the Government policy to extend this facility to the poorer sections and the marginal shopkeepers as well.

SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV: I would like to bring it to the notice of the hon. Minister that it is only some two months back that district Sehraza of Bihar had been provided with S.T.D. facility but it is seen that it is not operative between Delhi and Sehraza. Will the hon. Minister take action against the officials responsible therefor?

SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA: We will definitely take measures if we receive a written complaint from the hon. Member in this connection

[*English*]

DR. A. K. PATEL: In the telephone system it happens that when 'A' makes a telephone call 'B' gets the bill. This practice

has been going on in a very big way in the big cities. Is the honourable Minister aware of this?

[*Translation*]

SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA: Some such complaints have been received and in respect of all such complaints, necessary action is taken.

[*English*]

SHRI GOVINDA CHANDRA MUNDA: May I know from the hon. Minister whether telephone wires are being stolen away, and what is the arrangement done by the Government to protect it?

[*Translation*]

SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA: There is every possibility of the telephone wires being stolen away in the plains in the entire country, it can not be ruled out. However when we receive such a complaint, we write to the respective State Governments to make arrangements for the proper maintenance of these wires.

SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK: Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is true that there is a great demand for the provision of telephone connections and this is also true that a number of people have a greater number of telephone connections than what they really need. It is correct that the commercial and industrial institutions can not be denied telephone connections but such industries and their families possess three or more than that of telephone connections whereas only one connection may be sufficient to cater to their needs. I think that this should be looked into and it should be seen that there is only one connection for a family or at the most two connections may be given. Such people have unnecessary extra connections. This problem can be solved to a great extent if these extra connections are given to the needy persons whose names have remained pending for years. Will the hon. Minister look in to it?

SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA: The suggestion of the hon. Member is worth consideration.

SHRI DASAI CHOWDHARY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, you know that there are not telephone facilities available in the post offices and sub-post offices in the rural areas particularly in the State of Bihar. There is no means of communication available for the poor villagers. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he proposes to provide telephone facilities in all such post and sub post offices where there is no provision of telephone.

SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have already stated that the Government, during the Eighth Five Year Plan, intends to connect every village with telephone and in this context preference will be given to the provision of telephone facilities only in the post offices.

SHRI TASLIMUDIN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, a telephone exchange had been sanctioned five years back for Khagaria district headquarters in Bihar but this could not be installed till now for want of a building to house the exchange. I would like to know from the Government whether it proposes to install and Commission the exchange in a rented accommodation?

SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, at the moment we don't have the required information about the Khagaria exchange. The same will be supplied in due course to the hon. Member.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER:

Shri Vasant Sathe : Absent
 Shri H. C. Srikantaiah : Absent
 Shri G. S. Basavaraj : Absent
 Shri Shantaram Potdukhe : Absent

Shri Y.S. Raja Sekhar Reddy : Absent

Shri Ram Sagar : Absent

Shri G.M. Banatwalla : Absent

Shri Madhvrao Scindia : Absent

Shri Eduardo Faleiro : Absent

Shri Kalp Nath Rai : Absent

Shri S. Krishna Kumar : Absent

Prof. P. J. Kurien : Absent

Dr. Asim Bala

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI KALKA DAS: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the telephone problem is a major problem. I would, therefore, like to request you to devote the remaining time to this issue alone.
 (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I have come to know that Dr. Asim Bala is here in the House.

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Dr. Asim Bala.

Revamping of Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation

774. DR. ASIM BALA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government are contemplating to revamp the Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation;

(b) if so, the total funds sanctioned for the purpose, and

(c) the target of production of Nitro-phosphates per day by the corporation during 1990-91?

[*Translation*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI UPENDRA NATH VERMA): (a) to (c). Government are contemplating revamping of Durgapur, Barauni, Namrup-I & II and a nitro-phosphate group of plants at Haldia of the Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Limited. The proposals are under examination. The question of sanctioning funds and fixing targets will arise only after any investment decision is taken.

[*English*]

DR. ASIM BALA: Sir, in 1977 the proposal was approved with an estimated cost of Rs. 88 crores. It was supposed to be completed in April 1976. . But it was completed in December 1979. Till now the production could not be started in full swing. May I know the loss incurred due to the long delay in implementation of the Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Limited, Haldia project? Also I want to know the exact date of the decision of revamping will be held.

[*Translation*]

SHRI UPENDRA NATH VERMA: Sir, so far as the Haldia project is concerned, it has been closed for the last three years and every month, an expenditure of Rs. one and a half crore is being incurred on the monthly salary of more than 1800 employees. To this day there is no possibility of starting this project at an earlier stage.

[*English*]

DR. ASIM BALA: Some assessment has been going on regularly for the last five to six years. Money is being incurred without any result. I want the hon. Minister to fix some date for putting it on sound footing;

otherwise, close this fertiliser factory.

[*Translation*]

SHRI UPENDRA NATH VERMA: No date can be fixed for it. It is still under consideration.

[*English*]

SHRI A. K. ROY: The Department of Fertiliser has 11 children. And out of 11 children, this year 10 have fallen sick and have been occurring losses except RCCF. Among all the children, HFC is perennially it. This year, HFC has incurred a loss of about Rs. 140 crores. Last year, it incurred a loss of Rs. 158 crores, while the total cost of revamping of all the four units have been estimated at Rs. 350 crores. I am unable to understand the economics in the fertiliser industry. If by investing Rs. 350 crores in four units you can get rid of this chronic loss, and you have already incurred this much of amount as loss within two years, what is the cause for the delay in proceeding for revamping all the four units?

[*Translation*]

SHRI UPENDRA NATH VERMA: Sir, as I have stated earlier, Haldia factory is not the only factory which is incurring losses but all the factories under the Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation (HFC) are incurring losses and are on the brink of closure. We have been trying to revive at least some of them. By the end of 1990, we want to increase their production.

[*English*]

SHRI A. K. ROY: What I wanted to impress upon the Minister is that HFC has been incurring a loss of Rs. 150 crores per year and the total revamping cost of all the four units is Rs. 350 crores. I would like to know when he will take action in that direction to start revamping so that the chronic loss is avoided. Have you got any time schedule?

[*Translation*]

SHRI UPENDRA NATH VERMA: In order to revive them, an amount of Rs. 600 crore is required immediately. However, we are studying as to how much can be made available by 1991.

SHRI L. V. SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to know through you that the installed capacity of Barauni factory of Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation is 152 M.T., which came down to 65.5 M.T.S. and it is likely to further reduce to 36.00 M.T. during 1989-90. What is the reason for it? I would like to know whether the hon. Minister would consider increasing the production of Barauni factory.

SHRI UPENDRA NATH VERMA: I agree to the statement of the hon. Member that the production of the said factory has fallen. In order to bring it back to its original capacity or to further augment it, a lot of money is required. The Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation is studying it.

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know through you as to why all the fertilizer factories running under H.F.C. are incurring losses and whether the Government have made any attempt to inquire into it.

SHRI UPENDRA NATH VERMA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, yes we have done so. There are many causes, at places workers go on strike, at others lack of raw materials is the cause as is the case with Haldia. I have informed you about Haldia factory where for the last three years Rs. 1.5 crores are being spent every month as 1800 workers are to be paid whereas production is "Nil". The Government does not have sufficient resources to invest into it immediately.

[*English*]

SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, whenever there is a loss of production or some other thing due to which the machine or factory cannot run, the workers come handy and they are attacked.

There was a Committee appointed and that Committee has submitted a Report. The Committee has identified various faults in these four plants. One of the faults is wrong delivery of machines and another is corruption and also bad quality of production, for which the workers have nothing to do. so, I would like to know from the Hon. Minister to kindly see what are the recommendations of the Committee whether the recommendations have been gone into; and whether a time frame has been made to revamp and start all these four plants, atleast phase-wise.

[*Translation*]

SHRI UPENDRA NATH VERMA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, four units cannot be started at a time but we are thinking to start them in a phased manner, Information is being collected to start them in a phased manner.

[*English*]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: The Minister is saying that the Haldia Fertilizer Unit is running at a loss. But, why is it running at a loss? What is your Assessment? Now, is it correct that because of the defects in the installation itself, it has not been able to run properly? There have been several Committees, which have gone into including the Japanese and they have made a study and they have given their reports. How are you going to remove the defects and have it properly started? I do not know what is meant by this emphasis that the workers are getting salary without any procedure have been, from the beginning, defects in the setting up of the plant and whether they have been gone into. What is the result of the Committees findings and what does the Government propose to do in this regard? I want to know from the Government their concrete proposals for this particular unit?

[*Translation*]

SHRI UPENDRA NATH VERMA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is correct that there has been some effect at the time of installation but it is

also equally correct that losses are being incurred due to corruption. As you have stated, it is true that quality of production that was anticipated is not being done. However, despite all this the government is not in a position to bear so much burden at this stage. We are giving a thought to it as to how to go about it in a phased manner.

[English]

SHRIMATI MALINI BHATTACHARYA:

Sir, it has been said that the estimated total cost for the revamping would be Rs. 500 crores, which is stated to be unviable. Now, the question is whether there is any proposal for closing down of any of these units. I would also like to point out that there was a later proposal that, as a first step of phase-one, rehabilitation of the Nitro Phosphate Group would be made, which would require an estimated cost of Rs. 123 crores, which has since gone upto Rs. 157 crores. Are you thinking of closing these units? Or are you thinking to take into consideration revamping these units in a phased manner?

[Translation]

SHRI UPENDRA NATH VERMA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, as I have stated earlier we are in the process of obtaining information in this regard. Haldia factory cannot be put into operation for technical reasons. Report from Japan has been received. According to this report, an amount of Rs. 500 crores is required for the machinery. As for closing it down, there is no proposal to close it. We are getting detailed information in this regard.

[English]

Holding of Meetings of 'India Cells'

776. **DR. VENKATESH KABDE:** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the 'India Cells' established under the spics of Indian embassies abroad are holding regular meetings of Indians and non-Indians to explain India's stand on dif-

ferent national and international issues;

(b) if so, the number of such meetings held during the year 1989-90; and

(c) the results of the evaluation made of such programmes to promote mutual understanding?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH): (a) to (c). India's stand on different national and international issues is explained regularly by our Missions to both Indians and non-Indians abroad. While all Officers in our Missions are required to undertake this, the Head of Mission and the Officer-in-charge of Information work have been assigned a special responsibility to draw up programmes for this purpose and evaluate these. Although separate Cells have not been established, our evaluation shows that the results have been generally satisfactory.

DR. VENKATESH KABDE: Sir, generally the perception of India's problems in the international fora and the community is poor. This view has been expressed by Indians living abroad that many of our problems are not understood by the foreigners and, as a result, lot of misunderstandings arise. Particularly in United States, I think an assessment was made by the State Department that there was violation of human rights in Kashmir a statement which was quite undesirable for all- and because of that, an explanation had to be given. Therefore, my question to the Minister is what specific efforts we are making in the United States. We have a society like the Indo-American Society which undertakes programmes with our nationals over there and also with the citizens of the United States of America, to explain our stand to different people. I would like to know if such programmes are held, how many such programmes were held last year in United States and what is the method of evaluation.

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) Sir, I agree with

my hon. friend that the Indians living abroad are a great asset and should be looked at as such and, therefore, all our foreign policy projections should rely on their cooperation and their initiatives a great deal. This is one of the objectives of this Ministry which I am trying to pursue further. As a matter of fact, we have now taken a decision that in the Ministry I am establishing a separate Desk for dealing with Indians abroad—their problems on one side and their projecting India's interests on the other. So far as the American situation is concerned, my hon. friend would agree that like all societies, American society has also its complexities. Therefore, the role of the media, the role of the Government, the role of the public opinion, all have to be juxtaposed to find a new solution. But I can assure the hon. Member that it is receiving my attention a great deal.

DR. VENKATESH KABDE: Sir, we are having problems in explaining our stand with regard to Kashmir to Arab nations. So far, as you know, we have received good deal of support and we have been able to isolate Pakistan in the international fora. But recently, there has been a trend and Iran has sided with Pakistan and also we are having some problems with Afghanistan. Now, the International Islamic Society is meeting in Cairo and we are afraid that this stand which was in support of India, may not be there. We have large number of Indians living in Arabic countries. I would like to know how we are trying to mobilise the Arab countries with the help of Indian and non-Indians living in Arab countries, to explain our stand on Kashmir.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: Sir, one of the assets of India is that the Indians living abroad, particularly, in Arab countries, are very deeply patriotic and they understand the problems that India faces. It is also a fact that Indians living abroad, irrespective of their religion and irrespective of their ethnic background, are unanimous in supporting India's stand regarding terrorism and what is being inflicted on us. So far as the Arab countries are concerned, by and large the friendly Arab countries have understood our position and I am sure my hon. friend would

know that this is an on-going process of which we are cognisant.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Coconut Research Centre at Dapoli Maharashtra

*761. SHRI A.R. ANTULAY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the soil in the Konkan region of Maharashtra is best suited for growing coconut trees;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to provide incentives to the coconut tree growers in this region;

(c) whether the Coconut Development Board propose to set up a Coconut Research Centre at Krishi Vidyapitha at Dapoli in the Konkan region;

(d) if so, the time by which the centre is likely to be set up there; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI DEVI LAL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (e). A Statement is given below.

STATEMENT

(b) Coconut Development Board is implementing two schemes for providing incentives to coconut growers in the region:—

(i) **Area Expansion Scheme:** Under this scheme subsidy @ Rs. 3000/- per ha. is extended to small and marginal farmers for planting and maintenance of coconut gardens up to five years.

(ii) **Providing Financial Assistance for Irrigation Facilities:** Under this scheme Rs. 1000/- per pumpset is given as subsidy for irrigation facilities.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) The Coconut Development Board has been set up to look after the development of Coconut in the country. Research on coconut is undertaken by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR). An ICAR Research Centre of All-India Coordinated Research Project on Palms is functioning at Bhatya, Ratnagiri, which already looks after the Konkan Region.

Fertilizer Technology Transfer*

*762. SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESWARI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Limited has taken up fertilizer technology transfer job in a big way;

(b) if so, the main features of the project and the amount of funds involved therein; and

(c) the extent to which it will be beneficial to agriculture?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRIDEVI LAL): (a) M/s. Hindustan Fertilizer Corpora-

tion (HFC) have taken up several Fertilizer Education and Agricultural Development Programmes through which farmers, specially small and marginal farmers have been helped in achieving higher rate of agricultural productivity.

(b) The broad features are as under:—

- i) Block demonstration on package of practices in farmers' fields with special thrust on overall agricultural development for small and marginal farmers.
- ii) Soil Testing for NPK and Micro-nutrients.
- iii) Farmers' training and study visits.
- iv) Group discussion, Kisan Mela, Field Day, etc.
- v) Transfer of technology for agriculture in rainfed areas.
- vi) Tribal development and involvement of farm women in agricultural development.

HFC are spending annually around Rs. 12 crores per annum on the above activities. Out of this an amount of Rs. 8 crores per annum is met from the grant made available by U.K.

(c) The benefits which accrue from these activities are as under:—

- Increased use of fertilizer.
- Yield increase of cereal crops, oilseeds, pulses and vegetables.
- Increase of HYV coverage.

- adoption of improved agricultural technology.

Shipping Service Between Madras and Singapore

*763. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to reintroduce the shipping service between Madras and Singapore;

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

(c) whether there is any proposal to introduce new shipping services between Indian mainland and various islands in South East Asia; and

(d) if so, the details thereof including the proposed routes?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRIISHNAN): (a) and (b). Shipping Corporation of India Ltd has been asked to conduct a feasibility study on reintroduction of the shipping service between Madras and Singapore. A final decision on the reintroduction of this service can be taken only after the feasibility report is received and examined by the Government. Government are also prepared to encourage private sector in organising shipping services between the East Coast of India and Malaysia and Singapore, if the Government receives such proposals.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Units for Manufacturing Telecommunications Equipments in Maharashtra

*765. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of proposals for setting up of units for manufacturing of machinery and equipments required by the Telecommunications Department during the Eighth Five Year Plan; and

(b) the details of locations under consideration in Maharashtra for setting up such units?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) Following new proposals have been finalised after the formation of Telecom. Commission and are presently under different stages of approval and/or implementation.

Switching Equipment

1. ITI will be expanded from the present 15.5 lakh lines per annum to 22.0 lakh lines per annum.
2. Eight manufacturers have been identified for producing electronic exchange equipment of C-DOT design into 50,000 lines per annum each.

Transmission equipment

3. 28 manufacturers have been identified for manufacture of 1 Ch1/10 Ch1/30 Ch1 Radio systems and Multi-access rural radio systems.

Terminal equipments

4. Four manufacturers have been

identified for manufacture of Pay phones.

These are in addition to existing

production units.

(b) The details of the locations in Maharashtra for setting up of such units are given below:

1.	512-Port C-DOT s (MELTRON)	—	Aurangabad
2.	512-Port C-DOT RAX (NELCO)	—	New Bombay
3.	Pay Phones (APLAB)	—	Pune
4.	30 Ch1 Digital UHF (MELTRON)	—	Nagpur
5.	3/8 Ch1 open Wire Equipment (Meltron)—		Bombay
6.	Pay Phones (Bombay Telecom Factory)—		Bombay

Cooperatives Covered Under Co-operative Development Programme

*766. SHRI H.C. SRIKANTIAH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cooperatives covered under Co-operative Development Programme organised by the Karnataka Milk Federation with cent per cent assistance from NDDB during 1990-91;

(b) the names of co-operatives located in Hassan District;

(c) the total amount of assistance to be given during 1990-91 for the above programme;

(d) whether the scheme has been extended to dairy co-operatives all over Karnataka; and

(e) if not, the time by which it will be extended to all dairy co-operatives in Karnataka?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRIDEVI LAL):

(a) The State Plan for dairy development under Operation Flood in Karnataka envisages organisation of about 6300 village level Dairy Cooperative Societies (DCS) by March, 1991 (cumulative).

(b) A Statement indicating the names of DCS located in Jassan District is given below.

(c) Under OF-III, NDDB has approved for 1990-91 a provision of Rs. 825.21 lakh for the seven appraised milkshed unions of Karnataka including Hassan.

(d) and (e). All the districts in the State of Karnataka are covered under Operation Flood-III programme

STATEMENT

The names of the Dairy Cooperative Societies (DCS) in Hassan district are given below:

1. Attavara

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| 2. Doddabikanahalli | 26. Dudda |
| 3. Shanthigrama | 27. Doddakondagula |
| 4. Jinnenahalli | 28. H. Mylanahalli |
| 5. Mosale | 29. Chowadavalli |
| 6. Mh Koppalu | 30. Chikkadalur |
| 7. Kowshika | 31. Salagame |
| 8. Kanchanahalli | 32. kadadaravalli |
| 9. Bastihalli | 33. Manchanahalli |
| 10. Somanhalli | 34. Halasanahalli |
| 11. B. Koppalu | 35. Ankapura |
| 12. Nitturu | 36. Kenchattahalli |
| 13. Honnavara | 37. Karle |
| 14. Maranahalli | 38. Mukundar |
| 15. Shankaranahalli | 39. Madenur |
| 16. kattaya | 40. Vedavathi |
| 17. Kuppalli | 41. Hongere |
| 18. hanumanthapura | 42. Markule |
| 19. Yalagunda | 43. Haruvanahalli |
| 20. Dundanayakanahalli | 44. Chikkamallenhaalli |
| 21. Gorur (Uduvare) | 45. Chagali |
| 22. Agile | 46. Kondajjikoppalu |
| 23. Nidudi | 47. Bhuvanahalli |
| 24. kabballi | 48. K. Bydarahalli |
| 25. Gowripura | 49. Mutthige |

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| 50. Basavaghatta | 74. Karekare |
| 51. Kitanakere | 75. Channangihalli |
| 52. Agalahalli | 76. Kallahalli |
| 53. Tavaradavara Koppal | 77. Golenhalli |
| 54. Doddagaddavalli | 78. Kattayabydarahalli |
| 55. Muddanahalli | 79. Heragu |
| 56. Shettyhalli | 80. Ebdane |
| 57. Bailahalli | 81. Haralahalli |
| 58. Koravangalakaval | 82. Devihalli |
| 59. Padumanahalli | 83. K. Madapura |
| 60. Hyrane | 84. Rameshwaranagara |
| 61. Kabbati | 85. Naganahalli |
| 62. Arasihalli | 86. Mallappanahalli |
| 63. Kammarige | 87. CK Koppalu |
| 64. Ningegowdana Koppalu | 88. Madalapura |
| 65. Kandali | 89. Veerapura |
| 66. Kitane | 90. Uddur |
| 67. K. Valagarahalli | 91. Marenahalli |
| 68. Kanchamaranahalli | 92. Mosalehosahalli |
| 69. Thayavalli | 93. Banavase |
| 70. Koravangala | 94. Kudurgunte |
| 71. Anuguvalli | 95. Shankadakoppalu |
| 72. Doddagenigere | 96. Kallarejoppalu |
| 73. Muttigehirehalli | 97. M Kamalapura |

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| 98. Malagodu | 122. Gunjevu |
| 99. Nayakarahalli | 123. Dalagowdanahalli |
| 100. Kokkanaaghatta | 124. Yedegowdanahalli |
| 101. Gadnahalli | 125. Annechakanahalli |
| 102. Kadaga | 126. Shravanuru |
| 103. Shankada Koppalu | 127. Yelleshpura |
| 104. Huluvare | 128. Mudalahippe |
| 105. Hanchahali | 129. Rangenahalli |
| 106. Jodigubbi | 130. Bankuppe |
| 107. Katanahalli | 131. Somanahalli |
| 108. Thejur | 132. Shankanahalli |
| 109. Odanahalli | 133. Kabbur |
| 110. Kallahalli | 134. Anekannambady |
| 111. Niduvani | 135. Yelechagalli |
| 112. BM Halli | 136. Nerale |
| 113. Guddenahalli | 137. Gohalli |
| 114. Uddurhosahalli | 138. Paduvalahippe |
| 115. Doddabygatevalli | 139. Keragodu |
| 116. Kyatanahalli | 140. Doddakunche |
| 117. Theranya | 141. Herebelaguli |
| 118. Hariharapura | 142. Knnarahalli |
| 119. Chakanahalli | 143. Mavanur |
| 120. Malali | 144. Hirehallikoppalu |
| 121. Bagivalu | 145. Kodihalli |

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| 146. | Huvunihali | 171. | A Mallapanahalli |
| 147. | Hadavanahalli | 172. | Halekote |
| 148. | Bandashettyhalli | 173. | Boranahalli |
| 149. | Bhuvanahalli | 174. | C Hindalahalli |
| 150. | Machagowdanahalli | 175. | Bidarakka |
| 151. | Hangarhalli | 176. | H. Kyatanahalli |
| 152. | Kattekere | 177. | Hachagowdanahalli |
| 153. | Badakyatanahalli | 178. | Belavadi |
| 154. | Nagaranahalli | 179. | K. Abbur |
| 155. | Valambige | 180. | Handrangi |
| 156. | Singapura | 181. | Siddapura |
| 157. | DM Halli | 182. | Saraguru |
| 158. | haradanahalli | 183. | Bychanahalli |
| 160. | Kadavinakote | 184. | Hekagowdanahalli |
| 161. | Ganguru | 185. | Chikkarkalagud |
| 162. | Bettadasathenahalli | 186. | Doddabemmatti |
| 163. | Gulaganjihalli | 187. | Aladahalli |
| 164. | Maranayakanahalli | 188. | Ajjur |
| 165. | Bedigaanahalli | 189. | Bilaguli |
| 166. | Appagowdanahalli | 190. | Siradanahalli |
| 167. | Hallimysore | 191. | A.M.G. Halli |
| 168. | Halekote | 192. | Baragur |
| 169. | Aladahalli | 193. | Mugalur |
| 170. | Boranahalli | 194. | Kakimallenahalli |

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| 195. | Ganjalagud | 219. | Yagati |
| 196. | Hulikal | 220. | Rangapura |
| 197. | Darikongalale | 221. | Muddanahalli |
| 198. | Honnavalli | 222. | Maradi |
| 199. | Taragalale | 223. | Kabbaligere |
| 200. | Kaduvinahosally | 224. | Kendinne |
| 201. | Kanchnahalli | 225. | Maritammanahalli |
| 202. | Mokali | 226. | Basavatna |
| 203. | Keshavatur | 227. | Yediyur |
| 204. | Kattevalu | 228. | Kadur |
| 205. | Gangur | 229. | Kalenahalli |
| 206. | Ragimarur | 230. | Ankanayakanahalli |
| 207. | Kattepura | 231. | Hullangala |
| 208. | Mallinathapura | 232. | Sradanahalli |
| 209. | Mariyanagar | 233. | Hanugal |
| 210. | Lakkur | 234. | Bannur |
| 211. | Santemarur | 235. | Madapura |
| 212. | Madhuranahalli | 236. | Hamapura |
| 213. | Koratikere | 237. | Shrigodu |
| 214. | Hanyalu | 238. | Kargalcircle |
| 215. | Hennurkongalale | 239. | Dandiganahalli |
| 216. | Athini | 240. | Mesalur |
| 217. | Heggadehalli | 241. | Jambur |
| 218. | Anniganahalli | 242. | Kalkere |

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| 243. | Baralu | 267. | Baladhare |
| 244. | Janivara | 268. | Budarahalli |
| 245. | Athihalli | 269. | Anekere |
| 246. | Dindagur | 270. | Chowlya |
| 247. | Bekka | 271. | Cholenahalli |
| 248. | Kembali | 272. | Sagathavalli |
| 249. | Kundur | 273. | Santeshivara |
| 250. | Thippur | 274. | Sundahalli |
| 251. | Bidare | 275. | Haleblagula |
| 252. | M. Shivara | 276. | Paduvanahallikoppalu |
| 253. | Valagarahalli | 277. | Haralahalli |
| 254. | Anathi | 278. | Belagihalli |
| 255. | Doddakaradevu | 279. | Bediganahalli |
| 256. | Chowlagala | 280. | Kabbalu |
| 257. | Banavase | 281. | Hosanayakanakoppalu |
| 258. | Honnashettihalli | 282. | Sosalagere |
| 259. | Srinivasapura | 283. | Jodighatta |
| 260. | Bagur | 284. | M. Dasapura |
| 261. | Chowdagere | 285. | K.T. Colony |
| 262. | Kabbali | 286. | Thagadur |
| 263. | Didaga | 287. | Kumbenahalli |
| 264. | Jinnanahalli | 288. | Kantharajapura |
| 265. | Chikkabilati | 289. | D. Tumkur |
| 266. | Nagarनावले | 290. | Hiresave |

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|------|----------------------|------|-----------------|
| 291. | P. Hosahalli | 315. | Gonisomahahalli |
| 292. | Akkanahalli | 316. | Gangur |
| 293. | Baragur | 317. | Sanenahalli |
| 294. | Shravanabelagola | 318. | Siddarahallipet |
| 295. | Arakere | 319. | Kodihalli |
| 296. | Gollarahosahalli | 320. | Kandavara |
| 297. | Bydarahalli | 321. | Rajanasiiyur |
| 298. | D. Honnenahalli | 322. | Tolalu |
| 299. | Handigenahalli | 323. | Kushavara |
| 300. | Baddikere | 324. | Karagada |
| 301. | Girkshetra | 325. | Lakkunda |
| 302. | Aruvanahalli | 326. | Bennur |
| 303. | Hagare | 327. | Nagenahalli |
| 304. | Adagur | 328. | Chikanahalli |
| 305. | Mallapura | 329. | Hanike |
| 306. | Hebbalu | 330. | Yamasand |
| 307. | Kogilemane | 331. | Mulenhalli |
| 308. | Bikkodu | 332. | Kommaranahalli |
| 309. | Keragodu | 333. | Harohalli |
| 310. | Heddaravalli | 334. | Suggalur |
| 311. | Sankenahalli | 335. | Gendehalli |
| 312. | Sanyasihalli | 336. | Halebidu |
| 313. | Sddapura | 337. | Ibbidu |
| 314. | N. Nidugodu (Bellur) | 338. | Tirumalanahalli |

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|------|--------------------|------|--------------------|
| 339. | Kempegowdanahalli | 363. | Bharatavalli |
| 340. | Linga | 364. | Valagarahalli |
| 341. | Arehalli | 365. | Kitabur |
| 342. | Kannayakanahalli | 366. | Chikkanagal |
| 343. | Paduvalalu | 367. | Hole Bellur |
| 344. | Hulagundi | 368. | Hasaganur |
| 345. | Andare | 369. | Talur |
| 346. | Devihalli | 370. | Rajanagalli |
| 347. | Virupayana Koppalu | 371. | Shankalapura |
| 348. | Rayarakoppalu | 372. | Singatagere |
| 349. | Kanchamaranahalli | 373. | Kallare |
| 350. | Channapura | 374. | M. Hosahalli |
| 351. | Bellur | 375. | Kamatikudge |
| 352. | Palaya | 376. | Nallur |
| 353. | Byrapura | 377. | Ballurpura |
| 354. | Hanchur | 378. | Hosapura |
| 355. | Hunsavalli | 379. | Mytandhalli Colony |
| 356. | D. Kanagal | 380. | Chikkakanagal |
| 357. | Gandigere | 381. | Nagarahalli |
| 358. | Sulugodu | 382. | Chagachagire |
| 359. | Kadalu | 383. | Bagevalu |
| 360. | Kanatur | 384. | Harnahalli |
| 361. | Karijuvalli | 385. | Amaragritirupati |
| 362. | Kiragadalu | 386. | Bendekere |

387. Aggunda
 388. Gandas
 389. Chikkuru
 390. Adihalli
 391. Kallengere Devprasad
 392. Bageshapura
 393. Byravanakanahalli
 394. Horimangalapura
 395. Annanayakanahalli
 396. Undiganalu
 397. Nagatihalli
 398. Kadalamane
 399. Madalu
 400. Kittankere
 401. Jalanagal
 402. Kallugundi
 403. Talalutore
 404. Nandi
 405. T. Kodihalli
 406. Chandengahalligadi
 407. Bachenahalli
 408. haralakatte
 409. Chikka Eraganalu
 410. Dummenahalli

411. Sulekere
 412. Bage
 413. Ballaupete
 414. Yesalur
 415. Sukravarasante
 416. Kuniganahalli
 417. Jammanahalli
 418. Changadihalli
 419. Hetthuru

**Development Scheme Drawn UP by
Madras Port Trust**

*767. SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJ: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Madras Port Trust has drawn up a developmental scheme of the Port for inclusion in the Eighth Five Year Plan;

(b) If so, the main features of the scheme including the financial implications thereof; and

(c) the reaction of Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRIISHNAN): (a) to (c). A provision of Rs. 418 crores has been recommended by the Working Group on Ports set up by the Planning Commission for formulating plans for the development of Madras Port in the 8th Five Year Plan. The schemes costing Rs. 5 crores or above recommended by the Working Group are as follows:

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Estimated Cost	Outlay proposed for 8th Five Year Plan
1	2	3	4
(A)	CONTINUING SCHEMES		
1.	Extension of Container Terminal at Bharathi Dock	54.71	24.37
(B)	NEW SCHEMES		
1.	Extension of South Quay III Berth	8.00	8.00
2.	Modernisation of West Quays	40.00	20.00
3.	Replacement of WQ Transit Sheds	12.00	8.47
4.	Floating Crane 1 No. 150-T.	10.00	5.00
5.	Replacement of Tug Amaravathi and Venkat	14.00	14.00
6.	Improvement to Boat Basin	5.00	5.00

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Estimated Cost	Outlay proposed for 8th Five Year Plan
1	2	3	4
7.	Locomotive-2 Nos.	5.00	5.00
8.	2 Nos. 10 Te. Bollard Pull Small Tugs	6.00	6.00
9.	Further Extension of Container Terminal	50.00	.50.00
10.	Satellite Port at Ennore	150.00	150.00
11.	Further Deepening of Bharathi Dock to Cater to 1,70,000 DWT Ore-Carriers	66.00	66.00
12.	Extension of Outer Arm	15.00	0.50

An outlay of Rs. 41.88 crores for the development schemes (both continuing and new schemes) for Madras Port Trust has been approved for the year 1990-91. The schemes to be taken up in the remaining year of the 8th Plan can be finalised only after the 8th Plan is finalised.

Self-sufficiency in Fertilizers

*768. SHRI SHANTARAM
POTDUKHE:
SHRI Y.S. RAJA SEKHAR
REDDY:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the fertilizer industry will be able to meet the demand of fertilizers in the country during the Eighth Plan;

(b) if not, the reasons therefore; and

(c) the steps being taken to meet the situation?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI DEVI LAL): (a) to (c). Our policy as reflected in the Five Year Plan documents has been achievement of maximum degree of self-sufficiency in the production of nitrogenous fertilizers. While in the case of nitrogen it is estimated that 90% of the demand would be met through indigenous production during the VIII Plan, in phosphates domestic raw material constraints do not permit self-sufficiency in production. As regards Potash the entire requirements are met though imports as there are no known sources of potash in the country. For meeting the demand of nitrogenous fertilizers the Working Group set-up by the Planning Commission for the formulation of the VIII Plan has suggested establishment of three large-sized gas based ammonia-area plants in addition to the completion of the three delayed projects along the HBJ pipeline. For reducing the demand supply gap in phosphatic fertilizers the Working Group has recommended setting up of DAP plants with a total capacity of 4.5 lakh tonnes in terms of P2O5 and nitro-phosphates plants with a total capacity of 1.5 lakh tonnes of P2O5.

Release of High Yielding Varieties of Barley

*769. SHRI RAM SAGAR (SAIDPUR):
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether under Barley Project at Karnal, Scientists have developed dozens of semi-dwarf high yielding varieties of huskless barley with proven yield potential;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number and details of huskless varieties released year-wise, till date; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to popularise these varieties of barley?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI DEVI LAL): (a) to (c). Sir, only one huskless variety Karan-16 with proven performance has been released by the Central Varietal Release Committee so far, from Karnal Centre. This was released in 1987.

(d) To popularise the variety, seed minikits have been distributed amongst the farmers in barley growing areas.

Guidelines for Consideration of Applications for Registration Under FCRA

*770. SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any guidelines have been laid down for acceptance, refusal and summary rejection of applications for registration under the Foreign Contribution (Regulations) Act; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMED SAYEED): (a) and (b). Each request for registration is examined on merits, keeping in view the aims and objects of the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 1976 and the rules framed thereunder.

Confiscation of Arms in Gurdaspur by BSF

*771. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a huge cache of arms and ammunition was confiscated by BSF on the

AK-47 rifle	:	4 Nos.
Bazooka	:	1 No.
Rockets	:	11 Nos.
Rocket containers	:	6 Nos.
Propeller charger of Chinese marking	:	11 Nos.
Magazine AK-74 Rifle	:	8 Nos.
Charger clip	:	86 Nos.
AK-74 Live Amn	:	1086 Rds.
Rocket rings	:	11 Nos.

(c) No arrests could be made in this case as the intruders managed to escape under the cover of darkness.xyz

Preparatory Work on 1991 Census

*772. SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO:
SHRI KALP NATH RAI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

Lassian border out-post of Gurdaspur on Indo-Pak border on March 30-31, 1990 (night);

(b) if so, the extent of arms and ammunition seized; and

(c) the details of the persons apprehended and brought to book, indicating their modus operandi?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMED SAYEED): (a) and (b). On the night of March 30-31, 1990, the BSF seized the following arms/ammunition in the area of Lassian border out-post of Gurdaspur:—

(a) whether census will be conducted in the country in 1991;

(b) if so, whether the necessary preparatory work is being undertaken; and

(c) the date on which the population count will be considered?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMED SAYEED): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) yes, Sir.

(c) The reference date for the Census is March 1, 1991 in all States and Union Territories except Jammu and Kashmir State where owing to difficult weather conditions the reference dates are October 1, 1990 in Leh and Kargil districts and August 21, 1991 in rest of the State.

Potable Water Facility to Villages of Kerala

*773. SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR:
PROF. P.J. KURIEN:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of villages in Kerala which do not have the facility of potable water at present;

(b) the number of villages likely to be provided with drinking water facility during 1990-91; and

(c) when all the villages in the State will be provided with drinking water?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI UPENDRA NATH VERMA):
(a) There is one 'No Source' problem village in Kerala which does not have the facility of potable water at present.

(b) During 1990-91, one 'No Source' problem village and 153 partially covered villages are likely to be provided with drinking water facilities.

(c) The remaining single problem village will be covered in this year.

[*Translation*]

Persons Killed by Terrorists

*775. SHRI HARIKEWAL PRASAD:
Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons killed by terrorists in the country during the last one year, state-wise; and

(b) the number of terrorists killed, injured and arrested so far?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMED SAYEED): (a) In Punjab 1168 persons were killed by terrorists in 1989 and 585 persons killed in 1990 (upto 30th April, 1990)

(b) In Punjab 699 terrorists were killed and 2466 arrested in 1989. In 1990 (upto 30th April) the figures are 256 and 478 respectively.

Information in respect of the remaining states is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[*English*]

Satellite Communication Planning Cell

*777. SHRI YADVENDRA DATT: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether reports appearing in a number of national dailies to the effect that "crores of rupees have been and are being wasted by the Satellite Communication Planning Cell on development of INSATs" have been got inquired into by Government;

(b) if so, the findings of the investigation;

(c) in case no investigation has been ordered in the matter, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether cases of victimisations of scrupulous staff members of S.C.P. Cell have come to the notice of Government if so, the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) There is no information about reports in national dailies in this regards.

(b) In view of part (a) above the question does not arise.

(c) In view of part (a) above the question does not arise.

(d) No victimisation of staff of Satellite communication Planning Cell has been done.

Fire Incidents in Delhi

*778. SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA
GAVIT:
SHRI R.N. RAKESH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether major fires broke out at several places in Delhi during the last one month;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith loss of life and property thereon in each case;

(c) whether any compensation has been paid to victims of the incidents;

(d) if so, the details therefor;

(e) whether any enquiries have been conducted in this regard;

(f) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(g) the steps taken or contemplated to prevent such devastating fires in future?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMED SAYEED): (a) and (b). Two major fires broke out in Delhi during April, 1990, at Vigyan Bhawan and Sadar Bazar. No loss of life was reported in these fires. The loss of property is yet to be assessed.

(c) and (d). As there was no loss of life or injury to any member of the public no compensation has been paid.

(e) and (f). A committee has been constituted by the Delhi Administration to investigate into the cause of fires at Vigyan Bhawan and Sadar Bazar and suggest remedial measures.

(g) A review has been undertaken to ascertain the adequacy of the Delhi Fire Service including the equipment. Action has been initiated to increase the number of Fire Stations and fire fighting personnel including their equipments.

Calcium Ammonium Nitrate

8026. SHRI KAILASH MEGHWAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have large stocks of Calcium ammonium Nitrate which are lying unused;

(b) if so, the quantity and cost of these stocks including the procurement expenditure;

(c) by whom these stocks were procured and the reasons therefor when their use was banned or was going to be banned; and

(d) how Government propose to dispose if of and how much the exchequer will have to suffer in the entire deal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI UPENDRA NATH VERMA): (a) to (d). Food Corporation of India (FCI) is holding stocks of about 14448 tonnes of sub-standard CAN and about 8453 tonnes of standard CAN. All CAN stocks held by FCI were imported prior to 1980-81, at different times, and it is not possible to calculate the procurement price, as year-wise details of procurement are not available for the balance stock lying unsold.

The use of CAN for agricultural purposes was never banned. However, followed reports of misuse, the sale to private parties of sub-standard CAN by FCI was stopped since February, 1987. FCI has however been permitted to sell sub-standard stocks to Public/Joint Sector Undertakings owned by Central/State Governments. In the case of sound CAN stocks, necessary ECA allocation have been given to facilitate their disposal.

Widening of Road Near Walayar Check Post in Kerala-Tamil Nadu Border

8027. SHRI A. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for widening the road near Walayar check post in the inter-state border of Kerala and Tamil Nadu;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to widen this road?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN): (a) to (c). A proposal for widening the road (km. 183/0 to 184/0) near Walayar check post was received but the same was returned to the State Government for certain clarifications which are awaited.

Implementation of Goa, Daman and Diu Agricultural Tenancy Act, 1964

8028. PROF. GOPALRAO MAYEKAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether after the inclusion of the Goa, Daman and Diu Agricultural Tenancy Act, 1964 and the Fifth Amendment Act, 1976 in the Ninth Schedule of the Constitution, the earlier decision of High court setting aside the provisions of these Acts is valid;

(b) if not, the present status of these Acts; and

(c) whether these Acts can be implemented without any difficulty?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI UPENDRA NATH VERMA): (a) to (c). The Goa, Daman and Diu Agricultural Tenancy (5th amendment) Act 1976 was struck down in 1979 by the Judicial Commissioner's Court, Goa as violative of the fundamental rights granted by Articles 14 and 19 (1) of the constitution. The court had also held that the said Act was not protected by the article 31-A of the Constitution. The State Government went in appeal to the Supreme Court of India.

In the meantime, Goa, Daman and Diu Agricultural Tenancy Act, 1964 and Goa, Daman and Diu Agricultural Tenancy (5th Amendment) Act, 1976 were included in the Ninth Schedule of the Constitution of India

by the constitution (47th Amendment) Act, 1984. It has also been challenged whether these laws could be included in the 9th schedule when the appeal is pending in the Supreme Court.

The case has been partly heard and awaits decision of the Supreme Court.

Project Allowance to Employees of Dandakaranya Project

8029. SHRI PREM PRADEEP: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any representation (s) has been received by Government from the Dandakaranya Project employees Association for payment of Project Allowance to the left over project staff;

(b) if so, whether Government are re-considering their request;

(c) whether Government propose to make the payment of project allowance to these employees from March, 1990;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (e). The Project Allowance was paid to the employees of Dandakaranya Project upto 28.2.89. Further payment of Project Allowance beyond 28.2.89 is under consideration of the Government.

[*Translation*]

Bomb Explosions in Trains

8030. DR. BENGALI SINGH:
SHRIYASHWANTRAPATIL;

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of incidents of bomb explosions in trains from 1st January, 1990 to 30th April, 1990 and the loss of life and property suffered as a result thereof;

(b) the steps taken to check such incidents; and

(c) the number of persons arrested in this connection and the action taken against them so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) to (c). The registration, investigation, detection and prevention of crime on the railways is the responsibility of the Government Railway Police which functions under the control of the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. Information regarding bomb explosions on trains is not compiled separately by the Central agencies. The Government have no information to indicate the number of incidents of bomb explosions in trains during the relevant period, loss of life and property suffered as a result thereof and the number of persons arrested in this connection.

[*English*]

Opening of Post Office in Andhra Pradesh

8031. SHRI M.G. REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state the places brought within the reach

of 'Speed Post' during 1989 and upto March, 1990 in Chittoor District of Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): No place has been brought within 'Speed Post' during the period in Chittoor District of Andhra.

Poultry Farming

8032. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any incentives are proposed to be given to farmers for poultry farming during 1990: and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI UPENDRA NATH VERMA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for "Special Livestock breeding Programme" (SLBP) subsidy is provided to small and marginal farmers and agricultural labourers for setting up poultry units. Financial assistance in the form of subsidy is also provided to women beneficiaries under the Central sector Scheme for the establishment of backyard poultry production units in backward, tribal and other remote areas.

The above schemes are proposed to be implemented during 1990 also. The Import Duty on Amino Acid used for manufacture of Poultry Feed has also been reduced from 70% to 60%.

Central Assistance to Dhamra Fishing Harbour

8033. SHRI MANGARAJ MALIK: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of Central assistance so far given and the achievements made by the Dhamra Fishing Harbour in Balasore District of Orissa;

(b) whether Government have any plans to upgrade it to a major fishing Harbour;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor;

(e) the details of policy followed to upgrade or create Major Fishing Harbours; and

(f) the steps taken/proposed to be taken for exploitation of vast marine resources off the Orissa coast?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI UPENDRA NATH VERMA): (a) The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Government of India have not received any proposal from Orissa Government.

(e) The need for development of major Fishery Harbours is examined on the basis of request from the State Government, the fishery resource potential, the state of development of deep sea fishing in the area, availability of fishery harbours in nearby areas and the techno-economic viability of the project besides availability of resources.

(f) Government of India have sanctioned three minor and one deep sea fishery harbours for development on the Orissa coast. The minor harbour at Dharma has already been commissioned. The develop-

ment of fishery harbours at Nuagarh, Gopalpur and Paradi sanctioned in October, 1988, October, 1989 and February, 1990 respectively, is in progress.

[*Translation*]

Production of Edible Oil and Pulses in Rajasthan

8034. SHRIGULABCHAND KATARIA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the annual requirement and production of edible oils and pulses in Rajasthan;

(b) whether Government have chalked out a special programme to increase the production of oilseeds and pulses;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) its effect on the production of foodgrains?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI UPENDRA NATH VERMA):

(a) The annual requirement of edible oils and pulses is worked out by the States. The demand of these commodities is met by indigenous production and supplemented by imports, if there is a shortage.

(b) and (c). There is no such proposal. However, for increasing the production of oilseeds and pulses in the States including Rajasthan, the following Centrally Sponsored/Central Sector Schemes are under implementation:—

- (i) National Oilseeds Development Project (NODP).
- (ii) Oilseeds Production Thrust Project (OPTP).

(iii) National Pulses Development Project (NPDP).

(iv) Special Foodgrains Production Programme (SFPP) – Pulses.

Under these schemes, financial assistance is given to the States on various components like seed production, distribution of seed minikits, large sized demonstration etc. to introduce the farmers to take up cultivation of oilseeds and pulses with improved technology on large scale.

(d) These programmes have helped to increase the production of oilseeds and pulses without affecting the cereal foodgrains production.

Post Office to Gram Panchayat in Bihar

8035. SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey has been conducted by Government to provide post office in each Gram Panchayat in Bihar;

(b) if so, the time by which post offices would be opened in those Gram Panchayats where these are not available?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) A survey has been initiated in all the States including Bihar to ascertain postal facilities at present available in each gram panchayat.

(b) The purpose of the survey is to ascertain the imbalances within a State and to draw up priorities for providing postal facilities, depending upon the resources available, from year to year. 47 rural branch post offices have been sanctioned for Bihar to be opened during the current year. There is no programme or proposal to open post

offices in all gram panchayats where no post office exists at present.

[English]

P.C.O. Facility in Post Offices in Jaipur, Orissa

8036. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria laid down to provide public call office facilities in Post Offices;

(b) the total number of Post Offices in Jaipur revenue sub-Division of Orissa and number of them having PCO facility and

(c) the details of Post Offices in that area to be provided with PCO facilities during the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) The existing policy of the Government is to provide at least one telephone facility on fully subsidised basis in an important place of hexagonal area of 5 Kms. side. This facility can be extended to either : Post Office or any other place convenient to public.

(b) There are 269 post offices in Jaipur revenue sub-division of Orissa. Out of these 46 are provided with Long Distance Public Telephones.

(c) There is a plan to provide long distance public telephone in 30 post offices in Jaipur during 1990-91 subject to availability of the equipments.

Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension Scheme

8037. SHRI KIRPAL SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Punjab had received some representations from persons under Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension Scheme in 1980;

(b) the number of persons who were sanctioned pension under this scheme;

(c) whether orders were implemented by the Punjab government; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) The Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension Scheme 1980 was introduced with effect from 1.8.1980. The last date for receipt of applications was 31st March, 1982. The question of putting in a representation would arise only if the application for pension is rejected. The process of examination and verification by State Governments involved considerable time. Hence, there is no likelihood of any representation having been made in the year 1980 itself. According to information received from the Government of Punjab, they do not appear to have received any representation from applicants during 1980 in this regard.

(b) A total of 6714 persons from the State of Punjab have so far been granted pension under the Freedom Fighters' Pension Scheme, 1972 and Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension Scheme, 1980.

(c) Pension sanction orders under the Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension Scheme, 1980 are issued by the Central Government and implemented by the Accountants General concerned and not by the State Governments.

(d) Does not arise.

House Listing Operations for 1991 Census

8038. SHRI YASHWANTRAO PATIL:
Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the house listing operations for the 1991 Census have been started;

(b) if not, when it is likely to start;

(c) the details and the objective thereof alongwith the time by which the task is likely to be completed: and

(d) the number of persons engaged on the task, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) Yes, Sir.

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

(c) The main objective of the house-listing operations is to prepare a frame for the main census in 1991 so as to locate and identify all places which are occupied or used or which are likely to be occupied or

used by people. It is a primary and important step in the census. Apart from listing buildings, census houses and households, information on the following items is also collected in the houselisting operations; Predominant construction material of wall, roof and floor of census house, purpose for which census house is used, whether the household lives in owned or rented house, number of living rooms in the occupation of household, facilities available to the household like drinking water supply, electricity and toilet, type of fuel used for cooking and number of persons normally residing in the household.

The third economic census has also been integrated with the houselisting operations. The houselisting operations will last for about a month or so in each state/union territory during the period April to September 1990 according to a calendar of operations drawn for each State/Union Territory for this purpose.

(d) The number of part time enumerators and supervisors deployed/proposed to be deployed for filling in the houselist schedule State-wise are given in the statement given below.

STATEMENT

The number of Enumerators/Supervisors deployed/proposed to be deployed for the houselisting operations for the 1991 census

Sl. No.	India/State/Union Territory	Enumerators	Supervisors
1	2	3	4
	INDIA	1,331,948	272,778
	States		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	100,000	20,000
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2,500	600
3.	Assam	40,000	8,000
4.	Bihar	124,221	25,255
5.	Goa	2,100	420
6.	Gujarat	67,000	13,400

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>India/State/Union Territory</i>	<i>Enumerators</i>	<i>Supervisors</i>
1	2	3	4
7.	Haryana	25,000	5,000
8.	Himachal Pradesh	10,786	2,696
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	12,288	2,393
10.	Karnataka	83,333	16,667
11.	Kerala	60,000	12,000
12.	Madhya Pradesh	95,000	19,800
13.	Maharashtra	125,000	25,000
14.	Manipur	4,100	820
15.	Meghalaya	2,299	462
16.	Mizoram	1,300	290

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>India/State/Union Territory</i>	<i>Enumerators</i>	<i>Supervisors</i>
1	2	3	4
17.	Nagaland	1,938	408
18.	Orissa	42,000	9,000
19.	Punjab	27,750	5,550
20.	Rajasthan	68,000	13,600
21.	Sikkim	620	146
22.	Tamil Nadu	100,000	23,000
23.	Tripura	4,100	875
24.	Uttar Pradesh	206,000	42,000
25.	West Bengal	107,300	21,4600

Sl. No.	India/State/Union Territory	Enumerators	Supervisors
1	2	3	4
	<i>Union Territories</i>		
1.	A & N Islands	585	170
2.	Chandigarh	1,119	226
3.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	400	80
4.	Daman & Diu		
5.	Delhi	16,000	3,200
6.	Lakshadweep	77	34
7.	Pondicherry	1,132	226

Meeting of Governing Body of ICCR

8039. SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Governing Body of the Indian Council for Cultural Relations has not met twice every year as per the rules and Regulations of the council during the last several years;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken against the defaulting officials?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI I.K. GUJRAL): (a) and (b). According to the Constitution the ICCR, its Governing Body is required to meet at least twice a year. The governing Body met twice during the year 1989-90. However, it could meet only once each year during 1987-88 and 1988-89 owing to unavoidable reasons.

(c) Does not arise.

[Translation]

SC/ST Employees in Ministry

8040. SHRI CHHABIRAMARGAL: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of employees working in

his Ministry, category-wise and the percentage of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes employees among them, category-wise;

(b) The number of posts reserved for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes filled during the last three years in each category;

(c) whether Government propose to fill the remaining vacancies by carrying them forward; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI I.K. GUJRAL): (a) The details are given in Statement – I below.

(b) The details are given in Statement – II below. reservations do not apply in Grades I to IV of the IFS and Senior Scale.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) All unfilled SC/ST vacancies are being carried forward according to the rules and shall be filled in the following recruitment year by SC/ST candidates subject to availability of eligible candidates and restricted to 50 per cent of the total vacancies in each year.

The Ministry would also endeavour to recruit SC/ST candidates through Special Recruitment Drives and where the rules so provide through Limited Departmental Examinations held exclusively for SC/ST candidates.

STATEMENT-I

Sl. No.	Category	Total	SC	%	ST	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Grade-I of IFS	21	—	—	—	—
2.	Grade-II of IFS	26	2	7.7	—	—
3.	Grade-III of IFS	116	12	10.35	10	8.9
4.	Grade-IV of IFS	103	11	10.6	6	5.8
5.	Senior Scale of IFS	243	47	19.34	17	6.99
6.	Junior Scale of IFS	46	7	15.21	4	8.69
7.	Grade I of IFS (B)	107	21	19.62	3	2.80
8.	Integrated Grade II and III of IFS (B)	315	52	16.5	7	2.2
9.	Grade IV of IFS (B)	687	75	10.9	31	4.5

Sl. No.	Category	Total	SC	%	ST	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
10.	Grade V of IFS (B)	183	34	18.57	16	8.74
11.	Grade VI of IFS (B)	389	47	12.08	21	5.3
12.	Grade II of Cypher Sub-Cadre	186	20	10.75	2	1.07
13.	Selection Grade of Stenographers' Cadre	28	3	10.71	—	—
14.	Grade I of Stenographers' Cadre	182	12	6.59	—	—
15.	Grade II of Stenographers' Cadre	344	36	10.46	1	0.02
16.	Grade III of Stenographers' Cadre	114	16	14.03	3	2.5
17.	Other Group 'C' employees	123	21	17.07	—	—
18.	Group 'D' employees	490	143	29.18	10	2.04
19.	Ex-cadre employees	206	8	3.9	1	0.48

STATEMENT-II

SC/ST reserved posts filled during the last 3 years

Sl. No.	Category	SC	ST
1	2	3	4
1.	I.F.S. Probationers (Jr. Scale)	4	3
2.	Grade-I of IFS (B)	8	2
3.	Integrated Grade-II and III of IFS (B)	21	3
4.	Grade IV of IFS (B)	32	14
5.	Grade V of IFS (B)	14	8
6.	Grade VI of IFS (B)	12	5
7.	Grade-II of Cypher Sub-Cadre	7	2
8.	Selection Grade of Stenographers' Cadre	—	—

This grade has been merged

Sl. No.	Category	SC	ST
1	2	3	4
9.	Grade-I of Stenographers' Cadre	1	—
10.	Grade-II of Stenographers' Cadre	15	—
11.	Grade-III of Stenographers' Cadre	11	2
12.	Other Group 'C' posts	—	—
13.	Group 'D' posts	37	1
14.	Ex-cadre posts	1	1

with Grade-I of Stenographers' Cadre.

Reservations apply only in case of posts filled by direct recruitment.

[English]

Telephone Exchanges in Midnapore District in West Bengal

8041. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISHRA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the proposals under the consideration of Telecommunication Department to set up new Telephone Exchanges at different places in the Midnapore district, West Bengal; and

(b) the details of the programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) and (b). New telephone exchanges at Hera, Gopiballavpur, Nandigram, Reapura, Bhegpur, Dhadika and Hoomgarh are proposed to be opened during 1990-91 subject to availability of equipment and accommodation for telephone exchanges.

Infiltration of Peoples From India and Pakistan to Each Others Country

8042. SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons from Punjab, Rajasthan and Jammu and Kashmir who have gone to Pakistan across the border during the last three years;

(b) the number of Pakistan nationals who have infiltrated into India during the above period;

(c) whether steps have been taken by Government to check the entry of Pakistanis into India and vice-verse; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) and (b). No such information is available. However, the number of persons apprehended/intercepted by the BSF on the Jammu international border, Punjab and Rajasthan is given below:

Apprehended/intercepted while crossing our the border from India to Pakistan.

	1987	1988	1989	1990 (upto March)
Jammu (IB)	38	36	39	4
Punjab	2351	4988	7710	835
Rajasthan	573	3568	3079	412
Total	2962	8592	10828	1251

Apprehended/intercepted while trying to infiltrate into India from Pakistan.

	1987	1988	1989	1990 (upto March).
Jammu (IB)	23	29	33	3

	1987	1988	1989	1990 (upto March).
Punjab	69	102	75	16
Rajasthan	37	46	33	6
Total	129	177	141	25

(c) and (d). BSF are deployed on the border to check infiltration/exfiltration. A five year expansion programme for BSF was also sanctioned in 1985-86 and it is being implemented. According to this programme, more border out-posts are being set-up, observation post-towers are being provided with more sophisticated equipments as well as additional vehicles for more effective patrolling.

Development of Fisheries

8043. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of foreign loans and aids received by Union Government during the last three years for development of fisheries, year-wise;

(b) the State-wise allocation of central and foreign funds for development of fisheries and welfare of fishermen during the last three years and the current year;

(c) the action plan drawn for development of fisheries and welfare of fishermen;

(d) the State-wise, production of sweet water fish, sea fish, prawns and fish seeds; and

(e) the per capita consumption of fish in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI UPENDRA NATH VERMA): (a) The foreign aid received during the years 1987-88, 1988-89 and 1989-90 for development of fisheries is Rs. 5.87 crores, 15.58 crores and 0.74 crore respectively.

(b) to (e). Information is being collected and shall be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

Construction of G.P.O. Building In Trivandrum

8044. SHRI SURESH KODIKKUNNIL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the construction of General Post Office building in Trivandrum has been completed;

(b) if so, when; and

(c) if not, whether the Government had taken immediate steps to complete the construction of Trivandrum General Post Office as early as possible?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) and (b). The construction of Trivandrum G.P.O. Building has not been completed.

(c) The target date of completion of the building is April 1992. Steps have been taken to expedite completion of the project as early as possible.

Profits and Loss in PDIL

8045. SHRI A.K. ROY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the profit and loss of Project and Development India Limited during the last three years, item-wise and year-wise:

(b) the optimum capacity of the PDIL to handle work order, and the work actually

given to it during the last three years;

(c) whether the object of self reliance has been given up devaluing the role of PDIL as Subcontractor under the foreign agencies which are starving it of work; and

(d) if so, the reason therefore and the steps taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI UPENDRA NATH VERMA):

(a) The details of the profit and loss made by Project and Development India Ltd during the last three years are given below:—

<i>Name of Division</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Profit</i>	<i>Loss</i>
	<i>(Rs. in lakhs)</i>	<i>(Rs. in lakhs)</i>	
<i>(1)</i>	<i>(2)</i>	<i>(3)</i>	<i>(4)</i>
Engineering Division	1986-87	471	—
	1987-88	—	112
	1988-89	—	409
R and D Division	1986-87	—	226
	1987-88	—	186
	1988-89	—	103
<i>(1)</i>		<i>(2)</i>	<i>(3) (4)</i>
Catalyst Division	1986-87	—	284
	1987-88	—	220
	1988-89	—	440

(b) Engineering Division of PDIL is functioning at three places namely Sindh, Baroda and New Delhi. This Division has a capacity to render Design, Engineering procurement, supervision of erection and commissioning services for three major fertilizer projects at a time in addition to six to seven small projects whereas it had one major project during the last three years. However, from January 1990 onwards it is working on three major projects.

(c) and (d) Govt. has not given up its objective of self-reliance. PDIL has completed Namrup III Project as a Prime Engineering Consultant on turn key basis. It has also been appointed as a Prime Consultant for the implementation of the gas based fertilizer project at Shahjahanpur.

Foreign National and Missionaries of Voluntary Organisations Receiving Foreign Funds

8046 SHRIM V CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether some foreign national and Missionaries belonging to Voluntary welfare organisations receiving funds from abroad are working in the sensitive areas of Indian States bordering China and Pakistan,

(b) if so, the facts thereof

(c) whether a number of foreign representatives and Missionaries belonging to some voluntary organisations have been found indulging in anti-national activities and propaganda in the border areas during the last three years and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken against those foreign and Indian nationals involved and also against the organisations concerned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) to (d). Informations is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

UN Session on International Economic Cooperation

8047 SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India participated in the special session of the U N General Assembly on international economic cooperation held in New York in April, 1990, and

(b) if so, the outcome of the discussions held at this session particularly on the bridging of the ever-widening gap between the world's haves and the have-nots?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI I K GUJRAL): (a) Yes, Sir. The Indian delegation was led by the Minister of External Affairs.

(b) The General Assembly adopted a declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular, the revitalization of economic growth and development of the developing countries. In the declaration the States members of the United Nations proclaimed their strong commitment to a global consensus to promote international economic cooperation. They recognised that the most important challenge for the 1990s is the revitalization of economic growth and social development in developing countries. This challenge had to be addressed in the context of the increasing inter-dependence and integration of the world economy. The declaration also embodies commitments which the member States have undertaken in specific areas such as resolution of the external debt problem, provision of financial resources to

developing countries, resisting protectionism in international trade and strengthening the multilateral trading system. They also pledged to advance the multilateral dialogue between the developed and developing countries.

Deputation to Punjab Co-operative Institutions

8048. BABA SUCHA SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the officers of the Cooperative department on deputation with Cooperative Institutions in Punjab:

(b) the reasons for deputing these officers:

(c) whether Government propose to withdraw these officers and allow the cooperative to run their own institutions: and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI UPENDRA NATH VERMA):

(a) Fifty-three officers of the Co-operative Department—31 Assistant Registrars, 13 Deputy Registrars, 5 Joint Registrars and 4 Additional Registrars—are on deputation with the various co-operative institutions in Punjab.

(b) The officers have been deputed to provide managerial and professional support to the cooperative institutions and to safeguard the financial interests of the Government in these institutions.

(c) and (d). At present, there is no proposal before the State Government to withdraw these officers.

[*Translation*]

Resignation of Veterinary Scientists

8049. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some veterinary scientists working in various veterinary institutes have resigned from their posts in the last few months; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI UPENDRA NATH VERMA):

(a) and (b). Sir, only one Veterinary Scientist has resigned in the last few months. He was working at the National Bureau of Animal Genetic Resources/National Institute of Animal Genetics and he resigned in the month of March, 1990 on personal grounds.

[*English*]

Lifting of Ban on Calcium Ammonium Nitrate

8050. SHRI PRAKASH KOKO BRAHMBHATT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representations to lift the ban on use of Calcium Ammonium Nitrate;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the main reasons put forward for lifting the ban; and

(c) the time by which the final decision will be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI UPENDRA NATH VERMA): (a) to (c). The sale to private parties of sub-standard Calcium Ammonium Nitrate (CAN) by Food Corporation of India (FCI) was stopped in February, 87, following representations of misuse of sub-standard CAN. FCI has, however, been permitted to sell the sub-standard stocks of CAN to public/joint sector units owned by the Central/State Governments. A few representations have been received for permitting the sale of sub-standard CAN to small scale units as they are facing closure due to non-availability of sub-standard CAN as raw material. These representations were considered and were not agreed to.

[*Translation*]

Anti-Social Activities in Cremation Grounds in Delhi

8051. SHRI SARJU PRASAD SAROJ: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news-item captioned 'Kya Kuch Nahin Hota Shamshanon Mein' appearing in the daily 'Jansatta' dated 31 March, 1990:

(b) whether wet wood and that too eucalyptus is sold in various cremation grounds in Delhi and the weighing equipments are also faulty:

(c) whether a large number of anti-social elements roam about in Nigam Bodh Ghat during day and night and indulge in drug-trafficking and prostitution: and

(d) if so, the preventive measures being taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Municipal Corporation of Delhi has reported that wet wood is not sold and that the weighing equipments are not faulty.

(c) and (d). Some cases of anti-social activities at or near the cremation grounds have been reported. The police and the Corporation staff conduct surprise checks from time to time and action is taken as per law whenever warranted.

Setting up of Foreign Post Office at Surat

8052. SHRI KASHIRAM RANA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken a decision to set up a Foreign Post Office at Surat (Gujarat); and

(b) if so, when the decision was taken and by what time Foreign Post Office will start functioning there?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It was decided in principle to open a Sub Foreign Post Office at Surat (Gujarat) in August, 1989. It could not be opened in view of the ban on creation of posts and difficulties in getting accommodation and sorting problems relating to customs clearance. The office will be opened as soon as all arrangements are complete.

[English]

Reports Regarding Nature and Degree of Bacteriological Contamination of Drinking Water

8053. SHRI SUDHIR GIRI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any State Governments have submitted any reports to Union Government regarding the nature and degree of bacteriological contamination of drinking water; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI UPENDRA NATH VERMA): (a) No, Sr.

(b) Does not arise.

Safeguarding of Indian Borders

8054. SHRI CHIRANJILAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Border Security Force has been asked to remain vigilant in Kutch sector following the intelligence report regarding movement of Pakistan army in this sector; and

(b) other steps proposed to be taken to safeguard the Indian borders?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) and (b). Government constantly monitor all developments having a bearing on our national security and take appropriate measures to

ensure full preparedness at all times to meet defence and security needs.

[Translation]

Expenditure Incurred on Former Prime Minister's Visit Abroad

8055. SHRI RAGHAVJI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the countries visited by former Prime Minister during the year 1988 and 1989; and

(b) the total expenditure incurred on these visits?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI I.K. GUJRAL): (a) 1988:— Pakistan (to pay homage to late Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan), Sweden, Japan, Vietnam, Syria, FRG, USA (UN), Hungary, Jordan, Yugoslavia, Spain, Turkey, Bhutan, China and Pakistan (for SAARC Summit).

1989:— France, USSR, Pakistan and Yugoslav (for NAM Summit).

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

[English]

Sethusamudram Project

8056. SHRI KADAMBUR M.R. JANDHANAN: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to include Sethusamudram Project in the Eighth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN): (a) to (c). The 8th Five Year Plan Schemes are yet to be finalised.

Memorandum of Understanding Between Management and Employees of FACT

8057. PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a memorandum of understanding was signed between the Management of the Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Limited and employees union;

(b) if so, the salient points of the memorandum of understanding;

(c) whether the Bureau of Public Enterprises has cleared this Memorandum of understanding; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI UPENDRA NATH VERMA): (a) Minutes of the agreement regarding wage settlement was signed on 1.11.1989 between the management of Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Ltd. (FACT) and the ten recognised Unions representing workmen of FACT.

(b) The salient features of the wage settlement which is subject to the approval of the Government of India, are as follows:

- (i) A minimum basic pay of Rs. 1100 and the merger of Dearness Allowance (DA) upto 658 points of All India Consumers Price Index (Shimla series base 1960 = 100)

(ii) Introduction of slab system of fixed D.A.

(iii) Direct benefit ranging from a minimum of Rs. 210 to a maximum of Rs. 610 including the fixed D.A.

(iv) Increase in the House Rent Allowance, Conveyance Allowance etc.

(v) The wage settlement to be effective for a period of four years from 1.1.1988 to 31.12.1991.

(c) and (d). The Government of India cleared the wage settlement subject to the settlement being for a period of five years instead of four. It has been felt that since FACT's wage settlement confers almost similar benefits agreed in the case of Fertilizer Corporation of India Ltd. (FCI) - National Fertilizers Ltd. (NFL) Group of Companies, the FACT settlement should also have the same tenure.

[*Translation*]

Gas Based Fertilizer Plants in M.P.

8058. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any request from Madhya Pradesh Government for setting up gas based fertilizer plants in the State;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the proposal has been cleared by Union Government; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI UPENDRA NATH VERMA):

(a) No, Sir.

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

[English]

Fish Development Projects in Orissa

8059. SHRI RAVI NARAYAN PANI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of fisheries development projects in Orissa and the profit earned by them during the last two years:

(b) whether Government propose to set up new fisheries development projects in Cuttack; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI UPENDRA NATH VERMA):

(a) The projects under implementation for fisheries development in Orissa with the Central assistance during 7th Plan were motorisation of traditional craft, introduction of improved beach landing craft for small fishermen, construction of fishery harbours, construction of fishing jettis, Fish Farmers' Development Agencies, Brackishwater Fish Farmers' Development Agencies, and Integrated Brackish-water Fish Farms Development Programmes. The projects mentioned above envisage assistance to fish farmers/fishermen, creation of infrastructural facilities and introduction of new technology for fish production in the State.

(b) and (c). The new fisheries development projects for implementation with Cen-

tral assistance during 8th Plan are yet to be finalised.

Purchase of Phosphoric Acid from Morocco

8060. SHRI ERA ANBARASU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Moroccan firm has filed a case against the Government of India for more than 200 crores of rupees as damages for non purchase of phosphoric acid:

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) at what stage the case stands at present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI UPENDRA NATH VERMA):

(a) to (c). On 13.9.89, Indian Farmers Fertilizers Cooperative Limited (IFFCO) – the then coordinating agency for the import of phosphoric acid—received, on behalf of the user companies, a notice of suit from the International Chamber of Commerce—International Court of Arbitration, Paris, filed by Morocco Phosphate, Morocco claiming damages of US 160.474 million on the ground that huge losses were incurred by the OCP Morocco due to cancellation of a contract for supply of phosphoric acid by India. The case has since been withdrawn by OCP, Morocco and as at present there is no suit pending against India by OCP Morocco in respect of the purchase of phosphoric acid.

Solution of Problems of Jummas

8061. SHRI Y.S. RAJA SEK HAR REDDY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Jumma leaders of the

Chittagong Hill tracts in Bangladesh have expressed a desire for tripartite talks involving the Governments of India, Bangladesh and Jumbas representatives for evolving a long-term solution to the problems facing by them; and

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

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI I.K. GUJRAL): (a) Yes, Sir. Some representatives of the tribal population of the Chittagong Hill Tracts in Bangladesh (sometimes referred to as the Jumma people) have expressed a desire for tripartite talks involving the Governments of India and Bangladesh and tribal representatives for evolving a long term solution to the problems facing them.

(b) The Government believe that it is the responsibility of the Bangladesh Government to take the necessary steps to create the conditions which will enable the tribals to live in peace and security in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, and, for the tribals in refugee camps in India, to return voluntarily to their homes at the earliest.

Setting up of Committee to Examine Activities of J&K and Punjab Terrorists

8062. SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY:
SHRI P. NARSA REDDY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have set up a high level committee to examine and act on the intelligence information relating to the activities of terrorist groups in Punjab and Jammu and Kashmir; and

(b) if so, its composition and other details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) and (b). No Sir. However, an Inter-Ministerial Advisory Group constituted to assess the developing situation in certain troubled areas including Punjab and J&K on a regular basis to evolve ideas and suggestions regarding the Government's responses and line of action from time-to-time.

Meetings of the Advisory Group are attended by senior officers of the Cabinet Secretariat Home, Defence and Foreign Ministries and of Intelligence Agencies.

Disbanding of Telecom Commission

8063. SHRI HARMOHAN DHAWAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state whether there is any proposal to disband both the Telecom Commission and C-DOT and create altogether a new organisation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): No, Sir.

[Translation]

Purchase of Books of Jawahar Lal Nehru by Indian Missions Abroad

8064. SHRI BRIJ BHUSHAN TIWARI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of copies of selected works of Late Prime Minister Jawahar Lal Nehru and his other books purchased by Indian Missions abroad during the last five years; and

(b) the total expenditure incurred thereon?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) and (b). The required information is being collected. It will be laid on the table of the House shortly.

[*English*]

Expansion of Telephone Exchanges in Kottayam District in Kerala

8065. SHRIRAMESH CHENNITHALA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposals to

expand the Ettumanoor, Pampady, Vakathanam, Ponkunnam, Athirampuzha and Kanjikuzhy exchanges in Kottayam district Kerala; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) Yes Sir, except Athirampuzha. There is no telephone exchange at Athirampuzha and this is served by Ettumanoor and Gandhinagar exchange:

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of Exchange</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Present Capacity</i>	<i>Expansion planned</i>	<i>Year of Commissioning</i>
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Ettumanoor	MAX II	600 L	replacement by 2000 L RLU electronic	8th Plan
2.	Pampady	MAX II	300	i) 300-700 ii) replacement by 2000 L C-DOT main	1990-91 8th Plan
3.	Vakathanam	MAX II	200	200-400 L	1990-91
4.	Ponkunnam	MAX II	500	1500 L C-DOT main	8th Plan
5	Kanjikuzhy	MAX II	1300	i) Replacement by 2K RLU ii) Expansion 2000-3000 line	1990-91 8th Plan
6.	Athirampuzha	No separate exchange. This is a local area of Ettumanoor and Gandhinagar exchanges. Gandhinagar is MAX II of 900 lines capacity. This is planned to be replaced by 1000 L RLU during 1990-91 and further expanded to 1500 lines during 8th Plan.			

[*Translation*]

Daily-Wage Workers in Central Telegraph Office, New Delhi

8066. SHRI KALPNATH SONKAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether part-time daily-wage workers are working in Central telegraph office, New Delhi for the last ten years;

(b) if so, the details in regard to the workers who are working there for the last ten, five and three years respectively;

(c) whether they are paid salaries as per ACG-17;

(d) the time by which they will be paid equal wage for equal work, house rent and city compensatory allowance as per the Supreme Court order; and

(e) if these facilities will not be given to them, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Number of part-time workers working for the last

(i)	10 years	...	3
(ii)	5 years	...	51
(iii)	3 years	...	Nil

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) and (e). Supreme Court order is not applicable to part-time workers. These workers get pro-rata the minimum of the Group 'D' scale and the D.A. They will be entitled to

house rent and city compensatory allowances on regularisation.

[*English*]

S.T.D. Facility in Kanyakumari District

8067. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to provide S.T.D. facility in the places where such facility is not provided in Kanyakumari District;

(b) whether Government would extend S.T.D. facility in Colachel town and Neyjon in the District; and

(c) if so, the details thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) S.T.D. facility will be provided to additional stations in Kanyakumari District progressively, according to the policy guidelines of the Department.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) These stations are proposed to be connected to the Trunk Automatic Exchange at Tirunelveli proposed during the 8th Plan period.

Communal Riots in Country

8068. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of States which have witnessed communal riots during the last two months and the number of persons killed and injured in these riots;

(b) whether para military forces like BSF and CRPF were deployed to quell the riots; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) On the basis of available information, particulars of major communal riots in various States of the country for the months of March and April, 1990 are given below:—

<i>Name of the place and date</i>	<i>Number of persons</i>		
	<i>Killed</i>	<i>Injured</i>	
1	2	3	3
BIHAR			
Babri Gulani (12.3.1990) (District Nawada)	5	1	
Jamshedpur (14.3.1990)	3	6	
GUJARAT			
Patan (District Mehsana) (10.3.1990)	6	40	
Anand (District Kheda) (27.3.1990)	3	16	
Bharoch (25.3.1990)	1	12	
Ahmedabad (3-8.4.1990)	41	122	

<i>Name of the place and date</i>	<i>Number of persons</i>		
	<i>Killed</i>	<i>Injured</i>	
1	2	3	
Baroda (6-7.4.1990)	18	108	
TAMIL NADU			
Dindigul Quid-o-Milliat (24.3.1990)	2	29	
UTTAR PRADESH			
Kanpur (18.4.1990)	5	17	

(b) and (c). Central para-military forces are provided to the States on their request, subject to availability, to meet the law and order situations. The duration of their deployment depends on the prevailing situation.

Construction of Rural Godowns

8069. SHRI S.B. THORAT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have provided funds to Maharashtra State for the construction of godowns in rural areas:

(b) if so, the details thereof and the number of godowns that were to be constructed:

(c) whether these godowns have been constructed; and

(d) if so, the purpose for which these are being used?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI UPENDRA NATH VERMA):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) An amount of Rs. 5.24 crores has been released as Central assistance to the State Govt. of Maharashtra for the construction of 828 rural godowns.

(c) Construction of 711 rural godowns have so far been completed.

(d) The godowns are generally being used for storing foodgrains, agricultural inputs etc.

[*Translation*]

Posting of Cultural/Hindi Officers in Missions Abroad

8070. PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the Indian Missions abroad where cultural officers and Hindi Officers have been posted;

(b) whether any incentives are being given to promote the use of official language, Hindi, there; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI I.K. GUJRAL): (a) Hindi officers have been posted to seven Indian Missions abroad, namely, HCl, Port of Spain, E/I, HCl, Port Louis, E/I, Suva, E/I Georgetown, HCl, London, and E/I, Kathmandu. Officers in Missions abroad do not deal exclusively with cultural work; generally Officers dealing with information/press also handle cultural work in Missions.

(b) and (c). Under the scheme of propagation of Hindi abroad, Hindi text books, Linguaphone records, language charts and cassettes, help books, and books on Hindi literature, religion, culture, etc. are sent to our Missions abroad for donation to voluntary Hindi organisations/individuals engaged in the propagation of Hindi. The Government has also donated Devanagiri typewriters to several such organisations (22 in the last two years). In some of the countries (30) Hindi classes are held free of cost for the benefit of the children of India-based officials to enable them to keep in touch with the language.

[English]

Collaboration with US Firm by I.T.I. to Manufacture Three Micro Chip

8071. SHRI SRIKANTADATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADYAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal of Indian Telephone Industry (ITI)-to manufacture three micro chip in collaboration with US firm VISI has been pending since long;

(b) if so, the reasons of the delay in giving clearance to that proposal;

(c) the total cost of the project;

(d) whether any agreement has been signed between ITI and the US firm VISI to implement the project;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the steps taken to clear the project at an early date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The proposal has been under examination in consultation with various Government agencies.

(c) Cost estimates are being worked out to reduce the costs.

(d) and (e). Yes, Sir. Indian Telephone Industries Ltd. entered into an agreement with M/s. VISI INC., USA in May 1988 for manufacture of ISI/VISI chips. The technology for ISI/VISI chips is upto 1.5 microns.

(f) does not arise.

Expansion of Delhi Fire Service

8072. SHRI R. GUNDU RAO:
SHRI P. NARSA REDDY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have recently sanctioned funds for the expansion of the Delhi Fire Service and for installing fire fighting equipments in high rise Government buildings;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the high rise Government buildings in the capital, which are not equipped with fire safety equipments;

(c) the details of Government buildings in which these equipments are proposed to be installed for the present; and

(d) further programme of Government to provide fire safety measures in all the buildings?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). The Delhi Fire Service is being strengthened by setting up nine additional Fire Stations, adding trained manpower and fire fighting equipment, details of which are given in the statement-I below. Government have also sanctioned a number of fire safety works in the high-rise buildings maintained by CPWD in order to bring them in conformity with the rules framed under the Delhi Fire Prevention and Fire Safety Act, 1986. A list indicating the names of the building maintained by CPWD, amount of the estimate and expected date of completion is given in statement-II below.

STATEMENT-I

Sl. No.	Name of the additional fire stations	Details of additional manpower, equipment, etc.
1	2	3
1.	Bhikeji Cama Place	
2.	Nehru Place	
3.	Laxmi Nagar District Centre	
4.	Wazirpur Industrial Area	
5.	Janak Puri	
6.	Mayur Vihar	
7.	Jawala Puri	
8.	Rohini	
9.	Najafgarh	

37 fire units, 3 Nos. Air compressors and Four Sets with pneumatic bags.

STATEMENT-II

List indicating the name of building maintained by the Central PWD, the amount of the estimate and expected date of completion

Sl. No.	Name of the building	Amount of the estimate (Rs.)	Expected date of completion
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	M.Ps Flats (Kali Bari Apartments)	5,20,000	10/90
2.	R.M.L. Hospital	43,32,000	11/91
3.	Central Revenue Building	20,42,300	8/91
4.	A.G.C. Building	16,92,500	8/91
5.	Family Apartments, Tagore Road	(included in Sl. No. 25)	10/90
6.	Vikas Bhawan, I.P. State	(estimate under preparation)	11/91
7.	C.G.O. Complex	Being taken as part of Capital Works	12/90
8.	M.S. Flats, R.K. Puram, Sector 13	38,67,500	11/91

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the building</i>	<i>Amount of the estimate (Rs.)</i>	<i>Expected date of completion</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
9.	C.A.G. Annex Building	39,42,200	8/91
10.	Y-Shape and D-Shape Buildings	29,60,000	8/91
11.	Vithalbhai Patel House	10,02,870	10/91
12.	Udhyog Bhawan	37,70,000	9/91
13.	Sardar Patel Bhawan	13,65,200	7/91
14.	Krishi Bhawan	30,37,700	10/91
15.	Nirman Bhawan	38,72,000	8/91
16.	Nirvachan Sadan	16,41,655	7/91
17.	Yojana Bhawan	21,01,045	8/91
18.	Peshwa Road Flats	16,99,500	10/90

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the building</i>	<i>Amount of the estimate (Rs.)</i>	<i>Expected date of completion</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
19.	Asia House	14,25,520	10/90
20.	Shastri Bhawan	31,17,270	8/91
21.	Shram Shakti Bhawan	31,26,270	8/91
22.	Indian Oil Bhawan	30,38,500	9/91
23.	Curzon Road Apartments	26,78,000	7/90
24.	Minto Road Complex	10,83,200	10/90
25.	G.B. Pant Hospital	Administrative approval awaited from Delhi Administration	12/91
26.	M.A.M. College Complex	19,50,000	9/91
27.	Satdarjung Hospital	52,54,650	11/91
28.	Sena Bhawan	62,26,350	3/91

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the building</i>	<i>Amount of the estimate (Rs.)</i>	<i>Expected date of completion</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
29.	Vayu Bhawan	35,96,800	9/91
30.	U.G. C. Building	24,78,500	8/91

Use of Synthetic Fertilizers by Farmers

8073. SHRI P. PENCHALLIAH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there are any demerits of using synthetic fertilizers by farmers; and
(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI UPENDRA NATH VERMA):
(a) No, Sir.

- (b) Does not arise.

Turka Disease in Mulberry

8074. SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether 'Turka' a dangerous disease has caused widespread damage to mulberry crops in Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu and is spreading to other States where mulberry is grown;

(b) whether this disease cannot be controlled by conventional insecticides;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken by Union Government to check this disease immediately?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI UPENDRA NATH VERMA):
(a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Implementation of Rural Development Schemes

8075. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA:
SHRI ERA ANBARASU:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any new rural development scheme for the upliftment of the rural population in the country are proposed to be launched by Government; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI UPENDRA NATH VERMA): (a) and (b). The Finance Minister, in his Budget speech for the year 1990-91 has announced that a new Employment Guarantee Scheme is proposed to be taken up in Drought Prone Areas and Areas of acute unemployment. The details of the scheme are being worked out.

{ Translation }

Expenditure of Ensuing Census

8076. SHRI JANARDAN TIWARI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total expenditure likely to be incurred on the ensuing census in the country and the provision made for this purpose in the Budget;

(b) when the work of enumeration is likely to be started and the time by which it would be completed;

(c) whether arrangements have been

made for obtaining details regarding various categories of unemployed people under this census; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) The total expenditure likely to be incurred on the ensuing census in the country for the year 1990-91 is Rs. 110.94 crores and a provision has been made accordingly in the 1990-91 budget.

(b) The work of main enumeration for the 1991 Census will commence on February 9, 1991 and it will be completed by March 5, 1991 in all States and Union Territories except in Jammu & Kashmir where owing to difficult weather conditions, it will be conducted during September 11 to October 5, 1990 in Leh and Kargil districts and during August 1 to August 25, 1991 in rest of the State. In a few snow bound and inaccessible areas, a separate time table has been drawn for conducting the census.

(c) and (d). The details regarding various categories of unemployed people as such will not be collected in the ensuing census. However, information on the different categories of non-workers will be obtained. Further, every non-worker will be asked in the 1991 Census whether he or she is seeking/available for work and if so, whether he or she has ever worked before.

[English]

Supply of Fertilizers to States

8077. SHRI P. NARSA REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have been able to meet the requirement of fertilisers of

various States during 1988-89 and 1989-90;

(b) if not, the demand of fertilizer made by Andhra Pradesh during the said period and the quantity actually supplied to them, year-wise; and

(c) whether the same is sufficient to meet the requirements of the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI UPENDRA NATH VERMA): (a) Yes, Sir.

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

Pest Control Projects

8078. SHRIMATI SUBHASHINI ALI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the terms of Indo-US collaboration in pest control projects and the areas of research and work done so far;

(b) whether there are any other field level projects working for the control of pests; and

(c) if so, the details of areas of operation and research?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI UPENDRA NATH VERMA): (a) Sir. The Indo-US collaboration projects on pest control are funded through the US-India Rupee Fund (USIF). The terms demand that these projects should be mutual interest to both the countries. The projects cover pests of mango, wheat, breeding for pest resistance, insect taxonomy, pesticides and biological control.

In respect of mango pest, four midge parasites have been identified for which a mixture of two patent pesticides, Dizanon and Dimecron for spraying the inflorescences thrice during the early stages of the pest development is recommended as control measure. In respect of Safflower an important oilseed, four insect pests and seven fungal diseases affecting this crop have been identified. Some crosses have been made between disease resistant and insect resistant lines. The investigations on the use of pesticides have revealed the hazards arising out of injudicious use of pesticides and have detected pesticide residues in vegetables, mustard, stored food grains, meat, dairy products, poultry, eggs and in human fat and milk.

(b) Yes.

(c) The field projects on pest and disease surveillance and biological control of crop pests and weeds, are being implemented by Government of India through a network of 43 field stations located in 23 States and Union Territories. Considerable progress has been made on pest control which is being brought out periodically as bulletins, pamphlets, films, reports and research publications

Request for Changing Alignment of National Highway No. 14

8079. SHRI SHANKERSINH VAGHELA: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any requests from the State Government of Gujarat to change the alignment of National Highway No. 14;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRIISHNAN): (a) and (c). Yes, Sir. A change of alignment for the newly declared National Highway No. 14 was proposed by the State Government of Gujarat along a different route, viz. Beawar-Sirohi-Mandar-Mount Abu-Pathawada-Dhanera-Tharad-Suigam-Samkhiali-Kandla passing through Rajasthan and Gujarat States in lieu of existing Beawar-Pali-Sirohi-Abu Road-Palampur-Radhanpur. The State Government has, however, been informed that since the route adopted for NH. No. 14 is based on recommendation of the National Transport Policy Committee of the Planning Commission, it would not be desirable to change its alignment.

Rajiv-Longowal Accord

8080. SHRI J. CHOKKA RAO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government consider Rajiv-Longowal accord relevant today and whether it can be utilised in finding a solution to the Punjab problem; and

(b) if so, the positive steps taken during the last four months for implementation of the accord?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) and (b). In the All-Party meeting on Punjab convened by the Prime Minister at New Delhi on 17th December, 1989, a broad consensus was arrived at, appealing for a fresh approach to resolve the Punjab problem on an enduring basis, within the framework on the Constitution of the Republic and without compromising the unity and integrity of the country.

Telephone Exchange in Madhya Pradesh

8081. SHRI PARASRAMBHARDWAJ:
Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of telephone exchanges functioning in various circles in Madhya Pradesh and capacities thereof;

(b) the number of telephone lines sanctioned through these exchanges in each of the last three years, year-wise; and

(c) the number of new telephone lines sanctioned in Madhya Pradesh since 1987?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) 1092 exchanges with a capacity of 1,98,138 lines are working in Madhya Pradesh as on 31.3.90.

(b) Number of telephone lines provided were:—

1987-1988	12,139
1988-1989	21,235
1989-1990	27,133

(c) 60,507 lines during 1987-90.

President's Assent to State Bills

8082. SHRI SUDARSAN RAYCHAUDHURI:
SHRI C.P. MUDALAGIRI-YAPPA:
SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the details of the Bills pending as on 30 April, 1990 with Union Government for President's assent, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): A statement giving the details of the State Bills received for the President's assent and pending as on 30th April, 1990, is given below.

STATEMENT

The Particulars of Bills Passed by State legislatures pending for Presidents' Assent as on 30.4.90

Sl. No	Name of the Bill	Remarks
1	2	3
<i>ANDHRA PRADESH (8)</i>		
1.	Andhra Pradesh Exhibition of Films on Television Screen through Video Cassette Recorders (Regulation) Bill, 1987	State Government requested to send an amending ordinance
2	Motor Vehicles (AP Amendment) Bill, 1989	Pending with SG
3	Andhra Pradesh Cooperative Societies (Third Amendment) Bill, 1989	Pending with State Government
4	Andhra Pradesh Highways Bill, 1989	Under examination in consultation with concerned administrative Ministries/Departments
5.	Andhra Pradesh Mandal Praja Nyaya Parishads Bill, 1989	Under examination in consultation with concerned administrative Ministries/Departments.

Sl. No.	Name of the Bill	Remarks
1	2	3
6.	Andhra Pradesh Monitoring of Industries Bill, 1989	Under examination in consultation with concerned administrative Ministries/Departments
7	Azamabad Industrial Area (Termination and Regulation of Leases) Bill, 1989	Under examination in consultation with concerned administrative Ministries/Departments
8.	Andhra Pradesh Industrial Workers (Representation, Participation in Management and Relief) Bill, 1989	Under examination in consultation with concerned administrative Ministries/Departments
<i>ARUNACHAL PRADESH (3)</i>		
9	Arunachal Pradesh Ancient Monuments, Archeological Sites and Remains Preservation Bill, 1987	File under process for final orders
10.	Arunachal Pradesh Prevention of Corruption (Amendment) Bill, 1989	Under examination in consultation with concerned administrative Ministries/Departments
11	Arunachal Pradesh Agricultural Produce Marketing (Regulation) Bill, 1989	Under examination in consultation with concerned administrative Ministries/Departments

Sl. No	Name of the Bill	Remarks
1	2	3
ASSAM (5)		
12	Assam Fixation of Ceiling on Land Holdings (Amendment) Bill, 1987	Under examination in consultation with concerned administrative Ministries/Departments
13	Assam (Prohibition of Transfer of Agricultural Land to Non Agriculturists) Bill, 1987	Pending with the State Government
14	Assam Industrial Establishment (Conferment of Permanent Status to Workmen) Bill 1985	Pending with the State Government
15	Assam Highways Bill, 1989	Under examination in consultation with concerned administrative Ministries/Departments
16	Lepers (Assam Repeal) Bill 1989	Under examination in consultation with concerned administrative Ministries/Departments
BIHAR (4)		
17	Bihar Debt Relief (Amendment) Bill, 1987	Pending with the State Government

Sl. No.	Name of the Bill	Remarks
1	2	3
18.	Motor Vehicles (Bihar Amendment) Bill, 1988	Under examination in consultation with concerned administrative Ministries/Departments.
19.	Bihar and Orissa Motor Vehicles Taxation (Amendment) Bill, 1988.	Pending with the State Government.
20.	Bihar Land Reforms (Amendment) Bill, 1989	Under examination in consultation with concerned administrative Ministries/Departments.
21.	Goa Change of Name and Surname Bill, 1987	Pending with the State Government.
22.	Goa Industrial Development (Amendment) Bill, 1988	Pending with the State Government.
23.	Goa Prevention of Defacement of Property Bill, 1988	Under examination in consultation with concerned administrative Ministries/Departments.
24.	Goa Public Men Corruption (Investigation and Inquiries)	Under examination in consultation with concerned

GOA (4)

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Bill</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
1	2	3
25.	Bill, 1988	administrative Ministries/Departments.
<i>HARYANA (6)</i>		
25.	Indian Electricity (Haryana Amendment) Bill, 1987	Pending with the State Government.
26.	Maharishi Dayanad University (Amendment) Bill, 1988	Under examination in consultation with concerned administrative Ministries/Departments.
27.	Kurukshetra University (Amendment) Bill, 1988	Under examination in consultation with concerned administrative Ministries/Departments.
28.	Indian Electricity (Haryana Amendment) Bill, 1989	Under examination in consultation with concerned administrative Ministries/Departments.
29.	Haryana Urban Development Authority (Amendment) Bill, 1989	Pending with State Government.
30.	Punjab Agricultural Produce Markets (Haryana Amendment	Under examination in consultation with concerned

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Bill</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
1	2	3
	Bill, 1989	administrative Ministries/Departments
		HIMACHAL PRADESH (1)
31.	Essential Commodities (Himachal Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 1986	Pending with the State Government
		KARNATAKA (4)
32	Karnataka Education Bill, 1983	Under examination in consultation with concerned administrative Ministries/Departments
33	Karnataka Tax on Entry of Goods into Local Areas for Consumption Use of Sale therein (Second Amendment) Bill, 1987	Under examination in consultation with concerned administrative Ministries Departments
34	Karnataka Resettlement of Project Displaced Persons Bill, 1987	Pending with the State Government
35	Land Acquisition (Karnataka Amendment) Bill, 1988	Under examination in consultation with concerned administrative

Sl. No.	Name of the Bill	Remarks
1	2	3
		Ministries/Departments
		KERALA (NIL)
		MADHYA PRADESH (1)
36.	Madhya Pradesh Ayurvigyan Parishad Vidheyak, 1987	Under examination in consultation with concerned administrative Ministries/Departments
		MAHARASHTRA (1)
37.	Maharashtra Agricultural Lands (Ceiling on Holdings) (Amendment) Bill, 1990	Under examination in consultation with concerned administrative Ministries/Departments
		MANIPUR (5)
38.	Manipur Public Libraries Bill, 1988	Pending with State Government
39.	Manipur Lotteries Control Bill, 1988	Pending with the State Government

Sl. No.	Name of the Bill	Remarks
1	2	3
40.	Manipur Fisheries Bill, 1988	Pending with the State Government.
41.	Manipur Home Guards Bill, 1989	Pending with the State Government.
42.	Manipur Police (Fire Service) Bill, 1989	Pending with the State Government.
43.	Meghalaya Medical Council Bill, 1987	Pending with State Government.
44.	Orissa Essential Services (Maintenance) Bill, 1988	Pending with the State Government.
45.	Orissa Land Reforms (Amendment) Bill, 1989	Under examination in consultation with concerned administrative Ministries/Departments.
46.	Jodhpur University (Change of Name) (Amendment) Bill, 1984	Pending with the State Government.

MEGHALAYA (1)

ORISSA (2)

RAJASTHAN (2)

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Bill</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
1	2	3
47.	Rajasthan Non-Government Educational Institutions (Amendment) Bill, 1989	Under examination in consultation with Ministries/Departments.
	SIKKIM (2)	
48.	Sikkim Alienation of Land (Regulation) Bill, 1989	Pending with State Government.
49.	Sikkim Transfer of Land (Regulation) Bill, 1989	Pending with State Government.
	TAMIL NADU (6)	
50.	Tamil Nadu Tax on Entry of Goods into Local Areas for consumption, use or sale therein Bill, 1983	Pending with the State Government.
51.	Tamil Nadu Urban and (Ceiling and Regulation) Amendment Bill, 1985	Pending with the State Government.
52.	Madras Race Club (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertaking) Amendment Bill, 1986	Pending with State Government.

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Bill</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
1	2	3
53.	Tamil Nadu Motor Vehicles (Cancellation of Driving Licence for wilful obstruction of traffic during strike/demonstration protest) Bill, 1987	Pending with the State Government.
54.	Dr. MGR Medical University, Tamil Nadu (Amendment and Validation) Bill, 1989	Under examination in consultation with concerned administrative Ministries/Departments.
55.	Land Acquisition (Tamil Nadu Amendment) Bill, 1989	File under submission for final order.
<i>TRIPURA (4)</i>		
56.	Tripura Inland Fisheries Bill, 1986	Pending with State Government.
57.	Tripura Agricultural Produce Markets (Second Amendment) Bill, 1988	Pending with State Government.
58.	Tripura Land Revenue and Land Reforms (Sixth Amendment) Bill, 1989	Under examination in consultation with concerned administrative Ministries/Departments.

Sl. No.	Name of the Bill	Remarks
1	2	3
59.	Tripura Public Premises (Eviction of unauthorised Occupants) (Amendment) Bill, 1989	Under examination in consultation with concerned administrative Ministries/Departments.
<i>UTTAR PRADESH (2)</i>		
60.	Uttar Pradesh Regulation of Buildings and Use of Land (Nuclear Installations) Area Bill, 1988.	Under examination in consultation with concerned administrative Ministries/Departments.
61.	UP Laws (Extension to Territories transferred from Haryana) Bill, 1989	Under examination in consultation with concerned administrative Ministries/Departments.
<i>WEST BENGAL (7)</i>		
62.	Trade Union (West Bengal Amendment) Bill, 1983	Under examination in consultation with concerned administrative Ministries/Departments.
63.	Calcutta University (Amendment) Bill, 1984	Under examination in consultation with concerned administrative Ministries/Departments.

Sl. No.	Name of the Bill	Remarks
1	2	3
64.	Code of Criminal Procedure (West Bengal Amendment) Bill, 1989	Under examination in consultation with concerned administrative Ministries/Departments.
65.	Rabindra Cultural Institutions (Taking over of Management) (Amendment) Bill, 1989	Pending with State Government.
66.	West Bengal Mazdoor, Tindal, Loader Godownman and other workers (Regulation of Employment and Welfare) (Amendment) Bill, 1989	Under examination in consultation with concerned administrative Ministries/Departments.
67.	The Official Trustees (West Bengal Amendment) Bill, 1989	Under examination in consultation with concerned administrative Ministries/Departments.
68.	The West Bengal Criminal Law Amendment (Special Courts) Amendment Bill, 1990	Under examination in consultation with concerned administrative Ministries/Departments.

Telephone Links in Manipur

8083. PROF. MELJINLUNG KAMSON: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the works for immediate commissioning of the telephone net-work in Tamenglong district headquarters and its subdivisonal headquarters in Manipur State have been completed;

(b) if so, the date of installation and details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) to (c). Tamenglong district headquarter is at present served by MAX. III exchange which is planned to be replaced by an electronic exchange during 1990-91 and provided with STD facility on the availability of suitable transmission media.

Exchanges are planned to be opened at Sub-division headquarters at Nungba, Tamei exchanges during 1990-91 and at Tousem

during 1991-92 subject to adequate demand of telephone connections.

Telephone Exchanges in Basti and Siddhartha Nagar Uttar Pradesh

8084. SHRIMATI USHA VERMA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of telephone exchange operating in district Basti and Siddhartha Nagar, Uttar Pradesh alongwith their locations and type; and

(b) the number out of them not functioning for last one year and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) There are 20 telephone exchanges in the District of Basti and 9 Exchanges in District Siddhartha Nagar as on 31.3.1990. The locations and type of exchange are given in the attached Statement.

(b) All exchanges are normally working satisfactory.

STATEMENT

The details as on 31.3.1990 are as follows

BASTI-20 Exchanges

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Exchange</i>	<i>Type</i>
1	2	3
1.	Bakhira	Small Automatic Exchange
2.	Baghnagar	
3.	Babhanan	

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Exchange</i>	<i>Type</i>
1	2	3

4.	Basti	Medium Automatic Exchange
5.	Chavani	Small Automatic Exchange
6.	Kaptanganj	"
7.	Hariya	"
8.	Hyderabad	"
9.	Kalwari	"
10.	Khalilabad	Manual Exchange
11.	Lohrauli	Small Automatic Exchange
12.	Mehdawal	"
13.	Munderwa	"
14.	Mahson	"
15.	Maghar	"
16.	Nathnagar	"
17.	Nagar Bajar	"
18.	Comeriyawan	"
19.	Rudhauli	"
20.	Vikram jot	"

SIDDHARTHA NAGAR-9 Exchange

1.	Bansi	Manual Exchange
2.	Barni	Small Automatic Exchange
3.	Birdpur	"

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Exchange</i>	<i>Type</i>
1	2	3
4.	Dumariaganj	Manual Exchange
5.	Daldala	Small Automatic Exchange
6.	Etawabazar	"
7.	Siddhartha Nagar	Electronic Exchange
8.	Shoharatgarh	Small Automatic Exchange
9.	Uskabazar	"

[*Translation*]

Sitapur Bypass

8085. SHRI SANTOSH KUMARGANGWAR: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the time schedule fixed for completion of the construction of Sitapur bypass on National Highway No. 24 in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) the progress made so far in this regard; and

(c) the time by which the bypass is likely to be ready for the traffic?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN): (a) to (c). A bypass 7.6 Km long around Sitapur is under construction in phases. The work of culverts and road embankment is nearing completion. Further, an estimate for construction of Sarain Bridge and its approaches on this bypass has also been sanctioned and the work of pavement has been included in the current year's programme. It is, however, too early to indicate the time by which

the bypass would be ready as the estimate for the remaining work is yet to be sanctioned.

Purchase of Computers and Word Processors by Ministry of Communications

8086. KUMARI UMA BHARTI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of computers, word processors and personal computers purchased, during 1988-89 and 1989-90, by various undertakings, corporation and companies under his ministry, enterprise-wise;

(b) the number of computers among them which can be operated in Hindi also; and

(c) the steps being taken to make these equipments suitable for operation in Hindi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid

on the Table of the House.

[English]

Strategy to Tackle Secessionist Communal and Extremist Organisations

8087. SHRI RAJAMOHANA REDDY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to evolve a multi-level strategy to meet the challenges thrown up by secessionist, Communal and extremist organisations; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) and (b). Some anti-national forces have sinister designs to destabilise the unity of the country. Their ugly plans have to be effectively countered by a determined nation. The National Integrations Council in its meeting on 11th April, 1990 has appealed for mobilisation of all nationalist democratic and secular forces to meet the challenge of violence, secessionism, communalism and fundamentalism. Government is determined to ensure that a durable climate of communal harmony, stability and progress prevails throughout the country. All necessary help and assistance is being provided by the Central Government to the State concerned to maintain peace and communal harmony.

[Translation]

Opening of Post Offices in Bhojpur and Rohtas Districts of Bihar

8088. SHRI TEJ NARAYAN SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to

open branch post office and sub post offices in Bhojpur and Rohtas districts of Bihar; and

(b) if so, the district-wise locations of new branch post offices and sub post offices proposed to be opened during 1990-91?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) and (b). The Department is now undertaking a revision of norms for opening of Post Offices based on the extension programme implemented during the Seventh Plan. State/District-wise proposals are expected to be formulated after this exercise is completed.

[English]

Artificial Raising of Prawns

8089. SHRI P.A. ANTONY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any plan for updating the artificial raising of prawns and other suitable varieties of edible fish along the country's coastal region which offer the use of innovative technologies for this purpose on viable commercial scale; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI UPENDRA NATH VERMA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government have taken a number of steps for upgradation of the technology for prawn and fish farming in the coastal areas, which include:

(i) Development of brackishwater prawn/fish farming through a

Centrally Sponsored Scheme "Integrated Brackishwater Fish Farm Development". Construction and operation of brackish-water fish/prawn farms and modern prawn seed hatcheries; establishment of Brackish-water Fish Farmers' Development Agencies in the coastal districts for providing a package of technical, financial and extension support to prawn farmers; establishment of pilot farms and pilot commercial prawn seed hatcheries with the assistance of foreign experts under a UNDP assisted Coastal Aquaculture Project, are the major components of this scheme.

- (ii) Import of technology with the assistance of International Funding Agencies and through technical collaboration under Joint Ventures for upgrading and standardising the indigenous technology for aquaculture;
- (iii) Establishment of 2 commercial scale prawn seed hatcheries with imported modern technology by the Marine Products Export Development Authority (MPEDA) under the Ministry of Commerce;
- (iv) Stepping up of the research activities on sea farming/mariculture, shrimp and fish farming by the Fisheries Research Institutes of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR); etc.

[*Translation*]

Telephone Connections in Nalanda District, Bihar

8090. SHRI R.S. PRASAD: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of people in the waiting list for telephone connections in Nalanda District, Bihar; and

(b) the time by which they would be provided telephone connections and steps being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) 296 as on 4.5.1990.

(b) The existing waiting list for telephone connections will be cleared progressively during 1990-91 and 1991-92.

Damage Caused by Hailstorm in Bihar

8091. SHRI DASAI CHOWDHARY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been widespread damage to crop in Bihar due to heavy snowfall and hailstorm on 29 March, 1990;

(b) if so, the reasons for not giving compensation to the farmers under Comprehensive Crop Insurance Scheme in Darbhanga, Samastipur and Vaishali districts of Bihar; and

(c) the time by which compensation is likely to be given these farmers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI UPENDRA NATH VERMA): (a) Government of Bihar has reported that the cropped area to the extent of 1.46 lakh ha. in 18 districts of the State was affected by recent hailstorm.

(b) and (c). Government of Bihar has not yet furnished the compiled Yield Data for Rabi, 1989-90 to General Insurance Corporation for processing the indemnity claims.

[English]

Funds of Kerala for Community Development and Panchayats

8092. SHRI T. BASHEER: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allocated to Kerala for community development and panchayats during 1989-90;

(b) the amount spent and the achievements made in that sector in the State;

(c) the annual plan outlay for Kerala for 1990-91 for the same;

(d) whether Kerala Government have submitted any schemes or projects in this regard; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI UPENDRA NATH VERMA): (a) There is no programme under the Central Government's Plan for community de-

velopment and panchayats. However, from 1989-90, the new Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY) envisages allocation of funds to Gram Panchayats calling upon them to choose schemes for the benefit of the community. Under the JRY, 80% of the funds are provided by the Central Government and 20% by the State Government. For the year 1989-90, an amount of Rs. 65.7 crores was allotted to Kerala.

(b) On the basis of reports furnished by the State Government so far, an expenditure of Rs. 64.6 crores has been incurred and 231.79 lakh mandays have been generated during 1989-90 under JRY.

(c) The annual plan outlay for Kerala for 1990-91 for JRY is Rs. 63.9 crores.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

Cotton Production

8093. SHRI Y.S. RAJA SEKHAR REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the cotton production during the last three years, year-wise; and

(b) the increase in production and yield per hectare, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI UPENDRA NATH VERMA): (a) and (b). A statement showing production and yield per hectare of cotton during the last three years i.e. 1986-87 to 1988-89 State-wise is annexed.

STATEMENT*Production and Yield Per Hectare of Cotton during 1986-87 to 1988-89 State-wise*

Sl. No.	State	Production (lakh bales of 1.70 Kgs. each)				Yield (Kg./Ha)		
		86-87	87-88	88-89	86-87	87-88	88-89	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	61.	5.4	5.4	252	159	146	
2.	Gujarat	10.9	3.0	14.7	136	70	229	
3.	Haryana	9.0	6.9	8.5	404	281	332	
4.	Karnataka	4.5	5.4	8.7	184	194	238	
5.	Madhya Pradesh	2.4	2.9	3.3	78	96	105	
6.	Maharashtra	8.9	14.7	13.7	56	99	89	
7.	Punjab	16.9	18.6	21.2	507	509	475	

Sl. No.	State	Production (lakh bales of 1.70 Kgs each)					Yield (Kg./Ha)		
		86-87	87-88	88-89	86-87	87-88	88-89		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		
8	Rajasthan	7.0	2.2	6.0	326	108	341		
9.	Tamil Nadu	2.8	4.4	4.8	254	305	332		
	All India	69.1	63.8	86.9	169	168	202		

Coconut Production

8094. SHRI C.P. MUDALAGIRI-YAPPA:
SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO:

tender coconuts in the international market; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise production of Coconut during the last two years;

(b) whether any efforts have been made by Government to explore the demand for

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI UPENDRA NATH VERMA):

(a) The State-wise production of coconut during 1987-88 and 1988-89 in million of nuts is furnished below. Production figures for 1989-90 are not yet available.

1.	Andhra Pradesh	480.3	511.2
2.	Assam	79.9	65.9
3.	Goa	106.9	107.2
4.	Karnataka	1096.5	1129.4
5.	Kerala	3346.0	3841.0
6.	Maharashtra	88.9	103.0
7.	Orissa	113.7	113.7
8.	Tamil Nadu	1578.3	1917.8
9.	Tripura	3.3	3.3
10.	West Bengal	248.5	238.5
11.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	80.0	81.4
12.	Lakshadweep	24.8	25.2
13.	Pondicherry	22.8	23.2

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Dryland Farming Project in Rewa Development Block in Rewa District

8095. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD SHASTRI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be

pleased to state:

(a) the expenditure incurred so far on agricultural development programmes under Dryland Farming Project in Rewa Development Block in Rewa District of Madhya Pradesh;

(b) whether the entire Rewa District is in

the grip of unprecedented drought for the last five years,

(c) whether the project of Rewa Development Block of Rewa District is now being transferred to some other place; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI UPENDRA NATH VERMA): (a) Rupees one crore thirty eight lakhs thirty one thousand nine hundred fifty three only (Rs 1,38,31,953) has been incurred during 1971-72 to 1989-90 on Agricultural Development Programme under Dryland Farming Project in Rewa Development Block in Rewa District of Madhya Pradesh by the State Government

(b) As per the reports of the IMD the Rewa district had received normal rainfall from 1982 to 1988. Only during 1989 monsoon season, it received 24% less than the normal rainfall

(c) No, Sir

(d) Question does not arise

[English]

Production of Seeds

8096. SHRI RAMDAS SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any target was fixed for the production of various varieties of seeds by the end of Seventh Plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the target fixed has been achieved; and

(d) the estimated demand of seed in the country and the measures taken to meet the demand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI UPENDRA NATH VERMA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. On the basis of target for seed replacement rate, seed distribution targets of 107.33 lakhs qtls. during 1989-90, the terminal year of the 7th Five Year Plan were fixed. After mid-term appraisal they were revised to 70 lakh qtls

(c) No, Sir

(d) On the basis of the information received from States/UTs the estimated demand during 1989-90 was 59.39 lakh qtls. for various crops. Steps taken to increase the availability of certified seed include

- i) Implementation of National Seed Programme Phase-III with the assistance of the World Bank
- ii) Provision of incentives and subsidy to increase production and distribution of seeds through various Crop Development Programmes.
- iii) Buffer stocking of the seed to meet the sudden demand of seed during emergencies.

[Translation]

Import of Drilling Machines

8097. SHRI PYARELAL KHANDELWAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether drilling machines for deep drilling of tubewells for drinking water, are

being imported through foreign agencies; and

(b) if so, whether some of these machines would be given to Madhya Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI UPENDRA NATH VERMA):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Sugarcane Production

8098. SHRI PHOOLCHAND VARMA:
SHRI R.N. RAKESH:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of sugarcane production during the year 1989-90; and

(b) the total quantity of sugarcane likely to be produced in 1990-91?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI UPENDRA NATH VERMA):

(a) Final estimates of production of sugarcane for the year 1989-90 have not yet become due from the States. However, as per the preliminary assessment, the output of sugarcane is expected to be around 210 million tonnes during the year.

(b) It is too early to make an assessment of the sugarcane output for 1990-91. However, a tentative target of 220 million tonnes has been proposed for 1990-91.

[English]

Manufacture of Cordless Telephone

8099. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT:
Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Department of Telecommunications have recently given an order for the manufacture of cordless telephones to Indian Telephone Industries (ITI);

(b) if so, the details of the order and terms and conditions thereof;

(c) whether several private sector manufacturers of telecom equipment have expressed their desire to make available cordless telephones at much lower rate than III; and

(d) if so, the criteria adopted by Government in this regard to get telecom equipments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) No orders have placed on ITI for cordless telephones.

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

[Translation]

Para-Military Forces Deployed in Uttar Pradesh

8100. SHRI SHEO SHARAN VARMA:
Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the strength of para-military forces sent to Uttar Pradesh during the last three years;

(b) the purpose of sending these forces and places where they were sent;

(c) when Government propose to withdraw these forces; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) to (d). Central para-military forces are provided to the States on their request, subject to availability, to meet the law and order situations. The durations of their deployment depends on the prevailing situation.

[English]

Abolition of Visas for British Passport Holders

8101. SHRI B. RAJARAVI VARMA:
SHRI SANAT KUMAR MAN-
DAL:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to abolish visas for British Passport holders wishing to visit India; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI I.K. GUJRAL): (a) No, Sir.,

(b) Does not arise.

[English]

Amount Spent on Technology Mission on Oilseeds

8102. SHRI BABUBHAI MEGHJI SHAH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the amount spent on Technology Mission on Oilseeds during last three years, year-wise and State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI UPENDRA NATH VERMA): The Technology Mission on Oilseeds constituted in 1986 is a consortium of various agencies who have responsibilities for oilseeds research, production, processing, distribution, etc. Technology Mission on Oilseeds does not directly implement any scheme. The Mission officers follow up with the several partner Departments and agencies in the implementation of the Integrated Policy for the Development of Oilseeds approved by Government. They visit all oilseed growing States to monitor the progress of the time-bound programmes under that policy.

2. The funds spent on Technology Mission on Oilseeds are by way of expenditure on establishment including pay, allowances, travelling allowances, office contingencies, etc. Expenditure during the last three years has been as follows:—

(Rs. in lakhs)

	<i>Expenditure</i>	
	<i>Plan</i>	<i>Non-Plan</i>
1987-88	—	8.00
1988-89	22.29	9.00

	<i>Expenditure</i>	
	<i>Plan</i>	<i>Non-Plan</i>
1989-90	28.84	8.00

3. Being a coordinating body, Technology Mission on Oilseeds has not incurred any State-wise expenditure.

[*Translation*]

Agricultural Production

8103. SHRI R.N. RAKESH:
SHRI PHOOLCHAND VARMA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is great difference in the agricultural production in various regions of the country;

(b) if so, the names of areas in the country where agricultural production is maximum;

(c) the names of areas having minimum agricultural production;

(d) the maximum and minimum agricultural production in the country;

(e) the target fixed by Government to raise this production during the next three years, year-wise; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI UPENDRA NATH VERMA):
(a) Yes, Sir. Statement I showing production of foodgrains, oilseeds, sugarcane, jute and mesta and cotton during the triennium ending 1988-89 in major States/all-India is given below.

(b) to (d). Maximum and minimum production of the above crops and the States producing them are indicated in the statement II given below. The comparison has been restricted to major producing State only.

(e) and (f). The Planning Commission has not yet finalised the targets of agricultural production for 1990-91 as we" as 8th Plan.

STATEMENT-I

Production of Foodgrains, Oilseeds, Sugarcane, Jute and Mesta and Cotton for the Triennium ending 1988-89—Major States All-India

(Lakh tonnes/bales)

Sl. No.	State	Foodgrains	Oilseeds	Sugarcane	Jute and Mesta*	Cotton**
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	106.8	19.5	99.8	4.3	5.6
2.	Assam	27.1	1.7	19.5	8.8	—
3.	Bihar	107.4	1.2	45.9	11.6	—
4.	Gujarat	32.7	18.9	65.2	—	9.5
5.	Haryana	78.1	3.5	61.9	—	8.1
6.	Himachal Pradesh	10.6	—	0.2	—	—

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>Foodgrains</i>	<i>Oilseeds</i>	<i>Sugarcane</i>	<i>Jute and Mesta*</i>	<i>Cotton**</i>
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	12.3	0.4	0.2	—	—
8.	Karnataka	69.0	14.1	17.0	0.4	6.2
9.	Kerala	10.9	0.1	5.1	—	0.1
10.	Madhya Pradesh	147.3	16.9	18.5	0.1	2.6
11.	Maharashtra	97.6	12.9	248.6	0.8	12.4
12.	Orissa	61.1	8.4	29.2	4.8	—
13.	Punjab	168.2	2.0	58.1	—	18.9
14.	Rajasthan	74.1	13.5	9.8	—	5.1
15.	Tamil Nadu	73.5	12.1	220.5	—	4.0
16.	Uttar Pradesh	315.6	9.8	850.5	0.5	—

Sl. No.	State	Foodgrains	Oilseeds	Sugarcane	Jute and Mesta*	Cotton**
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
17.	West Bengal	104.8	3.9	8.7	44.3	—
	All-India	1513.4	139.4	1958.2	77.0	73.2

* Lakh bales of 1890 Kgs. each

** Lakh bales of 170 Kgs. each

STATEMENT-II

States Recording Maximum and Minimum Production of Foodgrains, Oilseeds, Sugarcane, Jute and Mesta and Cotton for Triennium ending 1988-89

Crop	Unit	Maximum Production		Minimum Production	
		State	Triennium Average	State	Triennium Average
1	2	3	4	5	6
Foodgrains	Lakh Tonnes	Uttar Pradesh	315.6	Himachal Pradesh	10.6
Oilseeds	—do—	Gujarat	18.9	Bihar	1.2
Sugarcane	—do—	Uttar Pradesh	890.5	West Bengal	8.7
Jute and Mesta	Lakh bales of 180 Kgs. each	West Bengal	44.3	Karnataka	0.4
Cotton	Lakh bales of 170 Kgs. each	Punjab	18.9	Madhya Pradesh	2.6

[English]

Daily Wage Workers in Telecom Divisions in Punjab

8104. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether several daily wage workers have been working in Telecom divisions in Punjab Circle for the past several years;

(b) if so, the number of skilled and unskilled workers on daily wage basis working there since 1984, division-wise;

(c) whether any steps have been taken to regularise their services;

(d) whether any retrenchment of these workers was made during the last three years; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor and the compensation provided to them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The required information is furnished in the attached statement.

(c) Yes, Sir. Services of 154 of the above workers have since been regularised. The remaining eligible casual labourers have been granted temporary status in accordance with a scheme formulated in compliance with the direction of the Supreme Court.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise in view of reply to part (d) above.

STATEMENT*Skilled and Unskilled Workers Working on Daily Wage Basis in Punjab Circle since 1984*

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Secondary Switching Area (formerly known as division)</i>	<i>No. of Skilled and Unskilled workers engaged on daily wages</i>
1	2	3
1.	Amritsar	333
2.	Chandigarh	202
3.	Jalandhar	129
4.	Ludhiana	335
5.	Patiala	132
6.	Ferozepur	154
7.	Sangrur	89

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Secondary Switching Area (formerly known as division)</i>	<i>No. of Skilled and Unskilled workers engaged on daily wages</i>
1	2	3
8.	Bhatinda	121
9.	Hoshiarpur	82
10.	Pathankot	94
Total		1671

Taking of Godowns on Rent by Rastriya Chemicals and Fertilizers Limited

8105. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Rastriya Chemicals and Fertilizers Limited has introduced a scheme for taking godowns on rental basis for storage of fertilizers for timely supply of inputs to farmers in Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the details of the parties who have rented godowns with capacity and rental rates and payment made during 1988-89 and 1989-90;

(c) whether any complaints have been received from the local trading community in

this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI UPENDRA NATH VERMA):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) M/s. Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers Limited (RCF) normally store fertilizers in Maharashtra State Warehousing Corporation/Central Warehousing Corporation and Marketing Federation godowns wherever available. In order to supplement the capacity, private godowns are also hired by RCF. The details of the private godowns taken on hire year-wise are as follows:

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Godown</i>	<i>Capacity MT</i>	<i>Rate per MT/per month</i>	<i>Payment made</i>
1	2	3	4	5
1988-89				
1.	Nira Canal Society, Baramati	1000	Rs. 8.00	Rs. 96,000/-
2.	Sunrise Warehousing Corporation, Pune	1000	Rs. 8.00	Rs. 96,000/-
3.	Shetkari Sahakari Sangh Godown, Nasik	700	Rs. 8.00	Rs. 67,200/-
4.	Ideal Warehouse, Nasik	2000	Rs. 8.00	Rs. 1,92,900/-
1989-90				
1.	Nira Canal Society, Baramati	500	Rs. 8.00	Rs. 48,000/-
2.	Sunrise Warehousing, Pune (upto September '89)	1000	Rs. 8.00	Rs. 48,000/-
3.	Shetkari Sahakari Sangh Godown, Nasik (upto September '89)	700	Rs. 8.00	Rs. 33,600/-

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Godown</i>	<i>Capacity MT</i>	<i>Rate per MT/per month</i>	<i>Payment made</i>
1	2	3	4	5
4.	R.K. Mishra Warehousing Corporation, Nagpur (From August '89)	5000	Rs. 6.65	Rs. 2,66,000/-
5.	NDR Ware Housing Corporation			
	a) Akola (From August '89)	2500	Rs. 7.50	Rs. 1,50,000/-
	b) Amravati (From August '89)	5000	Rs. 7.50	Rs. 3,00,000/-
	c) Aurangabad (From February '90)	3000	Rs. 8.00	Rs. 48,000/-
	d) Sirirampur (From February '90)	3000	Rs. 8.00	Rs. 48,000/-

(c) RCF has reported that no complaints from the local trading community in this regard were received

(d) Does not arise

**Penalty Imposed on a Japanese Firm -
by Nhava Sheva Port Trust**

8106. SHRI SHANTARAM POTDUKHE. Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Nhava Sheva Port Trust imposed a penalty of several crores of rupees on a Japanese firm which could not complete the job assigned to it in the prescribed time.

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal to waive the penalty clause in the agreement.

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and

(d) the final outcome of the penalty imposed by the Nhava Sheva Port Trust?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI K P UNNIKRISHNAN) (a) Liquidated damages to the extent of Rs 108 crs were levied on the Japanese contractor in accordance with the terms and conditions of the contract entered into by the contractor with Jawaharlal Nehru Port Trust

(b) No, Sir

(c) Does not arise

(d) Since a dispute has arisen in regard to this subject, the matter is being referred to arbitration

Declaration of State Highway as National Highway

8107. SHRI A.R. ANTULAY: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any discretion vested in the Union Government to upgrade/declare a State highway as a National Highway in the interest of the people of the area as also in the interest of the nation, in the absence of any proposal from the concerned State Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI K P. UNNIKRISHNAN): (a) and (b) The National Highways fall under item 23 of the List I (Seventh schedule) of the Constitution of India and according to Section 2 (2) of the National Highway Act, 1956, the Central Government may declare any highway as a National Highway. However, New National Highways are declared in the country keeping in view the following guidelines, besides the availability of resources, recommendations of the National Transport Policy Committee *inter-se* priorities and various proposals received from the State Governments —

i) roads which run through the length and breadth of the country,

ii) roads connecting adjacent countries,

iii) roads connecting State capitals,

iv) roads connecting major ports and important industrial or tourist centres;

v) roads meeting very important strategic requirements;

vi) roads carrying high density of traffic over an adequate length; and

- vii) roads which will enable size-able reduction in travel distance and achievement of substantial economics thereby.

(c) Does not arise

Telephone/Telegraph Facilities in Villages of Maharashtra

8108. SHRI A.R. ANTULAY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of villages, district-wise in Maharashtra which have been provided with telephone/telegraph facility till 31st

March, 1990; and

(b) the number of villages proposed to be provided with telephone facilities during 1990-91?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) List of number of villages, district-wise in Maharashtra which have been provided with telephone/telegraph facilities as on 31.3.1990 is given in enclosed statement.

(b) The number of villages proposed to be provided with telephone facilities during 1990-91 is 1500

STATEMENT

District-wise number of villages in Maharashtra, where telephone/telegraph facility has been provided upto 31.3.1990

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>No of villages with telephones</i>	<i>No of villages with telegraph</i>
1	2	3	4
1	Ahmednagar	194	68
2	Akola	99	59
3	Amraoti	116	90
4	Aurnagabad	88	93
5	Beed	97	62
6	Bhandara	105	103
7.	Buldana	115	97
8	Chandrapur	92	36

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>No. of villages with telephones</i>	<i>No. of villages with telegraph</i>
1	2	3	4
9.	Dhule	188	67
10.	Gadchiroli	67	40
11.	Jalgaon	175	156
12.	Jaina	80	21
13.	Kolhapur	95	77
14.	Latur	90	48
15.	Nagpur	85	135
16.	Nanded	126	54
17.	Nasik	152	135

Sl. No.	District	No. of villages with telephones	No. of villages with telegraph
1	2	3	4
18.	Osmanabad	88	15
19.	Parbhani	97	7
20.	Pune	143	198
21.	Raigadh	72	66
22.	Ratnagiri	113	86
23.	Sangli	128	107
24.	Satara	138	31
25.	Sindhudurg	90	130
26.	Sholapur	174	129
27.	Thane	100	71

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>No. of villages with telephones</i>			<i>No. of villages with telegraph</i>
1	2	3	4	5	6
28.	Wardha	86			99
29	Yeotmal	127			54
		3240			2334

New Products Derived from Rice

8109 SHRI SHANTARAM POTKUKHE Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether at present several new products prepared from rice viz., edible oil, non-edible oil, cattle feed, a highly expensive aldehyde called furfural with vast export potential are forging new agro-industry linkages,

(b) if so, whether any long-term plan has been or is being prepared for launching of a network of such small-scale agro-industries in the various rice growing States,

(c) if so, its broad features and

(d) if not the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI UPENDRA NATH VERMA) (a) to (d) The Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha

Freedom Fighters from Goa

8110 SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the number of persons receiving Central Freedom Fighters Pension for participating in the Goa Liberation struggle?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY) Statistics are being maintained State/Union Territory-wise and not struggle/movement wise 872 freedom fighters, who applied through Government of Goa, are receiving Central pension

STD Facility in P.C.O. in each Taluk

8111. DR. VENKATESH KABDE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the ministry propose to provide STD facility at every Taluk (or Tehsil) level in PCO;

(b) if so, the time by which this work will be completed, and

(c) the hurdles in achieving this objective and the estimate of expenditure for this kind of expansion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA) (a) No, Sir During the Eighth Five Year Plan no specific policy has been formulated to extend STD, PCO's to all Taluk Headquarters

(b) and (c) Questions do not arise in view of (a) above

Recognition to Travel Agents to Deal with Passport Offices

8112 SHRI A. VIJAYARAGHAVAN Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether a large number of applications for grant of recognition to the Travel Agents to deal with the Passport Offices are pending for clearance, and

(b) if so, the reasons for delay in granting the recognition?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. GUJRAL) (a) Information is being collected

(b) Before grant of recognition each application has to be scrutinised to ensure

that it conforms to the prescribed guidelines.

Kapurthala Plot in Delhi

8113. SHRI A. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kapurthala plot in Delhi owned by Kerala is occupied by the Delhi Security Police;

(b) whether Government of Kerala has sent any request for getting back the plot; and

(c) if so, when the plot is likely to be handed over to Kerala?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The matter is under consideration.

Utilisation of Grant-in-Aid by ICCR

8114. SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be please to state:

(a) whether the grant-in-aid given by Government to the Indian Council for Cultural Relations is not utilised in full by the Council;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the grant-in-aid is given on the basis of plan of action prepared by the Council; and

(d) if so, the officials responsible for not implementing the plan of action and action taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI I.K. GUJRAL): (a) The position regarding grants-in-aid received by ICCF from my Ministry and the utilisation thereof for the last three years is as under:—

<i>Year</i>	<i>Government Grant Rupees</i>	<i>Utilised Rupees</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
1986-87	4,25,00,000/-	4,22,36,381/- (minor savings)
1987-88	4,47,36,381/-	4,74,44,43/- (fully utilised)
1988-89	6,85,00,000/-	6,00,17,262/-

(b) In 1988-89, there has been a shortfall in expenditure of Rs. 84.83 lakhs due to

(i) the delay in commencement of the functioning of the Indian Cultural Centres in London;

(ii) the Indian Cultural Centres in

Moscow and Mauritius could not be made fully operational during this year;

(iii) postponement of visits under various bilateral exchange programmes because of the events of the festival of USSR in India.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir; however, the delays mentioned at (b) above were due to unavoidable reasons.

Telephone Adalats

8115. SHRI RAM SAGAR (Saidpur): Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether decisions arrived at in telephone adalats held in Delhi on 27 March, 1988 have not been implemented till date;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) the details of the cases in which the decisions are yet to be implemented?

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

Snam Progetti Contracts

8116. SHRI PRAKASH KOKO BHAHMBHATT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to review Snam Progetti contracts;

(b) if so, whether Government have set up an enquiry as to the manner in which the Italian firm, Snam Progetti had been awarded a number of fertilizer projects; and

(c) if so, the outcome of the enquiry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI UPENDRA NATH VERMA): (a) to (c). The Government propose to look into the manner of award of contracts of fertilizer projects to Snamprogetti and when

all the facts are known, the same will be placed before the House.

Centralised Accident Trauma Service

8117. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news-item captioned "CATS a much neglected baby" appearing in the 'Statesman' New Delhi dated April 4, 1990 wherein it has been reported that the Centralised Accident Trauma Service had not achieved the desired results; and

(b) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken to enable it to provide useful service to society?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Action has been initiated for:

(i) Upgradation of emergency/casualty services at Din Dayal Upadhyay Hospital.

(ii) Provision of emergency/services at Sanjay Gandhi Memorial Hospital, Mangol Puri and Rao Tula Rama Hospitals, Zafarapur.

(iii) Provision of ambulance service, training of ambulance personnel, establishment of independent wireless communicating network and development of functional linkages between various components.

(iv) Establishment of zonal Head Quarters at Din Dayal Upadhyay Hospital.

- (v) Setting up of 250 bedded apex centre of traumatology.

Setting up of a Multi-Modal Container Transport System

8118. SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESHWARI: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether West Germany with the help of World Bank is prepared to study and finance the setting up of a multi-modal container transport system linking major ports and hinterland in India;

(b) if so, whether this has been discussed with the German delegation that visited India recently;

(c) whether any final decision has been taken in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI K.P. UNNIKISHNAN): (a) The Government is not aware of any such proposal, nor has any one drawn its attention to it.

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

Ashes of Subhash Chander Bose

8119. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the ashes of 'Netaji' Subhash Chander Bose kept at the Rankagi Temple in Tokyo (Japan) are proposed to be brought to India;

(b) whether the All-India Netaji Memorial Committee is in touch with the Government in this regard; and

(c) if so, reaction of Government in this matter and how long will it take to initiate and process this long-awaited move?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI I.K. GUJRAL): (a) Several proposals in this regard have been received by Government.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) As there are also organisations and individuals who are opposed to such action. Government are of the view that all concerned should come to a consensus in the matter.

Attack on BSF Personnel in Border Areas of West Bengal

8120. SHRI PRAKASH KOKO BRAHMBHATT:
SHRI R.N. RAKESH:
SHRI PHOOLCHAND VARMA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Border Security Force authorities in West Bengal have brought to the notice of Government the ever increasing incidents of attack on BSF personnel by gangs of smugglers on the Indo-Bangladesh border in the State;

(b) if so, the number of such incidents and BSF Jawans killed in these incidents; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government to check these incidents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 30 incidents took place in 1989 and 16 incidents took place during 1990 upto

30.4.1990. One BSF Constable was killed in these incidents.

(c) Reports have been lodged with the State Police in all such cases and they are carrying out investigations.

Bomb Blast in a Suburban Train on Western Railway

8121. SHRI PRAKASH KOKO
BRAHMBHATT:
SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE
PATIL:
SHRI N.J. RATHVA:
SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA
GAVIT:
SHRI R.N. RAKESH:
SHRI P. NARSA REDDY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a bomb blast took place on 11th April, 1990 in a suburban train near Malad on Western Railway;

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

(c) if so, the outcome of the enquiry;

(d) the precautionary measures being taken in this regard;

(e) the number of persons killed/injured in the Bomb explosion; and

(f) the details of compensation given to the victims of explosion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) to (f). Necessary information is being collected from the Government of Maharashtra and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[*Translation*]

Fertilizer Plant in Chittor (Rajasthan)

8122. SHRI GULAB CHAND KATARIA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a new fertilizer plant is proposed to be set-up in Chittor (Rajasthan) and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the amount of capital likely to be invested in this plant and the number of persons likely to be employed therein;

(c) whether the by-product of Super Zinc Smelter, rock-phosphate and other facilities are available there; and

(d) if so, the time by which production is likely to be started?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI UPENDRA NATH VERMA): (a) No, Sir. There is no proposal, at present, with the Government to set up a new fertilizer plant at Chittor (Rajasthan).

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

[*English*]

Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers Limited

8123. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers Limited has furnished any proposal for investing their resources in production of chemical products;

(b) if so, the details thereof and action taken thereon;

(c) the performance profile of Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers Limited (R.C.F.) for the past three years; and

(d) the details of facilities provided/proposed for providing training in scientific and modern management to small farmers in Maharashtra by the R.C.F.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI UPENDRA NATH VERMA):
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The proposal of M/s. Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers Limited (RCF) for setting a methanol plant of 300 tonnes per day capacity at Thal with an estimated investment of Rs. 81 crores is being examined. RCF is also exploring possibility of becoming a co-promotor with M/s. Tripura Industrial Development Corporation Limited for setting up a methanol plant of 300 tonnes per day capacity in Tripura at an estimated cost of about Rs. 126.60 crores.

(c) The financial performance of RCF during the last three years is given below:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Profit (Rs./Crores)</i>
1	2
1987-88	53.17
1988-89	69.95
1989-90	38.10

1. M/s. CMB Lines
2. M/s. Blacksea Shipping Company
3. M/s. Odessa Ocean Lines

(d) RCF is conducting farmers' training programme through their training centre at Nagpur for scientific approach and modern techniques of farming, regularly to cover small and marginal farmers in collaboration with the Agricultural Universities and Government of Maharashtra. RCF is also undertaking rural development programme and providing soil testing facilities to the farmers free of cost through their mobile soil testing vans. In addition to the above RCF also supplies fertilizers at subsidised rates for demonstration, trials, etc. RCF also exhibits films in the remote villages of Maharashtra showing scientific management and modern methods of farming.

Modernisation of Jawaharlal Nehru Port

8125. SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESH-WARI:
SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJ:

Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Jawaharlal Nehru Port will receive patronage of five major international shipping lines;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any modernisation plan is proposed for this port; and

(d) if so, the details thereof including the financial implication thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN): (a) and (b). At present, the following lines are operating through Jawaharlal Nehru Port:

- | | | |
|----|--------------------------------|-----------|
| 1. | M/s. CMB Lines | Container |
| 2. | M/s. Blacksea Shipping Company | Container |
| 3. | M/s. Odessa Ocean Lines | Container |

4.	M/s Great Eastern Shipping Company	Bulk
5.	M/s Jayshree Shipping	Bulk
6.	M/s South India Shipping Corporation	Bulk

In addition, the following lines are likely to commence operation from June/September, 1990:

1.	M/s Merzario Shipping Company	(Container)
2.	M/s Maersk Line	(Container)
3.	M/s. American President Lines	(Container)
4.	M/s NYK Lines	(Car Carriers)

(c) and (d) JNPT have proposed to augment Container Handling Facilities such as stacking yard, container freight station and additional container handling equipment at an estimated cost of about Rs 65 00 crores

New Telephones Exchange at Chombala in Badagara, Calicut District

8126. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state

(a) whether land has been acquired for housing a new telephone exchange at Chombala in Badagar, Calicut District, Kerala,

(b) the model and capacity of exchange proposed to be installed at the new site,

(c) whether any complaints have been received regarding malfunctioning of telephone lines leading to Chombala; and

(d) the number of applicants for telephone connections on the waiting list at Chombala Exchange?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA). (a) Yes, Sir, 0.236 Hectare of Land has been acquired for the construction of Telephone Exchange Building at Chombala in Badagra Kerala.

(b) A 512 Port ILT exchange is proposed to be installed during 1990-91. A bigger exchange will be installed at the new site after the building is constructed.

(c) The interdialling junctions and trunks circuit to Chombala are working satisfactorily. As open wire medium is provided, this is subject to interruptions

(d) At present there are 263 applicants for Telephone connections on the waiting list at Chombala Exchange.

Pension to Participants of Mahe Liberation Struggle

8127. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons, who partici-

pated in the Mahe Liberation Struggle, receiving Freedom Fighters' pension from Union Government;

(b) the number of applications from such persons still pending with Union Government duly recommended by the Pondicherry Government; and

(c) the steps taken by Union Government for their expeditious disposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) According to Pondicherry Administration, 67 freedom fighters from Mahe are drawing freedom fighters pension.

(b) All applications received through the Pondicherry administration upto the prescribed date, i.e. 31.3.1982 were considered and decisions communicated to the applicants. However, where applicants, whose claims had not been accepted, furnish additional evidence, the cases are reviewed. This is a continuing process. At present, two references from Mahe received through the Pondicherry administration are under consideration.

(c) Disposal of such cases is given priority.

Separate Head Post Office for Wyanad District in Kerala

8128. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Districts in Kerala where there is no Head Post Office;

(b) the number of Postal Regions in Kerala;

(c) under which Region/Head Post

Office does the Wyanad District fall;

(d) whether complaints/representations have been received regarding inordinate delay in delivery of Posts in Wyanad District of Kerala; and if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) There is only one district i.e. Wyanad in Kerala Circle without a Head Post Office.

(b) There are three Regions in Kerala Circle viz.

i) Trivandrum

ii) Calicut

iii) Cochin

(c) Wyanad district is under Calicut region and is served by two Head Post Offices i.e. Calicut and Tellichery.

(d) and (e). Some complaints were received in the year 1988 in connection with delay in delivery of mail. The Chief Postmaster General, Kerala Circle reviewed the mail arrangements to eliminate delays.

[Translation]

Tree Plantation for Soil Conservation

8129. SHRI HARI SHANKAR MAHALE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether trees are planted by Agriculture Department (Soil Conservation) in villages;

(b) whether it is a fact that these trees

are planted very late i.e. in July or August (in monsoon season) and whether these trees are not made available from nurseries in time,

(c) the average percentage of survival of trees planted,

(d) whether Government have taken any action to inquire into the non-availability of trees in time or fictitious trees shown only on papers and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI UPENDRA NATH VERMA) (a) Yes, Sir Planting of trees is one of the components of the Soil Conservation Scheme and tree planting on private/community waste/marginal lands, in some cases, is done by Agriculture Departments of the States

(b) The planting is mostly done in June, July and August depending upon the time of onset of monsoon. No reports of non-availability of plants from the nurseries in time have been received by this Ministry

(c) Survival percentage ranges from about 40% to 90% depending upon the soil,

climatic conditions and other factors.

(d) and (e) The tree plantation programmes are closely monitored by the concerned Departments of the State Governments. Necessary corrective measures are taken by them as and when any lapses/irregularities are detected

Telephone Facility in Maharashtra

8130 SHRIHARISHANKAR MAHALE
Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state

(a) the district-wise number of villages in Maharashtra, where telephone facility has been provided so far, and

(b) the number of villages in Maharashtra proposed to be provided with telephone facility during the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA) (a) The district-wise list of number of villages in Maharashtra where telephone facility has been provided as on 31 3 1990 is given in attached statement

(b) The number of villages in Maharashtra proposed to be provided with telephone facility is 1500

STATEMENT

District wise number villages in Maharashtra, where telephone facility has been provided upto 31 3 90

<i>Sl No</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>No of villages with telephones</i>
1	2	3
1	Ahmednagar	194
2	Akola	99

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>No. of villages with telephones</i>
1	2	3
3.	Amraoti	116
4.	Aumagabad	88
5.	Beed	97
6.	Bhandera	105
7.	Buldana	115
8	Chandrapur	92
9	Dhule	188
10.	Gadchiroli	67
11.	Jalgaon	175
12.	Jalna	80
13.	Kolhapur	95
14.	Latur	90
15.	Nagpur	85
16.	Nanded	126
17.	Nasik	152
18.	Osmanabad	88
19.	Parbhani	97
20.	Pune	143
21.	Raigarh	72
22.	Ratnagiri	113
23.	Sangli	122
24.	Satara	138

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>No. of villages with telephones</i>
1	2	3
25.	Sindhudurg	90
26.	Sholapur	174
27.	Thane	100
28	Wardha	86
29	Yeotmal	127
Total		3240

Criteria for Identification of Farmers below Poverty Line

8131. SHRIHARISHANKARMAHALE
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) the size of land holding below which a farmer is considered to be below the poverty line;

(b) the criteria adopted in this regard.

(c) whether the quality of land is also taken into account for this purpose. and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI UPENDRA NATH VERMA):
(a) to (d). Poverty line is assessed on the basis of information collected by National Sample Survey on Household consumption Expenditure For the Seventh Plan, the cut-off income of around Rs. 6,400 per family per

year has been taken as the poverty line level for rural areas

[English]

Funds to Karnataka for Sub Markets

8132. SHRI H.C. SRIKANTAIAH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of Central assistance given to Karnataka for constructing sub-markets during 1989-90;

(b) the number of sub-market buildings taken up for construction in Karnataka, district-wise;

(c) the amount released for the building of these sub-markets, district-wise;

(d) the amount required to complete these sub-market building; and

(e) the time by which these buildings are likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI UPENDRA NATH VERMA): (a) to (c). There is no central assistance scheme for construction of sub-markets. However, in the year 1989-90, central assis-

tance amounting to Rs. 52 lakhs has been given to the State for the development of 13 Rural Primary Markets.

Districtwise break-up and amount of central assistance released is given below:

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the District</i>	<i>Number of Primary Market/sub-market</i>	<i>Amount of central assistance released (Rs. in lakhs)</i>
1	2	3	4
1.	Bijapur	4	16.00
2.	Mandya	3	12.00
3.	Raichur	2	8.00
4.	Dakshina Kannada	2	8.00
5.	Belgaum	1	4.00
6.	Chitradurga	1	4.00

(d) An amount of Rs. 112.69 lakhs is required to complete the construction work as proposed by the State Government

(e) The information is being ascertained. The construction is expected to be completed within a year of release of the funds. Their utilisation certificates are awaited.

Development of Huskless Barley Karan-15

8133. SHRI RAM SAGAR (Saidpur): Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether our scientists have evolved semi-dwarf high yielding varieties of Huskless

and hulled barley at Karnal based Indian Council of Agricultural Research Centre designated by 'Karan' series which are in great demand in India and abroad;

(b) if so, the details of characteristics and performance of Karan-15;

(c) whether other countries and institutions abroad have shown interest and imported or intend to import barley seed from Karnal;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by Government to encourage our scientists to strengthen huskless/hulled barley research at Karnal

and exploitation of their yield potential in India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI UPENDRA NATH VERMA): (a) *Sir, only one huskless variety, Karan-16 has been released by the Central Varietal Release Committee. No hulled variety has been released from the Karnal Centre. There is practically no demand for its seed in India.*

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) Seed of improved strains are exchanged/supplied on request. During 1989 seeds of two huskless barley varieties were supplied for research purposes to Australia, Afganistan, Bangladesh, Canada, Nepal and Turkey.

(e) An All India Coordination Research Project on Barley has been set up with its headquarters at Karnal. The project encourages research on all aspects of huskless as well as hulled Barley.

Applications from Kerala for Registration Under Foreign (Contribution) Regulation Act

8134 SHRIG M BANATWALLA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications received from Kerala during the last three years for registration under Foreign (Contribution) Regulation Act, 1976

(b) the number of applications out of them which have been accepted.

(c) the number of applications refused or summarily rejected or placed under prior permission category and the general reasons therefor, and

(d) the number of applications which are pending disposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) 504 applications were received during the last three years i.e. 1987, 1988 and 1989.

(b) 412 applications were accepted.

(c) 75 applications were rejected, requiring them to seek prior permission.

(d) 17 applications are pending disposal.

Visas to Egyptian 'Qaris'

8135 SHRIG M BANATWALLA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that either visas are not issued or restrictions are imposed for Egyptian 'Qaris' to visit India,

(b) if so, the reasons therefor, and

(c) the number of such visas refused during the last three years and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Modernisation of Telephone Exchanges in Kerala

8136 SHRIS. KRISHNA KUMAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any specific plan for the modernisation of telephone exchanges

in Kerala in the near future; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) and (b). The modernisation programme includes the following:—

1. Replacement of all life expired, worn out and unserviceable equipment.
2. Induction of electronic equipments.
3. Ducting of underground cable systems.
4. Expansion of the network to provide telephone practically on demand in all local exchange sys-

tems with capacity upto 5000 lines and to contain the waiting list period on an average to one year in local exchange systems with a capacity of more than 5000 lines by the end of 8th plan period.

5. Provision of Subscriber Trunk Dialling facility to over 90% of subscribers.

Salient features of modernisation programme included in the proposed annual plan 90-91 for Kerala are:—

Gross local switching capacity addition of 56390 lines. Nearly 20,000 lines of modern E-10B type digital electronic equipment is proposed to be installed alongwith nearly 150 smaller electronic exchanges. Some of the major electronic exchanges are:—

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Exchange</i>	<i>Gross Capacity Addition (Lines)</i>
1	2	3
1	Trivandrum Medical College	10000
2.	Ernakulam	4000
3	Kottayam	5000

In addition, fibre optic system between Palghat-Trichur, Munnar-Mariyur, Alwaye-Parur and Quilon-Kottarakkara; Digital Microwave local junctions in Ernakulam and Digital UHF link between Idduki-Nedingundam and Calicut-Marrarivadi are also proposed.

Diseases Affecting Coconut and Pepper Vines

8137. SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR:
PROF. P.J. KURIEN:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any break through has been achieved in biological control of pests; (b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether efforts have been made to control the viruses causing root-wilt and lead-rot diseases of coconut and pepper vines; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the results achieved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI UPENDRA NATH VERMA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Effective biological

control technology has been evolved for the following important crops/pests:—

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Crop</i>	<i>Pest</i>
1	2	3
1.	Sugarcane	Pyrrilla, scale insect and borers
2.	Rice	Stem borers, leaf-folders, leaf hoppers and planthoppers
3	Maize and Sorghum	Stem borers
4	Cotton	Bollworms
5	Castor	Semilooper
6	Tobacco	Caterpillar
7	Gram	Podborer
8	Tomato	Fruit borer
9	Apple	Woolly aphid, san jose scale
10	Coconut	Black headed cater-pillar
11	Citrus	Cottony cushion scale and mealy bugs
<i>Weeds</i>		
12	—	Prickly pear
13	—	Salvinia

(c) and (d) Rootwilt and leaf-rot diseases affect coconut and not pepper vines. For containing rootwilt diseases of coconut, integrated management practices such as proper manuring, irrigation, inter-cropping, removal of diseased trees and replanting with healthy and tolerant hybrid seedlings are recommended for adoption by farmers. To check leaf-rot disease of coconut, spray-

ings of fungicides like Bordeaux mixture, copper oxychloride and dithiocarbamates are recommended.

Eradication of Pests and Diseases

8138. SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for control and eradication of pests and diseases of Agricultural importance is under operation in different States;

(b) if so, the pests and diseases included in this scheme with State-wise break-up;

(c) the details of the work done in Kerala under this scheme so far; and

(d) the work proposed to be done this year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI UPENDRA NATH VERMA)
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Under this Scheme the crops and their pests and diseases, for which assistance could be extended are approved by the Government on the recommendation of a Technical Committee. The list of crops and their approved pests is given in Statement—II below. The States have the discretion to select the crops and their pests which are approved by Government for availing the assistance.

(c) Details of work done in Kerala under this Scheme is given in the Statement—II below.

(d) During this year, the State Government proposes to take up plant protection measures on paddy crop over an area of 5,43,000 ha. under this Scheme.

STATEMENT-I*List of approved Pests, Diseases and Weeds under Centrally Sponsored Scheme*

1.	Paddy	:	Brown Plant Hopper, Swarming Caterpillar, Green leaf hopper (Green Jassids) Blast leafroller Hispa, Gall fly, white backed plant hopper
2.	Wheat	:	<i>Phalaris minor/Avena fatua</i>
3.	Jowar	:	Midge fly, shoot fly, Cutworm and Red hairy caterpillar
4.	Chillies	:	Leaf curl
5.	Potato	:	Late blight
6.	Apple	:	Apple scab
7.	Citrus	:	Whitefly/Black fly and Leaf minor
8.	All Crops	:	White grub and Rodent
9.	Sugarcane	:	Pyrrilla
10.	Mango	:	Hopper and Powdery mildew

OILSEEDS CROP

- | | | | |
|----|------------|---|--|
| 1. | Ground nut | : | <i>Spondoptera (Prodenia) Litura, Heliothis sp. Amsecta sp. Aphid, Leafminer and Leaftrust</i> |
| 2. | Sunflower | : | <i>Spodoptera (Prodenia) litura, Heliothis and Hairy caterpillar, (Diacrisia obliqua)</i> |
| 3. | Sanflower | : | Heliothis sp and Aphids |
| 4. | Mustard | : | Aphids and Painted bug (for Rajasthan only) |
| 5. | Rapeseed | : | Aphids |
| 6. | Soyabean | : | Leafminer and Hairy caterpillar |

PULSE CROPS

- | | | | |
|----|---------|---|--|
| 1. | Moong | : | <i>Spodoptera (Prodenia) Litura, Heliothis sp, Hairy Caterpillar, (Diacrisia obliqua), Amsecta sp. Blue butterfly, Sternfly and Powdery mildew</i> |
| 2. | Urd | : | <i>Spodoptera (Prodenia) Litura, Heliothis spp, Hairy caterpillar (Diacrisia obliqua), Amsecta sp Blue butterfly, Sternfly and Powdery mildew</i> |
| 3. | Gram | : | <i>Heliothis sp</i> |
| 4. | Lab lab | : | <i>Heliothis sp, Powdery mildew and Maruca testulalis</i> |

- 5. Tur (Red gram) : Amsecta sp, Podfly, Stemfly and Pod borer
 - 6. Peas : Stemfly, Leaf minor, Powdery mildew
 - 7. Cow pea : Leafminor
-

STATEMENT-II

Details of work done in Kerala State under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for the Control of Pests and diseases of agricultural importance

Year	Crop	Pest/disease	Area covered (acres)	Central assistance (in Rs.)	Administrative approval accorded	State Claim	Advance Release made
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
1985-86	Paddy	BPH	35,649	6,00,000	4,01,723	17,05,000	
		Leaf roller	Not implemented	2,40,000	—	—	
1986-87**	Paddy	BPH	43,094	6,00,000	5,15,880	5,18,000	
		Leaf roller	7,978	2,40,000	95,106	5,18,000	
		Rodent	13,58,624	1,94,000	1,91,168		

Year	Crop	Pest/disease	Area covered (acres)	Administrative approval accorded	State Claim	Advance Release made
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1987-88	Paddy	BPH	Awaited	5,60,000	Claim awaited	-
		Leaf roller	"	2,80,000	"	4,20,000
		Rodent	"	1,30,000	"	
1988-89	Paddy	BPH	Awaited	5,60,000	Claim awaited	
		Leaf roller	"	2,80,000	"	8,00,000
		Rodent	"	13,50,000	"	

Year	Crop	Pest/disease	Area covered (acres)	Central assistance (in Rs.)	Administrative approval accorded	State Claim	Advance Release made
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
1989-90	For the control of approved pest on selected crops (with the introduction of Flexibility the State can control any pest or disease approved under the Scheme			9,65,000	"	2,41,250	

** The State Government has been requested to furnish Final Claim Report and audited figures of expenditure from 1986-87 to 1988-89, for settlement of accounts.

Central Duck Breeding Farm in Kerala

8139 SHRI S KRISHNAKUMAR Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up a Central Duck Breeding Farm in Kerala, and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI UPENDRA NATH VERMA)

(a) No, Sir

(b) Does not arise

Hindi in United Nations

8140 SHRI YADVENDRA DATT Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are considering to take up the matter of introducing Hindi as an official language in the U N

(b) if so, the details thereof and

(c) the outcome of the steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI I K GUJRAL) (a) to (c) The Government has considered the matter on a number of occasions in the past. The introduction of a language including the official language of the United Nations requires approval of the General Assembly to amend rule 51 of the Procedures. Such a proposal has to be approved by a majority in the UN General Assembly. Informal consultations held by the Government in the past and a number of related factors such as the financial crisis faced by the United Nations indi-

cate that this is not an appropriate time to make such a proposal in the United Nations

Pakistan's Bid to Acquire Sophisticated Military Hardware from Western Countries

8141. SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the newsitem appearing in "The Hindustan Times" dated 17 April, 1990 wherein it has been stated that Pakistan is making a new bid to acquire sophisticated military hardware from western countries to strengthen its armed forces,

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

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI I K GUJRAL) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) and (c) Pakistan's continuous efforts to acquire sophisticated military hardware far beyond its legitimate defence needs is a cause for concern

Government constantly monitor all developments having a bearing on India's security and take necessary measures to safeguard it

[*Translation*]

Opening of New Telephone Exchange in Lawrence Road, Delhi

8142 SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state

(a) whether Government propose to open a new telephone exchange in Lawrence Road Industrial area,

(b) if so, when and with what level;

(c) whether Government propose to transfer the 74 level of Shakti Nagar Telephone Exchange to some other level; and

(d) if so, when it will be transferred?

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

Subject to timely availability of equipment a new Digital Electronic Exchange to Code '718' is proposed to be opened by March, 1991 for Lawrence Road.

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

Subject to timely availability of allotted equipment, '74' level exchange of Shakti Nagar is expected to be retired during 1991-92.

[English]

Declaration of Sunderbans as National Waterways

8143. SHRI SUDHIR GIRI:
SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA:

Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a proposal for declaring the Sunderbans a National Waterway was received by Union Government from the West Bengal Government;

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

(c) the names of other Waterways which are proposed to be declared as National Waterways?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN): (a) and (b). A proposal for declaring the waterway stretch along the international steamer route from the confluence of the Rangafala channel with the Hooghly to the confluence of Beharikhal with Raimangal river on the international border of Sunderbans as National Waterway, which also has the concurrence of the State Government of West Bengal, is under consideration and the proposal is being finalised in consultation with Departments concerned.

(c) Besides, the Haldia-Allahabad stretch of the Ganga-Bhagirathi-Hooghly river system and Sadiya-Dhubri stretch of the Brahmaputra river declared already as National Waterways, the other waterways identified to be considered for declaration as National Waterways are as under:—

(i) West Coast Canal;

(ii) Godavari;

(iii) Krishna;

(iv) Narmada;

(v) Mahanadi;

(vi) Tapi;

(vii) Mandovi and Zuari river and Cumberjua Canal in Goa.

Revamping of Fertilizer Corporation of India

8144. SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Fertilizer Corporation of India tops the list of loss making public sector undertakings;

(b) if so, the steps taken to tone up its working,

(c) the loss suffered by Fertilizer Corporation of India during each of the last three years,

(d) whether Government are contemplating to strengthen infrastructure of agriculture by diverting the amount spent on Fertilizer subsidy and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI UPENDRA NATH VERMA):

(a) Yes, Sir

(b) in order to tone up the working of the Fertilizer Corporation of India (FCI), Government are considering two proposals of re-vamping pertaining to Ramagundam and Gorakhpur plants at an estimated cost of about Rs 169 crores FCI have proposed revamping of Talcher and Sindri Units also In order to reduce the interest burden FCI has submitted a proposal for its Capital restructuring

(c) The losses incurred during last three years are given below —

<i>Year</i>	<i>Loss after taking into account the prior period adjustment</i>
	<i>(Rs /Crores)</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>
1986-87	102 53
1987-88	42 67
1988-89	191 23

(d) and (e) Suggestions have been received that a part of the subsidy on fertilizer prices, given to manufacturers, may be utilised for strengthening agricultural infrastructure. However, no specific proposal has been formulated

Sneaking of Terrorists in Delhi

8145 SHRI KALP NATH RAI
PROF VIJAY KUMAR
MALHOTRA

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are aware of reports that some terrorists have sneaked into the capital with view to creating disturbances,

(b) if so, the steps being taken to round up the terrorists and safeguard the security of the people and properties,

(c) whether Government propose to seek the assistance of voluntary organisations to help the police in nabbing them; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI
SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) Yes, Sir

(b)

1. Anti-terrorist Cells have been formed in each police District to get intelligence about terrorists.
2. Photographs of terrorists have been displayed at public places.
3. The public is educated through the Newspaper, T V and Radio to exercise caution and to be on the look out for suspicious looking persons and objects
4. Spotters and Armed Pickets have been deployed at vulnerable points
5. Close watch is kept on the activities of suspects
6. Foot'mobile (Armed) patrolling has been intensified

(c) Yes, Sir

(d) Services of Civil Defence and Welfare associations have been sought

[*Translation*]

Foodgrains Production in Uttar Pradesh

8146. DR. BENGALI SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the foodgrains production in Uttar Pradesh is sufficient to meet the requirements of the State; and

(b) if not, the steps contemplated to increase the production of foodgrains in Uttar Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI UPENDRA NATH VERMA): (a) and (b). The Foodgrains Production in Uttar Pradesh is sufficient to meet the requirements of the State. To boost further the Foodgrains Production in the State various crop development schemes like Integrated Programme for Rice Development, Special Foodgrains Production Programme for Wheat & Maize and national Pulses Development Programme etc. are being implemented.

[*English*]

Custom Clearance Procedure for Cochin Shipyard

8147. PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether customs clearance procedures for Cochin Shipyard Ship-repair department is cumbersome and time consuming; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to make customs procedure simple?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN): (a) and (b). Under the present procedure, it takes about 10 to 15 days to complete all formalities required for customs clearance of imported materials at Cochin Shipyard. In view of the time bound nature of ship-repair activities, the question of simplification of the existing procedure is being discussed and settled bilaterally between the shipyard the local customs authorities.

Procurement of Copra

8148. PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) the agencies engaged in the procurement of copra on behalf of NAFED;
- (b) the quantity of copra procured so far in this year;
- (c) the amount earmarked for procurement of copra by NAFED this year;
- (d) whether NAFED had made any profit during the earlier operations; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI UPENDRA NATH VERMA):

(a) During 1990 Copra Marketing season, National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India Ltd. (NAFED) has been appointed as Central Nodal Agency to make purchases of copra on behalf of the Central Government. The following agencies have been nominated by the State Government to make purchases on behalf of NAFED:

1. Kerala: (i) Kerala State Coconut Growers Federation Ltd., Trivandrum (ii) Kerala State Cooperative Marketing Federation Ltd., Cochin.
2. Karnataka: (iii) Karnataka State Cooperative Marketing Federation Ltd., Bangalore.
3. Lakshadweep: (iv) Lakshadweep Cooperative Marketing Federation Ltd., Calicut.
4. Andaman & Nicobar Islands: (v)

Andaman & Nicobar Cooperative Marketing Federation Ltd., Port Blair.

(b) A quantity of 9435 MTs of Copra Upto 4.5.1990 has been purchased by NAFED.

(c) Procurement of copra under the scheme will be continued at the declared support price so long as stocks are offered and as such no target is earmarked for it.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

Setting up of a Hindi Training Institute in Cochin

8149. PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is proposal to set up a Hindi Training Institute in Cochin; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) and (b). There is no proposal at present to set up a sub-centre of the Central Hindi Training Institute at Cochin.

Posts of High Commissioners/Ambassadors Lying Vacant

8150. SHRIRAMESHCHENNITHALA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state the number of posts of High Commissioner and Ambassadors lying vacant at present?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI I.K. GUJRAL): A total of 6 posts of High Commissioner/Ambassadors

are lying vacant at present.

RMS Sorting office in Kerala

8151. SHRIRAMESHCHEENITHALA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any move for abolishing of 3 RMS sorting offices in Kerala; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) Department is not award of any such proposal.

(b) Does not arise

[*Translation*]

Jeeps/Cars and Trucks Purchased by Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited

8152. SHRI KALPNATH SONKAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of jeeps/cars and trucks purchased during the last three years for official use by Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited and various departments under the General Manager, (Maintenance), New Delhi and annual expenditure incurred on their purchase and maintenance; and

(b) the average annual expenditure incurred on payment of rental for such hired vehicles and cars used departments in Delhi and Bombay respectively?

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

Regularisation of Daily Wage Workers

8153. SHRI KALPNATH SONKAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Supreme Court had directed on 27 October, 1987 on petition no. 373/86 to his Ministry to formulate a scheme within eight months for regularising part time workers/daily wagers working for more than one year; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government so far in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) The Supreme Court had directed this Ministry on 27 October 1987 on petition No. 373/86 "to prepare a scheme on a rational basis for absorbing as far as possible the casual labourers who have been continuously working for more than one year in the Posts and Telegraphs Department" within eight months.

(b) In compliance with direction of the Supreme Court, "casual labourers (Grant of Temporary status and regularisation) Scheme, 1989" of the Department of Telecom, was formulated within the extended time-schedule permitted by the Supreme Court.

As regards the Department of Posts a similar scheme prepared has been referred to other concerned Departments/ Ministries for concurrence.

[*English*]

Residential Accommodation for Fishermen of Kanyakumari District (Tamil Nadu)

8154. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the difficulties faced by fishermen, particularly the fishermen of Kanyakumari district of Tamil Nadu due to lack of residential accommodation and

(b) if so the steps taken by Union Government to provide assistance out of National Welfare Fund for Fishermen to solve their residential accommodation problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI UPENDRA NATH VERMA)
(a) Yes Sir

(b) Central Government have sanctioned development of 10 model fishermen villages in Tamil Nadu including two fishermen villages in Kanyakumari district during 7th Five Year Plan under Centrally Sponsored Scheme 'National Welfare Fund for Fishermen'. These model fishermen villages according to the proposal submitted by Government of Tamil Nadu will have 844 houses, 7 community halls, 41 tube wells and 7 credit societies including 150 houses, 1 community hall, 7 tube wells and 1 credit society in Kanyakumari District. An amount of Rs. 37.23 lakh has been released during the 7th Plan.

Expansion of Telephone Exchange in Sholapur District in Maharashtra

815E SHRI S B THORAT Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have received proposals for opening of new post offices, the expansion and development of several telephone exchanges in Sholapur district during current year and Eighth Plan period in Maharashtra

(b) if so, the details thereof,

(c) the proposals under consideration for setting up of new telephone exchanges with STD facilities in the district; and

(d) the time by which these would be commissioned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA) (a) No proposal has been received for expansion and development of telephone exchange in Sholapur District (MH) during the Eighth Plan. As regards Post Offices, proposals have been received for the current year. The Eighth Plan as such is, however, in the process of formulation.

(b) Post Offices to be opened are at (i) Sayyad Wardwade (ii) Kolgaon (iii) Kanbas and (iv) Umbare.

(c) and (d) At present there is no proposal to open new telephone exchanges. However, one 1000 lines telephone exchange with STD facilities is planned for Pandharpur during 1990-91 in replacement of existing manual exchange subject to availability of equipment. 10 small exchanges are planned for commissioning during 1990-91 with STD facility as a replacement of existing MAX-III and manual exchanges subject to availability of equipment.

Construction of Roads in Maharashtra Under Central Road Fund

8156 SHRI S B THORAT Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state

(a) the number of roads in Maharashtra taken up for construction with assistance from Central Road Fund during Seventh Plan,

(b) the number out of them which have been completed so far,

(c) whether there is any proposal for taking more roads in Maharashtra under Central road Fund during 1990-91; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN): (a) and (b). Fourteen road and Bridge projects have been sanctioned, out of which two have been completed.

(c) and (d). Proposals have been received from Government of Maharashtra for taking up 801 schemes under Central Road Fund during the period 1989-90 and 8th Five Year Plan. The schemes that will be taken up for implementation during 1990-91 have not yet been identified.

Visit of All Party Delegation to Batala

8157. **SHRI KIRPAL SINGH:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he had led a delegation consisting of leaders of different political parties to Batala (Punjab) after Batala killings in April, 1990;

(b) if so, the particulars of the political leaders who participated in the delegation;

(c) whether it is fact that no member of Parliament from Punjab was included in the delegation;

(d) the decision taken by Government after the visit of the delegation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) to (e). The Home Minister visited Amritsar and Batala on April 6, 1990 accompanied by S Shri Kamal Choudhary, Yashwant Sinha and J.S. Aurora, Members of Parliament. S Shri

Harkishan Singh Surjeet and A.S. Malhotra also accompanied the Home Minister.

The Home Minister had reviewed the Law and Order situation and other aspects with the officers of the Government of Punjab and given suitable instructions to face the critical situation out of the activities of the terrorists.

Criteria For Postings in Indian Mission Abroad

8158. **PROF. P.J. KURIEN:** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) Whether there are any criteria laid down with regard to the posting of personnel of the External Affairs Ministry in Indian Embassies and High Commissions abroad; and

(b) If so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI I.K. GUJRAL): (a) and (b). The general criteria for postings of personnel of the Ministry of External Affairs in Indian Embassies and High Commissions abroad comprise functional considerations including suitability for particular posts with reference to experience, background qualifications and language knowledge and, to the extent possible in accordance with the principle of rotation for different categories of stations.

Manufacture of Switching Equipment

8159. **PROF. P.J. KURIEN:** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to involve the private sector as well as foreign companies in the manufacture of switching equipment; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) The private sector: Yes, Sir.

Foreign Companies: No, Sir

(b) Government has already permitted private sector companies to set up capacities in the area of switching equipment upto capacity of 2000 lines. 60 manufacturers including 23 in private sector have been licensed to manufacture switching systems upto 2000 line capacity including EPABX, RAX and EPAX.

Entire Structure of Telecommunication Commission

8160. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL.
SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNAMURTHY

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have revised the entire structure of the Telecommunication Commission and the Department of Communications, in view of the serious controversy raging at present, and

(b) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) No, Sir

(b) Does not arise

[*Translation*]

Development and Repair of National Highway No. 8

8161. PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT:
SHRI GULAB CHAND
KATARIA:

Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the allocation made in the current financial year for the development and repair works on National Highway No. 8;

(b) the number of by-passes and bridges constructed at various places on this highway during the last two years;

(c) the expenditure incurred on raising the level of roads;

(d) whether any complaints have been received in respect of the quality of construction works on the National Highway; and

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

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN): (a) to (e). Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

Swatantrata Sainani Samman Pension to Satyagrahis of Hyderabad Satyagrah

8162. PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT:
Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of satyagrahis associated with "Hyderabad Satyagrah" organised by Arya Samaj in 1938-39 eligible for Swatantrata Sainani Samman Pension and the

amount of pension provided to them, State-wise;

(b) the total number of applications received from Satyagrahis and the number of applications still pending;

(c) whether any provision has been made to provide financial assistance to the widows of freedom fighters; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) and (b). The total number of applications received from freedom fighters who participated in the "Arya Samaj" Satyagrah in 1938-39, number of sanctioned cases and the number of applications pending as 31.3.1990 are as under:

<i>No. of Applications received</i>	<i>No. of cases cases sanctioned</i>	<i>No. of applications rejected</i>	<i>No. of cases pending</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>
1898	517	1127	254

The State-wise information of these cases is given in the attached Statement. At present, freedom fighter are getting pension from the Central Revenues @ Rs 750/- per month.

(c) and (d). Widows of eligible freedom

fighters are entitled to dependant pension. They are also entitled to other facilities like first class Railway pass, free medical treatment in Govt. Hospitals and in C.G.H.S. dispensaries in cities wherever these facilities are available.

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	Name of State	No. of applications received	No. of cases sanctioned	No. of applications rejected	No. of cases pending
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	409	207	196	6
2.	Bihar	217	17	99	101
3.	Delhi	73	27	34	12
4.	Gujarat	6	4	1	1
5.	Haryana	253	36	155	62
6.	Himachal Pradesh	6	1	4	1
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	7	4	3	—
8.	Karnataka	147	36	107	4

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of State</i>	<i>No. of applications received</i>	<i>No. of cases sanctioned</i>	<i>No. of applications rejected</i>	<i>No. of cases pending</i>
1	2	3	4	5	6
9.	Madhya Pradesh	22	10	12	—
10.	Maharashtra	169	55	106	8
11.	Punjab	356	27	282	47
12.	Rajasthan	52	21	23	8
13.	Uttar Pradesh	178	69	105	4
14.	West Bengal	3	3	—	—
Total		1898	517	1127	254

Fertilizer Plants in Rajasthan

8163. PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT:
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be
pleased to state:

(a) the number of fertilizer plants in
Rajasthan and the locations and capacities
thereof;

(b) whether there is any proposal to set
up any new fertilizer plants in Rajasthan;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOP-
MENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICUL-
TURE (SHRI UPENDRA NATH VERMA):

(a) The following fertilizer plants with their
locations and capacities have been set up in
Rajasthan:

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Plant</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Nutrients</i>	<i>Capacity in ('000 MT) of Nutrients</i>
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Sriram Fertilizer and Chemicals	Kota	Nitrogen	152.0
2.	Hindustan Copper Ltd.	Khetri	P2 O5	30.0
3.	Hindustan Zinc	Udaipur	P2 O5	11.5
4.	Bharat Chemicals and Fertilizers	Alwar	P2 O5	10.6
5.	Udaipur Phosphate	Udaipur	P2 O5	10.6
6.	Phosphate India	Udaipur	P2 O5	7.0
7.	Liberty Pesticides and Fertilizers	Udaipur	P2 O5	6.4
8.	Madhuvan Chemical and Fertilizers	Udaipur	P2 O5	6.4
9.	Shurvi Colour Chemicals Pvt. Ltd.	Udaipur	P2 O5	1.2

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. M/s. Chambal Fertilizers and Chemicals Limited (CFCL) are setting up a gas based fertilizer plant at Gadepan in Kota District of Rajasthan with a capacity to manufacture 1350 TPD of Ammonia and 2250 TPD of Urea.

(d) Does not arise.

Telephone Connections in Ajmer and Beawar Districts

8164 PROF RASA SINGH RAWAT:
Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state

(a) the number of applications in the waiting list registered for telephone connections in each telephone exchange under

Ajmer and Beawar telephone districts till date;

(b) the number of telephone exchanges in which expansion was carried out during the years 1988-89 and 1989-90 and the details thereof; and

(c) the number of telephone exchanges likely to be expanded during the current financial year and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) As on 31.3.90 the following exchanges have waiting list in Ajmer revenue district of which Beawar is a tehsil

<i>Sl No.</i>	<i>Name of Exchange</i>	<i>Waiting list as on 31.3.90</i>
1	2	3
1.	Ajmer	2878
2.	Beawar	195
3.	Bhanwta	7
4.	Kekri	28
5.	Madanganj	214
6.	Vijaynagar	34

(b) The following exchanges were expanded in Ajmer revenue district during the year 1988-89 and 1989-90.

<i>1988-89</i>	<i>1989-90</i>
1	2
Beawar by 1000 lines	Ajmer by 1000 lines
Kekri by 180 lines	Madanganj by 220 lines

Nasirabad by 180 lines
Pushkar by 50 lines

Vijaynagar by 50 lines
Sawar by 25 lines

Pisagaon by 15 lines
Sawar by 25 lines

Masooda by 25 lines

(c) Telephone exchanges in Ajmer district which are likely to be expanded during 1990-91 are: Kharwa by 39 lines, Jawaja by 38 lines and pisagaon by 38 lines subject to the resource availability.

[English]

Target for Foodgrains Production

8165. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the target for foodgrains production fixed upto the year 2000 AD;

(b) whether any assessment has been made in this regard by the Science Advisory Council;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps Government have taken or propose to take to meet the target?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI UPENDRA NATH VERMA): (a) No specific target for foodgrains production for 2000 A.D. has been fixed. However, according to projections made in the Seventh Five Year Plan, the estimated requirements of Foodgrains by 2000 A.D. would be 235-240 million tonnes. This estimated requirement of foodgrain production might get

revised when the Eighth Five Year Plan is finalised.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. The Science Advisory Council has indicated that the target of foodgrains production may be approximately 250 million tonnes per annum by the end of the century.

(d) The strategy to be adopted to achieve the target would include interalia:

- (i) optimisation of areas suited for intensive agriculture;
- (ii) improvement in rainfall forecasting;
- (iii) emphasis on research in emerging areas like biotechnology, genetic engineering photosynthesis, tissue culture, bio-insecticides and pheromones and its application for aiding the growth of agricultural productivity;
- (iv) Accelerate research on dry land farming and the transfer of new technology from lab to farm to channelise more credit, and the development of marketing facilities in dry land areas;
- (v) the introduction of modern management techniques in relation to irrigation and agriculture extension services reform and revitalisation of the cooperative movement;
- (vi) increased use of fertilisers and new high yielding varieties of seed and expansion of irrigation facilities and the detailed strategies to be adopted in the Eighth Plan and Ninth Plan would be spelt out in the respective Plan documents.

Increase in Taxi/Scooter Fares in Delhi

8166. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE
PATIL: Will the Minister of SURFACE
TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of times, fares of Taxi/
Scooters were increased in Delhi during the
last three years; and

(b) the extent of such increase each
time?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANS-
PORT (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN): (a)
and (b). Delhi Administration have intimated
that during the last three years, fares of Taxi/
Scooter have been increased as under:

<i>Date with effect from which increase is effected</i>	<i>Increased fare</i>
<i>Auto Rickshaw</i>	<i>Taxi</i>
1	3
14.1.88	Rs. 3.00 for the first Km.
	Rs. 2.30 for the first 1.6 Kms.
	Rs. 1.20 for each subsequent Km.
24.3.90	Rs. 3.00 for the first Km.
	Rs. 2.40 for each subsequent Km.
	Rs. 5.00 for the first Km.
	Rs. 1.40 for each subsequent Km.
	Rs. 2.80 for each subsequent Km.

Bomb Blasts in Delhi

8167. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the increase in number of bomb blasts in Delhi Government propose to increase the number of Bomb disposal squads in Delhi;

(b) whether Government propose to train more people to meet the reported shortage of Explosives Experts; and

(c) the details of preventive measures taken by Government to make the public alert in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) The number of persons to be trained in handling and defusing the device is as per the number of seats for Delhi Police allocated by the National Security Guards

(c) The public is educated through the T.V., Newspapers and Radio to exercise caution and to be on the look out for suspicious objects and to inform the Police, if necessary.

Helicopters for Delhi Fire Service

8168. SHRI M V CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY
SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether Delhi Fire Service has repeatedly requested for providing helicopter services to evacuate people trapped in

the multi storeyed buildings;

(b) whether the naval helicopters had played a vital role in evacuating hundred of guests and other personnel from the Oberoi Hotel in Bombay which caught fire recently;

(c) if so, whether Government propose to provide helicopters to Fire Service in the Capital where high rise buildings exist; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Delay in Issue of Passports

8169. SHRI SRIKANTADATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of passport applications pending in different Regional Passport Offices at present for more than one month;

(b) the reasons for delay in the issuance of passports to the people, and

(c) the steps taken for early disposal of these passport applications?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K GUJRAL): (a) Statement showing the passport applications pending in various Regional Passport Offices at present for more than one month is given below.

(b) the main reasons for delay in the issue of passports are:

(i) delay in receipt of verification reports.

(ii) increase in number of applica-

tions beyond normal handling capacity of Passport staff; and

(iii) short supply of Passport book-

lets to some Passport Offices.

(c) the steps taken for the early disposal of passport applications are enumerated in Statement II given below.

STATEMENT

The Number of Fresh Passport Applications pending in each Passport Office for Over One Month (As on 26th April, 1990)

Sl. No.	Name of Passport Office	Pending due to Non-Receipt of Police Reports	Pending Due to Non-Compliance from Applicants and replies from other Authorities	Pending Due to Other reasons viz., Shortage of Officers and Short Supply of Passport Booklets	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Ahmedabad	4,528	Nil	1,453	5,981
2.	Bangalore	1,664	Nil	Nil	1,664
3	Bareilly	8,490	Nil	Nil	8,490
4.	Bhopal	1,519	82	Nil	1,601
5	Bhubaneswar	148	Nil	Nil	148
6.	Bombay	8,598	Nil	Nil	8,598

Sl. No.	Name of Passport Office	Pending due to Non-Receipt of Police Reports	Pending Due to Non-Compliance from Applicants and replies from other Authorities	Pending Due to Other reasons viz., Shortage of Officers and Short Supply of Passport Booklets	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
7.	Calcutta	3,315	Nil	Nil	3,315
8.	Chandigarh	21,442	Nil	Nil	21,442
9.	Cochin	2,550	Nil	Nil	2,550
10.	Delhi	3,345	Nil	Nil	3,345
11.	Goa	150	03	Nil	153
12.	Guwahati	1,313	Nil	Nil	1,313
13.	Hyderabad	3,223	Nil	Nil	3,223
14.	Jaipur	8,308	Nil	1,290	9,598

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of Passport Office</i>	<i>Pending due to Non-Receipt of Police Reports</i>	<i>Pending Due to Non-Compliance from Applicants and replies from other Authorities</i>	<i>Pending Due to Other reasons viz., Shortage of Officers and Short Supply of Passport Booklets</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>
15.	Jalandhar	33,828	143	15,072	49,043
16.	Kozikhode	5,782	08	252	6,042
17.	Lucknow	7,185	Nil	Nil	7,185
18.	Madras	3,477	Nil	Nil	3,477
19.	Nagpur	342	25	Nil	367
20.	Patna	2,570	Nil	Nil	2,570
21.	Srinagar*	3,400	Nil	Nil	3,400

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of Passport Office</i>	<i>Pending due to Non-Receipt of Police Reports</i>	<i>Pending Due to Non-Compliance from Applicants and replies from other Authorities</i>	<i>Pending Due to Other reasons viz., Shortage of Officers and Short Supply of Passport Booklets</i>	<i>Total</i>
1	2	3	4	5	6
22	Trichy	6,387	Nil	5,000	11,387
		1,31,567	261	23,067	1,54,895

* As on 29.12.89.

STATEMENT-II

The following steps have been taken for the early disposal of passport applications:

- (i) Passport applications are scrutinised at counters and incomplete applications are returned to applicants on the spot, pointing out the deficiencies. Incomplete applications received by post are returned the same day, pointing out the deficiencies.
- (ii) Despatch of personal particular forms of applicants to the Police/CID authorities within 24 hours of their receipt.
- (iii) Periodical reminder to the Police/CID authorities and constant liaison with those authorities at various levels.
- (iv) Simplification and rationalization of passport procedures.
- (v) Deployment of additional temporary staff and provision of special incentives to staff for working on Sundays and closed holidays.
- (vi) Despatch of passports to applicants within 5 working days of the receipt of Police & CID Reports/clearance from the concerned authorities.
- (vii) The question of provision of additional staff/redeployment of staff is engaging Government's urgent attention and additional officers/staff would be provided to the passport offices to cope up with the increase in the work load as soon as possible.

(viii) Urgent measures are being taken to increase the printing of the passport booklets capacity by the India Security Press, Nasik. As a stop gap arrangement, passport booklets have been diverted to the concerned Passport Offices to meet the immediate shortfall.

(ix) The progress of disposal of passport applications is regularly monitored weekly with the help of computers by the CPV Division of the Ministry of External Affairs.

Development of Horticulture

8170. SHRI SRIKANTA DATTA
NARASIMHARAJA
WADIYAR:
SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are implementing schemes for the development of horticulture;

(b) if so, the amount spent on the horticulture developmental Schemes in Seventh plan,

(c) whether Government propose to introduce some comprehensive schemes for the development of horticulture during Eighth plan;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the States where this scheme is proposed to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI UPENDRA NATH VERMA):

(a) Yes, Sir

(b) An amount of Rs. 2401.56 lakh has been incurred on horticultural development in Seventh Plan.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) and (e). Various horticultural development programme are proposed to be implemented during Eighth Plan. The schemes that are presently under implementation are as follow;

- (i) Programmes by Coconut Development Board.
- (ii) Programmes by National Horticulture Board.
- (iii) Intensive development of fruits and vegetables.

The Programmes relating to fruits and vegetables cover all States in the country. The Coconut Development Board schemes are at present spread over Kerala, Karnataka, Lakshadweep, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh and Bihar.

Evaluation of Working of ICAR

8171. SHRIMAJORANJAN BHAKTA
SHRI P. NARSA REDDY
SHRI ERA ANBARASU

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether working of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research is evaluated periodically;

(b) if so, whether any such evaluation was undertaken recently; and

(c) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI UPENDRA NATH VERMA):

(a) to (c). Sir, the working of ICAR is reviewed as and when felt necessary. In 1987, a Committee headed by Dr. G.V.K. Rao, former Member, Planning commission looked into the infrastructure, set-up, personnel policies and working of ICAR and its Institutes, and submitted its report on 25.3.1988. The Report has been examined and the recommendations of the Committee have broadly been accepted for implementation.

Paddy Cultivation in Hill Areas

8172. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA:
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the per acre production of paddy in hill areas of the country is comparatively low; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken by Government to encourage paddy cultivation in hill areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI UPENDRA NATH VERMA):

(a) The Average productivity levels of rice in Hill areas of Uttar Pradesh, Tripura, Mainpur and Jammu & Kashmir are higher than the national average. However, the productivity is low in Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland and Himachal Pradesh.

(b) to encourage the cultivation of paddy, location specific High Yielding Varieties are being propagated and adoption of improved rice production technology is advocated.

Investment in Fertilizer Industry During Eighth Plan

8173. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the amount proposed to be invested in the fertilizer industry in public, private and cooperative sectors separately during the Eighth Plan period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI UPENDRA NATH VERMA): As the VIII Plan has not yet been finalised, it is not possible to furnish the amount proposed to be invested in the fertilizer industry in public, private and cooperative sectors separately.

Technology Upgradation of Fertilizer Industry

8174. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA:
SHRI ERA ANBARASU:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to pay special attention to the fertilizer industry in the area of technology to meet the challenges of 1990s; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI UPENDRA NATH VERMA): (a) and (b). Government would encourage technological upgradation and modernisation of fertiliser plants. For setting up new plants, Government would consider various latest technologies available. It is also pro-

posed to strengthen R & D facilities of the existing organisations.

Disconnection of Telephone for Non-payment of Bill in Madhya Pradesh

8175. SHRI YASHWANTRAO PATIL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government telephones installed in the Madhya Pradesh Secretariat in Bhopal were recently disconnected for non-payment of bills,

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there are any precedents in which telephones of any Central Government offices were disconnected for the same reasons; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. 256 telephones belonging to Madhya Pradesh Secretariat were disconnected due to non-payment of Telephone Bills amounting to Rs. 32 lakhs, issued upto December 1989.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. Telephones of the Central Government offices at Bhopal mentioned below were also disconnected for the same reason: (from January 90 to March 90)

Income Tax	—	2
Railways	—	15
Defence	—	5
Others	—	5

Road Tax Collection in Delhi

rately during last three years, year-wise; and

8176. SHRI PARASRAMBHARDWAJ:
Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT
be pleased to state:

(c) the administrative cost incurred in
the collection of this tax?

(a) the number of motor vehicles plying
at present in Delhi, category-wise;

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT
(SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN): (a)
Delhi Administration have intimated that the
total number of motor vehicles registered in
the Union Territory of Delhi as on 31.3.1990
are as under:

(b) the average annual road tax col-
lected to each category of vehicles sepa-

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Category</i>	<i>Numbers</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
1.	Cars/Jeeps/Station Wagons	3,45,157
2.	Scooter/Motor Cycles/Moped	11,13,238
3.	Autorickshaw	58,934
4.	Taxi	9,658
5.	Buss	17,844
6.	Goods Vehicles	92,726
7.	Tractor	38
8.	Ambulance	14

(b) The annual road tax collection of
each category of vehicles during last three

years are as under:

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	Category	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90
			<i>(Rs. in thousands)</i>	
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Scooter	2,00,25	2,05,82	2,43,80
2.	Car	2,09,24	2,13,32	2,68,23
3.	Autorickshaw	44,65	51,70	55,45
4.	Taxi	18,71	19,23	19,98
5.	Buses/Ambulance	3,05,67	3,20,62	3,62,21
6.	Goods Vehicles/Tractor	4,83,92	5,87,97	8,09,26
	Total	12,62,44	13,98,66	17,58,93

(c) The year-wise administrative expenditure for collection of road tax are as under:

Year	Expenditure	
1987-88	Rs.	76,92,000
1988-89	Rs.	1,00,52,000
1989-90	Rs.	1,53,91,590

Decentralisation of PDIL

8177. SHRI A.K. ROY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of staff and engineers in the Project and Development India Limited working at Sindri have been transferred;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the places where they have been posted and the reasons therefor; and

(c) the benefit derived from creating different establishments compared to the one working from Sindri itself?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI UPENDRA NATH VERMA): (a) to (c). No employee of PDIL has been transferred from Sindri on permanent basis during the last 3 years. Employees have, however, been transferred from Sindri to Delhi and Baroda offices on temporary basis for a period of 6 to 8 months. The main reason for making temporary transfer is to meet the requirement of completing large gas based projects. Some of the employees have also to be posted at construction sites of the Projects.

The advantages of having offices at Delhi and Baroda is that these offices are

near to sites and these help in faster execution of the projects. In addition, they are more accessible to clients, foreign collaborators and vendors.

[Translation]

Soil Conservation Scheme

8178. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to formulate a comprehensive scheme for soil conservation in the hill areas of Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, whether any survey has been conducted in this regard and if not, whether it is likely to be conducted; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI UPENDRA NATH VERMA): (a) No, Sir. However, a comprehensive Soil & Water Conservation Programme in two Watersheds under the World Bank Aided Himalayan Watershed Management Project is in operation in Uttar Pradesh.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The subject of soil and water conservation falls under the purview of state Government of Uttar Pradesh. Therefore, it is the responsibility of the State Government of Uttar Pradesh to take up suitable initiatives for comprehensive scheme including necessary surveys in this regard.

[English]

Preventive Detentions in the Country

8179. SHRI SUDARSAN RAYCHAUDHURI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Central and State Preventive detention legislations now operative in the country;

(b) whether there is any proposal to repeal such legislations;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) to (d). Information is being collected from the State Governments/UT Administrations and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Publicity of Census Work in Orissa

8180. SHRI MANGARAJ MALLIK:
SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Orissa is one of the first State where Census work has started:

(b) if so, the number of persons de-

ployed for that purpose in Orissa and the steps to ensure that Census officials actually visit homes to collect the required data; and

(c) the steps taken to educate people about the need to supply the required information, the time schedule of census staff visiting villages, through the different media and by other methods in unserved areas, in Orissa?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) Orissa is one of the State where the House listing Operations of 1991 Census had commenced in April, 1990.

(b) the tentative number of part time enumerators and supervisors deployed for the purpose of house listing operations in Orissa is about 51,000. In addition, the staff of the State Government and the Directorate of Census Operations are utilised for organisations and supervision of the field work. for the purpose of ensuring that census enumerator actually visits homes to collect the required data, intensive supervision of field work at different levels has been organised. This includes immediate supervision of the enumerator's work by the supervisor concerned and also field check by Charge Officers, District Census Officers and Officers of the Directorate of Census Operations.

(c) Publicity for houselisting operations was undertaken as an important step to educate people about the need to the supply the required information and to announce the time schedule of visit of census staff for houselisting operations. The Public Relations network of the state Government was also requested to convey this message to remote areas of Orissa. Pamphlets explaining the houselisting operations were also distributed.

[*Translation*]

Ancillary Industries Near IFFCO Fertilizer Factory, Aonla

8181 SHRISANTOSH KUMARGANGWAR Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether Government propose to set up ancillary industries such as production of heavy water near the IFFCO Fertiliser Factory at Aonla (Bareilly) and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI UPENDRA NATH VERMA)

(a) and (b) Heavy water plant is not one of the ancillary industries to be developed by IFFCO's Aonla unit. IFFCO, have, however, identified a number of items including chemicals, light engineering and HDPE/laminated jute bags for setting up ancillary industries

Production of Urea of IFFCO Factory, Aonla

8182 SHRISANTOSH KUMARGANGWAR Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether the production of Urea at IFFCO Factory, Aonla is suspended now-a-days and

(b) if so, since when and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI UPENDRA NATH VERMA)

(a) and (b) Production of ammonia and urea at Aonla plant of IFFCO was stopped from 28-3-90 to 11-4-90 for carrying out annual

maintenance jobs

Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited

8183 SHRISANTOSH KUMARGANGWAR Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state

(a) the benefits being provided by the Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited to its subscribers,

(b) whether there has been any improvement in the telephone services since the constitution of the said Nigam and

(c) whether the monthly expenditure of the officers of the Nigam has increased in comparison to that of the past and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA) (a) The Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Ltd, provides telephone and Telex services in the

(i) Union Territory of Delhi

(ii) Bombay and New Bombay areas

(b) There has been continuous improvement in telecom services all over the country including areas under the jurisdiction of Nigam during the past few years

(c) No Sir There has been no increase in the monthly expenditure of the officers of the Nigam except for increase in salaries due to D A Increases

[*English*]

S.T.D Facility in Orissa

8184 SHRI ANADICHARAN DAS Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state

(a) the names of places in each district in Orissa where telephone exchanges do not have S.T.D. facility at present;

(b) whether there is any proposal to provide S.T.D. facility to all sub-divisional headquarters at block head-quarters where telephone exchanges are available in Orissa; and

(c) if not, the telephone exchanges which are likely to get this facility during 1990-91?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House given below.

(b) Yes, Sir, progressively during the 8th Plan period.

(c) Telephone exchange which are likely to get S.T.D. facility during 1990-91: Aska, Bargarh, Chandipur, Kantabangi, Nowrangpur, Parlakhemundi, Rajganpur, Titlagarh, Cunupur, Joda, Jatni and Barbil.

SATEMENT

Distict-wise list of exchanges in Orissa State which do not have STD facility as on 1.4.90

Balasore

1. Baliapal
2. Bant
3. Basta
4. Basudevpur
5. Bhandaripokhari
6. B.T.Pur

7. Chandaballi
 8. Chandipur (T.T.R)
 9. Dehurda
 10. Dhamnagar
 11. Chandaneswar
 12. Remuna
 13. Ranita,
 14. Annapal
 15. Nagram
 16. Dhusuri
 17. Ganidbeda
 18. Jaleswar
 19. Khaira
 20. Mitrapur (Balgopal, r)
 21. Raj Nilgiri
 22. Rupsa
 23. Rasalpur
 24. Simulia
 25. Shregada
 26. Soro
 27. Tihidi
- Bolangir*
1. Badmal
 2. Bangamunda

3.	Belgaon		<i>Cuttack</i>
4.	Belpora	1.	Akhuapada
5.	Binka	2.	Athgarh
6.	Birmaharajpur	3.	Aul
7.	Chandvati	4.	Bahugram
8.	Chudapalli	5.	Balikuda
9.	Deogaon	6.	Banki
10.	Dungripalli	7.	Baramba
11.	Harisankar Road	8.	Baranga
12.	Kantabanji	9.	Bari-Cuttack
13.	Loisinga	10.	Barunde
14.	Muribahal	11.	Baulang
15.	Patnagarh	12.	Binjhapur
16.	Saintola	13.	Biridi
17.	Saintola (Ordanace Facotry)	14.	Nrahmanipal
18.	Sindheikela	15.	Chhatia
19.	Salebhata	16.	Danpur
20.	Sonepur	17.	Kishorenagar
21.	S. Rampur	18.	Bailishmouza
22.	Tarva	19.	Baligutha
23.	Tikarapara	20.	Gopalpur
24.	Titilagarh	21.	Krishnanndupr
25.	Tureikela	22.	Ganendrapur
26.	Tusra	23.	Rajnagar

- | | | | |
|-----|---------------|-----|------------------|
| 24. | Daitari | 48. | Niali |
| 25. | Dhanmandal | 49. | Mishintkoili |
| 26. | Gurugijhatta | 50. | Nuhagaon Hat |
| 27. | Jatagsinghpur | 51. | Olatapur |
| 28. | Jaipur town | 52. | Panchapandab |
| 29. | Jaraka | 53. | Panilili |
| 30. | Kokhapura | 54. | Patkura |
| 31. | Kabatbandha | 55. | Patamundai |
| 32. | Kaduapada | 56. | Phulnakhara |
| 33. | Kalapathar | 57. | Raghunathpur |
| 34. | Kaliapani | 58. | Rajakanika |
| 35. | Kandarpur | 59. | Salipur |
| 36. | Katikata | 60. | Singhpur |
| 37. | Kenmdupatna | 61. | Sukinda |
| 38. | KLhutuni | 62. | Sungra |
| 39. | Kuakhia | 63. | Tangi |
| 40. | Kuanpal | 64. | Talabasta |
| 41. | Kundal | 65. | Tigiria |
| 42. | Kusumpur | 66. | Tirtol |
| 43. | Korua | 67. | Tiran |
| 44. | Mahakalpada | 68. | Tulsipur |
| 45. | Marshanghai | | <i>Dhenkanal</i> |
| 46. | Mauda | 1. | Athmalik |
| 47. | Narshingapur | 2. | Bagdia |

3. Banarpal

Ganjam

4. Baulpur

1. Aska

5. Bhuban

2. Badagada

6. Boinda

3. Balipadar

7. Chendipada

4. Belguntha

8. Gandia

5. Bhanjangan

9. Bantal

6. Bismagiri

10. Khamar

7. Buguda

11. Govindpur

8. Chandragiri

12. Kankadahad

9. Chikiti

13. Hindol

10. Surada

14. Hindol Road

11. Charakota

15. Joranda

12. Digapahandi

16. Kalamchin

13. Gallery

17. Kamakshyanagar

14. Sihala

18. Kaniha

15. Adva

19. Khajurikata

16. Chirikipadasasan

20. Meromundali

17. Gosanigarbandh

21. Pallahara

18. Hinjikokut

22. Parjang

19. Jagannathrasad

23. Rasal

20. Kabisuryanagar

24. Sankarpir

21. Kasinagar

25. Vikrampur

22. Khallikote

23. Koetri

- | | | | |
|-----|------------------|-----|-----------------|
| 24. | Berhampur | 4. | Dharmgarh |
| 25. | Kodla | 5. | Jaipatna |
| 26. | Kulada | 6. | Junagarh |
| 27. | Kukudakhandi | 7. | Kesinga |
| 28. | Mohana | 8. | Khariar Road |
| 29. | Narendrapur | 9. | Ladugaon |
| 30. | Naapada | 10. | M. Rampur |
| 31. | Padampur | 11. | Narala Road |
| 32. | Patrapur | 12. | N. Tanwat |
| 33. | Polsara | 13. | Raj Khariar |
| 34. | Parlakhemundi | 14. | Rupta Road |
| 35. | Patapur | 15. | Sinapalli |
| 36. | Purusottampur | 16. | Utkela |
| 37. | Pudaman | | <i>Keonjhar</i> |
| 38. | Rambha | 1. | Anandapur |
| 39. | R. Sumandi | 2. | Barbil |
| 40. | R. Sumandi | 3. | Baula |
| 41. | R Udayagiri | 4. | Bileipada |
| 42. | Seregada | 5. | Balani |
| 43. | Sumandal | 6. | Champur |
| | <i>Kalahandi</i> | 7. | Dhakata |
| 1. | Behara | 8. | Dhenkikote |
| 2. | Komana | 9. | Ghatgaon |
| 3. | Beltunguri | 10. | Harichandanpur |

- | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|
| 11. Hatadihi | 12. Kasipur |
| 12. Jajanga | 13. Kotpad |
| 13. Joda | 14. Laxmipur |
| 14. Kesadurapal | 15. Muniguda |
| 15. Palaspanga | 16. Nowranghpur |
| 16. Ramchandrapur | 17. papadahandi |
| 17. Remuli | 18. Padampur |
| 18. Suakati | 19. Pootangi |
| 19. Suampatna | 20. Therubali |
| 20. Telkoi | 21. Umerkote |
| 21. turumunga | 22. Kenduguda |
| 22. Batto | 23. nandapur |

Koraput

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Ambadola | 24. Ramanaguda |
| 2. Balimela | 25. Sikarpai |
| 3. Baipariguda | 26. Kujendri |
| 4. Bissam-Cuttack | <i>Mayurbhanj</i> |
| 5. Boriguma | 1. Badampahar |
| 6. Chitrakonda | 2. Badasahi |
| 7. Dabugaon | 3. Baishinga |
| 8. Gudan | 4. Bahalda |
| 9. Gunupur | 5. Bangriposhi |
| 10. J.K. Puri | 6. Betanoti |
| 11. Kalyanisinghpur | 7. Bisoil |
| | 8. Chitraa |

9.	Jamda		<i>Puri</i>
10.	Jharpokharia	1.	Bahadajhola
11.	Joshiapur	2.	Balakati
12.	Khunta	3.	Balianta
13.	Karania	4.	Banamalipur
14.	Pathuri	5.	Begunia
15.	Rairangpur	6.	Bhapur
16.	Rasgovindapur	7.	Bhusandpur
17.	Sukruli	8.	Bolagarh
18.	Suliapada	9.	Bolanga
19.	Tiring	10.	balipatna
20.	Udla	11.	Brahmagiri
	<i>Phulbani</i>	12.	Chitana
1.	Baliguda	13.	Chndanpur
2.	Boudh	14.	Daspalla
3.	G.Udayagiri	15.	Delanga
4.	Kantamal	16.	Gabakunda
5.	Khajuripada	17.	Gambharimunda
6.	Phirinija	18.	Gania
7.	Purna	19.	Jankia
8.	Cuttack	20.	Jatani
9.	Raikia	21.	Kanas
10.	Tikaballi	22.	Kantilo
11.	Kotagada	23.	Khandapara

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|------------------|------------------|
| 24. Konark | 5. Bagdehi |
| 25. Nachuni | 6. Belpahar |
| 26. Nayagarh | 7. Bhatli |
| 27. Nayahat | 8. Bheden |
| 28. Nimapara | 9. Bhukta |
| 29. Nirakarpur | 10. Bijepur |
| 30. Nuagaon | 11. Brajrajnagar |
| 31. Odagaon | 12. Brajrajnagar |
| 32. Panaspada | 13. Satellite |
| 33. Pipli | 14. Chichinda |
| 34. Rajranapur | 15. Deogarh |
| 35. Rajsunakhala | 16. Gaisilate |
| 36. Sakhigopal | 17. Ghess |
| 37. Sarankul | 18. Godabhganga |
| 38. Satsankh | 19. Jaminkira |
| 39. Tangi | 20. Jharbhandha |
| 40. Kakatpur | 21. Kadatapalli |
| 41. Mendhasal | 22. Kirmira |
| 42. Gop | 23. Kuchinda |
| | 24. Lastola |
| | 25. Melchhanunda |
| | 26. Padampur |
| | 27. Padiabahal |
| | 28. Paikmal |
- Sambalpur*
- | | |
|----------------|------------------|
| 1. Attabira | 25. Melchhanunda |
| 2. Bamra | 26. Padampur |
| 3. Bandhabahal | 27. Padiabahal |
| 4. Barpalli | 28. Paikmal |

29	Rairkhol	14	Kundukela
30	Remenda	15	Kutra
31	BRengali	16	purnapani
32	Satapalli	17	Rajganpur
33	Saikhanderita	18	Sargipali
34	Sohela	19	Subdega
35	Boipur	20	Tensa
36	Maneswar	21	Kenjerkela
37	Mandosil	22	Balisankara
38	Bargarh	23	Jaraikela
	<i>Sundergarh</i>	24	Lahunipada
1	Banaigarh	25	Lathikata
2	Bargaon	26	Lefripada
3	Bursuan		
4	Birmitrapur		
5	Bisra		
6	Gomardihi		
7	Gopalpur		
8	Hemgiri		
9	Kalta		
10	Kalunga		
11	Kansbahal		
12	Koira		
13	Kuarmunda		

**Regional Forage Production Cum
Demonstration Centres**

8185 SHRIANADI CHARANDAS Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) the places where the Regional Forage Production-cum-Demonstration Centres (FRPD) are located or are proposed to be located

(b) whether Regional Forage Production-cum-Demonstration Centres and Central Fodder Seed farm have been jointly producing high-yielding fodder varieties, pasture grasses and legumes for use by various State Governments and farmers,

(c) if so, the number of demonstration conducted using high-yielding varieties of

fodder crops during the last three years;

(d) the number of sites used for such demonstration and number of minikits supplied in the country, State-wise and similar details district-wise in Orissa during the said period; and

(e) the steps taken by Government to popularise these fodder crops?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI UPENDRA NATH VERMA):

(a) 7 Regional Stations for Forage Production & Demonstration (RSFP&D) are located

at Hissar, (Haryana), Kalyani, (West Bengal), Gandhinagar, (Gujarat), Suratgarh, (Rajasthan), Mamidipally, Hyderabad (Andhra Pradesh), Alamadhi, Madras (Tamil Nadu) and Srinagar (Jammu & Kashmir).

(b) Regional Stations for Forage Production & Demonstration and the Central fodder Seed Production Farm, Hessarghatta are producing seeds of high-yielding fodder varieties, pasture grasses and legumes for suse by the various State Governments and farmers suitable for their respective regions.

(c) the number of demonstration conducted using high-yielding varieties of fodder crops during the last three years is given below:

Year	No. of Demonstrations	
	Regular	Minikit
1	2	3
1987-88	2119	7665
1988-89	1649	9662
1989-90	801	9720

(d) The information is being collected from various agencies and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha as soon as the same is received.

(e) The following steps have been taken to popularise these fodder crops:

(i) Effective demonstrations in the farmers' fields using high yielding fodder varieties along with improved agro-technology as applicable to these varieties.

(ii) Evolving/Popularising suitable

rotations for incorporating fodder crops in the cropping sequence for intensive fodder production all round the year.

(iii) Providing elite seeds of high yielding varieties as far as practicable to the farmers and assisting the State Agencies in multiplication of seeds of high yielding varieties.

(iv) Providing training facilities to field level workers to the State agencies, milk unions/federations and

farmers.

[*Translation*]

Talks Between BSF and Bangladesh Rifles

8186. SHRI PRAKASH KOKO
BRAHMBHATT:
SHRI PYARELAL KHANDEL-
WAL:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the problems of infiltration along the Indo-Bangladesh border large scale migration of population and kidnapping of young girls from the border areas were discussed at the meeting held recently between Bangladesh Rifles and the BSF;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the outcome of the meeting?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SUBODH KANT SHARMA): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. The problems of infiltration along the Indo-Bangladesh border large scale migration of population and kidnapping of young girls from the border areas were, inter-alia, discussed in the Annual Border Coordination Meeting between BSF and Bangladesh Rifles held recently.

Regarding handing over of illegal entrants, Bangladesh delegation promised to take effective measures and undertook to issue appropriate directions to all concerned. So far as trafficking in women and young girls is concerned, it was agreed that whenever there was a point of tension on any issue, Flag Meetings between the Border Security Force and Bangladesh Rifles at appropriate local levels should be arranged at the earliest defuse and de-escalate the situation.

Purchase of Computers

8187. KUMARI UMABHARTI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of computers, word-processors and personal computers purchased during 1988-89 and 1989-90 by various attached departments in Ministry and subordinate offices;

(b) whether these computers can be operated in Hindi also; and

(c) if not, the steps taken to procure computers suitable for operation in Hindi also?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI UPENDRA NATH VERMA): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

[*English*]

Sugarcane Development Scheme in Madhya Pradesh

8188. KUMARI UMABHARTI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to start the sugarcane development scheme in Chattarpur of Madhya Pradesh;

(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 UPENDRA NATH VERMA): (a) No, Sir. There is no proposal to start

Centrally Sponsored Scheme for sugarcane development in Chattarpur district of Madhya Pradesh.

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) Sugarcane Development Programmes are undertaken in State Plan Loan assistance is also provided for sugarcane development to sugar factories from Sugar Development Fund

Ragi Production

8189 SHRI C P MUDALAGIRI-YAPPA
SHRI V KRISHNA RAO

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) the area under 'Ragi' cultivation, State-wise,

(b) whether the area under Ragi cultivation in the country, especially in Karnataka has reduced,

(c) if so, the details thereof,

(d) whether the production of Ragi has come down during the last two years; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI UPENDRA NATH VERMA):

(a) A statement showing area under Ragi during 1988-89, State-wise is annexed.

(b) and (c) While area under Ragi in the country has shown a negative growth rate (-1.39 per cent per annum) during the period 1980-81 to 1988-89, that Karnataka has shown a positive growth rate (0.74 per cent per annum) during the same period.

(d) and (e) All-India production of Ragi has shown a decline from 27.1 lakh tonnes in 1986-87 to 23.2 lakh tonnes in 1987-88 and 23.8 lakh tonnes in 1988-89. The reason for decline in Production are attributed to shrinkage in area and fall in productivity.

STATEMENT

Area Under Ragi Cultivation During 1988-89-State-Wise

<i>Sl No</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>Area (Lakh Hectares)</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
1	Andhra Pradesh	1.68
2	Bihar	1.07
3	Goa	0.04
4	Gujarat	0.44
5	Himachal Pradesh	0.06

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>Area (Lakh Hectares)</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
6.	Karnataka	11.40
7.	Kerala	0.01
8.	Madhya Pradesh	0.19
9.	Maharashtra	2.05
10.	Orissa	2.53
11.	Sikkim	0.06
12.	Tamilnadu	1.93
13.	Uttar Pradesh	1.69
14.	West Bengal	0.15
	All—India	23.20

Cashewnut Production

8190. SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise production of cashewnut during the last two years;

(b) whether there is any increase in the demand for cashewnut in the international

market during the last two years; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI UPENDRA NATH VERMA):

(a) Latest available production figures of raw cashewnuts for two years are furnished below:

<i>States</i>	<i>Production in Metric Tonnes</i>	
	<i>1987-88</i>	<i>1988-89</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
Kerala	13400	136900
Karnataka	22940	23680

<i>States</i>	<i>Production in Metric Tonnes</i>	
	<i>1987-88</i>	<i>1988-89</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
Andhra Pradesh	31860	34260
Tamil Nadu	11980	12360
Goa	12090	12780
Maharashtra	21360	24380
Orissa	22320	26770
West Bengal	3404	2892
Pondicherry	257	265
Tripura	50	48
Total	260261	274335

(b) Yes, Sir

Kernels for the last two years are furnished below:

(c) The export figures of cashewnut

<i>Export of Cashewnut Kernels</i>	<i>Quantity in Metric Tonnes</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>
1988-89	34023
1989-90	45133

Participation of MRTP/FERA Companies in the Domestic Seed Industry

8191. SHRI RAMDAS SINGH. Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government allowed participation of MRTP/FERA Companies in the

domestic seed industry;

(b) if so, the particulars of MRTP/FERA Companies who participated so far and the incentives provided to the domestic seed industry so far; and

(c) what other benefits are proposed to be given to the Seed Industry for export earnings?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI UPENDRA NATH VERMA):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The names of MRTP/FERA Companies who have been permitted to operate in the seed sector are given in the attached Statement. The following incentives are provided to the domestic seed industry;

- (i) reduction of the import duty on seeds;
- (ii) reduction of the import duty of machines and equipments which are not manufactured in the country or for which the technology upgradation is necessary.
- (iii) Pre-shipment credit upto 180 days is allowed at 9.5% rate of interest per annum. Beyond 180 days and in all upto 270 days, with the prior approval of the RBI, the rate of interest is 11.5% per annum. Post-shipment credit is also allowed at 9.5% per annum; and
- (iv) Cash compensatory support at the rate of 10% on the export of seeds.

(c) Policy initiatives required for augmenting export of seeds is reviewed from time to time based upon suggestions received from various quarters including seed industry.

STATEMENT

MRTP Companies

1. M/s. Hindustan Lever Ltd.
2. M/s. ITC Ltd

3. M/s National Organic Chemicals & Industries Ltd.
4. M/s. Hoechst India Ltd.
5. M/s. J.K. Industries Ltd.
6. M/s. J.K.B.M. Ltd.
7. M/s Rellis India Ltd.

FERA Companies

1. M/s Sandoz India Ltd.
2. M/s Cargill Seeds India Pvt. Ltd.

Voluntary Organisations Receiving Foreign Funds

8192. SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large of voluntary organisations receiving huge amounts from abroad are working in India in the field of human welfare, economic development and ecological environment;

(b) if so, the names of first ten voluntary organisations receiving maximum funds from foreign countries/sources for the last three years and the funds received by each organisation, year-wise;

(c) the guidelines issued by Government for these voluntary organisations to grant funds to the regional and local welfare societies; and

(d) the check being exercised by Government over their funding?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The information is being compiled.

(c) There is no bar to these organisations granting funds to other voluntary organisations provided the latter are eligible to receive foreign contribution under the FC(R) Act.

(d) Half yearly intimations are required to be furnished by the organisations under Section 6 (1) of the said Act regarding receipt & utilisation of foreign contribution for each half yearly period. In addition they are also required to furnish audited accounts for each year. If necessary Central Govt. can authorise inspection of accounts/records of the recipient organisation.

[*Translation*]

Fruit Belt Areas

8193 SHRI SARJU PRASAD SAROJ
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) the areas declared as fruit growing belt in various parts of the country.

(b) the assistance being provided by Union Government in these areas.

(c) whether union Government propose to declare Hasanganj Unnao (Uttar Pradesh) as a fruit growing belt, and

(d) if so when and if not the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI UPENDRA NATH VERMA)

(a) The following areas have been declared as fruit growing belt in the Uttar Pradesh for mango—Kakori—Malihabad and Mall belt in Lucknow; and Sayana-Unchagaon in Bu-

landshahar; Kunda-Kalkankar in Pratapgarh;

For Guava—Allahabad

(b) The following assistance is provided in fruit belt areas

(i) 50% subsidy of sprayers to the maximum of Rs. 500 for foot sprayer and Rs. 1000 for power sprayer

(ii) 50% subsidy on pesticides and

(iii) Technical assistance for layout of orchards

(c) and (d) No, Sir. This is a matter to be decided by the State Government.

[*English*]

Increase in Taxis/Scooters Fare in Punjab

8194 SHRI KAMAL CHOUDHRY Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state

(a) whether the fares of taxis and three wheeler scooters have been increased in Punjab.

(b) if so, the details thereof

(c) whether the increase is in proportion to the hike in the petrol price.

(d) if not, the rationale behind the exorbitant increase and

(e) the measures taken to ensure that passengers are not over-charged?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN) (a) to (e) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House

Setting up of Fruits and Vegetables Processing Project in Punjab

8195. SHRI KAMAL CHOUDHRY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Dairy Development Board has any plan to set up a fruits and vegetable processing project in Punjab; and

(b) if so, the details there of and formalities completed in this regard so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI UPENDRA NATH VERMA):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) The question does not arise.

[*Translation*]

Pending Applications for Freedom Fighters Pension from Rajasthan

8196. SHRIGULAB CHAND KATARIA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications of Freedom Fighters pending from Rajasthan, district-wise;

(b) whether some of the freedom fighters who remained in Udaipur Jail in 1942 Movement are still awaiting the sanction of their pensions even after submitting their applications with all records; and

(c) if so, the time by which such applications would be provided pension?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) All application

received for grant of Freedom Fighters' pension from the State of Rajasthan before the last date fixed for the purpose viz. 31.3.1982 have been disposed of. Applications received beyond the last date are treated as delayed applications. Such delayed applications are considered only if they are accompanied by evidence from official records.

(b) No record is maintained of applications according to the jail-wise suffering. However, two delayed applications from the district of Udaipur with claim of suffering in Udaipur Jail are awaiting consideration of the Government for want of information which has been sought for from the applicant/State Govt.

(c) Their cases can be considered further only when the required informations is received.

Setting up Cross Bar Telephone Exchange at Udaipur

8197. SHRIGULAB CHAND KATARIA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the demand for setting up of electronic telephone exchanges is increasing throughout the country and if so, the total requirement thereof and when it will be fulfilled;

(b) whether cross bar exchanges are proposed to be discontinued in future; and

(c) if so, the reasons for setting up a 4000 line cross bar exchange in Udaipur during 1990-93?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) Yes, Sir. In the 8th Five Year Plan it is proposed to instal 73 Lakh lines of telephone exchange capacity,

out of which 94% is proposed to be Electronic type.

(b) It is proposed to produce Crossbar type of equipment for a year or two till production facilities for electronic equipment are set up in the factory producing Corssbar equipment.

Generally existing Crossbar exchanges are proposed to be replaced in a phased manner or expiry of the life of the Crossbar equipment of when they are worn out.

(c) Setting up of a 4000L Crossbar exchange at Udaipur has been planned quite sametime ago and equipment has already been received at site.

[English]

Special Training to Delhi Police

8198 SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether there is any proposal to provide special training to Delhi Police to curb the growing extremist activities in Delhi; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) and (b). Training is already imported at all levels to officers and men in anti-terrorist tactics. There is no such fresh proposal.

Loss to fishermen due to Diseases in Fish

8199. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by Union Government to check the diseases of fish, which caused heavy damage in fish production last year;

(b) whether Government have assessed the loss caused due to these diseases;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the number of fishermen in the country, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI UPENDRA NATH VERMA): (a) The following measures have been taken to control and contain the fish disease:

(i) Guidelines have been issued to States on the subject.

(ii) State officers have been trained to undertake curative and preventives measures.

(iii) A national workshop has been organised at Calcutta to further accelerate action on controlling the disease.

(b) and (c). The inland fish production reported by states does not indicate any loss in fish production due to disease, as is evident from the inland fish production figures given in the Statement-I attached.

(d) The number of inland fishermen, State-wise, in the country is given in the Statement-II attached.

STATEMENT-I*Statewise Inland Fish Production during 1986-87 to 1989-90**('000 tonnes)*

Sl No	States/UTs	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90 (P)
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	121.11	122.00	134.43
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0.61	1.50	0.86
3	Assam	60.99	65.50	61.64
4	Bihar	152.55	150.10	156.55
5	Goa	1.43	2.60	3.50
6	Gujarat	22.56	21.50	25.00
7	Haryana	18.65	00	20.00

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>States/UTs.</i>	<i>1987-88</i>	<i>1988-89</i>	<i>1989-90 (P)</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>
8.	Himachal Pradesh	4.10	5.00	4.30
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	11.00	11.10	11.14
10.	Karnataka	42.0-0	50.20	46.81
11.	Kerala	26.51	26.60	33.81
12.	Madhya Pradesh	68.50	54.40	33.81
13.	Maharashtra	41.15	45.50	48.00
14.	Manipur	6.55	11.80	7.50
15.	Meghalaya	0.85	0.80	0.99
16.	Mizoram	2.40	2.60	2.81

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>States/UTs.</i>	<i>1987-88</i>	<i>1988-89</i>	<i>1989-90 (P)</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>
17.	Nagaland	0.61	0.60	0.83
18.	Orissa	60.00	69.90	73.00
19.	Punjab	6.00	9.10	7.50
20.	Rajasthan	16.52	12.00	7.00
21.	Sikkim	0.14	0.10	0.09
22.	Tamil Nadu	93.00	90.00	75.00
23.	Tripura	14.01	16.40	18.50
24.	Uttar Pradesh	83.13	90.60	93.47
25.	West Bengal	442.79	451.90	519.85
26.	A & N Islands	0.02	—	Negligible

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>States/UTs.</i>	<i>1987-88</i>	<i>1988-89</i>	<i>1989-90 (P)</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>
27.	Chandigarh	00.05	Negligible	0.04
28.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—	—	Negligible
29.	Delhi	2.60	2.50	3.00
30.	Lakshadweep	—	—	Negligible
31.	Pondicherry	1.09	2.30	2.89
Total		1300.92	1334.60	1392.32

STATEMENT-II

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>State/U. Ts.</i>	<i>Inland Fishermen</i>
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2,79,492
2.	Assam	4,75,000
3.	Bihar	5,80,200
4.	Gujarat	48,288
5.	Haryana	14,216
6.	Himachal Pradesh	8,788
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	55,000
8.	Karnataka	5,27,596
9.	Kerala	1,76,415
10.	Madhya Pradesh	6,05,200
11.	Maharashtra	2,24,728
12.	Meghalaya	3,935
13.	Manipur	25,000
14.	Nagaland	—
15.	Orissa	3,95,304
16.	Punjab	—
17.	Rajasthan	510
18.	Sikkim	110
19.	Tamil Nadu	1,25,000
20.	Tripura	4,775
21.	Uttar Pradesh	9,85,905

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>State/U.Ts.</i>	<i>Inland Fishermen</i>
1	2	3
22.	West Bengal	3,19,000
23.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	—
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	—
25.	Chandigarh	100
26.	Dadar & Nagar Haveli	—
27.	Delhi	2,000
28.	Goa, Daman & Diu	—
29.	Lakshadweep	—
30.	Mizoram	—
31.	Pondicherry	6,138
Total		48,62,540

Betel Research Institutes

8200. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the research institutions working on betel leaves in the country;

(b) the amount allocated and spent during last three years by Union Government on this research;

(c) the amount allocated and spent in West Bengal for such research; and

(d) the results achieved so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI UPENDRA NATH VERMA):

(a) Sir, Under the all India Coordinated Research Project on betelwing the centres located in the following ten Institutions are working on betelvines in the country.

1. Indian Institute of Horticultural Research, Bangalore.
2. Rajendra Agricultural University, Delhi.
3. Bidhan Chandra Krishi Vishwa Vidyalays, Kalyani
4. Orissa University of Agriculture

- & Technology, Bhubaneswar
- 5 Assam Agricultural University, Jorhat
 - 6 Jawaharlal Nehru Krishi Vishwa Vidyalaya, Raipur
 - 7 Mahatma Phule Krishi Vishwa Vidyalaya Raipur
 - 8 Tamil Nadu Agricultural University, Coimbatore
 - 9 Andhra Pradesh Agricultural University Chintalapudi
 - 10 National Botanical Research Institute Lucknow

(b) Rs 38.15 lakhs was allocated for three years (1987-88 to 1989-90) and the actual expenditure has been around to Rs 38 lakhs

(c) During that three years period in West Bengal Rs 4.45 lakhs has been spent against the allocation of Rs 4.62 lakhs

(d) Repeated diseases survey has been revealed that the phytophthora foot and leaf rot, anthracnose and bacterial leaf spot are the most predominant. Besides these root knot nematode also causes serious damage alone or in combination with diseases. Application of Bordeaux mixture as soil drench (1%) at monthly and spray (0.5%) at fortnightly intervals, starting just before onset of monsoon, keeps all the three diseases under check. Similarly, against root knot nematode, application of neem cake @ 2 tonnes/ha year proved highly effective. Soil solarization during summer months before planting the crop also proved highly effective in minimizing the initial disease. Rigorous screening for diseases resistance under artificial inoculation has shown that the Awanipan of Assam and Halishar Sanchi

from West Bengal have a high degree of resistance to diseases. Survey conducted over four years indicates that a number of insect pest and mites also infect the paddy crop

Betelvine responds to upto 400 kg N/ha of Nitrogen and the organic sources help in the reduction of diseases damage and increase the yield. Application of potash upto 50 Kg/ha in deficient soils was beneficial as it induces resistance to many diseases

Many disease free plantations, have been established to supply healthy planting to cultivators

Development of Howrah-Kharagpur Section of National Highway No 6

201 SHRISATYAGOPAL MISRA Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state

(a) whether there is any plan for the improvement/development of Howrah-Kharagpur section of National Highway No 6 West Bengal during 1990-91 and

(b) if so, the details thereof including the amount sanctioned therefor?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI K P UNNIKRISHNAN) (a) and (b) Yes, Sir The Annual Plan 1990-91 contains a provision of Rs 225.00 lakhs for sanction of estimates for strengthening in Kms 99 to 106

Postal Stamp in Memory of Saheed Khudiram Bose

8202 SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state

(a) whether his Ministry has taken any decision to release postal stamp in the

memory of Saheed Khudiram Bose in his birth centenary year;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) and (b). Stamp is proposed to be issued on this personality and has been tentatively included in the programme for the year 1990.

(c) Does not arise in view of reply to (a) & (b) above.

Freedom Fighters Pension Cases from West Bengal

82-3. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Freedom Fighters pension cases duly recommended by West Bengal Government pending before Union Government with district-wise break-up; and

(b) the steps taken by Union Government to finalise these cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) All applications received through the Government of West Bengal upto prescribed date, i.e. 31.3.1982 were considered and decisions communicated to the applicants. However, where applicants, whose claims had not been accepted, furnish additional evidence, the cases are reviewed. This is a continuing process. The number of Freedom Fighters pension cases duly recommended by the Govt. of West Bengal and under consideration of the Union Govt., district-wise, is as follows:

Midnapore	1162
Calcutta	8
Jalpaiguri	2
24 Parganas	6
Hooghli	2
Other Districts	Nil
	1180

(b) Finalisation of such cases is given priority.

Support of Pakistani Rangers to Extremists in Punjab And Kashmir

8205. SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Pakistani Rangers are trying to form a link between terrorists in Punjab and the militants in Kashmir;

(b) if so, the specific steps taken to stop the armed intrusion by Punjab ultras in areas adjoining Jammu; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to flood light the stretch of international border in Punjab and if so, the benefits expected therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) There is no specific information in this regard. However, there is information about developing contacts between Sikh extremists & JKLF activists during their training in training camps set up by Pak Agencies.

(b) To check armed intrusion by Punjab

ultras in areas adjoining Jammu, additional Coys have been deployed, additional Border Out Posts have been established, observation towers have been erected and Patrolling has been intensified.

(c) Border fencing, flood lighting wire obstacles have been provided in selected stretches of the Indo-Pak Border. The benefit is of the flood lighting are as under:

- (i) the area is illuminated and the movement of miscreants is observed from a distance.
- (ii) it has a deterrent effect on miscreants for fear of exposure.
- (iii) This gives an advantage to the naka parties to have aimed fire on the miscreants.

Purchase of Phosphoric Acid

8206. SHRI ERA ANBARASU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any enquiry is being conducted into the purchase of phosphoric acid and the contracts entered into for the purchase of phosphoric acid during the last year; and

(b) if so, the stage of the enquiry and the names of the persons against whom the enquiry is being conducted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI UPENDRA NATH VERMA): (a) and (b). Central Bureau of Investigation are conducting discreet verifications into the purchase of phosphoric acid during the year 1989-90. The matter is still under enquiry. The facts of the case will become known only after the verifications have been completed.

Package Relief to Victims of Terrorists in Punjab

8207. SHRI YASHWANTRAO PATIL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Punjab Government has announced a new comprehensive package scheme for relief to the victims of the terrorists activities in Punjab;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of persons or families given relief thereunder during 1989-90 and the expenditure incurred thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) and (b). The package of relief available to different categories of victims of terrorist violence in Punjab has been reviewed by the Govt. of Punjab and rates of compensation and ex-gratia grants have been raised. For innocent civilians, victims of terrorist violence/action by security forces acting in aid of civil power, ex-gratia grant for next of the kin of those killed has been raised from Rs. 20,000/-, to Rs. 50,000/- lump sum cash relief to 100% disabled persons has been enhanced to Rs 5,000/- would be admissible in addition to the total reimbursement of expenditure on medical treatment of the injured persons. Similarly subsistence allowance for the widows. etc. has been enhanced to Rs. 1000/- per month. Maximum limits of compensation for damage to buildings, merchandise and private vehicles has been raised to Rs. 1 lakh. A pool of persons affected by terrorist violence who are eligible for employment would be created district-wise and paid Rs. 1000/- per month continuously from the date of registration till such persons are absorbed regularly in Govt. departments. Education and other facilities are also included in the package.

(c) Information in this regard is awaited from the Government of Punjab.

Nexus Between Smugglers, Drugs Peddlers and Terrorists

8208. SHRI J. CHOKKA RAO:
DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEY.

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether government are aware that there is a nexus between smugglers and drug peddlers with the terrorists in Punjab and Jammu and Kashmir; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to smash this network and the success achieved in this regard so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) and (b). Government are aware that the terrorists receive assistance from abroad in the form of arms & ammunition etc. through some smugglers and drug peddlers. A drive against active smugglers, who may be involved in such activities, is continuing.

Committee on Development of Roads and Bridges

8209. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT:
SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY:

Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have constituted a committee on development of roads and bridges constructing industry and also for supervision of the construction of roads and its maintenance;

(b) if so, the details of composition, function etc., of the committee; and

(c) the time by which it is likely to submit its report?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRI SHNAN): (a) Yes, Sir. The Government has constituted a Committee to study various aspects of the development of road and bridge contracting industry. However, the Committee is not dealing with supervision of the construction of roads and their maintenance.

(b) The composition, functions and terms of reference of the Committee are given in the government Order dated 5.2.1990 under the heading statement.

(c) By June, 1990.

STATEMENT

Government order referred to in Part (b) of the answer to Lok Sabha unstarred question No. 8209 for 10.5.1990

**No. RW/NH-11024/2/89-DO.I
Government of India Ministry of Surface Transport
(Roads Wing)**

TELEGRAMS

'ROADIND'

TRANSPORT BHAVAN,
NO.1, PARLIAMENT STREET.

New Delhi, the 5th February, 1990.

ORDER

SUBJECT:— Constitution of a Committee on development of Road and Bridge Contracting Industry.

1. The quality of construction of road and bridge works in the country has not been

improving to cater to the requirements of increased road traffic. One of the reasons is inadequate development of road contracting industry in the country. The contractors engaged in the construction of roads and bridges have not largely shown sufficient interest in use of modern equipment. This in turn has affected quality of road construction. It has, therefore, been decided to constitute a Committee to study the present status of the road contracting industry, identify the factors hampering its growth and suggest measures for its improvement, with a view to improving the quality of roads.

2. The terms of Reference of the Committee are given in Annexure 'A'. The following is the composition of the Committee. It may co-opt other members, if needed.

- | | | |
|---|---|----------|
| (a) Additional Director General (Roads), Ministry of Surface Transport, New Delhi | — | Chairman |
| (b) Shri B Krishnaiah,
Builders Association of India, 6.2 913/914,
V Floor, Progressive Towers,
Khairatabad,
Hyderabad—500 004 | — | Member |
| (c) Shri Daljit Wallia,
Chairman,
Indian Earthmoving and Construction
Industry Association Ltd ,
C/o M/s Escorts Ltd , Sector 13,
Fandabad—110 007 | — | Member |
| (d) Mr A Sankaranarayanan,
Vice President,
Hindustan Motors Ltd., 'ELECONSO'
2, Commander-in-Chief Road,
Madras-600 105. | — | Member |
| (e) Shri S P. Bhide,
General Manager,
Hindustan Construction Company Ltd ,
Construction House,
Walchand Hirachand
Bombay—400 038. | — | Member |
| (f) Shri K.A. Sodagar,
Asia Foundations and Construction Ltd.,
(AFCONS) 21/60, Old Rajendra Nagar,
1st Floor,
New Delhi—110 060. | — | Member |

- (g) Shri Raju A Barot, — Member
ATLANTA Construction Company (India) Ltd.,
B-22/A, V.M. Road,
Vile Parle (W),
Bombay—400 049.
- (h) Shri Y.C. Saxena, — Member
Managing Director,
U.P. State Bridge Corporation Ltd.,
Setu Bhavan,
16, Madan Mohan Malviya Marg,
Lucknow-226 001.
- (Shri S.M. Agagwal, Chief Engineer, — Alternate
Setu Bhavan, 16, Madan Mohan Malviya Marg, Member
Lucknow—226 001.
- (i) A representative of Indian Railway — Member
Construction Company Ltd., (IRCON),
Palika Bhavan,
Sector XIII,
R.K. Puram,
New Delhi-110 066.
- (j) Engineer-in-Chief, — Member
UP Public Works Department,
Lucknow.
- (k) Chief Engineer, — Member
Expressway Project,
Gujarat PWD,
Gandhinagar.
- (l) Chief Engineer (National Highways), — Member
Karnataka PWD,
Bangalore.
- (m) Shri Rajnish Lekhi, — Member
Faculty Member,
National Institute of Construction
Management and Research,
Walchand Centre,
Tardeo Road,
Bombay-400 034.

- (n) Shri M.V D Rao — **Member**
 Head, Bridges Division,
 Central Road Research Institute (CRRI)
 Delhi-Mathura Road,
 PO-CRRI,
 New Delhi-110 020
- (o) Shri P J Vincent, — **Member**
 Deputy financial Adviser,
 Ministry of Surface Transport
 New Delhi
- (p) Shri V K Arora — **Member**
 Chief Engineer (Roads),
 Ministry of Surface Transport,
 New Delhi
- (q) Shri R L Kapoor, — **Member**
 Chief Engineer (Bridges)
 Ministry of Surface Transport
 New Delhi
- (r) Shri J K Dugad, — **Member**
 Chief Engineer (Mechanical)
 Ministry of Surface Transport
 New Delhi

- 2 The Committee is required to submit its report in four months. The frequency and venue of meetings will be left to the discretion of the Chairman
- 3 Payment of T A/D A to the Chairman and Members of the Committee will be made by the organisations they represent

Sd/-
 (B N PURI)
 DIRECTOR
 TEL 388560

To

All Members of the Committee

Copy for information to

- 1 The Director General
 (Road Development) and
 Additional Secretary,
 Ministry of Surface Transport,
 New Delhi

- 2 CMD, Builders Association of
 India,
 G-L G-20, Commerce Centre,
 7th Floor,
 J Dadajee (Tardeo) Road,
 Bombay-400 034
- 3 The Chairman
 Indian Earthmoving and
 Construction Industry

- Association Ltd.,
23,26 Institutional Area,
Lodi Road,
New Delhi-110 003
- 4 CMD, Hindustan Construction Company Ltd ,
L B S Marg,
P O Yogore Nagar,
Vikhrola,
Bombay-400 083
- 5 CMD, Asia Foundations and Constructions Ltd (AFCONS)
254-D Dr Annie Besant Road,
Band Box House,
P O No 19102,
Bombay-400 025
- 6 CMD, ATLANTA Construction Company (India) Ltd ,
B-22/A, V M Road,
Ville Parle (W),
Bombay-400 049
- 7 CMD, UP State Bridge Corporation Ltd ,
Setu Bhavan,
16 Madan Mohan Malviya Marg,
Lucknow-226 001
- 8 CMD M/s Indian Railway Construction Company Ltd ,
(IRCON)
Palika Bhavan,
Sector XIII
R K Puram,
New Delhi 110 066
- 9 The Director,
Central Road Research Institute (CRRI)
Delhi-Mathura Road,
New Delhi-110 020
- 10 The Secretary,
Ministry of Finance,
North Block,
- New Delhi.
11. The Director,
National Institute of Construction Management and Research (NIOMAR),
Walchand Centre,
Tardeo Road,
Bombay-400 034
12. The Secretary,
UP Public Works Department,
Lucknow
- 13 The Secretary,
Gujarat Public Works Department,
Gandhinagar
- 14 The Secretary,
Karnataka Public Works Department,
Bankgalore

Sd/-
(B N PURI)
DIRECTOR

ANNEXURE 'A'

Terms of Reference of the Committee regarding Road and Bridge contracting Industry

- 1 To assess the present status of Road and Bridge contracting Industry in the country
- 2 To identify factors hampering the growth of Industry
- 3 Need for optimum mechanisation in road and bridge construction covering both National Highways and other roads
- 4 To identify reasons for lack of interest in use of modern equipment and suggest remedial measures

5. To examine the indigenous availability/manufacture of modern equipment for road and bridge construction, and suggest ways and means to improve the situation.
6. To recommend steps to be taken for overall improvement and growth of the Contracting Industry.
7. To examine the present system of registering/pre qualifying connectors and to suggest changes if any required with a view to promoting the healthy growth of contracting industry.
8. To suggest measures to enforce accountability by contractors regarding completion of the contract within the agreed time and cost parameters.
9. To suggest measures for the avoidance of disputes between client and contractor. An analysis of the common causes of disputes may be made and the possibility of avoiding them by clearer enunciation of various contract clauses may be examined. Do model contract forms covering features common to all or most contracts exist?
10. What are the present sources of financing of the contraction industry? What if any are the problems and possible solutions in this area?
11. To examine the necessity or desirability of presenting a minimum value for a contract where a single project is capable of division into a number of packages.
12. Any other related matter which the Committee may deem fit.

Musical Instruments sent abroad by ICCR

8210. SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of musical instruments sent by the Indian Council for Cultural Relations to its Cultural Centres in Fiji, Guyana, Suriname, Trinidad and Bonn during the last three years;

(b) whether it has been reported that musical instruments supplied to Cultural Centres were of inferior quality;

(c) whether it is a fact that some files containing the original sanctions of rupees thirty lakhs, given by the Present of the Council is missing from the office; and

(d) if so, action taken against the defaulting officials?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI I.K. GUJRAL): (a) Details of musical instruments supplied to the Indian Cultural Centres in Fiji, Guyana and Suriname during the last three years are furnished in the statement given below.

The proposed Cultural Centre in Trinidad and Tobago is not yet operational. The question of supplying musical instruments to it, therefore, does not arise. No musical instruments were supplied to the Indian Cultural Window in Bonn during 1986-87. This Office is no longer in existence.

(b) No, Sir. However, there was a report pertaining to the quality of musical instruments supplied for use in Mahatma Gandhi Institute, an organisation administered by the Government of Mauritius.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. The file concerning

supply of musical instruments to the Mahatma Gandhi Institute in Mauritius is not traceable. A duplicate file on the subject has

been reconstructed. Efforts to trace the file are continuing.

STATEMENT

List of Musical Instruments sent to ICC, SUVA, Fiji During the year 1987-88

1. pc 'Saarang' Tambura (Deluxe)	Rs. 1,236.00
1. pc sitar good qty for student	
6. prs Tabla Pairs (with all accessories)	
2 pcs Harmonium for the students	Rs. 7,317.73
Rs. 8,553.73	

List of musical instruments sent to ICC Suva, Fiji during the year 1988-89

—Nil—

List of Musical instruments sent to ICC, Suva, Fiji, during the year 1989-90

- 25. pcs Sitar Artistic/Vilayat Khan Model
- 15 pcs Harmoniums —do—
- 15 prs Tabla pair with rings/covers Hammer
- 2. pcs Harmonium (scale changer) artistic
- 1. pc Surbahar
- 6. prs Tabla pair (professional) as per pitch.
- 30. prs Gungroos on rope
- 40. coils roslue German strings for sitars
- 100. pcs Mizrabla for sitar
- 25. pcs Bridge's upper with wooden bridge/Horne jawari
- 25. pcs —do— Lower —do—
- 100. pcs Tarab's Moti

- 25 pcs Manka's
 50 pcs chikari's Kheel
 50 pcs Kunti small (pegs)
 25 pcs Khunti big
 42 pcs Tabla/Baya purees Rs 2,18,660 00

List of Musical Instruments sent to ICC, Georgetown, Guyana During the year 1987-88

- 10 pcs Pakhawaj (good qly) Made of sheasham wood
 5000 pcs Ghungroos (Dancing Bells) fixed on 50 pairs of (50X50) on cotton rope
 5 sets Purees (Pakhawaj) skins Both side
 2 sets Straps (do) Pure Leather Rs 9 861 23
 90 pcs Tabla Dugga s Purees (skins)
 46 pcs Straps (Camel Leather) for Tabla Rs 8,040 50
 24 prs Tabla pair (professional) Heaviest Brass Cromed with sheasham Tabla alongwith set of Rings/covers/hammer Rs 15,710 87
 2 pcs Iktara (Meera) full size
 2 pcs —do—(Bangali)—do—
 2 prs Khartal (full size)
 2 prs Manjeera (small)
 2 prs—do—(largest) Jhange
 2 pcs Dholak (student)
 2 pcs Tanpura (Female)
 2 pcs Carring cases for tanpuras
 2 pcs tamborne with skin
 1 pc Harmonium (scale change) Rs 7,297 21

43.	sets Tanpura strings	
68.	sets Sitar's strings (set of 7 upper strings) each	Rs. 2,340.00
12.	pcs Shehnai (best quality)	Rs. 1,219.80
12.	pcs Flutes 'G'	Rs. 122.00
1.	pc Saarang—Electronic Tambura	Rs. 1,123.60
		<hr/>
		Rs. 45,715.21

List of Musical instruments sent to ICC, Georgetown, Guyana during the year 1988-89

150 pcs Shehnai's Reeds (Dry Leaves) Rs. 481.50

List of Musical Instruments sent to ICC, Georgetown, Guyana during the year 1989-90

Nil

24.	pcs Tabla/Dugga's purees better qly (students)	Rs. 1,707.72
1.	pc. Saarang-Electronic Tambura	Ra. 1,123.60
		<hr/>
		Rs. 2,831.32

List of Musical Instruments sent to ICC, Parmamaribo, Suriname during the year 1988-89

- 12. pcs Sitar's (Professional) Tarabdar
- 3. prs Tabla pairs (professional) with rings/ covers and Hammers
- 8. pcs Dugga's Purees (artistic) Dear skins
- 7. pcs Carring cases (sitar)
- 3. pcs carring cases (tabla)
- 40. prs Dancing bells on strings (50X50) professional
- 5. prs —do—

1. role Strap for Tabla/Pakhawaj full role	Rs. 23,706.00
8. prs Manjeera small (No.8)	
4. prs Manjeera No. 6 medium	
2. prs Manjeera No. 3 medium	
2. prs Manjeera No. 2 full	Rs. 539.00

Rs. 24,245.00

List of Musical Instruments sent to ICC, Parmaribo, Suriname during the year 1989-90

1. pc Sitar	
4. prs Tabla pairs with rings covers hammer cases etc. as per the required size	
56. pcs Tabla/Baya skings (purees) as per the sizes	
12. sets Rings/Covers and Hammer sets	
4. pcs Badi (Straps) 2 ea for Tabla/Baya	
4. pcs Tunning pitch	
4. kgs Rope for Dholak	Rs. 25,102.00

Financial and Administrative irregularities in ICCR

8211. SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) Whether Government have received complaints of financial and administrative irregularities prevalent in the Indian Council for Cultural Relations;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by Government to examine the complaints and to streamline

the working of the Council?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI I.K. GUJRAL): (a) Yes, Sir. The report of the Comptroller and Auditor General for the year ending 31.3.1988 includes a chapter pointing out certain irregularities in the working of ICCR. There was also a complaint dated 20.12.1988 signed by Shri Raj Kumar Rai, and 11 other former Members of Parliament, addressed to the former Prime Minister, referring to a number of alleged administrative and financial irregularities in the functioning of ICCR. A copy of this letter with enclosures has recently been forwarded to the External Affairs

Minister by Shri Anadi Charan Das, Member of Parliament, Lok Sabha on 31.1.90

(b) The complaints covered charges of violation of ICCR constitution, autonomy of the ICCR, deployment of IFS officials, cadre report of the ICCR, appointments made in the Council to various posts, undue favours shown to some members of staff, delegation of powers to DG and DDGs, purchase and supply of books and objects d'art, substandard musical instruments, payments made to groups of performing artistes/visitors and related aspects of the work of the I C C R

(c) These issues were discussed at the meeting of the General Assembly of ICCR held on 16.8.89, presided over by the Vice-President of India/President of the ICCR. The General Assembly decided to constitute a high level sub-committee headed by the Foreign Secretary to look into them. The Committee met on September 27, 1989 and considered the issues raised in the CAG's report and the other comp complaints received, as well as the comments of and remedial measures suggested by the Council. The committee has suggested remedial measures which are under process of implementation.

Confiscation of refrigeration equipment ordered by NDDB

8212 SHRIMATI SUBHASHINI ALI Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether National Dairy Development Board as technical consultant to the Pradeshik Cooperative Dairy Federation (PCDF), Uttar Pradesh had placed orders on a private Company in Faridabad for some refrigeration equipment,

(b) whether the equipment despatched by the Company was seized by some U P Government agency.

(c) if so, the details thereof and the charges against the Company;

(d) whether the Company through NDDB tried to get the consignment cleared without paying the penalty/tax to Government;

(e) whether the consignment was cleared without payment of the penalty/tax; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI UPENDRA NATH VERMA)

(a) Yes, Sir

(b) and (c) A part of the Refrigeration Plant being transported by M/s Frick India Ltd, Faridabad to Feeder Balancing Dairy, Meerut, U P was seized by the Salex Tax Officer, Checkpost, Vijayanagar, Ghaziabad, U P on 21.9.1989. The machinery was seized under Section 28-A of the U P Salex Tax Act on the grounds of variation in the details of the consignee as per documents, Form-31 and the ownership of the equipment.

(d) to (f) M/s Frick India had requested the NDDB to take up the matter with the State Government in the interest of early completion of the project. The case was represented to the authorities by the NDDB through PCDF and the goods were released as per the orders of the Salex Tax Commissioner, U P on an undertaking by the NDDB that penalty/taxes, if any, would be paid as and when the matter is finally decided.

Visit of External Affairs Minister to USA

8213 SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he visited New York in April, 1990 for the United Nations General Assembly session and Non-Aligned Foreign Minister's Conference;

(b) whether he had held talks with the leaders of various countries, and

(c) if so, the outcome of the talks held?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI I K GUJRAL) (a) and (b) Yes, Sir

(c) The Minister led the Indian delegation to the Special Session of the UN General Assembly devoted to international economic cooperation (22 to 26 April 1990) and participated in the Special Ministerial Meeting of Non-Aligned Countries (24 April '90)

The Minister had separate meetings with the U N Secretary General, Ministers, and leaders of delegations of several countries. The talks covered subjects of mutual interest such as economic issues which came up at the Special UNGA Session, South-South Cooperation, international and regional issues and the future role of the Non-Aligned Movement. India's relations with its neighbours including Pakistan figured in these talks. The leaders of various countries, with whom talks were held, generally showed understanding and appreciation of India's position.

Voluntary organisations in Rayalaseema (A.P.) receiving funds from abroad

8214 SHRI M G REDDY Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) the number of voluntary organisations working in Rayalaseema, Andhra Pradesh receiving funds from abroad, and

(b) the amount of funds received by each of those organisation from abroad during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) There are 379 organisations registered under Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 1976 to receive foreign contribution in the four districts namely; Anantpur, Chittoor, Cuddapah and Karnool of Andhra Pradesh

(b) It is not feasible to furnish the information for the last three years in respect of each of these organisations due to its being voluminous in nature

[*Translation*]

Christian Missionary Institutions in Gujarat

8215 SHRI CHANDUBHAI DESHMUKH Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) the number of Christian Missionary Institutions operating in Gujarat,

(b) the extent of foreign assistance received by these institutions during 1988-89 and 1989-90 upto January, 1990; and

(c) the number of foreign institution operating in Bharauach, Surat and Balsar Dang Districts and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY) (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House

[*English*]

12.00 hrs.

Offer of base facilities by Singapore to U.S.[*English*]

8216. SHRISANATKUMAR MANDAL:
Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Singapore's offer of base facilities to the United States, is likely to bring the international strategic rivalries closer to Indian shores, affecting the region's security environments;

(d) if so, the whether India's concern over this matter has been conveyed to the countries concerned and the matter has also been raised in any international fora;

(c) if so, its outcome thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI I.K. GUJRAL): (a) to (d). According to a Singapore official statement in October 1989, Singapore had offered "increased use" of her facilities for repair of US naval vessels and short term visits by US Air Force aircraft on a rotational basis. Our views on the military presence of external forces in the Indian Ocean region are well known and our concerns have been expressed in bilateral and international meetings. India is strongly opposed to the military build-up of external forces in the Indian Ocean region. India's position is that the further escalation and expansion of the military presence of external powers should be halted and any manifestation of this in the context of Great Power rivalry such as foreign naval bases should be eliminated.

MOTION OF PRIVILEGE

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Ganga Charan Lodhi has given a notice of question of privilege against the District Magistrate and the Superintendent of Police, Hamirpur for allegedly obstructing him from coming to Delhi for taking part in the proceedings of the House and putting him under house arrest on 7th May, 1990 at Hamirpur, seeking my consent under rule 222 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha to raise the matter in the House.

In view of the gravity of the allegations, I give my consent to the raising of the question of privilege under Rule 222 of the Rules of Procedure and conduct of Business in Lok Sabha. Shri Ganga Charan Lodhi may now ask for leave of the House.

[*Translation*]

SHRI GANGA CHARAN LODHI (Hamirpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I may be granted leave to raise the question of privilege in the House.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: I think there is no objection in granting leave to Shri Ganga Charan Lodhi to raise the question of Privilege in the House. The leave is granted. Shri Ganga Charan Lodhi may now move his motion.

SHRI GANGA CHARAN LODHI (Hamirpur): I beg to move:

"That the question of privilege raised by Shri Ganga Charan Lodhi against the District Magistrate and Superintendent of Police, Hamirpur for ob-

structing him from coming to Delhi for participating in the proceedings of the House and putting him under house arrest on 7th May, 1990, be referred to the Committee of Privileges for examination, investigation and report."

[*Translation*]

Mr. Speaker, Sir, on 7th May, 1990 at 6' O Clock when I was about to leave my house in Dau Dayal Bagh in Hamirpur for participating in the proceedings of the House, I found the D.M. and S.P. Hamirpur with a large contingent of police force outside. I was to catch the Vayudoot flight at Kanpur for Delhi. D.M., Hamirpur told me very discourteously that on that day I could not move out of my house. I told him that I have to go to Delhi to take part in the proceedings of Lok Sabha and that many important topics were to be discussed on that very day. I had to raise the issue of acute water shortage in the district in the House. The Superintendent of Police said that you can be allowed to go in case you promise not to raise the issues relating to water shortage and the lathi charge incident in Mahoba which was ordered by the District Magistrate in the House. I said, that I must raise the problems faced by the people as they have elected me. The District Magistrate said that he will solve the drinking water problem within 15 days, he was also prepared to do any other personal work for me provided I did not to raise the issue in the House. I told him that he had been making such false promises in the past too and that I shall certainly raise this issue in House. On listening to this the D.M. and S.P. got very much annoyed and said that we will have to bear serious consequences for that and my party workers would be taught a lesson. They said that they will obstruct my political career in the district. They said that they have taught a lesson to the people of Mahoba and the rest of the people will also be set right uttering those words and instructing the inspector on duty not to allow me to come

out of my house they went away after deploying heavy police force around my house.

When the citizens came to know that their representative in Parliament has been put under house arrest they started pouring in meet me but the police personnel took to lathi charge and also ill treated them. This went till evening and till the time I was not released. By evening a big crowd gathered in front of my house and some people had come from the villages also. The police force fled around 8 P.M. seeing the crowd, newsmen and the lawyers. I had sent the information about this episode to you telegraphically. This has infringed upon my privilege and I could not also attend the meeting of the consultative committee of the Home Ministry on 8.5.90.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have been humiliated and insulted, the democracy has been gagged and the honour of a representation of the people has been hurt. This has further promoted the dictatorial attitude of the bureaucracy. The people of my constituency are panic stricken after this episode thinking that after this episode thinking that if this can happen to a member of Parliament then what will happen to them. People do not have confidence in me. They are constrained to think whether their representative can protect them. It is a shameful incident in the history of our democracy. If these authorities are not taken to task they will feel encouraged and such things can happen with other Members of the Parliament also.

Therefore, I request you to hand over this matter to the Privilege Committee.

{*Interruptions*}

[*English*]

SHRI RAM NAIK (Bombay North): Sir, I am on a point of order. My point of order is that whenever any member is arrested, the

arresting officer is required to inform you telegraphically. I want to know whether you have been informed of this or not and if that is not done, then it is a very serious issue. I think we have framed a rule which must be followed by all. I want to know whether that is followed or not.

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: It is true that we did not get any information in this regard.

(*Interruptions*)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): Mr. Speaker, Sir, we have no objection in this regard. I do feel that this matter should be handed over to the Privilege Committee.

SHRI L.K. ADVANI (New Delhi): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the facts placed before the House are of very serious nature. I am surprised that such an episode took place and the Government did not take any action in this regard. Whether it was the fault of the Central Government or the State Government, but taking no action is not at all good. I am sure that the hon. Member must have certainly drawn the attention of the officers towards this incident. But in case no action has been taken so far then certainly the House should intervene in the matter and take action. It would be in the fitness of things if the privilege Committee takes action in this regard at the earliest. There is no need to gather lots of evidence in this respect. That officer should be summoned and after recording his statement, facts should be brought before the House. I want that there should be no delay in this regard. Still two weeks are left before this session will be over. Seeking to the gravity of the incident, a decision should be taken in this regard before this session is over.

[*English*]

SHRI P.C. THOMAS (Muvattupuzha): Sir, I am sure that on this issue the House will be one. It is a very serious matter where immediate action is necessary. This matter has to be referred to the Privileges Committee and as has been already stated, I think without the formalities of elaborate evidence, very serious and stringent action has to be taken immediately.

SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU (Balasore): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am surprised that the District magistrate thought it wise on his part not to even inform you about arresting or detaining the Member, Shri Ganga Charan Lodhi. This amounts to suppression of a matter which he has willfully done. So, by this he has already violated all norms and also a *prima facie* case has been brought before you in a statement from the aggrieved Member who is sitting in front of me, a young and ebullient Member. Already a case has been there before you.

I would like two things to be done. The government must report by today or by tomorrow at the latest that this officer on the basis of the *prima facie* case made out by the hon. Member, has been suspended, or by tomorrow, I beseech you that immediately the Privileges Committee of the Parliament should be summoned and immediate action should be taken. He should be brought to the dock of the Parliament to answer the charges.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE (Dumdum): Sir, bureaucracy has been given this kind of freedom to defy Parliament, to defy all decent norms in a democratic country. Now, this is one best example. Such things are happening elsewhere in the country also. In order that Parliament is able to assert its supremacy over bureaucracy, there cannot be any delay. The Minister should immediately report by the turn of the day as

to what steps have been taken already against that delinquent Magistrate or Police Officer, whoever it may be. In the meantime, there cannot be any two opinion that this matter should be referred to the Privileges Committee. As suggested by Shri Advani, it should be done very quickly. The Privilege Committee should taken up the matter and dispose it before the end of the Session.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SANTOSH BHARTIYA (Farukhabad): Whatever has happened with Shri Ganga Charan is a matter of regret because the officers mattreated him. It is unfortunate that whenever any representative of the people raises a problem pertaining to the people for which he has been elected be it the problem of drinking water or atrocities on them, the officers mattreat him. Hon. Ganga Charanji had not made any recommendations to save them from thief but on the contrary he had tried to raise an issue which had been causing havoc in the life of the people and that is why the above mentioned incident happened with him. Bureaucracy has assumed alarming powers in these forty years. It has become a maneater. Therefore, I agree with Shri Advani that not only the Privilege Committee should give its verdict before this session is over but the hon. Home Minister should also make a statement by tomorrow evening as to what action erring officers. If they remain inactive I have no hesitation in saying that our Government also provides shelter to the corrupt and dishonest officers and is incapable of taking any action against them. Therefore, I urge the Government, through you, not to treat the incident that has happened with Ganga Charanji in isolation as it has happened with a member of the ruling party but it should be treated as having happened with every member in this House. A decision in this regard should be taken today itself and we should be informed about the attitude of the Government in this regard.

SHRI SATYANARAYAN JATIYA (Ujjain): Sir, Similar incidents have taken place earlier also. When I was a Member of Parliament in the Seventh Lok Sabha and we raised the issue regarding unemployment of labourers due to the closure of the Mills, the Superintendent and the collector of the area treated us in a similar manner. That time also the matter was handed over to the privilege committee. You are our guardian. We have been given the right to express our views and that of the public. Any attack to infringe this right should not be tolerate at any cost. This shameful incident is an attempt to influence the democratic set up. I want to say, through you, that stringent action should be taken against the people who indulge in such things, so that the representative of the people can freely express their views here and the members of this august House feel safe. Therefore, this should be taken very seriously and strictest possible action taken.

[*English*]

SHRI BHABANI SHANKAR HOTA (Sambalpur): Sir, with a heavy heart I would like to point out that as has been reported by the member, he has particularly told the district Magistrate that he is going to attend Parliament and if he detains him illegally he will bring a Privilege Motion against him. Then, reportedly the District Magistrate had said that he did not care for the Privilege Motion. These are the words of the District Magistrate. This is a very serious matter. I take your permission to say that the officers do not care for us. We have to take a very strong action. In an earlier case, a privilege notice was given to you to proceed against the Superintendent of Police, Bolangir in Orissa, who made a murderous attack on Shri Bal Gopal Mishra, one of the hon. Member who is sitting here. Still the State Government has not sent any report to you. So, I urge upon you to take strong action in this matter so that this is not repeated in

future (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV (Jhanjharpur) Mr Speaker, Sir, it has been said that it is not a fit case which calls for making a statement in the House (*Interruptions*)

MR SPEAKER Please take your seat

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA (South Delhi) Mr Speaker Sir it is also learnt that he wrote to you to know whether you wrote to the State Government or not If it is so what action should be taken in this case

MR SPEAKER It is a case of privilege you move it

(*Interruptions*)

MR SPEAKER I feel that there is a general consensus to refer the case to the committee of Privilege

[*English*]

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Panskura) Everybody here has agreed to this Motion

[*Translation*]

SHRI L K ADVANI Mr Speaker Sir, the motion should be properly worded because technically he was not arrested Only he was detained There was no formal order of arrest and as such

MR SPEAKER It is called under house arrest

SHRI L K ADVANI As per the facts given, he was prevented from attending the Lok Sabha Arrest was not made formally As such, it may please be referred to the Committee of Privileges giving it a special status (*Interruptions*)

MR SPEAKER It is being referred to the Privileges Committee

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA Mr Speaker, Sir, there are two points before you One is to refer the case to the Committee of Privilege and the other is that of the General consensus arrived in the House in pursuance of which the hon Minister of Home Affairs will call for a report from any of the Ministers or the Chief Minister of the State and furnish the information to the House immediately

MR SPEAKER Lodha ji, please take your seat

[*English*]

MR SPEAKER The question is

"That the question of privilege raised by Shri Ganga Charan Lodhi against the District Magistrate and Superintendent of Police, Hamirpur for obstructing him from coming to the House and putting him under house arrest on 7th May, 1990, be referred to the Committee of Privileges for examination investigation and report "

The motion was adopted

12.17 1/2 hrs.

[English]

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Report of CAG of India for year ending 31.3.1989—Union Government (Revenue Receipts—Direct Taxes)

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): On behalf of Prof. Madhu Dandavate, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year ended the 31st March, 1989 (No. 6 of 1990)—Union Government (Revenue Receipts—Direct Taxes) under article 151 (1) of the Constitution [Placed in Library. See No. LT-803/90]

Annual Administration Report of and Review on the working of New Mangalore Port Trust for 1988-89, CM Annual Account etc. of and Review on the working of Visakhapatnam Port Trust for 1988-89 etc. and Detailed Demands for Grants — Ministry of Surface Transport for 1990-91

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN): I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Administration Report (Hindi and English versions) of the New Mangalore Port Trust for the year 1988-89.
- (ii) A copy for the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the New Mangalore Port Trust. for the year 1988-89.
- (2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-804/90]

(3) (i) A copy of the Annual Account (Hindi and English versions) of the Visakhapatnam Port Trust for the year 1988-89 together with Audit Report thereon under subsection (2) of section 103 of the Major Port Trusts Act, 1963.

(ii) A copy of the review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the Audited Accounts of the Visakhapatnam Port Trust for the year 1988-89.

(4) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 805/90]

(5) A copy of the Detailed Demand for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Surface Transport for 1990-91. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 806/90]

Detailed Demands for grants of the Parliament, Secretariats of the President etc. for 1990-91 and Report of CAG of India for year ending 31.3.1989—Defence Service, Air-Force and Navy

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): On behalf of Shri Anil Shastri, I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Parliament, Secretariats of the President and Vice-President and Union Public Service Commission for 1990-91 [Placed in Library. See No. LT-807/90]
- (2) A copy of the Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year ended the 31st March, 1989 (No. 11 of 1990)—Union

Government (Defence Services—
Air Force and Navy) under article
151 (1) of the Constitution. [Placed
in Library See No LT-808/90]

to serve as members of the National
Shipping Board, subject to the other
provisions of the said Act."

The motion was adopted

12.18 1/2 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS'
BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Fourth Report

[English]

SHRI KIRPAL SINGH (Amritsar): I beg
to present the Fourth Report (Hindi and
English versions) of the Committee on Pri-
vate Members, Bills and Resolutions

12.19 hrs.

ELECTION TO COMMITTEE

National Shipping Board

[English]

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANS-
PORT (SHRI K.P. UNNIKISHNAN): I beg
to move.

"That in pursuance of Sub-section (2)
(a) of Section 4 of the Merchant Ship-
ping Act, 1958, the members of this
House do proceed to elect, in such
manner as the Speaker may direct,
four members from among themselves,
to serve as members of the National
Shipping Board, Subject to the other
provisions of the said Act "

MR. SPEAKER The question is:

"That in pursuance of sub-section (2)
(a) of Section 4 of the Merchant Ship-
ping Act, 1958, the members of this
House do proceed to elect, in such
manner as the Speaker may direct,
four members from among themselves,

[Translation]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA (South
Delhi): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the whole country is
concerned with the situation prevailing in
Andhra Pradesh. The State was hit by a
devastating tornado in which a large number
of people lost their lives. I would like to
request the Government to inform the House
as to what the State Government is doing to
combat the problem and what assistance is
being extended by the Central Government.
The people of the country want to know this.
I would like that the hon. Minister should call
for detailed information from the State and
make a statement in the House. (*Interrup-
tions*)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: The whole House is
concerned about it

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY
AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): The Cen-
tral Government is in constant touch with the
State Government regarding the cyclone in
coastal Andhra Pradesh and all the assis-
tance necessary has been offered to the
State Government and the Prime Minister is
thinking of visiting the area tomorrow. (*Inter-
ruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Minister says
that the Prime Minister is visiting Andhra
Pradesh tomorrow

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE
(Dum Dum): What is the impact of the cy-
clone? What are the steps taken by the
Government? We are interested to know.

SHRI P. UPENDRA: We are collecting
the details

[*Translation*]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Should we expect that the information will be made available in the House by this evening.

SHRI P. UPENDRA: We are collecting the information.

SHRI JANARDAN YADAV (Godda): Mr. Speaker, Sir patient's in thousands from every nook and corner of the country come to All India Institute of Medical Sciences for treatment. But due to mismanagement and non-availability of required machines, the patients are disappointed and die. Instead of behaving politely with the patient, the employees are indulging in rough behaviour with them. The cat scanning machine in this hospital always remains out of order.

MR. SPEAKER: Yadavji, you are reading something.

SHRI JANARDAN YADAV: Due to this the patient has to spend Rs. 3000-4000 for carrying out tests privately. People who cannot afford this high expense, have to lose their lives. A number of imported machines have not so far been released. There is no ultra-sound and cat-scanning machine in a hospital like Safdarjung.

MR. SPEAKER: Yadav ji, Your point is over. You are wasting time.

SHRI JANARDAN YADAV: Due to mismanagement and in the absence of proper sanitation, this hospital has become a hell. I would like to request the Government to take into account the conditions of these hospitals, remove the drawbacks at the earliest and take steps to save the lives of lakhs of patients.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Thomas, please speak on IMF loans. You raise the issue of IMF loans.

SHRI P.C. THOMAS (Muvattupuzha):

The Leader of the Opposition is on fast today.

MR. SPEAKER: International Monetary Fund issue, please.

SHRI P.C. THOMAS: There cannot be any opinion against the noble cause for which the Leader of the Opposition, of course the Party President, is on fast today for the whole day. It is for a very noble cause. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: What happened, please sit down.

[*English*]

SHRI P.C. THOMAS: He is on fast today for a very noble cause. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: No point of order, please sit down. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI P.C. THOMAS: You will not, I am sure, oppose what I say. As far as the cause for which he is on fast is concerned, I am sure there will be no opposition. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: Joshi ji, Paswan ji, you may also please sit down. No other point will be allowed to be taken up now.

[*English*]

SHRI P.C. THOMAS: Today is the 133rd anniversary of the first War of Independence. This is the memorable day on which all of us are really interested to pay homage. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: You speak on IMF please.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI P.C. THOMAS: I do not know why they are opposing this. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Thomas, address the Speaker and place your issue before the House.

SHRI P.C. THOMAS: Our hon. finance Minister Dandavateji was in Washington last week.

MR. SPEAKER: Now he is raising the issue. I have permitted him. Please take your seats.

SHRI P.C. THOMAS: Sir, I am not sure whether he has come back or not. He was in Washington last week. He had taken part in that discussion which took place there with regard to the IMF Loan. In the IMF Committee meeting a decision has come out which is completely against India as well as all the developing countries it will be very much against our interests. Of course, Dandavateji has raised this point. But I think this is a very serious issue which we are going to face and we are being put to very serious difficulties by the motion which has come from the side of the United States and it is to be condemned. Actually, Dandavateji took part in that Committee meeting. With all respects to him I would like to submit that he had actually given a rebuff to the agriculturists here. He said that he would write-off all the loans of the agriculturists and when he brought forward the Budget, he has completely shifted his stand and has stated that he would limit it to certain persons and it will be very limited. Now, with the same stick the international community is hitting on us. With the very same stick or similar stick the international community says that though there is going to be a hike of 50 per cent in the quota which is going to be given to all countries including India yet that will be considered along with the other aspects as to whether there is wilful default of repayment of any loan. Now we are going to face difficulty.

Therefore, the very same issue is going to be put up and in the international community we are going to face the problem. The decision which has come out now is that whichever country has not repaid the loan, it will not be looked upon on par with other countries. Of course, there is a statement that if the loan is not paid wilfully by any country then such a country will not be looked upon on par with other countries. So, my request is that this House as well as the Government of India should take it very seriously and lodge a protest of this nation before that Committee.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (*Panskura*): Sir, in this House many times I have raised and many other friends have also raised the question of atrocities on Harijan, particularly when it is a question of Harijan women, naturally I am the most concerned person. Now, Smt. Kucchi Devi of Sato Dharampur lost her husband because her husband was brutally murdered. This was being raised in this House also for quite some time. I am of opinion that on this question whenever such a ghastly incident occurs, we must take no political partisanship attitude but it must be universal condemnation. Also, firm steps should be taken to deal with those who are really found guilty. The Chief Whip of my Party Shri Ram Sajiwan came here and I have learnt from him that the Uttar Pradesh Government has taken some steps in this regard. I do not have the details. In any case I would request the hon. Minister of State for Home Affairs to go into it thoroughly and see if any more stern measures are to be taken absolutely and firmly. I believe there is something on the cards about the payment of compensation. Though nothing can compensate such a loss - loss of her husband - even then the material question comes and the question of security of this girl also comes. I hope that that will be done. I pray that here let us all take a vow not to politicise these things. Let us all speak in one voice so that we can stall such atrocities in future. Let us see to it that such atrocities can be dealt with on par with every case. I hope the hon. Minister of State will respond to my appeal.

[*Translation*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Government fully understands the gravity of the issue raised by the hon. Member. So far as the question of providing security and financial help to the women now and for future, it is the Government of Uttar Pradesh which will look into these things. I shall write to them to take immediate action in this regard.

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA (Delhi-Sadar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, she has been given an ex-gratia payment of Rs. 10,000 only. If somebody dies in a rail accident, he is being paid Rs. 1 lakh or Rs. 50,000. But she has been paid only Rs. 10,000 out of which Rs. 4,000 have gone to her father-in-law and Rs. 2,000 were spent on funeral rites of her husband. She got only Rs. 4,000 to maintain herself. It is possible on her part to maintain herself with such a meagre amount for life.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRIMATI JAYAWANTINAVINCHANDRA MEHTA (Bombay North East): The U.P. Police is forcing Kucchi Devi to marry some other Harijan. She is in a family way. She needs security for herself. The Government has so far been unsuccessful in nabbing the assailant Shri Arjun Singh who deliberately committed the murder. If we think that our responsibility is over with the sanction of Rs. 10,000, it is a mockery with the lady, with humanity and will add insult to her injuries. As such, while fully sharing the views of my hon. friend Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee with regard to atrocities on women, I would like to say that just treatment be extended to that lady and this issue should not be given a political colour.

The present Government should take immediate steps to restore the dignity of women and all security arrangements should be made for them. Police Officers should not force them in any way for remarriage. I urge

upon the Government that these days she is present in Delhi so all arrangements for her security should also be made by the Central Government.

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: This issue has been raised several times on the floor of the House. Yesterday a bomb exploded in Amritsar. Had it exploded in Delhi, there would have been serious consequences. It seems that the Government has not been taken any action after the bomb blast. About the bomb that exploded in Amritsar, people suspected that it was a bomb and about fifty people had gathered there but even then no action was taken by the Police. Out of these people several people were injured and five persons were killed by the bomb explosion. When police got the information they knew that generally two bombs are kept and the second bomb exploded after three minutes. Many people were injured and killed in this explosion. Similarly, what would have happened if the bomb at Delhi Railway Station would not have been disconnected by the person, who was sleeping next to it. It seems that the public knows more about it than the Police. I would like to know from the hon. Minister of Home Affairs whether it is a fact that in the coming three-four months bombs will be exploded in many parts of the country. People apprehend that and the Government is also aware of it, but even then after getting the information about the bomb, why the arrangements could not be made to take immediate action at important places? It is only papers that security arrangements have been beefed up. An atmosphere of insecurity will be created in the entire country if bomb explode in various parts of the country. The incidents of bomb blast in Amritsar and Delhi must be taken seriously and proper arrangement must be made to check them.

SHRI HARIBHAU SHANKAR MAHALE (Malegaon): Sir, there is drought in Maharashtra Particularly in Nasik, due to scanty rainfall. Therefore, there is a shortage of water for animals and people. I request the Government to take action and set up a committee immediately.

[English]

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH (Uluberia): Sir, you know, the Hotel Corporation of India, which is a public sector unit, is a part of the Air India. Recently, one alarming announcement came from the Chairman Shri Rajan Jaitley that they were going to sell 60 per cent shares of this Hotel Corporation to an Australian company and they were going to privatise that. Last year, the ex-Minister Shivraj Patil assured the House that there was no question of privatisation of Hotel Corporation of India. Last year, ITDC proposed to merge this Corporation with itself. But Shri Jaitley opposed it. Then the Air Port Authority of India wanted to take it over. But Shri Jaitley opposed it. Last year, it had the turn-over of Rs. 25 crores and this year it is Rs. 40 crores. It is improving. There is a wide rumour that this Australian company which is going to purchase it, the owner of the company has a close relation with some VIP in India. In the previous Government we have seen how the relatives of the VIPs were benefited by so many contracts. If the 60 per cent share is sold out and if this owner is a relative of some VIP in India, then we do not want that this Government also should pollute their hands with such scandals like the Bofors and others. They should be aware of it. We demand that no foreign companies should be allowed to purchase these public sector units. These attempts should be thwarted. These public sector units should continue. If there is any question of *Bicholia* (middleman), that should be immediately stopped. This is my demand. The Civil Aviation Minister should make a statement that it will not be given to the private hand and foreigners.

[Translation]

SHRI CHHAVIRAM ARGAL (Morena): Mr. Speaker, Sir atrocities are being committed throughout the country on people who are economically and socially backward and who have a lack of political consciousness. This issue was discussed in the House also. All the Members of House unanimously expressed their concern on this issue. The

current session has been the longest but even then the report of the Commissioner of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has not been presented in the House. The report could have been discussed in detail in the House, had it been laid on the Table of the House. I would like that report of the Commissioner may be laid on the Table of the House immediately. Keeping in view the atrocities committed on Harijans throughout the country, incidents of rape, and the issue regarding reservation and promotion, the report should be presented in the House immediately. We demand to have a discussion on that report. I urge upon the Government to present the report in the current session and allow a discussion on it.

SHRI RAJVEER SINGH (Aonla): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to make a request to the hon. Minister of Railways through you. In the last few days I wrote to him several letters that there are some important stations in my constituency where the passenger trains do not halt. I wrote to him that Bareilly and Delhi Express trains, which comes via Chandausi, should stop at Nisui. Several times I have to visit this area. There is no train to come to Delhi from that place. No mention has been made about it even in the new Time Table issued on 1st May. Similarly, the Peelpur Railway Station is very important. Fatehganj is at the centre of three Districts. It is very necessary to halt the train on this station. If Balamu-Delhi Express train stops on this station, it will not only benefit two Members of Parliament but also the people of the area who would get a link for Delhi and Lucknow.

SHRI RAM NAIK (Bombay North): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have a report of the Press Trust of India with me. The present Government have set up a bipartite Committee of all the trade Unions and the Entrepreneurs to make amendments in the Industrial Relation Laws and it has been asked to submit its report upto 31st July. All the trade unions are member in that committee except two trade unions viz. the Bharatiya Mazdoor Sangh and the Hind Mazdoor Panchayat which have maximum number of members after

[sh. Ram Naik]

INTUC. The Bharatiya Mazdoor Panchayat is headed by George Fernandes. The Government is of the view that there should be consensus on labour laws. Then why such an important organisation has not been included in the said committee? It needs to be clarified. Indian Labour Conference was convened on 22nd and 23rd April in the Parliament Annexe in which the representatives of both the Organisations were called. It was decided in the Conference that such a committee would be set up. Therefore, I would like to request and urge the Government that... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is a very important issue. The hon. Minister should make a statement on this issue... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: That is why he has been allowed to speak.

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Why a trade union which is at second place not included in the said Committee?

SHRI RAM NAIK: Such a step motherly treatment should not be meted out to Bharatiya Majdoor Sangh and Hind Majdoor Panchayat... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, labourers are not bound to anyone. Their demands are genuine... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: The Cabinet Minister is present in the House. He may be noting down all the points. Shri Ram Naik, please conclude.

SHRI RAM NAIK: I would like that the representatives of Bhartiya Majdoor Sangh should be included in this bipartite Committee.

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Representatives of all the trade unions should be included in the said committee, and it should

not be like this. Trade union is not the preserve of any individual.

SHRI RESHAM LAL JANGDE (Bilaspur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, about 10,000 undesirable elements of Kashmir has been called in the so called Azad Kashmir by the Government of Pakistan and training is being imparted to them. Pakistan is giving them training in Guerilla warfare so that they can attack Kashmir any time. As a result the country is in danger. The steps taken by the Government are not satisfactory. They will create chaos in the Kashmir valley, disturb peace and throw the economy out of gear. Therefore, I request the Government to take immediate action.

SHRI ARIF BAIG (Betul): Mr. Speaker, Sir, at present there is drought and shortage of water in the entire Madhya Pradesh. In my constituency, there is a place called 'Chopna' in Shahpur Tehsil, where 40,000 displaced Bengalis are living for the last 20 years. The land allotted to them by the Government is in the forest and there is no arrangement of water at all. These people are very hardworking. The Government has promised these 40,000 displaced Bengalis for the last 20 years that Latia-bichua Irrigation Project would be constructed but no work has been undertaken so far. If the work of this project is undertaken and a bridge is constructed on Tawa river, this area will be the most prosperous in my constituency and 40,000 people will be benefited. I would like to warn the Government, through you that if the Government does not pay attention towards this thing these displaced people would like to settle at some other place. A massive agitation will start there and the law and order situation will take serious turn. Therefore, as a representative of the area, I would like to request the Government that immediate action should be taken on this project... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: What happened?

SHRI JANARDAN TIWARI (Siwan): Mr. Speaker, Sir, in place of Tiwari you said 'Poojary'.

MR. SPEAKER I have said Shri Janardan Tiwari, not Janardan Poojary

SHRI JANARDAN TIWARI Mr Speaker, Sir, there is a dispute going on about land on the border of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar for a long time now. Because the river, has changed its course about 50,000 acres of land of Bihar has gone to Uttar Pradesh and the people of Uttar Pradesh have occupied it forcibly. According to the Trivedi award the above land should have been given to the people of Bihar. The Government of Bihar had duly identified the land which came in the state under similar circumstances by giving khasra number etc.

[*Translation*]

The belonging to our State has not been handed over to it till now. There has been a continuous violence over the issue in which more than 100 people have lost their lives. A violent incident also took place there about three months ago. Therefore, I would request the Government to intervene in this dispute of land and resolve the problem.

[*English*]

SHRI CHITTABASU (Barasat) Sir, with your kind permission, I would like to draw the attention of the Government to a reported fact that BSF has opened fire in a colony of the Chakma refugees at Kathal Chhari in the Tripura State.

The camps refugees were there in peaceful demonstration before the camps officials and Government of Tripura. They were protesting against the malpractices and corruption in the matter of distribution of the relief to these refugees. I have raised this question in this House some time ago. I have also written a letter in detail about the corruption and malpractices in the matter of distribution of the relief materials to the Chakma refugees. But the Government has not so far responded to that letter. And there has been inadequate response to the demands of those unfortunate refugees who have been forced to flee their country-Bangladesh. Now

the incident is all the more perturbing because of the fact that this incident has taken place just on the eve of a proposed visit of a high-powered delegation from Bangladesh in order to persuade the Chakma refugees to go back to Bangladesh.

I feel the Ministry of External Affairs and the Ministry of Home Affairs should look into the matter. I want that there should be an inquiry held by the Government of India by which the responsibility can be fixed.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR (Bareilly) Sir in 'Century Pulp and Paper Mill' in Uttar Pradesh owned by a big industrial House of our country, workers are on strike for the last 40 days. The strike has affected 3000 workers. The management has adopted stiffer attitude towards their demands and wants to declare lockout in the Mill. They are not accepting the suggestions given by the State Government. Therefore, I would request the Government to intervene in the matter immediately and solve the problem of the said 3000 workers.

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT (Ajmer) Mr Speaker, Sir, there are several Bhattimines in Mahipalpur of South Delhi. Two-three days ago, the labourers of Ekalsingha village of Ajmer district in Rajasthan were buned under the mine. The accident occurred due to the negligence of the contractor as no safety measures have been provided there for the workers. I would request the Minister of Labour and Welfare to immediately provide adequate financial assistance to the families of the deceased labourers. Adequate safety measures should be provided to the mine workers and stern action should be taken against the defaulter mine owners. Adequate compensation should be given to the bereaved families. It should be ensured that such incident does not recur in future.

SHRI DASAI CHOWDHURY (Rosera) Mr Speaker, Sir, till now 7000 people have died of Kala-azar and about 25,000 people

[Sh. Dasai Chowdhury]

have been affected by this epidemic in Bihar. The two medicines named Iomodine and Pentamidine meant for treatment of patients affected from Kala-azar are imported from other countries. They are not available anywhere in our country. The Government of India have not yet imported these medicines as a result of that a large number of Kala-azar patient are dying everyday due to shortage of medicines. Whatever medicines available in the stock are being sold in black. A large number of people have been affected by this epidemic in Darbhanga, Smastipur, Vaishali, Madhubani, Rohtas and Barauni districts of Bihar. Therefore, I would request the hon. Minister that a survey team should be sent to Bihar and after conducting a survey, preventive measures should be taken by the Government.

SHRI KIRPAL SINGH (Amritsar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the House towards a very serious problem. This incident occurred in the Sindh-Ganga Institute of Technology, Turkur, which is about 70 km. away from Bangalore. About 125-150 Punjabi speaking youngmen are receiving education in this institute. The quarrel between two youngmen was so flared up that mob of local youngmen attacked Punjabi speaking students. These students stay in Hostel, so the local youngmen attacked the hostel also. The SHO who had written the report of Punjabi students has also been transferred. These students belong to Neeraj, Digraba and Gurgaon. Now they are leaving that place. Their examination are going to start from 25.5.90. An examination Centre should be made for them in Delhi, alternatively adequate security arrangement should be made for them because the local youth are threatening that they would not allow them to stay there. I would like to draw the attention of the House towards this problem.

SHRISATYNARAYAN JATIYA (Ujjain): Mr. Speaker, Sir, though rich deposits of coal are available in Madhya Pradesh yet power generation in the State is not adequate to

meet the requirement and that is adversely affecting the Industrial Sector. Due to the power shortage Industrial production has not reached to even 2/3rd of the total capacity. Therefore, I would request the Government that with a view to dealing with the power crisis in future, all the proposals of Electricity projects sent by the Madhya Pradesh Government to the Centre should be cleared.

SHRI HARIN PATHAK (Ahmedabad): Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is a Vishwayatan Yogashram near Katra, Vaishnodevi. Eighty students who have gone there for training met me. They had tears in their eyes. It is Dharendra Brahmachari's Ashrama. He had given an advertisement in Hindustan Times on 18th August, 1988.

[English]

Yoga Training Courses for one year (Recognised by the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare, Government of India)

[Translation]

In response to this advertisement, many students from all over the country applied for training. It has also been stated in the advertisement that the candidates who successfully complete one year course will be provided jobs in Kendriya Vidyalayas.

[English]

It has been stated: "Candidates selected for training will deposit Rs. 1000/- as caution money refundable on completion of the course to the successful candidates who may be absorbed all over India in Kendriya Vidyalayas, Schools of States, etc."

[Translation]

It was stated there that jobs would be provided. An amount of Rs. 1000/- was taken from the students as caution money and Rs. 400 as mess charges but there was no proper arrangement of board and lodging. The student started an agitation against it.

They said that they had been cheated They wanted to meet Shri Dharendra Brahmchari but they were not allowed to do so Then Shri Dharendra Brahmchari closed the said Yogashrama on April 30 Today, these poor students are wandering here and there in Delhi Mr Speaker, Sir, I would request that the Education Minister should think over it and action should be taken against Shri Dharendra Brahmchari who illegally collected money and he should be arrested (*Interruptions*) These students are in the age group of 15 to 20 years Some girls are also there among these students Today they are roaming on the roads of Delhi Shri Dharendra Brahmchari has wrongfully collected Rs 30 000/ from these students He should be arrested I would handover a copy of the letter I received from these students (*Interruptions*)

MR SPEAKER Now please take your seat

SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV (Saharsa) Sir Saharsa Madhepura and Purnea districts were declared backward from Industrial point of view Ten years have passed but not a single industry has been set up there whereas sufficient raw material is available there The Government of Bihar had also announced for setting up of Sugar Mills in Saharsa and Madhepura when I raise the issue to the village development or industrial development neither Press nor Doordarshan gives coverage to it It is a industrially backward area so I would request the Central Government to take immediate steps to set up industries in these districts

SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA (Pali) Mr Speaker Sir the people of entire Pali district in Rajasthan are facing acute problem of drinking water The problem of water is so acute in Pali district that women have to walk a distance of 10 km to bring a pitcher of water on their heads They get water once in 3 4 days Mr Speaker Sir places like Jaipur and Pali water supply is only once in three days and that is also for half an hour only

Therefore, I would request that under Article 371 of the Constitution a Commission should be constituted for famine and drought affected areas of Rajasthan I also would like to request that like previous Government, a special grant of Rs 200 crores should be sanctioned to start relief measures in the month of May and June and provide drinking water in every village through tankers There are 1100 villages in Pali districts and when I visited these villages I found that people were pining for water The Department which supplies water through tankers has also stopped it Therefore, I would request the Central Government and particularly the Minister of Finance to immediately sanction the special grant

[*English*]

SHRI RAVI NARAYAN PANI (Deogarh) Sir I have received a telegram from my own constituency Deogarh, regarding provision of stoppage at Belpahar of important trains The 8029 Down Bombay Howrah Express and 8034 Up Howrah Ahmedabad Express trains pass through my constituency but there is no stoppage at Belpahar railway station This is an industrially important area Though these trains and other important trains are passing through this area, but there are no stoppages at important stations, particularly Belpahar I am placing this matter before the Government to provide stoppages in that area On the 1st of May people in that area stopped the train for three hours The people have given notice to me that if within fifteen days proper stoppages are not worked out the people of that area will think of other measures to see that their demand is met

DR VENKATESH KABDE (Nanded) Sir I want to draw the attention of the House to a very serious matter in Maharashtra Some people have demanded formation of a separate State for Vidarbha and Marathwada Vidarbha and Marathwada are backward regions of Maharashtra and special protection was given to these regions under Article 371(2) of the Indian Constitution

[Dr. Venkatesh Kabde]

13.00 hrs.

However, as per Article 371 (2) of the Constitution, separate boards were to be formed and the resolution to this effect was passed on the floor of the Maharashtra State Assembly on 24 July, 1984. But, Sir, boards have not yet been formed. Our hon. Prime Minister as well as hon. Home Minister gave the assurance that these boards will be formed but no action has been taken. Hon Prime Minister said that before the end of this Session some action will be taken but no action has been taken. In the Regional Conference Meeting which was held on 5th and 6th May, 1990 at Aurangabad, again a demand for board for Marathwada was made. Sir, I would like to request the hon Home Minister that these boards may be formed immediately so that the divisive forces may not adversely affect the situation in Maharashtra.

[Translation]

SHRI LALIT VIJOY SINGH (Begusarai): Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you. I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards recurring feature of flood in Bihar. Mr Speaker, Sir, Bihar is the State which alone has 16 per cent flood prone area of the country and 37 per cent of the total area of the State submerge in flood water every year.

The Government of Bihar has made a demand of Rs 200 crores from the Minister of Water Resources for starting permanent flood control measures. The Ministry of Water Resources sent a high level Committee to Bihar which in consultation with the State Government, recommended for the grant of a long term loan of Rs 200. Therefore, I would request the Government to pay immediate attention towards this thing so that this natural calamity can be faced.

SHRI R.L.P. VERMA (Kodarma): Mr. Speaker, Sir, in Hazaribagh district of Bihar,

3500 Mahaviri Jhandas, which have not been allowed to take their traditional path, are lying in Akharas since Ramnavmi. It is all happening because of an unholy alliance between the administration and the leaders of the Congress (I). Thus, religious sentiments of the people of that region have been hurt and the situation is taking an explosive turn. The Government of Bihar has failed to improve the situation.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to request to the hon. Prime Minister and the Home Minister to take steps to control the explosive situation to diffuse the tension and to allow those Jhandas to take the traditional route.

13.02 hrs.

[SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE *in the Chair*]

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

13.03 hrs.

Alleged harassment of the Fijians of Indian Origin in Fiji

[Translation]

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA (Delhi Sadar): I call the attention of the hon Minister of External Affairs to the following matter of urgent public importance and request him that he may make a statement thereon:

"There situation arising out of the alleged harassment of Fijians of Indian origin in Fiji and the steps taken by the Government in the matter.

[English]

MR CHAIRMAN: Yes, Mr. Minister.

SHRI P.C. THOMAS (Muvattupuzha)
Madam, I would like to draw your attention

MR. CHAIRMAN I have already Called the Minister He is on his legs

(Interruptions)

MR CHAIRMAN Nothing will go on record

*(Interruptions)**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH) Sir ever since the military coup of May and September 1987 and the establishment of an illegal "interim government" by former Prime Minister Ratu Mara Fijians of Indian origin have faced discrimination in various aspects of day to day life including admissions to educational institutions, scholarships, recruitment to civil service, promotion avenues as well as economic discrimination (e.g. bank loans etc., for business). About 20,000 Fijians of Indian origin are believed to have left Fiji in the last few years mostly professionals. There have also been attacks by religious fanatics on places of worship of the Indian community. Inflammatory statements by fanatic religious elements and the coup leader Rabuka have created uncertainty and fear among the Fijians of Indian origin. There have been cases of arbitrary arrest and harassment of Fijians of Indian origin. New regulations are proposed to be introduced affecting the vital economic interests of Fijians of Indian origin namely, the new Master Sugarcane Award and alterations in the Agricultural Landlord and Tenant Act. Most disturbingly, a process for institutionalisation of racial discrimination through constitutional changes is under way. A Draft Constitution proposed by the "interim government" and a subsequent report by a Constitutional Inquiry and Advisory Committee (CIAC) has recommended voting on communal and discriminatory basis to the detriment of multiracial democracy. Fijians of Indian origin would be given dispropor-

tionately low representation on the basis of ethnic discrimination

The Government of India has taken up the Fiji issue at various international fora and in bilateral discussions with concerned countries. These included CHOGM Summits at Vancouver and in Kuala Lumpur in 1987 and 1989 all three sessions of the UNBA since October 1987 and the NAM Meetings. Our views have been categorically reiterated on various occasions as would be seen from Prime Minister's statement during the visit of the Mauritius Prime Minister in January 1990.

"There is another area, closer home, where recent developments have caused us much anxiety. In Fiji, we have a shared concern at the trampling of the national rights of the Fijian Indian community and discriminatory Constitution. It is our hope and expectation that all responsible segments of Fijian society will work for a genuine dialogue amongst themselves as the only way to ensure peace, stability and racial harmony in Fiji."

We support the efforts of Fijians of all races who oppose the institutionalisation of racism and the discriminatory policies of the "interim government". We will continue to assist them in mobilising international opinion. A constitutional system which is democratic in principle, racially non-discriminatory in character and acceptable to all communities living in Fiji, is the only way to achieve the restoration of racial harmony, peace stability and well-being of all Fijians, including Fijians of Indian origin.

[Translation]

PROF VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA (Delhi Sadar) Madam, Chairman, I have gone through the hon. Minister's statement which makes a mention of the problem of that country. However, the solution suggested in the statement is not so effective and it is not going to solve this problem. In fact the crux of the problem is that the Fijians

[Prof. Vijay Kumar Malhotra]

of Indian origin, despite being fifty three per cent of the population, have been fully divested of their political, economic and social rights. They are being treated as the third grade citizens in that country. The Palestinians and the Malaysians, who have been stated to be the natives of Fiji, are proposed to be given all the rights on a priority basis.

I would like to say that this problem of Fiji is more serious than that of the apartheid in South Africa. We and all other countries of the world have been raising our voice against South Africa on the apartheid issue. Several countries have come out with political and economic sanction against South Africa which has ousted it from the International Community. But I don't understand why the countries of the world are keeping silence on Fiji issue and India too has not put in her all out efforts to raise this issue. However, I would like to place before you certain facts of which no mention has been made by the hon. Minister. These days they are framing a new constitution for that country. According to the new constitutional provisions out of the total seats in the Lower House and the Upper House 37 and 29 seats will be reserved in this respect House for the natives of Fiji, whereas only 27 and 10 seats will be reserved in the Lower and the Upper House respectively for the Fijians of Indian origin although they constitute 53 per cent of the total population. It has not been stated in the statement by the hon. Minister as to what action has been taken by the Government of India against this provision of the new constitution of Fiji and how they are going to resist this move? Madam Chairman, last year the High Commissioner of India Shri P.P. Shrinivasan was expelled and sent back to India only because he had gone to visit two temples, one Gurudwara and one mosque which had been set ablaze in that country. The houses, shops and the women folk of the Fijians of Indian origin are being assaulted there. This issue has not been effectively raised by India on the International forum. Even in the council of Ministers of Fiji which consists of 17 Members, there is only one Minister belong-

ing to the people of Indian origin. This imbalanced position in respect of the council of Ministers is sufficient to make one realise the miserable conditions of the Fijians of Indian origin there. There is not a single person of Indian origin in the Army of Fiji, their number in the civil services also is negligible. Even those who were serving in such positions, have been removed from service. Even most of the Scholarships have been reserved for the Palanasiyas and Malanasiyas. It has also been provided that they will be eligible for scholarships even if they obtain only 230 marks out of a total of 600. But on the other hand, a candidate of Indian origin will have to obtain atleast 330 marks for the same. This is an arrangement to debar the people of Indian origin from scholarship.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have got 10 minutes. You are reaching at the end of your speech. According to the rule, you will have to put only questions.

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: I know the rule.

[Translation]

SHRI ISHWAR CHAUDHARY (Gaya): Full opportunity should be given to the member to speak.

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: I would like to know as to why all these aforesaid issues have not been raised by them. Even in his reply the hon. Minister has not mentioned all these things.

In the earlier Fijian constitution of 1970, there were three parties i.e. the Fijian of Indian origin, the native Fijians and the British Government. The constitution of the Britishers has been changed without taking the Fijians of Indian origin into confidence. The word 'Secular' has been deleted from the constitution. They have come out to give it an outfit of a "Christian Constitution". To this point the hon-ble Minister has not referred. In 1986, out of the total of fifteen secretaries

in the Government of Fiji, there were eight persons of the Indian origin. But now the number of such Secretaries has been reduced to one with the termination of all others. The Hon'ble Minister just stated that only 2300 persons have been driven out of that country. But, has it come to the notice of the Hon'ble Minister that the actual number of the Fijians of Indian origin who have left Fiji is between thirty thousand and one lakh, which is bringing a change in the ratio of their strength in that country. All these things have been mentioned by Rabuka in the following words:

[English]

"Indian Fijian who practice Islam or Hinduism should be converted to Christianity."

He believes that conversion is "a mission" from God.

[Translation]

In one of his books "No other way" he writes-

[English]

"Those who do not choose to become Christians can continue to live here, but they will probably find that it is a difficult place to live in."

[Translation]

Have you taken note of this religious frenzy that neither a Hindu nor a Muslim would be allowed to live in Fiji and their temples and mosques would also be pulled down. No body can go to Cinema on Sunday, no body can play any games on that day and if some one likes to go on a picnic, he is not allowed. No where in the world, such a situation exists. But such a discriminative law has been made there and on being asked as to why they have arrested Indians, their reply was that no body could play games on Sunday as per the Christian laws. The person found playing games would be sent

to jail. Atrocities are being committed on them. Sir, Mr. James Sanker is the Chairman of Fizion Sports Group. He has said in his statement that:-

13.16 hrs.

[SHRI NIRMAL KANT CHATTERJEE in
the Chair]

[English]

"The Indians are gagged. If they protest, they are locked up. The new Constitution will ensure Indians are third class citizens."

[Translation]

Besides, Shrimati Margaret Thatcher who talks of establishment of democracy in the world and abolition of apartheid provided facilities for imparting training to the Officers of Fizi in London. Apart from this, France, U.S.A. and Canada are also lending support to the racial Government of Fizi. In the beginning, Australia and New Zealand raised their voices against the discrimination of the people of Indian origin. At that time Indian's opposition was so mild that these countries also did not feel the need of opposing it strongly. Even Mr. Rambuka said that only Australia was raising voice against it. But

[English]

Do you want any extension of Russian and Libyan influence in the Pacific, Russian influence through India's Hindu immigrants and Libyan influence through its Muslim immigrants.

[Translation]

There is severe racial discrimination in Fizi and the Government of India should have first raised voice against it as it raised its voice against apartheid in South Africa. I have no objection as to why it raised voice against it. Indian has done good job as it spent crores of rupees for it. India should have raised this issue not only in U.N.O. but

[Prof. Vijay Kumar Malhotra]

at other fora also. However, it was not adequate to raise voice against racial discrimination in Fizi at one or two fora only. India should have raised this issue at all fora. Even then the people of Indian origin in Fizi look to India for help. 50 per cent of doctors and Accountants have left Fizi and took shelter in Australia and New Zealand. Under the rule made recently, no Indian can go without visa. Most of the school teachers left Fizi. Such hell been created that the people of Indian origin have become 'Third Grade' citizen. I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to why India did not raise this issue at Commonwealth forum. A meeting of the Commonwealth countries should have been called and the British Government should have been exposed therein because of Queen of England represents Fizi in Commonwealth Conference. The British Government should have been grilled and asked as to how it is supporting apartheid in Fizi. America too should be exposed if it lends support to Fizian Government. Thus, there is a conspiracy to convert the Hindu population to Christianity in the name of Methodist Church or force them to go back to India. They were taken there from India in 18th and 19th centuries as indentured labourers and subjected to severe atrocities. Mahatama Gandhi had launched a movement in 1910-20 when our country was not independent and raised their cause in the world. Today, this question is not being raised firmly by the Government of our independent country. I regret to say that our previous Government did not pay any attention to it and failed to raise their voice at the international fora. Our Ambassador was meekly allowed to return from there but the new Government also did not take steps which should have been taken. It has been reported in the newspapers last week that the pace of exodus of the people of Indian origin from Fizi has further gained momentum as it has become impossible for them to live there in the present condition. I mean to say that to utter a few words in one or two sentences in the meetings of the U.N.O. or in the Commonwealth conferences or for that matter at

the Non-aligned Forum or to raise voice with the leaders of Mauritius on their visits to India, is not sufficient. There is a need to do something concrete as efforts were made to mobilise world opinion against the apartheid practised in South Africa. Racist discrimination is more acute in Fizi than that in South Africa. For this, we should mobilise world opinion. Ministry of External Affairs should set-up a separate Cell in the Ministry for this on the line of the Cell set up by the previous Government with regard to South Africa. Necessary funds should be allocated for it. Conventions should be organised at different places in the world. Besides, special day be observed from time to time to highlight the problem. Ministry of External Affairs should not take it lightly or in casual manner as it is related to the lives of the lakhs of the people of Indian origin. Therefore, I want to submit to the Government that there is a need of considering the problem seriously as the people of Indian origin in Fizi are in majority there.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI
HARI KISHORE SINGH): Mr. Chairman.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: You can give the reply later. For information of the Minister, that kind of practice was there in the Rajya Sabha.

Shri Ishwar Chaudhary.

SHRI ISHWAR CHAUDHARY (Gaya): Mr. Chairman, Sir, we can not be a silent spectator of the happenings in Fizi. The democratic Government which came into being in Fizi in 1989 was dethrown through a military coup and since then the people of Indian origin living there who were in majority have been subjected to atrocities. Just now, Shri Malhotraji has stated that the people of Indian origin were compelled to leave the country to New Zealand, Australia and other countries. It is also affecting the people of Indian origin residing in the other parts of the world. Had India taken timely action or raised

this issue at various world fora such as U.N.O. etc., the situation perhaps would not have deteriorated to the extent it has deteriorated. Due to lack of timely action on the part of the Government, persons like Col. Andre Rambuka who is holding the Military command and incharge of internal affairs could not have mustered courage to impose a new Constitution and other black laws on the people of Indian origin in Fiji. If they could succeed in their design, the people of Indian origin will not stay for a single day there. Mr. Chairman, Sir, racial discrimination has assumed alarming dimension. People are being subjected to economic, social and political discrimination. These Indian were taken there by the Britishers as indentured labour. Majority of the people of Indian origin grow sugarcanes there and there are many sugar mills in Fiji. They had been given land on lease for 100 years or for some such fix period. This lease is going to expire in 1997, if the new law is enforced, Master Sugar Cane Award, Agriculture land lord and Tenant will be changed and the people of Indian origin will be dispossessed of their land. They will be forced to return to India penniless. Why did the Government of India take this serious matter so lightly? Was any effort made to enlighten its neighbour countries? I think that if a discussion has taken place in this House on this subject, the Government would have been forced to think about this problem. But this matter was casually raised by the member of our party Shri Kant Mishra in the Rajya Sabha to draw the attention of the Government to it. However, the Government should have taken steps in the light of the discussion made in the Rajya Sabha as the Government of India is accountable to both Houses. So it hardly matters whether it was raised in the Rajya Sabha or in the Lok Sabha. Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Government has accepted that the people of Indian origin in Fiji are being tortured in many ways. At the same time, the Government is also concerned over it but it has so far not taken any concrete steps in the matter. How are you going to express your concern for them? How are you going to react over the atrocities being made on the people of Indian origin in Fiji? What are the

steps being taken by the Government of India to exert International pressure on the racial regime of Fiji for security of constitutional rights for the people of Indian origin in Fiji? I would like to know whether Government is taking any steps for protecting the people of Indian origin from General Rambuka? I would also like to know whether it has been proved that U.S.A. is also lending support to the Fijian ruler for practising racial discrimination against the people of Indian origin in Fiji and whether any enquiry has been made by the Government in this regard, and if so, why this fact was not made public and why any preventive steps was not taken? Was any policy has been formulated by the Government to safeguard the life and property of the people of the Indian Origin in Fiji? If so, the details thereof?

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I also want to know from the Government through you whether there is any proposal to take initiative under the new foreign policy to work for abolition of apartheid in Fiji? The Government should apprise of its plan to the country in detail through the House. The Government should not take this matter lightly as the similar situation may develop elsewhere also. People of Indian origin live in a number of other countries also. This will adversely affect the interest of our people in other countries also. With these words, I conclude and again urge the hon. Minister that in this regard he may tell about his plans in detail in this House.

SHRI YADVENDRA DATT (Jaunpur):
Mr. Chairman, Sir, Before saying anything, I would like to say that the statement which has been made is nothing but

[English]

"This is a tale told full of sound and fury but signifies nothing."

[Translation]

The basic question is as to what steps and the Government has taken to stop the political and economic exploitation of the people of Indian origin settled there, towards

[Sh. Yadendra Datt]

which my colleagues Malhotraji has drawn attention to this House? I would like to cite an example in support of my contention. Sir, you are a socialist. Sugarcane is the main crop of Fiji and sugar industry is the main industry. The sugar mill owners do not pay full amount to the sugarcane growers for their produce and the amount incurred in producing sugar is deducted from the amount of the farmers. What sort of Justice it is? As a result, sugarcane growers are not in a position to recover even the amount of investment made in growing sugarcane. This is all done under a law called Master Plan. I would like to know what steps have been taken by the Government in regard to this draconian law called Master Plan? The second question is with regard to the lease of land which is going to expire very shortly. Under the new laws, the farmers will be dispossessed of their land and that they would be rendered landless. They will become paupers once they are dispossessed of their land and they would be forced to be vagabond all over the world

It is being emphasised here that this issue was raised at the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting. Perhaps this issue was raised at the Kuala Lumpur meet also. I would like to remind the hon. Minister of the words used by the British Prime Minister Mrs. Margaret Thatcher to the then Prime Minister at the Bahamas and Kualalumpur meetings and the efforts made no headway. It is indeed an irony that on the one hand we are prepared to fight for causes of other countries, on the other we are not really to do anything for our own people. What happened to your vocal proclamations about your principled stand against racial persecution? Is not racial persecution taking place there? Where is your Secularism? Atrocities are being perpetrated against the Hindus, because of their religious beliefs. Temples, Mosques and Gurudwaras are being burnt down there and you are turning a deaf ear to it, despite you 'Secular' postures. You mentioned here that you raised this issue at the CHOGM meet. Whenever

this CHOGM word is used I am reminded of a Hindi word which rhyme with it i.e. "Bhogam" which means eat, drink and be merry. In CHOGM the delegates also indulge in eating and drinking champagne and then return home. Many of my friends echoed the same sentiments here and I agree with them. There is a particular Secretary in their department who does not even have an iota of Indianness in him and is a rootless person and I don't want to take his name. To cite an example, the Secretary General of the Committee on International Cooperation had written a letter on September 28, 1988 seeking permission to hold a conference on International Co-operation on Fiji and to date, no reply has been sent to him. When I raised a question on it, I got a written answer stating that they have not received any such letter. When I asked about the whereabouts of the letter written on September 28, I was replied in the negative and the Secretary of that Department, about whom I mentioned earlier, states that there is nothing objectionable about the burning of the Gita. I know that person, but I would not mention his name. Why this issue was not raised at the United Nations Organisation, like they raised the issue of apartheid in South Africa, why they did not raise this issue at the United Nations? Why they could not progress beyond the liquor sessions at the CHOGM? The fight against apartheid in South Africa has complete international support? Why we did not work for gathering international support on this issue. Here too, the issue of racial persecution is involved. Moreover, here there is religious persecution too. I would like to know one more thing from the hon. Minister. If he is not aware of it, then he may ask the Secretary. When a Coup'd etat was carried out in Fiji by Col. Sitiveni Rambuka and Ratu Mara, Australia and New Zealand deployed their warships for seven days. Why did the Indian Government maintain a discrete silence at that time? They waited for some reaction from the Indian Government, but there was no such reaction. An excuse was made that there was failure of communication. Perhaps, they did not receive any communication from our High Commissioner posted there. Then, why did not they seek

the necessary information from the High Commissioners of Australia and New Zealand? I urge that this issue should be raised at the United Nations and talks for an economic boycott of Fiji should be held, as their entire economy is dependent on the sugar industry. Why don't we take the assistance of the Sugar suppliers across the world? They should boycott Fijian Sugar in the International market. This issue was raised at the United Nations, but why was it not taken up at the Non-Aligned Forum? You should raise an uproar against this in the country and across the world, as you had done in the case of apartheid in South Africa.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, a mention was made about creation of a Cell for it. You must have observed the joke about the Cell during the question hour itself. That Cell is nothing but a Pharaoh's Tomb. If the archaeologists dig it out, chances are that they may come across some Pharaoh's Tomb but not that Cell. A Ministry of Overseas Indians should be created on the lines of the Ministry of Chinese overseas in China. Why are you hesitant about accepting your own people? There are no two opinions about the fact that if Indians are thrown out of Fiji, they would also be thrown out of Guyana, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago and Jamaica etc.

If you pay your attention towards South Africa, you will find out about the happenings in Melville. 40,000 Indians have fled from the Melville township of the Natal province. The racist Pretoria regime have created a Civil War conditions.

[English]

between Zulus and A.N.C.

[Translation]

You should think in terms of providing security to those Indians. Just because you were unable to do anything with regard to Fiji, it does not mean that you are going to take for granted the miseries that may befall on the crores of people of Indian origin, who are settled elsewhere in the world.

My third demand is that we should provide the people of Indian origin in Fiji with full moral, material, political and economic support and we should make a declaration to this effect. There is nothing to be ashamed of it. You created the AFRICA FUND and contributed crores of dollars and pounds towards it. Why is there no such provision for people of Indian origin settled abroad and why are you not creating any fund for them? They look to us for help. It is a strange sort of secularism wherein we are concerned about others, but least bothered about our own people. I feel concerned about their future. This situation reminds me of the following lines—

“Yaam Chintayan Satatam Mahasa,
Virakta Sapanya Nidhyati,
Swajarni Niskata Dhiktancha,
Tanch Madanacheh Imaan Manachah”

They may face this miserable plight. You should pay heed to the fact that if you do not bring about changes in the policy.

[English]

Fiji is going to be a test case.

[Translation]

You should formulate a forceful policy on this issue. You should first talk to Australia and New Zealand as they are adjacent to Fiji. In Australia, a labour party Government headed by Mr. Bob Hawke is in power and there is every chance of our getting support from them. There is every chance of your getting support from New Zealand also. I hope that in your reply to the Debate you would be kind enough to reply to the three or four demands, that I have raised here.

SHRI CHHAVIRAM ARGAL (Morena):
Mr. Speaker, Sir, Shri Malhotra and many others have already spoken about the atrocities and injustices being perpetrated on the people of Indian origin in Fiji, after the Coup d'etat there.

After grabbing power in an unlawful

[Sh. Chhaviram Argal]

manner, Ratu Kamasise Mara is practising racial discrimination against Fijians of Indian origin. They have been debarred from educational institutions. Recruitment to the Civil Service, promotions, scholarships and all other facilities available to them have been done away with. Feeling harassed after all these developments, more than 20,000 Fijians of Indian origin have fled from Fiji. It has become difficult for Fijians of Indian origin to live in that country. Religious Fundamentalists are also hurting the religious sentiments of the people of Indian origin. A feeling of uncertainty has grown in the minds of the people of Indian origin and an atmosphere of fear prevails. Their economic interest have also been hardly hit. The laws in Fiji are also being changed and this is bound to have an adverse impact on the populace. Our former Prime Minister had gone on a visit to Fiji and many allegations were levelled against him, but he did not reply to them. I would like you to inform us about the allegations levelled against our former Prime Minister and the Indian Government, when the former visited Fiji. Along with this, all these issue should be raised at the International level. I would like our hon. Prime Minister to make a programme to visit Fiji and see for himself the plight of Fijians of Indian origin there. Objections were raised in the Fijian Parliament also against the introduction of amendments in the Fijian Constitution in an unconstitutional manner and a demand was also made in the Parliament of the effect that Fijians of Indian origin should be given representation in proportion to their population, but no consideration was given to those demands. Not only the Fijians of Indian origin but also their elected representatives including Members of Parliament face danger to their security. If they too had sought assistance from the Indian Government, then we should give it to them. We should give a serious thought to the developments in Fiji including the humiliation of our Ambassador, when he was asked to leave the country. We should provide financial assistance to the Fijians of Indian origin, so that they may lead a life of self-respect and we should raise all these

matters including the latest developments at the International Fora. The hon. Minister should also inform us about the incident of discrimination, which were raised at the international fora. He should also inform us about the steps taken by the Indian Government to provide complete security to the Fijians of Indian origin. If we fail to do this, then a feeling of insecurity would gain ground in the minds of people of Indian origin settled in various countries across the world. The hon. Minister should answer in details the march of events in Fiji. Life has become difficult for the people of Indian origin in Fiji due to the institutionalised racial discrimination being practised by the interim Government and in order to alleviate this problem, we should put pressure on the Fijian Government by moulding international opinion. I would like the Government to give a serious thought to all the relevant issues and provide full assistance to the Fijians of Indian origin.

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA (Mandsaur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the credit for the modernisation of Fiji goes to the Fijians of Indian descent. Today's Fiji is the outcome of the toil of the Indians who had gone there a century back as indentured labourers, but today they are not enjoying the position that they deserve. That situation is being negated and as a result that problem has come before us at the international level. The new Government in Fiji which is also called an unconstitutional Government or a rebel Government being in power, the security of the people of Indian origin is in peril and under the circumstances, their security should be guaranteed. It seems that the number of migrants from Fiji has gone upto one lakh instead of 20 thousands as reported. The influx of people from there still continues. If this trend continues, we may be forced to face a quite unpleasant situation which would not be a good thing. Besides, it may cause a feeling of insecurity among the people of Indian origin living in other countries the world over. Therefore, Government of India must assure them of security and tell them that they would not have to face problem there nor would they be treated as third class citizens. They should also be given

and assurance that they would be treated on the basis of their population percentage which stands at 53 per cent. Our Government should raise this issue on international level at international fora. I would like to say this also that people of Indian origin are being deprived of their basic means of subsistence like farming of sugarcane etc. through new amendments in the laws such as 'Master sugarcane award' and Agricultural Landlord and Tenant Act'. Thus, the process of their ouster has begun. Has the Government tried to take up the matter with the country and exerted pressure on the Government on this issue?

I would like to tell you about the treatment being meted out to them. They are not being given the representation due to them. Even the constitution is being amended to legalise the discrimination against them which seeks to reduce them to a minority despite the fact that they are in majority there. Our people over there must get their due rights. I would like to draw the attention of hon. Minister to the fact that the very constitutional set up over there is unconstitutional as it clearly violates the democratic principles. It is a move which seeks to violate the secular basis of constitution by discriminating the people on the basis of race as well as religion. This has certainly created a feeling of insecurity among the Hindus of Indian origin. Even their religious places, customs and traditions are being denigrated. They are feeling quite helpless. I would like to know the names of International fora on which this issue has been raised by the Government as also the steps taken to ensure the safety of the people of Indian origin in Fiji. As hon. Malhotra ji has told us that even our Ambassador (High Commissioner) was humiliated and expelled from there. Therefore, will the hon. Minister be pleased to give us detailed information about the steps taken by the Government to solve their problem and difficulties? I would also like to know the steps taken by the Government to undo the move which seeks to create hurdles in their promotions, appointments and their extinction from the services despite the fact that they constitute 53% of the total population in Fiji. Thus,

a situation has been created there which threatens the very existence of the people of Indian origin in Fiji. Their rights must be safeguarded there. It were these people of Indian origin which had once put Fiji on the international map. These people have done a lot for the progress of Fiji. Therefore, hon. Minister should enumerate the steps taken to safeguard their rights in Fiji.

[English]

SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU (Balasore): Sir, you can allow me one or two minutes. I had also given the notice.

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is not the normal procedure.

SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU: I will complete in a minute.

I rise to intervene because I feel the young Minister should look into this problem in depth. In a way our approach to the people of Indian origin staying in different countries needs to be thoroughly discussed and suitable policy to be formulated.

It is a very delicate issue, very difficult path to treat here in Fiji. I am not making any accusation. I do not know by neglect or by some international pressure the former Government had really neglected this problem. In South Africa, apartheid is going to end but here in Fiji, a new form of apartheid is getting the constitutional sanction. I do not want to delete.

A good statement has been given by the Minister. We have been championing against apartheid, against social and ethnic discrimination. Here, the Fijians of Indian origin who have built up the Fijian national economy and made Fiji prosperous are going to be thrown out in the sea by the machination of a dictator. I would like the Minister to consider in the Ministry or in other forum that there is Human Rights Committee for South Africa to study the problems of apartheid and recommend to the United Nations from time to time on the problems of apartheid prac-

[Sh Samarendra Kundu]

tised there I am told since the South Africa is going to get freedom, the role of that Committee is going to an and I would like the Minister to raise it the the United Nations and in the Security Council to see that this Committee on Human Rights for South Africa also continues and probes into the charges of apartheid that have been made by the hon Members here in this House The Government of India should also take it up with the Security Council If a conference on this matter, of South Asian countries is called in India it would be useful to find a solution

MR CHAIRMAN One of the reasons why I permitted you is to indicate that the present system of call attention procedure in this House seems to be rather unsatisfactory So may I request you to suggest to the Rules Committee that there should be some change in the rules

SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU I will write to the Rules Committee

[*Translation*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIKISHORE SINGH) Mr Chairman Sir I have listened carefully to the speeches of hon Members, Shri Malhotra, Shri Chaudhary, Shri Yadendra Datt, Shri Argal, Shri Pandeya and Shri Samarendra Kundu I respect their sentiments While sharing their concern Government agrees that in other countries also a Fiji-like situation can arise Shri Dubey has referred to South African incidents and has cautioned that a similar situation may arise even in South Africa

The people of Indian origin migrated to various countries during the period 1879-80 to 1920 According to 1986 figures, the number of people of Indian origin in Fiji was 3 lakh, 47 thousand, 4 hundred and 65 (3,47,465), that is 48% of the total population of that country There can be no difference of opinion as far as the opposition to any discrimination on the basis of class, birth, colour

or origin is concerned The Government of India has always lived upto its responsibility in so far as the question of protecting the rights of its people is concerned

PROF VJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA The mention of 48 per cent may create an impression that people of Indian origin are in minority there While the native Fijians are just 42 per cent, majority of the remaining 12 per cent did not like to be called of Indian origin, otherwise the people of Indian origin come to 53 per cent Therefore, 48 per cent may create the impression that they are in minority there (*Interruptions*)

SHRI ISHWAR CHAUDHARY Mr Chairman, Sir 50 per cent people are of Indian origin while 47 per cent are natives and the remaining 3 per cent belong to other European nations and China etc , nevertheless people of Indian origin are in majority there (*Interruptions*)

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH I want that facts, not figures should be placed in the Parliament

[*English*]

MR CHAIRMAN You will remember that this is his maiden reply to Call Attention

[*Translation*]

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH I was saying that the people of Indian origin were taken to various countries, these people worked hard for the prosperity of the respective countries Now-a-days, in some of these countries, a conspiracy is going on to deprive them of their fundamental rights and Fiji is one such country

It is just possible that the previous Government did not highlight this problem so vigorously as expressed by the hon members now but this issue has been raised from various international platforms and Fiji's membership of the commonwealth has since been terminated Fiji is trying its utmost to regain entry into the commonwealth, but it

has been the earnest endeavour of our Government that Fiji does not become a member of the Commonwealth until necessary reforms are undertaken there.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, this is not true that the Government of India did not encourage its people to participate in International conferences and seminars. India had sent participants to the seminar convened in Australia in this regard.

India has been raising the question of Human Rights through three principal International Organisations viz. the Non-Aligned Movement, the Commonwealth and the United Nations Organisation. The problem of Fiji will definitely be raised again in the forthcoming meetings of the Commonwealth or the NAM.

SHRI ISHWAR CHAUDHARY: What about the problems of the people of Indian origin?

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: No only Indians, this problem concerns the entire Fiji.

[English]

MR CHAIRMAN: Not only Indians in Fiji. It is for the entire Fiji. What he says is for the entire Fiji.

[Translation]

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the objective of the Government of India is not only to safeguard the human rights of the people of Indian origin in Fiji, but to highlight our image and viewpoint in this connection.

SHRI YADVENDRA DATT: Nobody else will raise this issue.

SHRI VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: If you do not raise it, who else will?

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: I did not

say that we will not raise. We will. We have raised it earlier also. We are still raising it and will continue to do so in future also.

14.00 hrs.

So far as economic boycott is concerned, Australia has taken steps in this direction and has suspended its five million dollar aid to Fiji. India has severed all its economic relations with Fiji. Shri Argal had made a mention of the tour of the former Prime Minister to Fiji. According to our information, the former Prime Minister never visited Fiji. In case the hon. Member has any secret information, it is another matter.

Shri Pandey has rightly mentioned the policy of the Government of Fiji with regard to the Master Sugarcane Award and Agriculture. This will certainly result in losses to the people of Indian origin. The Government of India has raised this issue from various platforms whether it is CHOGAM, UNO or NAM. We are again going to discuss it.

So far as the suggestion of Shri Dubey is concerned, it is really a serious suggestion. In reply to question, the foreign minister has said today that we are going to make separate arrangements in the Foreign Ministry for the problems relating to the people of Indian origin. The suggestion of the hon. Member would be given a serious consideration. Shri Kundu has suggested to raise this issue in the Human Rights Commission. We shall undoubtedly raise it. We shall take up this issue in the Human Rights Organisation of the United Nations and launch a vigorous campaign at the International level so that the Government of that country is forced to safeguard the human rights of all its citizens including those of Indian origin.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: I thank all of you for raising this issue. Now we take up Matter under Rule 377.

[*Translation*]

SHRI CHHAVIRAM ARGAL (Morena): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to know whether the natives of Fiji or the people's representatives thereof have asked for any assistance for their security from the Government of India?

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: Mr. Chairman, Sir, we cannot make arrangements for providing security to the citizens of other countries. We can only highlight their sense of insecurity at the International forum.

[*English*]

SHRI P.C. THOMAS: Sir, may I seek your permission to make a submission? I feel it is my moral duty because I am the only Member sitting on the side of the opposition today. I do not make any controversial statement here. I would just like to bring to the notice of the House that the majority of the Members in the Opposition belonging to the Congress Party are absent today because they, along with their Leader, are on a fast. I am only trying to make an appeal that since we are all in consonance with the noble cause to fight communalism and to do everything to strengthen our national integrity, let us all support the noble cause. I make this submission only to place this record. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI CHHEDI PASWAN: The hon. Member is misleading the House. We have just visited the former Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi. He is upset with dysentery and has gone on fast after over-eating. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is all right.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI P.C. THOMAS: That is very bad.

To make a statement of that nature is very bad. (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is all right. Let us take up the next item.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI P.C. THOMAS: I do not say that you have not given me a chance. But I think, in the absence of Shri Rajiv Gandhi... (*Interruptions*) I am raising a point of order. (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let us proceed with the next item.

SHRI P.C. THOMAS: He has made a statement regarding the former Prime Minister and none other than opposition leader. I, a Member of the opposition sitting here, have to bring to your notice that he should not have made such a statement. He should be instructed to withdraw that, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I agree with you. He should not have made that.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI VJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: He only said that the former Prime Minister did not go to Fiji.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is not that one.

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

DR. SHAILENDRANATH SHRIVASTAVA (Patna): How can the remark that the former Prime Minister is suffering from dysentery can be expunged? Only a physician can say after examining him that he is suffering from dysentery or not.

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let us proceed with the next item.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI P.C. THOMAS: He said that the Leader of the Opposition had taken his lunch and had gone on fast. That is very bad. I think, the Member should refrain from making such statement. I deplore it. And I pray, if the Member has got some respect to the House, to the opposition, to the leader and to the whole House, that it may be withdrawn. Do you agree that such statement should go on record? (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am proceeding with the next item. Would you please allow me because there are other items to be taken up. We have to discuss on the Demands for Grants.

Now we take up Matters under Rule 377.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

14.08 hrs.

[SHRI JASWANT SINGH *in the Chair*]

[*Translation*]

- (i) **Need to check the growing espionage activities of foreign agents in border area of Kishanganj (Bihar)**

SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH (Motihari): For the few years, the activities of foreign spies are continuing unabated in the border district of Kishanganj in Bihar which has common border with Bangladesh and Nepal. This has turned Kishanganj virtually into a foreign espionage base. Recently four Chinese spies were arrested at a place called Kakada Meetha on 31st January in this border area. Similarly in October 1989, a French spy and a Sri Lankan spy belonging to Jaffna were arrested. In 1990 too ten Pakistani and two Bangladeshi spies were arrested near Sonedhara Phulwari a place situated at Indo-Bangladesh border. Many smugglers have also been arrested by the Boarder Security

Force in January this year. Foreign currency and large amounts of money have been recovered from all these spies and smugglers.

I would like to submit to the hon. Minister to take stringent measures to prevent Kishanganj and other border areas along the Bangladesh and Nepal borders from becoming activity bases of foreign secret agents. I demand that the Home Ministry should order a secret inquiry without delay into the conduct of pro-Pakistani, Pro Chinese and pro-Bangladeshi elements present in the Government machinery in these areas and take stern action against them, otherwise Bihar would turn to become another Kashmir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I would like to inform the hon. Member that if he deviates from the approved text of the subject on which he has been allowed to speak under Rule 377, that will not form part of the record.

SHRI KESHWAR CHOWDHURY (Gaya): Mr. Speaker Sir, many hon. Members whose names are listed as speakers are not present. Will the hon. Members whose names figure at the end of the list be given a chance tomorrow?

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Hon. Speaker will be apprised of it.

- (ii) **Need to direct the management of Refractories and ceramic Units under Burn Standard Co, Ltd. a subsidiary of the B.B. Udyog Nigam Ltd., Calcutta to pay interim relief with retrospective effect in accordance with the decision of the Calcutta High Court**

SHRI HARADHAN ROY (Asansol): Sir, the management of the Refractories and Ceramic units under Burn Standard Co. Ltd., a subsidiary of Bharat Bhari Udyog Nigam Ltd., Calcutta has not yet implemented the order passed on 4th December 1989 by the Hon. Calcutta High Court, in which it directed the management to pay the interim relief to

[Sh. Haradhan Roy]

the workmen at the same rate and terms as stipulated in the BPE's office memo dated 8th September 1987 within three months from the date of the said order. The workmen of the Refractory and Ceramic units have not received any wage rise/revision since 1979.

I, therefore, request the Minister of Industry to take immediate steps to bring the erring management to the book and direct them to make the payment of the interim relief with retrospective effect in terms of the said order of the hon. Calcutta High Court.

(iii) Need for checking the flow of effluent into the river Ib from orient Paper Mills, Braja Rajnagar (Orissa)

SHRI BAL GOPAL MISHRA (Bolangir): Orient Paper Mill, Brajarajnagar is situated on the bank of river Ib in Sambalpur district of Orissa. The said paper mill is releasing its untreated slurry, sludge and effluent etc., into Ib river, which is a tributary of Mahanadi. Hirakud dam is constructed on river Mahanadi. The chemicals released by orient paper mill endangers the life of Hirakud dam. The Dam has developed many cracks. In addition to this, the effluents have polluted the water and marine life of the river. The mercury content of water has already reached a dangerous limit. The water of Mahanadi and fish have become unfit for human consumption. This matter has been raised in different fora but it has proved fruitless so far. Therefore, I urge the Government to take effective steps in this regard.

(iv) Need for taking over the Shalimar Tar Products (1935) Ltd., Lodna (Bihar)

SHRI A.K. Roy (Dhanbad): The oldest Premier Coal Tar By Products Unit STD Ltd., better known as Shalimar Tar Production (1935) Ltd. situated at Lodna, in the heart of Jharia Coal Belt district Dhanbad, Bihar was a part and parcel of Lodna Colliery Co.

(1920) Ltd., of the same managing agency of Turner and Morison Co. Ltd. But it is strange that when Lodna Colliery and its coker even plant was nationalised in 1972, this tar plant connected in series with them, joined with them through pipe line an interlinked with the provision of mutual transfer of manpower, materials, product, etc., was left out to the mercy of the ex-owners though in the other case even the Cinema Hall of the ex-owners at Jharia was taken over and made a part of Bharat Coaking Coal Ltd. The ex-owner of the Colliery and still the owner of Shalimar Tar Products had no intention of running the Tar Plant.

I request the Government to take over the factory at the earliest.

14.15 hrs.

**DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (GENERAL)
1990-91**

**Ministry of Water Resources —
and
Ministry of Agriculture—Contd.**

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN. We now proceed with further discussion and voting on the Demand for Grant No. 78 under the control of the Ministry of Water Resources and simultaneously with further discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants No. 165 under the control of the Ministry of Agriculture, moved on the 7th May, 1990.

Now, Shri Kalyan Singh Kalvi.

[Translation]

SHRI KALYAN SINGH KALVI (Barmer): Mr. Speaker, Sir, today the entire country is passing through a phase of contradictions. If we talk to a farmer, he says that now farming is no more a profitable profession. If we sit amongst the consumers using farm prod-

ucts, they say that prices of all commodities have gone so high that the consumer is being exploited. He too is in distress these days. The greatest challenge posed before the nation is that in the prevailing atmosphere of paradoxes, the interest of farmers has to be protected so that farming does not become a losing proposition and on the other hand the consumer has also to be protected so that he is not exploited and made to bear extra burden on his purse. When we talk of rural development, we find that most of the people living in villages depend on farming for livelihood. The development of our villages is possible only when the farmers get proper return for their produce and their profession remains profitable. Their earnings from agriculture should be sufficient enough to make them prosperous so that they could arrange comforts of life for their families. The need of the hour is to increase per unit production level in farming. National production will increase, only when per unit production in agriculture increases. This in turn will result in increase in the national income also. As such, we should pay our foremost attention to do something to increase the income of each individual. The regime that was in power sometime back or in other words during the Congress regime the mental state of the people was moulded in such a fashion that every citizen in the country was worried about increasing his purchasing power. He was not interested in increasing his purchasing power by increasing his production, but he tried to do so by adopting corrupt practices. It is the result of those policies that corruption is rampant everywhere in public life. The corruption has percolated down to the common man. If we wish to bring all round development in the country, the dire need is to increase the productivity of every individual. Increase in production will increase his income and thereby his purchasing power will also increase. This is the theory of economics. The mentality of the country shall have to be moulded on this line and then only all round development for this country shall be possible. Today change at the grass root level is required to be brought in every field. Our agricultural department depends mainly on

extension programmes. Each and every farmer of this country has attained so much adaptability that the extension programmes are not that much required. We need to pay more attention towards research. It is a matter of regret that in our country we did not pay the required attention towards research. The frame-work of each department has expanded to such an extent that there is no utility of the employees of various departments posted at the village level. Still these personnel continue to be stationed in the villages and the burden of their salaries has to be borne by the entire nation. We shall have to bring radical change in our set up and bring about reforms. Every department will have to seriously ponder over its utility and it is only then that we shall succeed to bring reform in the true sense.

Today, it is the field of agriculture where the need for research is felt most. If I say that we have tried badly in the field of research or there has been negligible research, it will not be an exaggeration. You can see for yourself as to how much research has been undertaken in the field of agriculture for increasing production in the country. The work relating to research at the local level which was entrusted to Panchyats has been lying. The farms allotted to Panchayat samities have lost their utility and all of them have turned into barren lands.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, as far as the question of seed multiplication is concerned, no specific seed multiplication research work is in progress whereas the need of the hour is to carry out research in this important area and it is very essential that the knowledge of the outcome of that research should reach every farmer. Another field which requires attention is the development of new technology in this regard, so that agriculture production could be increased and the farmer could be given better price for his produce. What is urgently needed today is how to make farming a profitable profession so as to bring prosperity among the farmers. It is a challenge before the scientists working in this field as to how to cope up with these requirements of the farmers. The Government and

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the Agriculture department should also take it as a challenge, then only it will result in real benefits in future. Today many schemes are being formulated for the development of the villages, increasing agricultural production and development of farmers and I would like to say that for all these programmes there should not be different windows. Those who are doing farming on integrated development basis, especially in the villages should be given the facility of single window system so that ticklish complications do not crop up in their way. This is the biggest requirement of these programmes and I demand that the Government should pay attention in this regard.

Mr Chairman Sir the main task of Agricultural Prices Commission is to provide remunerative prices to the farmers on the basis of uniform price pattern so as to benefit them. It is a matter of pleasure that this time the A.P.C. have benefited the farmers by increasing support price and this move is being welcomed everywhere. But the Government has to be extra cautious about the fluctuations in production levels vis a vis prices. In the developed countries, not more than ten per cent variation in prices takes place but the kind of structure that was framed in the country during the Congress rule and the distortions that have crept in it is not reasonable to expect the variation in the price of agricultural produce to remain around ten per cent. But we certainly expect from this department that the price fluctuation would not go beyond 20 per cent. In case prices soar beyond 20 per cent sufficient foodgrains should be released in the market so as to bring down the prices. In case of fall in prices below 20 per cent, Government should open shops and procurement centres in the market to purchase foodgrains so that the prices could stabilise at a reasonable level. If it is done the farmer will not be cheated while selling his produce. We shall have to be very watchful in this regard. In respect of support price I want to make a submission that crops like rice, gram, wheat, mustard, seed, cotton etc. have been taken

into account but the coarse grains like bajra, moth, Jawar and maize etc. which are grown in various parts of the country should also be included and their support prices fixed so that the farmers could get relief through this system. Today the basic need of the country is that the requirements which directly relates to the farmers and villages should be fulfilled first of all. Water has to be provided to them, on priority basis, be it drinking water or water for irrigation purposes. Similarly, priority to supply of electricity to the villages will have to be given so that drinking water as well as water for irrigation may be made available. The people living in the villages will have to be provided with work and then only we can bring prosperity. If we assume that merely by giving jobs we can eradicate unemployment and bring about prosperity it will only be a distant dream not even remotely connected with reality. The fate of the country can be transformed only if we succeed in providing work to each individual living in this country. Government is committed to making such arrangements and it will take adequate steps in this direction. With regard to Rajasthan I would like to say that there is a need to formulate National Water Policy and it should be implemented strictly. The Inter-State water disputes should be sorted out at the earliest by setting up high level committees, may be at the level of the Prime Minister, because the sooner these disputes are settled the better it would be. Whenever there are floods in Ganga and Yamuna the flood waters bring devastation to many areas. The people in my constituency are longing for drinking water, the fields are thirsty for thousands of years and even monsoon is not able to quench their thirst. I only want to say that excess water of the rivers Ganga and Yamuna during the floods should be diverted to Rann of Kutch through a canal and released into river Luni. The area would benefit a lot from the water of the Canal and it would be a boon for our area. There is a dispute over Narmada water in which Rajasthan also has a share. It is said that the funds have not been provided to Rajasthan. The Congress Government had assured in the Legislative Assembly also that the Government had sanctioned the

funds for Narmada water. My point is that the water of Narmada should be given to that area which is adjacent to the river so that concrete steps can be taken for prevention of desert and it can be converted into green fertile land. The flood in river Ghaghar brings devastation to some areas of Haryana besides some areas of Rajasthan. If this water can be diverted to the desert area of Nagaur and Bikaner through a canal it can become a fertile area and water will be available for drinking and irrigation also. A few days ago the hon. Member, Shri Kirpal Singh from Punjab was expressing his concern about the problems of seepage and water logging in the farms which results in salinity and alkaline in the soil. Arrangements should be made to drain out that water in order to prevent all these things. The Government of Punjab had made arrangements to redirect the water into the river so that it could flow into the sea after passing through Pakistan. If that rivulet is diverted to Western deserts through a canal and it is made to flow into Leek river of Jaisalmer, the district of Barmer where desert is advancing and the entire country is concerned about it—can be converted into a fertile area. The Government should take some policy decisions in this regard. Today we have a new scheme of social forestry. I feel sorry to say that while a slogan for prevention of deserts was given during the Congress regime they were also primarily responsible for creating deserts. The scheme of plantation of trees was not implemented due to corruption and this also led to felling of trees at a rapid pace. The previous Government is responsible for converting Aravali into a desert. In deserts we do not have trees, we have shrubs. The people sold even those shrubs as fire wood for earning their bread and the Government was not able to prevent it. The Government should provide other alternatives for fuel. The Government should make alternate arrangements for fuel in my constituency so that desert does not advance further. The arrangements for fuel can be done in three ways. Gas has been found in Jaisalmer. If gas is supplied for fuel then people will not use wood as fuel. Besides, cow dung is in plenty in our region. If arrangements are

made for setting up Gobar gas plants on large scale, people will not cut the trees. Unless its substitute is not provided people will not stop cutting trees. Some arrangements should be made for it. If the Government thinks that development can be done in desert by spreading seeds or distributing plants then it is wrong. It is only a platonic dream and the Government can not be successful. There is no guarantee of availability of water. Sometimes there is not a single drop of rain for seven to eight years.

Now, I would like to say a few words about cooperatives. When cooperatives were introduced in the country it was assumed that it would completely change the situation in the country. The cooperatives have played a vital role in bringing about prosperity and betterment in some States. But in some States cooperatives means corruption and the latter is synonymous to cooperatives. The state of cooperatives in Rajasthan is worst. It is impossible to change the lot of poor people through cooperatives in Rajasthan. The Government should make improvements in it so that maximum people can be benefited. The corruption in cooperatives is because of policies of the previous Government. More investment should be made in this field through Rural Banks and Commercial Banks.

The main problem is that the farmers face many hardships in getting and repaying loans. They are exploited by the Panchayat Committee and other loan giving agencies. They are also exploited at the time of repayment of loans. I want that the Government should fix the credit limit on the basis of the land they possess and pass books should also be issued so that they can get loan from any bank. They should have the right to get loans. If the Government will not make these arrangements the farmers will be exploited by the money lenders.

The question regarding the marketing of agricultural products has also been raised several times. The Government had made arrangements for development of markets for agricultural products and set up market-

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ing boards. The Government will have to ensure that the farmers are not exploited through these agricultural markets and middlemen.

The Government had made arrangements for storage so that the farmers could sell their produce when they could get remunerative prices. It is very distressing to note that we have storing capacity of 7 lakh tonnes, out of which the share of the farmers is only 1 per cent. The figures available with me show that only 7.5 per cent of the space is available for farmers produce and the rest is for other purposes. This has to be thought over seriously. We had taken up the matter with the hon. Minister of Agriculture and requested him that the farmers should be provided maximum facilities of storage.

Many hon. Members have expressed their views about crop insurance. I will not take more time. I would like to say that the Government should remain alert about the import and export of agricultural products. It should also lay down the policy of import and export so that there is balance of demand and supply. The growers do not get remunerative price and consumers also suffer. I would like to give an example in this regard. We import pulses only because we have become self-reliant in respect of other grains. The credit goes to the Department and the farmers. We will become self-reliant in this field of oil in near future. I will come to it later. The production of pulses has been almost same for the past many years. The Government should make more efforts to increase the production of pulses and monitor its import. Only one family has monopoly on the import of pulses. 70 to 80 per cent of the pulses are being imported through him. The agencies are in the name of each member of the family be it, wife, son, daughter-in-law, brother-in-law and wife of brother-in-law. He stores 70 per cent of the pulses. While he is required to clear up the stocks within 90 days he gives Sundays excuses that he got the delivery late or products have been sold to other godowns and tries to take more time.

He exploits consumers. We have to be alert in this regard. The Department will have to closely monitor all such persons who appear to be exploiting the people by monopolising the market.

Now, I want to tell you something about my area. My area is a desert area and people generally believe that sand storms and dust storms must be a regular feature there. I would like to tell them that my area is not like that. It is culturally very rich and not so economically backward also. People will have to change their views about it. But here I would certainly say, that there is lack of basic facilities in my area because of the dual policy of the Government. The Government of Rajasthan has not provided proper means and infrastructure for its development and they suffer from deprivation. I want to tell the hon. Members that we have exported embroidered articles on wool of goat, sheep and camel worth Rs. 30 crores. When we quote these figures people do not believe that we are so prosperous.

Sixty per cent of total production of cumin seed is being produced in Barmer, Jaisalmer, Jalore and Sanchor. But unfortunately facility of marketing of cumin seed is not available in our area. The farmers have to go to Gujarat and Una to sell their products. They have to face many problems for it like obtaining certificate, licence and permit. Sometimes they are not able to sell their entire products and sometimes they do not get full value of their produce.

75 per cent of total production of Isabgol is also produced in our area. It is called 'Ghora Jeera' in colloquial language. But it is very unfortunate that the farmers, who have done hard work for 5 months, do not get the benefit of fixed prices of export and the middlemen get the entire benefit. We have to think over this seriously. The Government will have to change the norms of priorities. Now, the benefits are being provided on the cost ratio. For example, we will get electricity from the central Grid on the basis of our last year's consumption.

Unfortunately, our area is a backward area and therefore, we might have consumed less electricity last year. If the Government applies cost of ratio in our area it would not be proper. Therefore, the Government will have to see it from human point of view and also keeping in view the backwardness of the area and the Government will also have to work for this. In this regard, I would like to submit to the hon. Minister of Railways that our State, Rajasthan has progressed a lot because of Rajasthan Canal, Indira Canal and the Ganga Canal, and the agricultural production has increased manifold there. But even then there is no broad-gauge line in our area to sell our produce in other States. We are not able to lift our crops from the fields during the heavy rainfall in the month of July. So we will be benefitted if a broad gauge line is laid there and therefore, I would like to thank the hon. Minister in anticipation. All the means of transportation would have to be provided by the Government. Besides, the production will be increased with the water made available from the Canals. All other arrangements will have to be made by the Government.

I would like to say something about the generation of electricity. The Government will have to give priority to the generation of electricity. There is lot of scope of electricity generation in our area. Today we are discussing about Hydel-electricity and Thermal electricity. Lignite is available in abundance in our area. Therefore, Power Houses should be set up in our area. Besides, an Atomic Power Station has been set up in our area. If one more unit of Atomic Power Station is set up there, it can meet the increasing demand of electricity in Rajasthan. I would like to submit that there are three more means to generate electricity. Gas has been found in abundance in our area. Electricity can be generated by this gas. Similarly, oil has been extracted in my area. This oil is of a very inferior quality and this can be used for generation of electricity in place of crude oil. Similarly, electricity can also be generated by solar energy. It can be generated in almost all the areas of Rajasthan. The cost of electricity generation by solar energy may

be a little more. The Government should bear little more expenses for the developed in the foreign countries. The Government should take steps in this regard.

It is a matter of regret that though there is a lot of water in our country yet we have not tapped our water resources properly so far. We are utilising only 7 per cent of the water available in the country. Rajasthan canal has been constructed. Seventy per cent of water of that canal should be utilised but we are utilising only 27.4 per cent. It is also a matter of concern and we will have to make improvement.

Besides, fertilisers have been distributed through cooperatives in Rajasthan, so that corruption could be stopped. Cooperative is the biggest agency. I would also like to submit one more point. There is a scheme of providing subsidy and mini-kit in Rajasthan. Basically I am not in favour of this scheme. There is no need to give either subsidy or mini-kits but we want that fertilizers and loan should be given in time. The Government should do it immediately. The Mini-kits that have been distributed are sold away in different States. The Mini-kit given in Gujarat is sold in Rajasthan. The Mini-kit given in Rajasthan is sold in Haryana and the mini-kits given in Haryana is sold in some other State. It has indeed happened. Our Government will like to check it because we know that our Government is a strong Government. The Government would have to remove the systems established at the time of Congress rule. I have submitted earlier also that there is no need to give subsidy. People should get money and they should get in time. The subsidy given by the Government does not reach the people for whom it is meant. I would not like to take much of your time and would like to say a few words about the implements. They are distributed by the Agra Industry Corporation. These implements have proved to be a failure. These should not be imposed on the people. I would like to tell you that the implements made by the Agro Industrial Corporation in Bihar could not be sold and these implements were then sold forcibly to the Panchayat Samities and Zila

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Parishads. I would like to submit that iron worth crores of Rupees is lying waste. The Department has neither any knowledge about the iron that has been lost, nor has it made any efforts to find out the loss. The Department could have done it.

As regards the seeds, the Government will have to set up an efficient Agency so that the farmers could get good quality seeds. The Department of Agriculture deserves to be congratulated for developing good quality seed of wheat. But the Department has not succeeded in developing other kinds of seeds. As regards the seed mustard, only 35 to 37 per cent oil is extracted from it in our country but in other foreign countries 44-45 per cent oil is extracted from it. Mustard seed has been improved to such an extent that in foreign countries there is no more acid content in the oil. The oil seed production in foreign countries has increased manifold. The production in foreign countries is 17 per cent more than our country and in the case of oil, the production is 6-7 per cent more in comparison to our country. Therefore, we should bring these seeds and develop them in our country.

Besides, I would like to add that the country cannot achieve much successfully on the basis of foreign policy. The Government will have to consider three things. Unless there is co-ordination between the experience of farmers, technical know-how and the geographical and economic conditions, benefit will not reach the people for whom it is meant.

About natural calamities, I would like to say that our country has to face all types of natural calamities such as drought, flood and hailstorm. Here I would like to point out that the Government does not consider about these natural calamities from human point of view. There is more of politics in it. Drought relief work or flood relief work is launched to win votes. Relief operations start in the district at the time of by-election. Relief opera-

tions has become an agency to get votes. People became idle due to these relief operations. We will have to think seriously in this direction. If the money spent on drought relief in Rajasthan would have been spent on digging tubewells in desert areas, making proper arrangements to supply canals water and check corruption in the construction of canals there would have been sea change and the entire area would have made progress. But all these things could not be done. I would like to request that there is a need to find out a firm solution to the problem of natural calamities.

The Government has to develop the non-traditional sources so that forest are not destroyed. Then only the forests could be preserved. Besides, the people who live in the forests, are to be provided other sources of livelihood. Forests should not be a source of livelihood for contractors and others. The Government will have to consider this matter seriously.

Of course, we have had one Green Revolution in our country, but only a section of the farmers was benefited by it. The need of the hour is to bring about another Green Revolution. There is a need to bring about White Revolution in the country. People should get adequate milk to drink and also nutritive diet. Similarly, Green Revolution would help in making the country prosperous and increasing the production of foodgrain. Therefore, it is necessary that farmers should get adequate supply of electricity, good quality seeds and corruption in this regard should be removed. Attention should be given towards research. The farmers should be told about the results of the new research at the earliest. The farmer wants to know about all these things. The Department should be ready to give them information about all this. The Department should accept it as a challenge and the responsibility is of our Scientists and technicians. If our Department is able to give them all this information then definitely there will be a sea change in the country's fortunes.

I thank you for giving me time to speak.

[English]

SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE (Jhalawar): Mr. Chairman, Sir I rise to support the demands for Grants with respect to the Ministry of Water Resources. At the same time, I wish to point out some discrepancies and distortions which need to be rectified very urgently.

The subject concerns at least 80 per cent of our population and the economic prosperity of our country is based on the development of our water resources.

In all these forty-two years we have heard the Congress bleating on and on about the various good things it has done for the farmer—it has done previous little—the total irrigated area has increased over the years by a mere 2.4 per cent which is pretty shameful. At the end of 1987 the total irrigated area was only 30.7 per cent while 69.3 per cent of arable land still lies thirsty and poorly cropped.

My distinguished colleague Shri Dharam Pal Singh Gupta mentioned in his budget speech of 26.3.1990 while quoting the Economic Survey, he said:

"In 1965, the per capita availability of total foodgrains was 480.1 grams per day, out of which 61.6 grams were accounted for pulses, and 418.5 grams were accounted for by other cereals. That figure, in 1989 i.e. after 25 years, has gone down—i.e. the pulses consumption has gone down to 40.4 grams, and the other cereals to 456 grams, thereby increasing the per capita availability only by 1.5 tolas. If you take into account the wastages of the prosperous class and the affluent class, probably that also has not been offered to them."

It can be argued that the population has increased and because of that there is certain pressure. That too, but to a large extent this is a direct result of our poor irrigation policy. Looking at this very grim picture one

expected this "rural oriented" government to make some marked policy improvements. I am disappointed to see that only Rs. 223 crores have been earmarked under the the head of irrigation and flood control in the 1990-91 Plan budget which is only a mere 30 crore improvement over the last Congress-I budget. It forms only 0.567 per cent of the total Plan outlay which stands at Rs. 39,329 crores.

Investment and technical clearance for medium and large scale projects are given by the Government of India, but except in some cases most funding devolves on the State Governments. This, I feel, is not entirely fair. Most of the rivers are inter-State and the development of the total river basins which is, surface flow and ground water, should be done on the basis of some master plan which should be the responsibility of the Central Government and which should also be done through some river basin authorities which have been proposed in the national water policy that was announced in 1987.

During the monsoon season there is a tremendous flow in most river basins and that water should be trapped and diverted to areas deficient in water. Central initiative in this is also imperative.

In the Central Assistance to the States weightage should be given to irrigation and power projects as in the Gadgil formula of 1968-70. This seems not to have found mention in the new formula and should be included Ten per cent of the total central assistance given to the State Governments should be for irrigation and power projects and should be provided through some mechanism such as the Power Finance Corporation—perhaps an Irrigation Finance Corporation so that some projects of huge dimension get assistance and come to early fruition.

14.54 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Look at the tremendous cost escala-

[Shrimati Vasundhara Rajee]

tions which are putting most of these projects beyond our reach and making us feel as though we are chasing a dream

Let us take Rajasthan for example. For the Indira Gandhi Canal Phase I and II the initial estimated cost was 66.46 crores. Today the Indira Gandhi Canal Phase I is costing Rs. 66.46 crores, Phase II Rs. 89.12 crores and both of these are updated to Rs. 258 crores and Rs. 1,430 crores. The Jakhm project which was Rs. 2.33 crores is now Rs. 71.27 crores. The Mahi Bajaj Sagar project which was Rs. 31.66 crores is today now 217.68 crores. Can we afford these cost overruns? If this attitude continues, will we ever be able to buy a State like Rajasthan on its feet?

There are several inter-state river matters pending with the Government of India—with huge irrigation potential of which at least three or four pertain to Rajasthan. Let me briefly go into those

First is the Yamuna Water dispute. It has been pending since 1974. This project involves U.P., Haryana, Rajasthan, Himachal Pradesh and Delhi. The Cauvery water dispute which has been taken up in this House many times and which involves the States of Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Pondicherry, has been pending since 1958. The Telugu Ganga Project water dispute which involves the States of Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, and Karnataka has been pending since 1983. The Ravi Beas which includes the Nohar and Sidmukh projects and which involves the States of Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan, Jammu and Kashmir and Delhi has also been pending for a long period. The Mahi Bajaj Water dispute which involves the States of Gujarat and Rajasthan has also been pending since 1980. Rajasthan is demanding something like 12 TAF of the surplus flood water of Ganga. And this dispute has also been pending for a very long period.

With administrative costs a project

costs escalating agricultural produce suffers and there is an increase of imports. No developing economy can sustain or afford this.

Let us look at some of the Government figures for Rajasthan regarding the creation of irrigation potential.

The irrigation potential created in the Pre-plan period was 0.32 m. ha. In the Plan period 1951-85 it was 1.39 m. ha. In the Seventh Plan 1985-90 the target was 0.39 m. ha. and the likely target to be achieved was 0.21 m. ha. At the end of the Seventh Plan, the likely potential to be created was 1.92 m. ha.

This works out to less than 0.05 m. ha. per year and less than 0.25 m. ha. per five years. If one was to delete the pre-plan potential of 0.32 m. ha. then it works out to approximately 0.04 m. ha. per year (1951-90) which is 0.20 m. ha. per five years.

The proposal in the Eighth Plan is to bring about 0.68 m. ha. under irrigation which is more than three times that of the last forty years. It looks a little difficult, in fact not little but very difficult to me. And if this is the case with Rajasthan, I hate to look at the overall picture.

For Rajasthan's arid and desert stretches irrigated agriculture is the need of the hour. Major and medium projects are necessary to recharge ground water which is being extracted in great amounts and which has very little chance of replenishment. The State has only 1 per cent of the country's water resources as against 11 per cent of the cultivable land and 72 per cent of the population is engaged in agriculture. We have been reeling under a severe recurring famine which has created havoc with the life of the people, most of who are living below the poverty line. We are talking about irrigation here. People do not have even the drinking water.

Without a planned and realistic water policy we, in Rajasthan, are dead.

I stand here to plead for an early solution to these long pending matters and for greater central assistance for irrigation projects particularly in Rajasthan.

I request that instead of banking on tribunals and courts which allow disputes to drag on *ad infinitum, ad nauseum*, an emergency plan to be tackled by the Prime Minister himself be drawn up. I hope the hon. Minister will carry my plea to the Prime Minister with the urgency it deserves so that the matter is taken up on a war footing and time bound to a maximum period of six months. It must be on the Prime Minister's priority list. It is time that we realised that irrigation and water resources are the nation's life blood and it is time that we realised and gave it the importance that it deserves.

I thank you very much for giving me the time to put forward my views. I would be grateful if some attention is paid on some of these points and try, for Rajasthan and for India as a whole, to bring out some changes in the policies this year.

[Translation]

DR. DAULATRAO SONUJI AHER (Nasik): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to put forward my views before the House on the issue of Agriculture and Water Resources. 70 per cent of the country's population lives in villages and their main vocation is agriculture. The father of the nation, Mahatma Gandhi had said that this country cannot develop without rural development. But this rural development remains to be achieved as yet due to the wrong policies of the Government for the last 40 years. An imbalance was created by allocating 30 per cent. Budget provisions for this 70 per cent rural population and 70 per cent of Budget was allocated and utilised for the 30 per cent urban population. This led to further deterioration and villages deserted and there was mushroom growth of slums in the cities.

The present Deputy Prime Minister, Shri Devi Lal, had raised the slogan of providing water to every field and work to every hand

during elections. The rural masses particularly, the farmers gave their support to Janata Dal on the account. He had also declared to write off loans upto Rs. 10,000. Seven months have passed since then and the formula for waiving loans upto Rs. 10,000 has not been implemented in the real sense. Peasants are agitated and the opposition wants to take advantage of the situation. It is for this reason that the Chief Minister and the Minister for Co-operatives of Maharashtra have threatened to go on a fast unto death. Seven months have elapsed and therefore, the Janata Dal Government should come up with a concrete formula for writing off loans upto Rs. 10,000 within next two months, that is, after being in office for nine months.

I would urge the Government to keep the prices of the quality seeds and the fertilizers in check. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the sugarcane producers of Maharashtra are confronted with a grave problem. India produces 80 to 90 lakh tonnes of sugar every year. Of this, the contribution of Maharashtra is 30 lakh tonnes, that is, thirty per cent of the total production. But due lack of proper planning in respect of the sugarcane crushing by the Government, the crop of sugarcane is still standing in the fields this year. The crop is rotting in the sun. Whether the crop would be harvested remains uncertain. The farming labour for harvesting the crop return to their villages after 15th May. Under these circumstances, it is essential to provide special benefits to the farmers, India cannot produce adequate quantity of sugar for domestic consumption. It requires 201.5 lakh tonnes of sugar to meet its requirement. 13 to 15 lakh tonnes of sugar have to be imported. According to the current market rates, Rs. 90 crores have to be paid in foreign exchange for importing one lakh tonne of sugar. On the other hand, we get only Rs. 60 crores if we export one lakh tonnes of sugar. Keeping this in view, it the Central and the Maharashtra Governments have to give some relief to the sugarcane producers, then there is need to formulate a scheme for that. The Government of Maharashtra has proposed to the Central Government to announce free sale of the 100 per cent sugar

[Dr Daulatrao Sonuji Aher]

produced from the crop harvested after 1st April so that the consequent enhancement in the selling price thereof may benefit the growers. The Central Government gets Rs four and a half crore as excise duty on every one lakh tonne of sugar produced. I would like to urge upon the Central Government, to give subsidy to these farmers if it wants to benefit them. This would evoke a positive response from the farmers. I also demand to extend the duration of Sampat Commission because it is very beneficial for the industries of Maharashtra. The Central Government should bear the expenditure of Rs 150 per tonne for transporting sugarcane from areas lying out of the jurisdiction of the sugar mills. Only then these mills would run smoothly. The Central Government has issued the letter of intent to 24 new industries in Maharashtra in order to increase the production of sugar. But the National Cooperative Development Corporation tries to create hurdles. The Board intends first to reimburse the money given to State Administration but this is going to obstruct the economic planning of the State administration. But if the National Cooperative Development Corporation makes an equitable distribution of the amount to the state administration the problem can be solved. The Corporation has arranged Rs two crore only for State administration in a year. I demand that it should arrange Rs 125 crores in the Eighth Plan so that 24 industries which have been issued letter of intent could operate. There is large scale production of onion in my constituency. Eight to 10 lakh tonnes of onion out of a total production of 30 lakh tonnes in the country are produced in District Nasik and sent to every nook and corner of the country. But due to the wrong policies of the Government with regard to the distribution of onion the farmers do not get the reasonable price for their crop between December and May and they are, as such, compelled to launch agitation for this. There is need for formulating a genuine policy for export. The attitude of 'Nafed' that is the channelising agency is akin to that of Bofors. Nafed is doing nothing for the farmers but at the time of exporting

onion, this channelising agency gets revived so that it can avail of its approximately five per cent commission. This institution earns a profit of Rs 5 crores despite doing nothing. I demand that the Government should open the avenues of export for everybody. It is not true that Nafed earns a commission of 5% on onion alone. If this commission is reduced by a mere one per cent, the farmer would be able to earn Rs 15 per quintal more. Secondly, the direct repercussions of the Motor Vehicles Act enforced by the Central Government last year can be seen in the escalation of transport charges affecting the farmer. Under the Act a truck can carry not more than nine and a half tonnes of load instead of 13 to 15 tonnes. The truck that charged Rs 4500 per 13-15 tonnes earlier, charges five to six thousand for just nine and a half tonnes of onion from Nasik to Delhi. Therefore, it is necessary to revise this Act, because this has laid an additional burden of Rs 95 per quintal on the farmers. This Act should, therefore, be amended or this will turn to be another Bofors scandal. The farmers can be given of Rs 30 per quintal for growing more onion. This will prevent them from launching agitations.

Mr Deputy Speaker, Sir, besides, additional wagons should be provided by the Railway for transportation of the produce when there is an additional demand. The production of cow-milk in Maharashtra is 35 per cent. The dairy farming in Maharashtra is run both by the Government Sector and the Co-operative Sector. 25 thousand employees are working in the Government Milk Scheme. Due to the wrong policies of the National Dairy Development Board adequate loans are not given to the Milk Society of Maharashtra—the Government Milk Scheme. Butter and Milk-powder are prepared under this Scheme. This is why

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER You should talk in the context of the country

DR DAULATRAO SONUJIAHER This is related to Maharashtra. The farmer is in

great distress there due to this system. Maharashtra produces 12 thousand metric tonnes of Milk-powder and four thousand metric tonnes of butter which the Government of Maharashtra has...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: This issue is discussed in the Assembly as well.

DR. DAULATRAO SONUJI AHER: This is Governmentisation and it needs to be checked. In Maharashtra, the irrigated area is just 12 per cent and all the projects of irrigation have a capacity of irrigating only 32% of the total area. I, therefore, urge upon the Central Government to give a consideration to the Lift and Deep Irrigation Schemes that will help in increasing the irrigated areas two to three folds. I am hopeful that the Government would ponder over it and make efforts so that there are more and more irrigated areas in the country.

*SHRI BH. VIJAYKUMAR RAJU (Narasapur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, systematic programme for the development of irrigation facilities in the country was taken up right from the beginning of the planned programmes. This has enabled India to increase the food production from 50 million tonnes to 172 M. Tonnes. The major irrigation projects like Bhakra, Beas, Hirakud, Rama, Ganga and Nagarjunsagar were constructed over the major rivers like Ganga, Yamuna, Beas, Brahmaputra, Krishna and Godavari. As a result, we could extend irrigated Agriculture to as large area as possible. This approach has paid rich dividends as the country has become self sufficient in food-grains. But at the same time we are facing some practical problems like unequal distribution of water. We are not in a position to supply adequate water in a required proportion through our major projects to all the irrigated areas. We have failed to ensure assured water supply to all the crops in all the regions. Our experience shows that while there is misuse of excess of water in upper reaches, there is no adequate water available in the tail-end areas.

Rs. 44,000 crores were spent during VI and VII Five Year Plans to provide water to 113 M. hectares. U.P., Bihar, West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Karnataka States have made much progress in carrying out studies with the help of Central Water Commission regarding availability and utilisation of water. But, Sir, we have to admit that the projects have not been completed in time and as a result the cost has gone up many folds. Even today 42 years after our independence, cities like Madras are suffering from acute water shortage. In Hyderabad also people get water once in three days. The demand for water for diverse purposes like domestic, industrial, Agricultural, hydro-power and navigation is increasing rapidly. The Central Ground Water Board has completed a survey of an area of nearly 28 lakh Kms by March 1989. The entire country would be covered by these surveys by the year 1990-91. Sir, the Annual Report indicates that 13.5 M.H. of land has been protected from floods during the Seventh Plan period with an expenditure of Rs. 2000 crores. Committees on Flood Management has been appointed to suggest ways and means to prevent floods in States like Bihar, UP, Orissa, Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, and Tripura. Similar Committees should be constituted in other states in the country so as to save the entire country from floods. Sir, Government should show more interest in the flood management. Flood management works carried out upto March, 1989 are:

(a) Embankments	—	15,467 Kms.
(b) Drainage Channels	—	30,199 Kms.
(c) Town protection Works	—	765 Nos.
(d) Villages raised	—	4,705 Nos.

Apart from the above works, 27 projects which include 21 new and 6 revised ones were considered for the flood control and

*Translation of the speech originally delivered in Tamil.

[Sh Bh Vijaykumar Raju]

multi-purpose utilisation during the year 1989-90. An estimated expenditure of Rs 2400 crores was accepted to create an additional irrigational potential of 10 lakhs and 50 thousand hectares. The projects have to be completed in time. Otherwise the cost escalation may cost the country very much. Sir, in the name of taking safety precautions, crores of rupees are being wasted every year.

In every flood season thousands of hectares of land is being submerged incurring heavy crop losses and wastage of hundreds of crores of rupees. To avoid continuous expenditures on floods and incurring heavy crop losses, projects should be undertaken so as to make a permanent solution to the flood problem.

Due to heavy floods in 1989 Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Kerala, Karnataka and Maharashtra states were affected very badly. The total loss in these States reported that an area of about 10 M Hectares were affected very badly. About 2000 people and 75 thousand cattle were reported to have been lost. The total value of damage as tentatively assessed by the States concerned was reported to be of the order of about Rs 2,380 crores. Andhra Pradesh was worst affected by the floods during 1977, 1983 and 1986 and 1989.

Sir, Andhra Pradesh had been receiving step-motherly treatment all these years. No development of irrigational facilities has taken place in Godavari Delta after independence.

Though a barrage was constructed at Dhavaleshwaram to store more water, the irrigation system was not developed at all. The entire irrigation water distribution system has to be modernised immediately. The old sewage systems are still continuing, the drainage system is not working completely. The river bunds are completely in a bad condition. The major drains are silted. The medium and minor drains are not traceable at all. Hence immediate steps should be

taken to modernise the irrigation in the entire Godavari delta area. Sir, we have to take every step towards better utilisation of water. We have many sources like major irrigation projects, minor irrigation projects, ground water and the water available through melting of snow. We have to see that every drop of water available is used and not wasted.

As I mentioned earlier, we should take steps to avert floods. We are concentrating on finding out new sources of water, but we have not so far diverted our attention towards better utilisation of water which is already available. The amount spent so far did not really do any good. Money has not been spent properly. I want to cite an example in this connection. During 1989 Andhra Pradesh has experienced heavy rains. Rs one crore and 20 lakhs have been given to the State for repairing the damaged drains. But only 5% of the amount was really spent and remaining 95% was misused. Enquiries conducted later proved this bitter truth. So, Sir, when only 10% of the money is really utilised in a constructive way, how can we hope that we will develop and prosper?

Sir, as the House is well aware, Andhra Pradesh reeled under an unprecedented cyclone in the year 1977. Everything was washed away by the tidal waves. Loss of life and property was quite unprecedented. Again the tidal waves are once again lashing out at our State now. Every one is aware that the State is in the grip of cyclone once again. The loss of life and property is expected to be as much as it was in 1977. My constituency is reeling under cyclone right now. I stayed back only to raise the matter in the House. Sir, I am thankful to you for providing me the opportunity to raise the issue. In the present cyclone, all the roads in the area have been washed away. The movement of trains have come to a standstill. People in the area are struggling hard to survive. Constant fear of death and loss of their property is haunting them, more than a lakh families have already been shifted to safer destinations. Sir, the experience in the past 40 years shows that the tidal waves are hitting only certain pockets in the area. It is not at all difficult to locate

the vulnerable points. Whenever tidal waves hit these areas, the Central and State Governments announce a programme to protect the area in the future. They speak of raising protection walls and taking every safety precaution. Yet, years are rolling by and nothing concrete is coming out to protect the area from the waves. Once again there is a danger of loss of life and property this year. Hence I urge upon the Govt. to take steps at least now, to protect this area from the fury of tidal waves in the future. An expert Committee should be appointed to identify the areas which are likely to be affected by tidal waves. Its recommendations should be implemented strictly. The Central Government and State Governments should not run away from their responsibilities. It is a joint responsibility. The Central Govt. has an enormous responsibility on its shoulders. It has to discharge its responsibility.

Sir, the droughts and floods are a recurring phenomena. Certain parts of the country get washed away by the floods while other parts face an acute drought. A Committee should be constituted to look into this major problem. Mere constitution of a committee will not serve the purpose. Its recommendations have to be implemented strictly and sincerely. Governments may come and Governments may go. What is important is the identification of problems and finding out solutions to them and their strict implementation. Whatever might be the cost, we should implement the recommendations of expert committee. Then only we will be in a position to get rid of the twin problems of droughts and floods.

Sir, once again I appeal to the Central Government to come to the rescue of our State Government in tidying over the present crisis. Help should come in time. Help will be no help if it does not come in time. At least this time, I hope the Central Government would release sufficient money to rescue to victims of the present cyclone. Hon. Parliamentary Affairs Minister Shri Upendra has announced in the House this morning that the Hon. Prime Minister is going to visit the cyclone affected area tomorrow. I am grateful to the

Prime Minister for his gesture. I hope he would do justice to the cyclone affected people in my State.

Sir, I conclude my speech by thanking you for providing me this opportunity to speak on the Demands for Grants related to the Ministries of Water Resources and Agriculture.

SHRI VIDYADHAR GOKHLE (Bombay North Central): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to express some of my personal views on water resources. A meeting of the National Water Resources Council was held. Also a number of committees had been constituted on that subject and a number of seminars have also been held but till now no clear cut national policy on water resources could be formulated, that is the factual position in this regard. While framing such a policy the interests of the entire country should be kept in mind. The entire water wealth of India belongs to all her citizens. It is only to maintain and strengthen the traditional bond which our rivers have with the nation's rich cultural heritage that the following shlokas are recited whenever the 'mangal kalash puja' is performed here in this country:—

"Gangecha yamunechaiva, Godavari
Saraswati.

Narmade Sindhu Kaveri Jalesmin
sannidhim kuru."

What I mean to say is that the scope of the policy on water resources should not be limited to States along. The late Acharya Kaka Kalelkar called the rivers as 'Lok Mata'. These rivers if properly managed can cater to the needs not only of the people living near them but also of those who live in the far flung areas.

Sir, in our country, rivers are a national resource. Inter State Water disputes arises only when this fact is not accepted by all in its entirety. A number of water disputes have arisen in our country which remain as yet unresolved and these issues require a categorical stand on the part of the Government.

[Sh Vidyadhar Gokhle]

For the last four decades, we have been witnessing the persistent incidence of natural calamity of drought and heavy rains in India. Not only that we find here that a tendency of untimely drought at the time of Kharif crop and then occurrence of heavy rains in an increase. Why does it so happen? Why is there a scarcity of water after the monsoon, despite a heavy rainfall of 12,000 mm in Cherapunjee? Why do waterfalls dry up in hilly areas? In 1977, two crore hectare of land was treated as falling in the flood prone area but now the area covered under this category is seven crore hectare. Why did such a situation arise? How is it that we have reached a stage when people say "Bharat teri Ganga Maili?" Rich people install pumping sets and tubewells to exploit maximum quantity of ground water. Isn't there a need to curb this practice? What is the reason that coastal land is having more and more element of salinity? Our national policy on water resources does not have an answer to an innumerable number of such questions. What is the basic reason behind this sad State of affairs?

The basic reason is that we have disregarded Indian traditions and conditions and blindly followed the ways of developed western nations. America has adopted a new strategy of discharging the water of one river basin into the another. Blind and unrestricted following of this method will prove to be not only costly but also a dangerous adventure in respect of our nature. This shows that the water of every river has some unique biological and chemical qualities. The water of a particular river encourages the growth of a particular type of vegetation and a particular type of living beings feed on it. So an inter-basin transfer can gradually destroy. Certain Vegetation and a particular type of organism

The National policy on water resources should not only aim at the availability of water in abundance but also concentrate on its quality. It would be wrong to use water contaminated by insecticides and nitrates

Modern agricultural technique involve an extensive use of chemical fertilizers. With the result that nitrates and sulphides mix up with the ground water to make it a poisonous substance. Is such a water fit for consumption? Through the generations in this country, water has been called life and not death

Water resources are dependent on forest wealth. Dense forests in the higher reaches of mountains enable the smooth conversion of stream onto water. Dense forests ensure the conservation of rain water thus saving it from the process of evaporation. These forests have the capacity of holding upto 97% of rainwater. Instead of spending huge amounts of money on the construction of big dams, protection and conservation of forests would be a natural and cheaper way to store water

The use of restraint is a must in respect of irrigation. The famous Soviet Scientist, Victor Kovra has said that

[*English*]

The trouble is the biggest where irrigation is the biggest

[*Translation*]

Excess irrigation leads to salinity of soil which reduces fertility of that land. So in dry areas dry farming should be practised instead of resorting to irrigation. Percolation tanks should be set up in regions which are rocky and humid. The co-operation of farmers and voluntary organisations is very essential in the process of irrigation. Industries requiring a large quantity of water should not be set up in the areas where water is scarce. Now it is becoming clear that construction of concrete dams in tropical regions is not to give expected results. The main benefit of these dams is reaped by the industrialists and urban-dwellers in the form of cheap electricity. These dams form a chain of stagnant reservoirs in rivers. Doing this is as good as stopping the process of natural purification of rivers ultimately leading to the depletion of our water resources. Construc-

tion of large dams disturbs the ecological balance in catchment areas of rivers because of excessive deforestation before and after the construction of such dams. The stagnant reservoirs created by the dams lead to water-borne diseases. Further it causes earthquakes and what is most serious is that it displaces forest dwellers and destroys their traditional way of life.

In short, the question of national water resources is connected with the fertility of land, forest resources, pollution, quality of foodgrains and such other issues. We must not ignore this aspect and blindly follow the path of modernization without giving due weightage to all these factors.

With these words I conclude my speech.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER. You have put forward a new view point.

SHRI RAMDAS SINGH (Giridih) Mr Deputy Speaker, Sir, agriculture and water resources are complementary to each other. I was listening intently to the views expressed by an hon. Member on the subject of water resources. I entirely agree with it that the national policy on water resources was not framed in India itself. In 1978, we formed a team of some junior engineers and went around the Himalayan foothill region and also the hilly regions in South India. Thereafter, we drew up a plan and presented it to the Government. Unfortunately the Government expressed its inability to put the plan in action on the ground that it involved a heavy expenditure. The late Shri Kedarnath Pandey had also raised this point during his tenure but that plan could not be implemented.

Due to non-implementation of the above proposal, the country is experiencing floods, drought, power crisis and other such problems linked with water. Various situations emerging out of the above problems have been attributed to this reason only. In our Puranas and in the history of our culture, rivers have been described as mother. As my hon. friend has rightly said that there are

rivers in other parts of the world and more or less they affect human lives of their respective countries. But the rivers of India have got some peculiarities of their own. For example, Ganga is the symbol of unity. Similarly, Godavari is called the Ganga of the South. People believe that Godavari originated from Gangotri i.e. Mansarovar located at the Himalayas, flew underground and appeared on the earth in the South. I would not like to take much time of the House on this point. But I would make a strong point with regard to proper utilisation of water. I had made some suggestions in this regard. But the previous Government abandoned the proposal with the remark that it involved a huge expenditure. We had chalked out this plan. Under the plan, it was assessed that the Southern mountains and mountains falling within the Vindhya range are located at a height of 12,000 feet from the sea level. There are rivers in North India too. We feel a bit ashamed to call a river as Sindhu, otherwise Sindhu is no way less important a river than other rivers of the world. Some years ago, India was being known by this region, but it is no more a part of our territory. Of course, there are other rivers in our country and we call them national rivers.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Ram Dasji, please come to the point. Time is short. You are deviating from the point.

SHRI RAMDAS SINGH: I am not deviating from the point. I have seen people getting a lot of time. If you say I will sit down. The rivers passing through Punjab are located at a height of 15,000 feet from the sea level. I suggest that a channel to flow the waters of these river should be dug from Bhakra Nagal which would reach Bihar through U.P. The flood waters of Bihar should be drained out to South through this channel which would pass through the water falls of Madhya Pradesh. In this way U.P., Bihar and West Bengal could be saved from the fury of floods and an irrigation network could be spread across the country. More electricity could also be generated by setting up turbines at low costs. This will remove the shortage of electricity in the country.

[Sh. Ramdas Singh]

The electricity generated through Thermal Power Stations causes huge losses to the country. Lakhs of tonnes of coal is burnt in this process. But hydro electricity could be produced comparatively at a low cost. There are several suitable sites in Central India where hydro-electricity could be produced at a low cost. The States of Bihar, Orissa, U.P. suffered huge losses in terms of human lives, cattle heads and crops during the last 41 years. Had the water scheme been implemented at the national level, the above losses could have been avoided. You can imagine how much money the country must have spent in paying compensation and other expenses. Had the water scheme been implemented, the country would have incurred less expenses. Droughts could have been checked at lesser expenses than the money being wasted these days. There is still a need to execute the above scheme. It would not involve much expenditure. We can save the flood-hit areas at less expenses under the above scheme.

Thermal Power Stations are being set up in the country and coal in large quantities is being burnt in the Thermal Power Stations to generate electricity. If we go on burning coal in this manner, the coal reserves in the country will exhaust in 75 years. In order to save the coal reserves and generate electricity, the only option open before us is to set up a water resource grid at the national level, if the waters of rivers originating from the Himalayas could be channelised through Godavari, the Ganga of the South across the Vindhya, the cotton production in Gujarat and Maharashtra could be boosted to a great extent. Irrigation and power facilities in these States could be further augmented. In our country, there are huge resources of water. If water could be controlled through a national scheme, it could be put to best use in the country.

Since time is short, I am not going into details. I shall go into details on some later occasion. The Government should ascertain as to how much loss was caused when

waters reached from one State to the other. Had we spent just 20 per cent of the above amount and controlled water by preparing a master plan, we could have saved the country from a huge loss. As such an effective water scheme may please be prepared to utilize water to the optimum level and increase electricity generation.

I would like to thank you for providing me time to speak.

[English]

SHRIM. SELVARASU (Nagapattinam): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I welcome the Agricultural Policy of the Central Government. The Government has announced to allot half of the budget amount towards the development of agriculture and the upliftment of the rural areas. I request the Government that it should take care to see that the allotted amount reach the deserving people at the lower level. Our experience in the past is that the poverty alleviation programmes and other schemes in the Five Year Plans, benefits only twenty per cent of the beneficiaries. Major part of the funds were swallowed by the intermediaries. All the schemes of the Government should be implemented with the involvement of the people and checked by popular committees.

Even after 43 years of our Independence and seven Five-year Plans, two-thirds of the cultivable areas are depending upon monsoon and have not been provided with any assured irrigation. The peasants plough and sow the seeds and look upon the sky for rains. This is the common feature all over the country. Because of the failure of the monsoon the crops get dried and the peasants have to bear all the expenses. Especially in the non-deltaic areas, the peasants have dug wells spending their own money and without the support or aid from the State Governments.

In Tamil Nadu, the farmers like Modern Baheerathan, dug wells in the rocky soils. The wells are even hundred feet in depth. According to the official report, there are

more than 12 lakh energised pumpsets for irrigation. Nowadays, the ground water table is going down.

I would like to bring to the notice of the House, that in Tamil Nadu itself the farmers' agitation started in the early 70's. The main reason for the agitation is their debt burden. The peasants could not repay the amount to the cooperative societies. But the Government and the financial institutions labelled them as wilful defaulters.

The National Front promised to waive the loans of peasants it is in the election manifesto. But I am sorry to say that the Government has retraced from its own promise. Generally, the peasant community is disappointed. The Government announced that the remission will cover only short term loans. Further it says that the wilful defaulters will be decided by the bank officers. This may lead to corruption and reduce the number of genuine beneficiaries. I request the Government to be generous enough to give at least guaranteed benefits to the peasants while waiving the loans.

The Government should consider restructuring the cooperative financing institutions. Now there is a threetier system. Because of this overhead charges and interest rate increase and all other burdens have to be shouldered by the peasantry. The interest has been raised up to 13-17 per cent. Virtually the cooperative credit societies are substituting only the moneylenders. So my request is to reconstitute them into two tier system so that the burden can be reduced.

I would like to reiterate that the Government should fix the price of paddy in parity with that of wheat. For nurturing the paddy up to the time of harvest, the peasants have to provide more wettings than that for wheat and thus have to bear extra expenses. From all aspects, the rural workers are worst affected. They have to migrate from their living places to far-off places in search of jobs in the lean seasons. The local agricultural workers should be given preference in development and relief works. Contract system

should be abolished.

The Government must fulfil the demands of the Agricultural Workers' Union by enacting a comprehensive legislation.

Lastly, I am an elected member from the Nagapattinum constituency which is in the Cauvery delta and has been worst affected during the last few years because of the Cauvery water dispute. I wholeheartedly welcome the Supreme Court's decision and request the Government to take effective steps to appoint a tribunal on a time-bound basis to resolve the long-pending dispute.

[Translation]

SHRI RAJDEV SINGH (Sangrur) Mr Deputy Speaker Sir diesel is an essential input for all types of agricultural operations. The hike in the price of diesel in the current Budget has adversely affected the farmers. The farmers will be no way benefited by the increase in support price of wheat because the price of diesel has also been increased simultaneously. There is no agricultural operation which could be undertaken without diesel. The whole House is unanimous to withdraw the hike made in diesel price. This will help us win the confidence of the farmers. This will make the farmers realise that the National Front Government is listening to their grievances and trying its best to solve their problems. The hike effected in the price of diesel is not at all justified on any ground.

Secondly, the increase announced in the support price of wheat is not adequate. The farmer cannot recover the cost of inputs he uses for producing crops. Three to four years ago the Agriculture University, Ludhiana through a survey ascertained that the cost of production of wheat comes to Rs 240 per quintal. As such the price of wheat should be fixed keeping in view the cost involved in its production. Due to further increase in the prices after the above survey, the cost of production of one quintal of wheat comes to Rs 325. The price of wheat should be fixed keeping it in view the above fact. But the support price of wheat was fixed at Rs 215.

[Sh. Rajdev Singh]

per quintal which is an injustice to the farmers. I would like to request the Government to announce payment of bonus to farmers. Just as bonus was announced earlier after the harvesting of paddy crop, similar payment of bonus to farmers may also please be announced by increasing the price of wheat. In this way, the Government would champion the causes of the farmers and win their confidence. It is very essential that the farmers of the country should get the remunerative price for their produce

Thirdly, I would like to point out that price of wheat was increased now whereas the farmers had already supplied large quantities of wheat to the mandis. They are being paid at the old rate. As such the Government should make necessary arrangements to see that the farmers are paid remunerative price as announced by the Government.

With these words, I support the Demands for Grants

16.00 hrs.

[English]

DR. ASIM BALA (Nabadwip): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, when the present Government came to power, at that time the liabilities of the Government were Rs. 260,000 crores, while the interest burden amounted to Rs. 17000 crores annually. It is a heavy liability that the previous Government handed over to this Government. The present Government have declared that 49 per cent of the Budget would be allocated for the rural masses, as against 44 per cent allocated for this purpose by the previous Government in 1989-90. This is a welcome approach by the present Government.

The food production in our country has come up to the level of 170 million tonnes per year through the green revolution and that is only due to two major crops, that is wheat and rice with their production at the level of

56 per cent and all the other crops with their production of 44 per cent. The production in respect of pulses and edible oils has come down. It is unfortunate, that the previous Government did not give a proper thinking to the agricultural development.

As we know, 76 per cent of our population lives in the villages and they are mainly responsible for the production of foodgrains supplied throughout the country. But it is a pity that the rural people are not getting their proper food requirement. While in 1976, they were getting only 492 grams per head per day, it got reduced to 490 grams in 1986; that means the availability has gone down. The green revolution has benefited only those who have more land that is, the landlords, and it has not been spread all over the country. It is confined only to some pockets, specially in Punjab and Haryana. Though the green revolution was much publicised, at present, its benefits have not gone to the landless people, small and marginal farmers and the common people as a whole.

The Government should evolve a proper system for the supply of fertilizers and seeds to the farmers well in time. Though the present Government has taken some measures in this respect, but it is unfortunate that the fertilizers and the seeds did not reach to the rural people well in time. It is of utmost importance that these quality inputs should be made available to the farmers in time

We feel proud of the green revolution, blue revolution and the white revolution but it is unfortunate that the actual consumption by the common people has not come up to the desired standards. Still, the rural people are not getting their proper food.

We must pay more attention in respect of making use of the modern technology in matters of fertilizers, quality seeds etc. to obtain optimum results.

The Government have some programmes for giving guidance and education through extension services to the farmers, but that is not very effective. My personal

view is that whatever programmes the Government have in this respect are not being implemented either because of the bureaucratic attitude or because of the lack of political will I request the Government to take these things very seriously and sincerely The people, specially in the rural areas, have given their mandate to the present Government and they expect a lot from us and we should not forget their aspiration in this respect

A word about the land reforms It has not been implemented yet Without the land reforms people will not get the intended benefits

There is another very important aspect which requires attention A number of graduates in disciplines related to Agriculture Universities in the country come out every year The number of such graduates who come out of the colleges every year and 8000 agricultural graduates 1800 veterinary graduates 510 home science graduates 900 dairy science graduates etc but it is unfortunate that they are not properly utilised in their respective fields Further the fellowship that they are getting is much less and that needs to be increased on the lines of the other professional graduates like engineering graduates, medical graduates etc There should be no parity among the professional students and as I said the fellowship of the agricultural and veterinary scholars should be increased

Further these categories of professionals should be recognised as technical professions but that has not yet been agreed There is an urgent need to recognize them as technical persons These persons can be an asset in the rural development If they are afforded with opportunities and proper facilities in the rural areas they could be working more efficiently But at present they are not being properly utilised so far We are talking of nourishing and delicious foods, like eggs, meat, fish, paneer etc, but how will we get them, we do not know Government must look to this side also

Then, I want to bring some information in this House Our people are getting only 115 grams of milk, one gram of egg and four grams of meat per day per head and the Budget allocation for animal husbandry is one-tenth of the total agricultural Budget but the contribution of the animal husbandry is one third of the total GDP of the total agricultural sector

As I said Government should give more impetus to the rural development The various programmes like NREP, IRDP etc have been implemented in a casual way, they need to be strictly implemented Government must take these things very seriously

In this country the agricultural graduates are very much unemployed We have a total number of 57744 branches of the nationalised banks throughout the country and only 7356 agricultural graduates are working there It is my request that we should utilize these technical people for rural development That would help us in uplifting our rural masses

Lastly, I would request that the curriculum of the agricultural universities must include the land reform the social system, the caste system, socio-economic culture and what is communalism, that is, they should know the social structure of the country That would give them an idea of the true existing conditions so that they keep that in mind while they come out and serve the people in the respective fields

[Translation]

SHRI ASHOK ANANDRAO DESHMUKH (Parbhani) Mr Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to you for providing me time to speak India has, primarily, been an agricultural country from time immemorial All hon Members sitting here have been elected by the farmers and thus they represent them Our hon Minister of Agriculture is also a farmer and he feels proud to call himself a farmer It is indeed a great thing We find that even after 42 years

[Sh. Ashok Anandrao Deshmukh]

of independence, there has not been as much increase in the agriculture growth rate as it was supposed to be. Other countries like China, Taiwan, Israel and South Korea are much advanced in this field as compared to our country. The growth rate is 5 to 10 per cent in those countries. Though Pakistan, Bangladesh and Sri Lanka are prone to natural calamities, yet they are ahead of us in the field of agriculture. Why did it happen? It is a very deplorable situation. I would like to make a few suggestions with regard to our National Agricultural Policy. These suggestions should be taken into account while implementing the Eighth Five Year Plan. Some of the main points I would like to make include water management, development of horticulture, agricultural forest, agro processing and farming system.

Mr Deputy Speaker, Sir, water is the prime necessity for agriculture. But the water management programmes are not being implemented properly. Today, there are a number of schemes with the Government viz. E.C.G., R.L.E.G.P., D.P.A.P. and N.R.E.P. But these schemes are not being implemented properly. These schemes could run well if the farmers are given proper co-operation. Development of horticulture should be done along with agriculture. This will ensure economic development of the villages. For this purpose, incentives should be given to grow fruit bearing trees in the Hills, Plains and the areas having abundant water according to the climatic conditions of the region. In the areas having more water trees of Mausambi, banana, pears etc. may be planted on a large scale and in the areas having less water, trees of plum, mangoes shall have to be planted.

The farmers will have to set up the processing units based on new techniques which will create not only employment opportunities for them but they will also get reasonable prices for their produce. It will make the farmers prosperous. I would also like to make a suggestion that cold storages should be set up on a larger scale so that the

farmers can get the maximum benefits of their agricultural products. Besides, the Government can get the farmers, the benefits of export of various kinds of fruit juice, such as mango juice etc. to the foreign countries. For this purpose, a large number of mango trees will have to be planted.

Now-a-days, what is all the more necessary is to bring larger areas under the cover of forest. Several programmes have been undertaken for this purpose. Though, crores of trees have been planted but these are not maintained properly. I would like to suggest that the Intensive Forest Development Programme should now extend to the roadsides and the bank of rivers and fallow land. The Government should ensure that the trees so planted are always maintained. Today, these large scale felling of trees is having its adverse effect on our environment, and directly affecting our agricultural crops also.

Now, I come to the Farm System, whether it is Poultry System, or the Dairy Farming. Today, it is necessary to adopt a Farm System in India. This system is based on the principle of mutual dependence. The farmers can not prosper if they are solely dependent on their agricultural farms. However, he may reap greater benefits if he adds to his work of agricultural farming, activities of Milch Cattle Farming, Poultry Farming, Fishery, Dairy, Sericulture etc. It will also herald to the farmers the days of his all round development. I would like the Government to make the necessary arrangement in this regard. An advantage of this farming system, will be that.

[English]

By product of one unit can be utilised for another unit.

[Translation]

That can be done only under this System. I want to draw the attention of the Government to these four or five points.

I would like to make a request to the

Minister of Agriculture through you that the prices of fertilizers and insecticides, should be reduced in the country Besides, at present, the amount of loan being disbursed to the farmers by the banks is generally given to them in the month of July or August I would like to submit that in case that amount of loan is given to them in the first week of May, it will protect them against raising loans from the traders and enable them to sow the seed in the fields at the proper time, along with the successful accomplishment of other inter cultural operations and timely spray of insecticides and pesticides on the crops and timely close of fertilizer for the standing crops in their fields Therefore I would like to make a request to the Hon ble Minister of Agriculture through you to make such arrangements and issue directions that every farmer is given the amount of loan from the banks in the first week of May instead of July/August It will protect the farmer from the vicious circle of traders who give loan on a higher rate of interest and charge one and a half for the double amount of the loan advanced by them Even otherwise he has to repay the loans he has already taken from the Government and that worsens his financial condition Therefore, I would like to make a request to the Government to get the loan sanctioned to all the farmers during the first week of May That is all what I would like to suggest to the Hon ble Minister through you

In the state of Maharashtra, there is a major project called Jaikwari Project But 45 per cent of its water goes waste and we are able to utilise only 25 per cent of it I would like the Government pay attention to the utilisation of water To this date, the farmers are allowed to take water only from major canal However, I would like to urge upon the Government that in the interest of the farmers, they should be allowed to take water even from the minor canals in which sufficient water is available On cooperative basis, provided the farmers come forward to get united for this purpose The farmers should also be allowed to go in for lift irrigation

I feel that as regards the schemes of the I C A R , there is a lot of repetition from one

University to the other Due to a lot of processing activities while on the one hand, the Government have to spend more money, on the other, it is of no use I would like to submit to the Government to make such arrangements that the research work in respect of a thing produced in a particular area, is undertaken in that very area For example, sugarcane is produced on a large scale in the Western Maharashtra, so it may be processed in that region itself Millet is grown in a larger area in Parbhani district, its processing may be undertaken in Marathwada Krishi Vidyapeeth Production of wheat is higher in North India so it may be processed in Ludhiana It will also reduce the expenses of the Government on the head and also unnecessary experimentation will not be done The provision of Rs 7 000 crore for agriculture, made by the National Front Government is a right step I also consider that policy of the present Government in regard to agriculture is justifiable The Government has also done a good work by waiving the loans of the farmers The Government can go ahead to waive more amount of loan in future

With these words, I would like to thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak

[English]

SHRI P C THOMAS (Muvattupuzha)
The new Government is going to bring out a new agriculture policy I think the Government would have considered over it carefully because we had an old policy for a long time I think many new aspects will be included in that The main aspect is the modernisation of agriculture and that should be included in that In fact, we must have better techniques and better skills to be utilised in agriculture It is also necessary to give incentives to the agriculturists The most apt incentive will no doubt be to assure them remunerative prices for their agricultural produces. Of course, many of my friends have spoken on that We must have some kind of an index to get remunerative prices not only for foodgrains but also for other agricultural produces like coconut, spices, etc

[Sh. P.C. Thomas]

We must have some kind of an index just as we have a price index, on the basis of the cost of living, just like that we must have a permanent needle or permanent measure to represent the remunerative prices in respect of each commodity. I would suggest that such kind of an index should be there in the field of agriculture for the prices of agricultural produce. This should be thought of, it has to be discussed and has to be included in the new Policy I would suggest that it is necessary to make agriculture more employment oriented. And, for that I would think that the youth of India have to be more involved in the field of agriculture, especially—I am not very sure about the other States—in Kerala, I know personally that many youngsters who are educated are reluctant to go to the agricultural field and take up the field which their ancestors were, in fact, taking up for a long time. For that special incentives will have to be given and they have to be attracted towards it.

Now, with regard to the policy of the Government about agricultural debt, I share the view of many friends that the policy is good. But in implementation as we have seen it is not very promising. Especially—I am referring again to Kerala because Kerala and Karnataka and some of the States have already stated that they are not going to share the cost, the Centre should think about it. In Kerala the cooperative societies and the financial institutions have given loans of a very great quantum and many agriculturists have taken loans from the cooperative societies. And this is not included in the Centre's plan now. Of course, it is for the States now to think of formulating policies for this. But the Kerala Government has very clearly stated that it is unable to bear any share and therefore the Centre should bear the whole cost. I think that the original promise also was that the whole amount of agricultural debt as far as the poor people are concerned will be written off and I would think that the Government should re-think on the policy which the Government has adopted in this respect.

Then, another point which I would like to bring to the notice of the House as well as the Ministry is about the natural calamities which are taking place very often and in huge quantum in States like Kerala and other places where rubber plants and other plantations are there very extensively. I would think that when a wind comes or a calamity occurs the loss which the planter or the agriculturist suffers is very very huge. As far as their crop is concerned, it may be compensated in terms of money as is done normally by the Central Government. But as far as the persons who are engaged in agriculture like plantations of rubber or pepper are concerned, the whole thing is damaged and the loss has to be suffered by them. All the efforts of the farmers are ruined. So, we have to think of better facilities and better methods of compensating the agricultural who suffer losses of this nature.

The Kerala Government had a revolving fund for this but now I think they do not have it and the present Central Government has already assured them that there will be a fund and that fund would be earmarked for such type of disasters; disasters not only of crop but also for the improvement of plantations like rubber and such other agricultural produces.

Then one more point about water resources. I am not going into the details. As stated by many of the friends here, scarcity of water is one of the problems which we are facing now. And I only refer to one aspect relating to my constituency in Kerala. We have a huge project there in the offing. In fact, the scheme was submitted to the Central Government; that is about the Meenachil River Valley Project. That scheme was submitted before the Central Government. It was approved and sent back to the State. The State had worked out the scheme. But somehow now, due to some political reason, the State Government is not taking any interest in that, and therefore, the State Government is not taking up the matter. The plight of the agriculturists there is to lose a very handful of benefits which they are going to get. I humbly request the Ministry to look into

this and see if something could be done to help the farmers

I would only add that this Ministry also may be pleased to see the plight of the agriculturists in the field of coconut, rubber, pineapple, spices, etc. Whenever we speak of agriculture, we normally speak of only grains. Of course, grains is a very important aspect. But this is also an important aspect. Coconut has to be declared as an oilseed for the farmers to get the remunerative prices. As far as pineapple is concerned, it is one of the major produce in my constituency. The difficulty that is being faced by the agriculturists there is that the pineapple which may have the price of four rupees per kilogram during the normal times comes down to fifty paise per kilogram in the season time. That is because they do not have the storing facilities. And there is no industry to use this. Therefore, I humbly request the Agriculture Ministry to look into this matter and in collaboration with the Commerce Ministry as well as the Food Processing Ministry, should think of starting an industry in Kerala in Ernakulam and in Muvattupuzha.

SHRI PRABHATISINH CHAUHAN (KAIRA) Mr Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Water Resources.

In the forty-two years of democratic ruling, where have we landed? It is to be looked into. The gap between the haves and the have-nots has widened. There are very few people who have plenty to enjoy. They have plenty to spend and plenty to use for their own luxury. Whereas there are plenty of people who do not even find sufficient to fill their belly. This is the situation in which we have landed ourselves over the years. Now the present Government is very serious about it. It has taken many steps towards easing out the problem that we are all facing. For instance, it has taken steps to write off the farmers debt upto Rs 10000/- to provide remunerative price for their products, to provide fifty per cent of the available money and to spend towards agriculture and allied

activities. About the Narmada Project, our Government has made a very categorical statement that it will try to complete the project within the stipulated period.

These are the measures which the present Government has taken. I do not think that these are sufficient to benefit our farmers and to grow our agricultural economy merely by taking these steps. These steps may not eradicate poverty. These will not bridge the gap between the urban and the rural disparity. I think, much has still to be done in this regard.

So far as irrigation is concerned, under the present irrigation system seventy million ha of land is under irrigation. Our capacity, if we grow to the fullest, can rise upto 100 million ha and our total land under cultivation is 210 million ha. Even after having done all these, there will be forty-five per cent of land which may not be under irrigation. So, the Government has to think in terms of what is to be done about the land which is left unirrigated. We should have to make better use of the water which is available for irrigation. Our situation is that whereas we hold 16 per cent of the world population, we are having 3 per cent of the quantity of surface world water availability. Under the situation, we have to take it very seriously and we have to work out the projects so fast and seriously that we can come out of the situation as early as possible.

Whenever any project is sent to the Central Water Commission for approval, it takes at least 14 months to approve it. Such a long time should not be taken by the Commission. I want to know from the hon Minister whether this cannot be expedited.

There are schemes like micro, small, medium and big irrigation schemes. There are very many schemes which are half way. So a new thinking should be developed that any project which is taken on hand, should be completed first so that the fruits of that particular project can be harvested by the farmers in that particular area. What happens today is that a lot of money is spent but

[Sh Prabhatsinh Chauhan]

no results are achieved because of the non-completion of the projects. So something very seriously should be thought about it. And the schemes should be completed without any delay.

Now the farmers also would like to have electricity in full requirements because if they do not get sufficient electricity at the time of their need, what happens is that there is water in the tubewell but they cannot get it because of non-availability of electricity and because of that that area cannot be put under irrigation. At times at the sowing season they get enough electricity and when the crop is near harvesting there is no electricity and that is how the crop gets destroyed. And farmers are adversely affected. Government has to think very seriously about such a situation. They have to plan for supply of electricity as per requirements.

Even the chemical manure is not available in sufficient quantity at the time of need. At the same time, the prices of manure in different States are different. The crop when it goes to the market, more or less fetches the same price all over the country whereas the prices of inputs vary from State to State. So something should be done about it.

In Gujarat in Kaira District National Dairy Development Board has put up a project to the Central Government to generate electricity through gas based turbines and distribute it through cooperative method. But it has not been sanctioned so far. I do not know why the Government is not sanctioning this project immediately and why it is being delayed.

Only certified seeds should be supplied to the farmers. At present there are uncertified seeds available in the market. Any type of seeds can be marketed and sold to the ignorant and poor farmers.

The farmers go in for such seeds because they are cheap. But ultimately what happens? The nation suffers and in case of

production the farmers also suffer. So only certified seeds should be allowed to be marketed.

Good roads should be provided to the farmers so that they can take their produce to the cities and they can get the inputs in time for agricultural operations.

Now, the agricultural produce markets do not work in the interest of the farmers.

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER Let us please understand that agriculture and irrigation are in Concurrent List. There is the responsibility of the State Governments also to provide these things. Let us discuss those things which really have to be dealt with by the Central Government, otherwise, those matters which can be raised in the Assemblies, need not be raised here.

[Translation]

SHRI JANARDAN TIWARI (Siwan) But, Deputy Speaker, Sir, What I have to say is that the funds have been provided by the Central Government to the State Governments but that money has been missed by the states. Therefore, it is necessary to say that Central Government should look into this aspect of misuse of funds by the states.

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER You should ask your colleagues to speak on this issue in the state Assembly because here you have got very limited time. Therefore, it would be more appropriate to discuss those issues in this House, which are related to the entire country. Otherwise, what for the Assemblies are there in the States?

[English]

SHRI PRABHATSINH CHAUHAN Sir, about the milk, we have got sufficient milk in the country. We have rather glut of milk. We have sometimes holidays in collecting the milk. The milk cooperatives have worked well to our satisfaction. But, now, some sort of project should be evolved and some sort of project should be established in advance.

so that the milk producers do not suffer.

Our land is keeping on fragmenting and it is becoming smaller and smaller unit whereby it becomes more uneconomic. Something should be done to see that the consolidation of land is preserved whereby it becomes an economically viable unit. Otherwise, the poor people are becoming poorer day by day because they do not have economic holdings of land on which they can earn their livelihood.

Sir, Agro-based industries should be established in the villages. Moreover, the export of flowers and vegetables should also be explored. We have got natural green-house in our country. We are having all types of climates in our country, whereas in Western Countries like Holland etc., they build green-houses, they produce flowers and vegetables under the green-house, under the controlled climate, yet they capture the world market. So, when we have been bestowed with nature natural green-house, we should also think of growing large quantities of flowers and vegetables which can be exported and we can earn foreign exchange.

Lastly, there is a great disparity between rural and urban living. We should consider this problem very seriously and expansion of rural economy should be worked out very seriously so that the farming can become an attractive proposition and farmers living in the villages can also have all the amenities that is enjoyed by the urban people. They can provide good education to their children and they can look after their families well. With these words, Sir, I conclude.

[*Translation*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please keep all that in your mind that has been discussed here in the House.

SHRIJANARDAN TIWARI (Siwan): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, India is an agricultural country. 75 per cent of the people living in this country are farmers and hitherto they have remained very much neglected. The

new Government has given an assurance and our Party has also made a demand to that effect that 60 per cent of our national income should be spent on farmers and the development of villages. Our villages, where these farmers live are without roads, schools and various other basic amenities. That is why we have demanded that 60 per cent of the national income should be spent on the farmers and agriculture should be given the status of industry. As regards the field of Poultry Farming, Cattle Farming, the centres of milk production and Poultry Farming can work together by supplementing each other and it could fetch a substantial income to the farmers. The Government, particularly, the Central Government should provide funds for this purpose so that farmers can work according to their own requirements.

So far the question of storage of agricultural products is concerned, particularly, the storage of surplus production of onion in Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka, lakhs of quintals of onion was destroyed because there was no arrangement of godowns for its storage., However, arrangements should be made to go in for the export of surplus onion to foreign countries. Last year, there was a lot of bungling in the export of onions to foreign countries. If we resort to the optimum export of onion, it will fetch more money and the farmer will also be benefited thereby. I would like to say that there should be a uniform price of sugarcane in the state i.e. Rs. 60 per quintal. Though the farmers works very hard in his fields but they do not get the due return. On the other hand, the sugar is produced in the factory and you may see to it that the prices of sugar is soaring high. Sugar is in great demand in and outside the country and so it should be exported to foreign countries.

I would like to give a suggestion to the Central Government that the Government should think seriously on this matter. The agricultural labourers should be give at least the minimum wages as has been fixed by the Central Government, it is a genuine demand of these people. The farmers are also not getting electricity for irrigation purposes. You

[Sh. Janardan Tiwari]

will see that in our state of Bihar, the supply position of electricity is very bad. The Government may advance the argument that it is a state subject-but I would like to tell you that the Central Government had taken a decision ten years back to set up a Hydel Power Project at Kuwelkora for Ranchi, but this Project has not been completed so far. For that purpose, crores of rupees have been given by the Government and this scheme aims at creating the generation capacity of one thousand megawatt. But the State Government as well as the Central Government is not taking any action in this matter. With the completion of this major power Project, the factories can be started in the area and the work of irrigation can also be done. It may also cater to the power requirements of Chhota Nagpur. Chemical fertilizer should be made available to the farmers at the subsidised price i.e. 50 per cent of the actual price. However, at the subsidised rates, the farmers can buy the maximum quantity of their requirement of chemical fertilizer. The Central Government should give subsidy to the extent of 50 per cent in it.

One more point I would like to make is about protection of cow progeny. Many hon. Members may think that I am talking of Communalism but that is not my intention. I am saying it because it relates to agriculture and it has economic base. You know that cost of bullocks has gone up all over the country. Small and marginal farmers are unable to purchase them. I come from rural areas where people are facing lot of difficulties. The cost of tractor has also gone up. Farmers use bullocks for ploughing fields, sowing seeds and for many other purposes but they do not have processing power. The cost of an ordinary bullock is Rs. 5000 whereas the bullock of good breed is being sold at Rs. 20,000. It is all because of diminution of cow progeny. Cows are butchered in slaughter houses. I have mentioned it because our society has a very high regard for cow and even our forefathers treated it as 'Gomata'. It is very useful from economic point of view also.

The World Bank has given crores of rupees to the government for constructing markets all over the country. The Krishi markets constructed in Bihar have not been built at proper places. This relates to the Central Government. Engineers construct such markets at the outskirts of the villages and huge sums of money are pocketed by them as a result of which no proper utilization can be made thereof. Generally, they are used to keep animals there. Since these markets are constructed 4 or 10 km. away from the village and remain unutilised, dacoits plan dacoities in them. So many such incidents have occurred in Bihar. Therefore, Krishi-markets should be adjacent to the local market. If it is constructed far away from the market, how the business men will go there. Therefore, I would request the Government that Krishi-markets should be constructed in city areas. I would further suggest that the Central government should set up Seedling Centres in every State similar to that of seedling centre at Pantnagar where improved qualities of seeds of maize, wheat and sugarcane are developed. Several such farms have been made in blocks covering an area of 20-25 acres. Such farms have also been made in Bihar but they are of no use. No seeds of improved varieties are developed there. Whatever grants given by the Central Government to such farms are misused. What I want to say is that any grant given by the Centre to the State Government should be strictly monitored to ensure whether the grant is being utilised properly or not. The State Government misuse the grant and spend it under other heads.

There is plain land in the northern part of Bihar. There are three projects namely-Gandak, Kosi and Sone in that area. A lot of irrigation is done through these projects. But the water of these projects cannot be utilised by Darbhanga district because the area remains flooded by the water of Kosi projects. Gandak project is more beneficial. Our neighbouring State Uttar Pradesh has good and cemented canals whereas there is no provision of cemented canal in our State. There must be proper drainage system in the absence of which lakhs of acres of land

becomes useless because of waterlogging. Therefore, I would like to suggest that the Central Government should evolve some machinery to ensure that whatever grants are given by the Centre are utilised for the purpose for which the same was granted.

In Bihar, Chota Nagpur Division is a hilly area where Adivasi people still eat Bakhua because there is no source of agriculture available in that area though we can have good crop from that land. The funds given by the Central Government to the State Government of providing lift irrigation system in that area, are misused by the State Government. I would like to suggest that the said hilly area can be brought under lift irrigation scheme. Some work on lift irrigation system has been done but it is incomplete. Many lift irrigation schemes are pending on which crores of rupees of the Government have already been invested. We can grow crops there with the help of small lift irrigation scheme but there is no one to take care of these schemes. Therefore, I would once again like to say that whatever grants are given by the Central Government should be monitored strictly. It is a very useful scheme but lying incomplete and not being implemented.

A large population of Bihar depends on agriculture. Balia district of Uttar Pradesh is situated on one side of the river and Siwan and Arra districts of Bihar are on the other side of the river. Due to soil erosion, a big area of these two district of Bihar has gone to the other side of the river on which the farmers of Uttar Pradesh do not allow our farmers to cultivate. That land has now become disputed and for the last 10-12 years and bounders of farmers have lost their lives in this dispute. The land of Uttar Pradesh came to our side has been duly surveyed but our land, measuring about 50,000 acres which has gone to other side has not been surveyed. In this regard Uttar Pradesh Government is not implementing the recommendation contained in the report submitted by Trivedi Commission. Survey of land in Balia district is still going on. In this 50,000 acres of land, some land belongs to

Siwan district and some belongs to Arra district. In this regard action should be taken according to the award given by the Trivedi Commission. I would like to suggest to the Central Government to call the concerned authorities of both the States and settle the dispute. Survey work is still going on there and if it goes on like this, ultimately this dispute will be taken to the High Court or the Supreme Court. The delay caused by the court in such matters will not be a happy situation for the people. Therefore, I would suggest that the Government should immediately make some arrangement to find a solution to this problem.

SHRI TEJ NARAYAN SINGH (Buxar):
Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I support both the Demands for Grants and would like to say that ours is an agriculture oriented country and 70 per cent of our population depends on agriculture. It is not an imaginary figure but has been clearly mentioned in all the concerned documents containing analysis of the people's occupations and professions. In spite of this fact, adequate irrigation facilities could not be provided to farmers all over the country even after 42 years of independence. Had adequate irrigation facilities been made available, the condition of our country would have been entirely different. After 42 years of independence, there are only two States—Punjab and Haryana where adequate irrigation facilities have been provided. I think, the number of unemployed people is less and agriculture production is also maximum in those States. Not only this, 5-6 lakh people of Bihar come to these States for work at the time of harvesting. Had the irrigation facilities been provided in Bihar or in other States, they would have not come to Punjab and Haryana for working in harvesting operations. Therefore, first of all the Government have to see that all the big rivers are tamed and irrigation facilities are provided to the farmers. If all the rivers are tamed there would hardly be any area where irrigation facility would not be available. In Punjab all the five rivers have been tamed and that is why Punjab claims that it can alone provide wheat to the entire country. Similarly in Bihar, if the Ganga, the Saryu,

[Sh. Tejnarayan Singh]

the Yamuna and the Godavari are tamed, I hope that irrigation facilities would be available to the entire Bihar. Mere taming the rivers would not suffice but in order to lift the water we need electricity and diesel pump also and Government should make arrangement to provide all these things. But what I find is that the electricity is not available to meet the requirement of farmers as a result of which thousand of tubewells are lying unutilised. Besides diesel is also not available and even if it is available, the rates are so high that farmers cannot purchase it. If the Government pay attention towards it and provide adequate electricity, all the tubewells hitherto lying out of order will start functioning and by this irrigation facility will be made available in entire Bihar. As far as I know there are 485 Government borings in Bhojpur district of Bihar out of which only 76 borings are in working condition. In spite of the fact that there is neither any nullah nor any other hurdles, these borings are lying unutilised. If all the borings in Bhojpur district are made functional, the people of this district will have no need to go out of the district for their livelihood. The unemployment problem which has become a serious problem all over the country can also be solved if adequate irrigation arrangement is made in the country. If it is not done, mere giving unemployment allowance will not serve any purpose. During British regime, Sone Canal was constructed there taking into consideration the poor condition of five districts including Bhojpur and Rohtas districts. As per the document maintained by the then British Government, the life-span of this canal was estimated to be one hundred years. The construction of this canal was started in 1864 and it was commissioned in 1974. Thus, it has already completed its hundred years in 1974, even then no attention has so far been paid for the modernisation of this canal. Neither the Bihar Government nor the Central Government is paying attention to it. The farmers of the five districts are facing ruination and as many as 22 lakh acres of cultivated land is likely to be rendered desert due to delay in modernisation of canal. It is very

necessary to make the canal pucca so that farmers in the five districts could be saved from ruination. Modernisation is bound to lead prosperity in the farmers in the areas as also it will provide irrigation cover to as many as 28 lakh acres of land. An amount of Rs. 15 crores will be spent on its modernisation and it is very necessary for the prosperity of those farmers. If the Government does not heed to it, the farmers will take resort to agitation. They will fight for it. I, therefore, would like to request the Government of India to make provision for it in the Eighth Five Year Plan. If this is not done, the farmers will fight for their right. The farmers there will not sit quietly.

Besides this, I would like to submit that despite the good arrangements that have been made for agriculture in some of the districts in Uttar Pradesh, a lot of land is still lying uncultivated because of lack of irrigation facility in some areas. But it is a fact that a lot of agricultural development has ushered in Uttar Pradesh during recent past as compared to earlier time. I would like to urge upon the Government of India not to neglect Bihar. Despite having all the resources, the condition of Bihar is the worse. I would like to submit that more attention should be paid to improve the condition of the farmers in Bihar.

As regards providing loans to the farmers, I would like to submit that the farmers have to face a lot of difficulties in getting them. If they are sanctioned a loan of Rs. 10,000, they have to part with an amount of Rs. 1,000 as bribe to be given to the sanctioning authority. It was stated by the former Prime Minister that 85 per cent of the total allocation is pocketed by the middlemen and only 15 per cent reaches the people. Even today, there is no change in the situation. Today, also, only 15 per cent of the total allocation reaches the farmers and labourers and the rest 85 per cent is pocketed by the middlemen. I would like to submit to the Government of India that a system should be evolved in which corruption in providing loans to farmers is eliminated. Only then the condition of farmer can be improved.

I would like to submit yet another point Compensation should be provided to the farmers for natural calamities like hailstorm, excessive rains or drought. In Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and many other states, the crops of farmers get destroyed due to natural calamities, but the officials say that there is no such mention in the Relief Code to provide compensation to the farmers on such grounds I would like to request the Government of India that such provision should be made by amending the Relief Code that adequate compensation is paid to the farmers in the event of natural calamities At times, the crops are destroyed in fire Compensation should also be paid for this by suitably amending the Relief Code The condition of farmers will go from bad to worse, if attention is not paid to them

In the end, I would like to reiterate that the Sone canal should be modernised loans should be provided to the farmers on soft rates Besides a system should be evolved in which they are not forced to bribe the official to get loans as also adequate compensation should be paid to the farmers, whose crops are destroyed due to national calamities With these words, I thank you for giving me time to express my views

SHRI JORAWAR RAM (Palamau) Mr Deputy Speaker, Sir there is close co-relation between irrigation and agriculture In India, land is scarce as compared to its population In the countries like U S S R and U S A , the condition is contrary to ours Population pressure on land has been increasing in our country In view of this, water should be utilised in the most judicious manner for agriculture purposes, unfortunately, during the last 42 years, this could not be done

During a discussion on irrigation in the Lok Sabha, it was stated that lift irrigation system could be introduced in the hilly areas in India as was introduced in countries like Israel, etc In 1977 when the Janata Party came to power in many states, the State Governments had initiated steps to intro-

duce lift irrigation system in hilly areas Thousands of lift irrigation schemes were introduced I was also a Member of the Council of Ministers headed by late Shri Karpoori Thakur in Bihar Water was provided to the fields within 6 months Shri Karpoori Thakur had assured the people to provide water to each and every field within 2 to 3 years time. Water could not be provided to the field in the plateau area of Chhota Nagpur The Lift Irrigation Schemes introduced earlier, are now not working due to neglect and poor maintenance I would like to demand from the Government that the schemes which are not functioning should be restarted Improvement should be brought in all the schemes in the entire country

A dam was proposed to be constructed on the River Koel in my constituency But it was opposed by all the people representatives whether they belonged to the ruling party or the opposition in the district That dam was not at all beneficial to the district In view of opposition to that dam, the Government decided to start work on the rivers Auranga, Amanat and Kanhar in the district In 1977, when the Janata Party came to power, an amount of Rs 150 crore was allocated to Palamau district to start work on all the said four rivers After the exit of the Janata Party, Government in the state, the then Chief Minister, Shri Jagannath Mishra diverted the allocated amount to north Bihar and it was spent there I would request the Government to pay attention towards generation of hydro-electricity on river Kanhar which flows at very high altitude from the sea level I think, it is the only river in India which flows at so high altitude 400 megawatt of electricity can be generated through it, if the project is carried on Though an amount of Rs 450 crore was allocated for it, the work was not started on it An amount of Rs 12 crores has already been spend on river Auranga This project has not been included in the 8th Five Year Plan I would request the Government to start work on the rivers Auranga, Amanat and Kanhar immediately It will provide some benefit to the poor living in the plateau of Chhota Nagpur

[Sh. Jorawar Ram]

17.00 hrs.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, some 400 to 500 farmers in Palamau are living in a miserable condition. Most of them are scarcely clothed. Some landowners have 10 to 25 thousand acres of land, but they do not till their land themselves. Land should be given to the tillers. It will help in increasing crop production. Shri Bindeshwari Dubey was the Chief Minister when Shri Ashok Kumar Singh was the D.C. of Gaya district. he distributed 25 thousand acres of land to the fictitious persons. In Palamau, there are farmers who own 25 thousand acres of land. Our Minister of State for Rural Development, Shri Vermaji raised voice against this fictitious distribution of land and launched agitation in Gaya district. He suffered the blows of lathis and went to jail also. The land distributed by Shri Ashok Kumar Singh, D.C. was declared null and void. such officials and Ministers, who indulge in fictitious distribution of land, should be punished severly. After revocation of the decision of distribution of the said land, Shri Bindeshwari Dubey again distributed the land among the farmers already owning 3 to 4 acres of land. This caused resentment and bickring among the people leading to quarell and filing of criminal cases in the courts. In court litigation as much as Rs. 5 crore were wasted. Harmonious relations among the people were also disturbed.

[Shri Nirmal Kanti Chatterjee *in the Chair*]

17.02 hrs.

There is 31,36,000 acres of agricultural land in our Palamau but water for irrigation is available only for 67,000 acres of land. I would like to suggest that North Koel where according to plans, electricity is to be produced, its water cannot be available to Palamau, therefore, water of the canal which may emerge from this Koel river, should be supplied to Palamau area by lifting it. Today, the people of Palamau are the worst affected in Bihar. They are called nexalites. In reality, they are suppressed people who are unem-

ployed and are evicted from their lands and money-lenders acquire their lands in villages. These people cannot go to courts and in this manner, they are deprived of their land. In villages, rich people like money-lenders kill them in fake clashes. Therefore, the legislation dealing with the transfer of land of the rich people to the poor should be included in the ninth schedule to safeguard interests of the poor so that problem of nexalites may be solved for ever. Now-a-days, they have to work on daily wages of Rs. 5-6 in Palamau district. You can imagine that how some one can make his both ends meet with such a meagre amount. That is why they go in search of employment to Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh and Bombay. Therefore, I would suggest that whether it is the problem of water or electricity, it should be solved at the earliest and provide employment to the people of Palamau there only. The diesel pumps and electric pumps were provided in my district but electricity has not been supplied to them for the last four years. But even them tax has been imposed on them and electricity bills are also being charged from them. The farmers are facing great hardships. At present, 320 M.W. electricity is being produced in Bihar and it reaches certain areas of Bihar but other areas are deprived of it. Actually there is need of 500 M.W. electricity in Bihar. In view of this, I would suggest that all the Hydro Electric projects in India whether financed by Japan or America should be completed at the earliest because Hydro Electric projects are economical and are very useful. Therefore, you should urge your officials to go through such schemes and complete them at the earliest. In this way, we will be able to provide electricity to one and all because neither agriculture nor industry can do without electricity.

Sugarcane is produced in abundance in my area. But there is no sugar mill. In Patan area, where the sugarcane is produced in abundant quantity, there is great shortage of sugar. Therefore, a sugar-mill should be set up in Patan area so that farmers of that area may be benefited. A sugar mill must be set up either by Government itself or by the Co-

operatives. There is a Chattarpur block where I used to go 10 years before and I always found that money-lenders and feudalists acquire the lands of the poor people. There is a man named Lachmaniya Bhuien who had his own land but a former union Minister grabbed his land forcibly in connivance with some feudalists and is not prepared to vacate his possession. There are many cases where the land of the poor people has been grabbed by the feudalists in Palamau, Chotta Nagpur and in other many districts. Even now these people are in possession of land of the poor people

Therefore, I would like to tell the Government that if they would not allocate the land properly, the faith of the people, poor and farmers reposed in them would be shaken. Therefore it is essential that the excess lands of the big farmers or zamindars should be distributed among the landless farmers who really plough the fields so that they may cultivate the land and produce crops and earn their livelihood

With these words, I conclude

[English]

SHRI A. ASOKARAJ (Perambalur) Mr. Chairman, Sir, on behalf of AIADMK, I want to say a few words

Sir, it is a matter of great regret that this Government which promised the electorate to waive agricultural loans up to Rs 10,000 has not fulfilled its commitment. There is gross dissatisfaction among the poor farmers and they are openly regretting their decision of having elected a Government which has held out false promises. This has also resulted in sapping of their morale in farming operations leading to fall in production. I, therefore, urge upon the Government to immediately implement their promises. An announcement in this regard must be made when the Finance Bill comes up for discussion next week.

I also wish to draw the attention of the Government to the glut in cotton in the mar-

ket leading to steep fall in prices of cotton and thus earning huge losses to the producers. The Government must financially support the producers so that the production of cotton in the next season is not adversely affected as it happened in the case of sugarcane production during the Janata period. Sir, in Perambalur, cotton is produced in plenty. The people in my constituency are poor and hail from the oppressed strata of the society. If a cotton spinning mill is set up in Perambalur, it would definitely help the industrialisation of the area. The proposed spinning mill may be set up anywhere in Perambalur especially at Walikandapuram or Nerkunam.

Sir, there is a sugar factory namely the Jawaharlal Nehru Sugar Factor at Prayur near Perambalur. Sugarcane to the factory is transported from the radius of 50 kilometres afar. At Sendurai and around, sugarcane is produced in plenty and if the Government sets up a sugar factory in Sendurai itself, that would greatly reduce the cost of production of sugar. Not only this, that would provide employment to thousands of poor farmers and downtrodden people. It will also provide infrastructure facilities of roads etc.

I take this opportunity to urge upon the Government to bring forward a legislation for ensuring minimum agricultural wages for farm workers. That should be done in the current session itself. I welcome the Government's move to include certain land reform laws in the Ninth Schedule of the Constitution. Unless a constitutional guarantee is given to the farm workers about the wages that are to be paid to them, exploitation of this kind would continue. A comprehensive crop insurance scheme must also be worked out and placed before the House. It is reported in the newspapers that a National Agricultural Policy is sought to be framed. Such a policy should definitely include the vital aspect of giving teeth to the land ceiling laws that are continued to be violated with impunity by land barons, under benami names. I deplore the Government's inordinate delay in evolving a viable national water policy. The talk of linking Cauvery with Ganga is going on from

[Sh. A. Asokaraj]

time immemorial. Either you link it or give up this slogan as mere nonsense. You cannot continue to fool people for ages. The Telugu-Ganga project which was inaugurated by late lamented Prime Minister Madam Gandhi after the agreement between Puratchi Thalaivar Dr. MGR and NTR the then Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu and Andhra respectively is now in cold storage. Some environmental clearance is said to be pending with the Union Government. I would like the Minister to apprise the hon. House of the present state of the project. This project must be implemented in right earnest to quench the thirst of the residents of Madras City and as well irrigate large areas of Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh.

The Supreme Court very recently gave a judgement and direction to the Union Government to adjudicate the Cauvery river water dispute by appointing a Tribunal. This dispute has been hanging fire for long. Around 25 years have passed without any settlement. What is notable is the highest court of the land has passed serious strictures against the DMK Government which withdrew a petition on the subject matter in 1974. This is a very serious indictment on the DMK Government which is ruling the State now. They have continuously duped the people of Tamil Nadu. They have duped the people by the ill-famous Veeranam project. Now the Court has disclosed that the DMK Government's withdrawal of the petition was not in the interest of the Tamil Nadu people. If the DMK Government has any sense of public duty to the people, it should resign on moral grounds and seek fresh mandate from the people as it should know that the same Veeranam Project weighed with the people to reject it outrightly several times before.

It is a shame on our part for not providing drinking water to all villages including the colonies of SC and ST people. There is *serious drinking water shortage in Perambalur*. A master-plan has to be chalked out for bringing water from Cauvery or from Kollidam to the villages of Perambalur Con-

stituency so that the taluks of Thuraiyur, Perambalur and Ariyalur could be benefited.

In Uppilapuram Assembly constituency which falls in my Perambalur Parliamentary Constituency there is a water fall called Pulianchola fall. Water is being wasted in the fall. The Central Government must provide necessary assistance to the State Government for construction of a dam over the fall so that the waters from the fall could be harnessed for irrigation and drinking purposes. I have felt it again and again. Even during 1977-79 when I was here as a Member of Parliament, I had spoken about this Pulianchola fall; but I do not know whether the Government is taking it seriously or not.

Six decades ago, a bridge was built over river Vellar at Thozhudur. On both sides of the bridge, canals were built. The right side canal brings water to Ogalur tank which is in my own native village in Perambalur Taluk' Trichy District and the left side canal brings water to Wellington reservoir in South Arcot District. Both the canals need extensive repair and fresh lining works. The Ogalur tank and the Wellington reservoir also require repair and desilting. Special central assistance must be provided by the Central Government for this purpose. If need be, World Bank assistance for this purpose may be sought, so that the water problem can be eradicated in both the districts.

What I request from the Central Government is that small ponds should be made available so that villages can get not only water for drinking purpose, but also for irrigation purpose. This should be thought over in a wider perspective. I request the Government not to tell that these are all the State subjects or something else, because we witness almost in each and every village that there is shortfall of drinking water. What I feel is that if we do not arrange for water then we cannot go to the people in future. The Government should understand this problem and do whatever is possible.

I hope the hon. Minister would kindly consider my demands before he beseeches

this House to vote for his Ministry's demands.

[*Translation*]

SHRI CHANDRESH PATEL (Jamnagar): Mr. Chairman, Sir, discussion on the subject of agriculture takes place so often in this House but I would like to point out that Saurashtra is drought prone area in Gujarat which causes many problems particularly that of drinking water as well as cultivation problem. Trees are destroyed and areas adjacent to sea-shores become salty. The people start migrating to the cities from villages. With the decrease in agricultural activities, business and industries are also affected. Drinking water has to be brought from distant places in tankers. Therefore, it costs too much. Even then water is quite essential for survival but even half of the requirement is not available. There is large scale corruption in the transit. Out of 684 villages in Jamnagar, water could be supplied to 500 villages only through tankers in 1987-88. I mean to say that this system cannot work for all times to come. There is a need to formulate a permanent scheme. During the tenure of the Prime Ministership of Shri Rajiv Gandhi, no efforts were made to arrange drinking water for Saurashtra. Even after change in the Government, no efforts have been made in this direction. At present, water is being supplied through tankers. Therefore, I urge the Government to make permanent arrangements for supply of drinking water for the Saurashtra region.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, at the time of drought, plight of even big farmers of even big farmers of Saurashtra also who have more than 100 bighas of land became miserable. They start work on Government projects and do hard work from morning till evening, on daily wages of Rs. 5 only because they do not have any other means of income. The farmers are called sons of the soil in this agriculture oriented country but their condition becomes very critical when they have to face drought in Saurashtra. The cattle are left to the mercy of God in Saurashtra at the time of drought. Out of a total of 9 lakh cattle, 4 lakh cattle

have to be taken to other areas. They do not get fodder and drinking water. A time came when prices of the vegetables had gone very high but mutton was available at Rs. 1 per kg. because cattle were butchered. A dead cattle could be found in every house. But no arrangements were made to provide drinking and irrigation water in Saurashtra. I demand that the water of holi Narmada, which instills life in Gujarat, should be supplied to Saurashtra region. Many things are said about agriculture and farmers but nothing is done in practical.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the question of providing higher prices to the farmers for their produce is discussed so often here. Vegetables and spices are also included in the farmer's production. Garlic is produced in abundance in Saurashtra, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh. It was the experience of one year that a farmer got Rs. 1700 for one bag of garlic, and now the situation is that he is getting Rs. 170 only for one bag of garlic. How far it is justified especially when we talk of providing remunerative prices to the farmers. State Governments talk about bringing the farmers on the path of progress. There is no commodity in the world for which in one year you got Rs. 1700 and in the next year, you got only Rs. 170. Therefore, I suggest that Central Government should think over it and should purchase garlic, and should explore the possibilities of exporting it. If these steps are taken, the production will increase and our Government can also earn foreign exchange upto Rs. 200-300 crore by exporting it and farmers will also get great relief from the problems being faced by them at present.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, during election campaign, Janata Dal, B.J.P. and other parties promised so many things that loans of the farmers upto Rs. 10,000 would be waived. Now our Government is in power and when we go to our constituency, people ask us that we promised but nothing has been done till today. Moreover, it has created further problems for the farmers because they are unable to get new loans from the banks because old loans still stand in

[Sh. Chandresh Patel]

their names. Central Government should take some steps to solve this problem. Subsidy is very commendable step. We have been repeatedly leaving that the Government proposes to invest 50% of its resources in the rural areas, so as to provide incentives to the farmers, but whenever subsidies are given, it has been observed that bags containing two or five kilograms of fertilizers are provided to the farmers, and this form of giving subsidies breeds corruption. I urge the Government to give direct subsidy on fertilizers. This would not only bring down the price of fertilizers and increase the sales of fertilizer units, but also the increased use of fertilizers would increase the foodgrain production too. Water has become saline in the Saurashtra sea coast extending from Okhla to Morvi as a result of which trees and forests have been destroyed and consequently the sea waters are damaging the agricultural land and in the process rendering the land unfit for cultivation. Provisions should be made for making water available for the purposes of drinking and irrigation by constructing dams on the source itself that is, on the Narmada and other rivers. With these words, I request the Government to consider it as a serious matter and take appropriate steps.

SHRI SYED MASUDAL HOSSAIN (Murshidabad). At the outset, I would like to say a few things related to the Ministry of Water Resources. I would like to submit through you to the hon. Minister to pay more attention in this regard. Not even 20 per cent of the total potential of water of the country is being harnessed. Had we harnessed it properly, it would have yielded seven benefits. First, floods could be checked, 2. erosion could be stopped, 3. drought could be averted, 4. more irrigation facilities could be provided and foodgrain production increased, 5. If the rivers are desilted, it would facilitate navigation, water transport would be preferred to road transport as its cost is just one-tenth of the road transport and you could check price rise to some extent. 6. There will

be more power generation, which in turn will facilitate setting up of more industries, both small and big. If these six things are achieved, the seventh, that of employment generation, would automatically follow. On the one hand, Eastern U. P., North Bihar, West Bengal and Orissa are inundated by flood waters whereas on the other, places like Sikar, from where the hon. Agriculture Minister has been elected, face scarcity of water. The water tank outside the Sikar station carries a maxim "Limited water, Limited family". How unfortunate and shameful it is: This is the position in Rajasthan.

Now I would like to say a few words about floods and would place the figures indicating the loss suffered due to floods during 1983-1989. During this period, the total flood affected area was 904.23 lakh hectares: damage of houses-1 crore 30 lakh and 75 thousand, cattle loss-6 lakh 30 thousand, damage of public utility worth about Rs. 9 crores and crop damage was worth Rs. 20 thousand crores. The country has suffered huge losses on this account during these seven years.

Besides, 12,378 persons lost their lives in floods during these years. The value of each human life should be equal in a democracy. But we see a strange phenomenon in our country so far as payment of compensation is concerned. If a person is killed in a plane accident, his family gets Rs. 5 lakhs as compensation, if a person is killed in a train accident, the next of kin gets Rs. 2 lakhs, if a person falls to the bullets of terrorists, his family gets Rs. 1 lakh, if a person is killed in the riots in Bhagalpur, the family gets Rs. 1 lakh, whereas if a person is killed in the riots in Bhagalpur, the family gets Rs. 1 lakh if a person is killed in riots in Bhagalpur, the family gets Rs. 1 lakh whereas if a person is killed in riots elsewhere, the next of kin gets Rs. 20,000. If a Harijan is killed the compensation is Rs. 10,000 and if a person is killed in a road accident, the family gets Rs. 5,000 as compensation. I would like to ask the hon. Minister, Shri Kotadia, as to what is the limit for ex-gratia payment to the next of kin of those who die in floods?

About 8 thousand hectares of land is being washed away due to soil erosion every year and about 60 thousand tonnes of top soil is being destroyed. Consequently, the foodgrain production is falling at a rate of 36 tonnes every year.

Now I would like to make a submission about my district. Farakka barrage is causing havoc there. Due to wrong planning there is heavy soil erosion in Padma, Ganga, Bhagirathi, Bhairah and Jalangi rivers. About 30 lakh hectares of land has disappeared there. Last year, 6 villages of Bhagwangola block-II were washed away. As a result, the river which was flowing at the Indo-Bangladesh border has changed its course and entered the Indian side. This has caused some dispute between the two countries because a part of Indian land has gone over to Bangladesh. We give land to farmers but at the time of harvest, the people from Bangladesh take away the entire crop. It led to international border dispute. If I ask something in this regard, Shri Kotadia will say that it is a state subject. I would submit that it is not a state subject. It has now become an international border dispute. That is why it is no longer a state subject. Therefore, efforts should be made in this direction. Strange are the ways of the Central Government. When there is soil erosion, the Centre says, it is a state subject but when coal, gold or diamond mine is found in the same area, the Centre jump in immediately to grab it saying that it is under the Central Government. Please do something in this matter. I will not ask for money. I would appeal on behalf of my district to at least pay a visit there. I will be there and my colleague Zainal Abedin and comrade Nani Bhattacharya, former State irrigation Minister and now an M.P. will also accompany. You can see for yourself how even at Faizilpur, near Lalgola, where the distance between Padma and Bhagirathi rivers is just one kilometer, there is heavy soil erosion. 27 lakh cusecs of water flow in river Padma and the carrying capacity of river Bhagirathi is 40 thousand cusecs. If soil erosion continues and both the rivers become one, the cumulative flow of 27.40 lakh cusecs of water will wash away Murshi-

dabad district as well as upto Kalyani of Nadia district.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Minister has to go to Rajya Sabha so you may continue your speech after the makes his Statement.

17.36 hrs.

[Translation]

STATEMENT BY MINISTER

Situation Arising out of the Cyclonic

Storm in the Bay of Bengal Affecting Coastal Areas of Andhra Pradesh and some parts of Tamil Nadu and Pondicherry

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI UPENDRA NATH VERMA): Sir, I seek leave of the House to make a statement on the current situation arising out of the severe cyclonic storm in the Bay of Bengal and the steps taken by the Government for rendering relief to the affected population. I am deeply conscious that the Honourable Members are quite concerned about the hardship caused by the cyclonic storm and its after effects mainly in the coastal areas of Andhra Pradesh and to some extent in some parts of Tamil Nadu and Pondicherry.

2. India Meteorological Department (IMD) reported about the depression formed in the south-west Bay of Bengal by the midnight of Friday-Saturday (4-5 May, 1990) which was lying centered at 600 kms. south-west of Madras at 0830 IST of Saturday, the 5 May, 1990. The movement of cyclonic storm was in the direction of north-west initially and it was expected to intensify into a severe cyclonic storm and cross the coast in between Cuddalore in Tamil Nadu and Nel-

[Sh. Upendra Nath Verma]

lore in Andhra Pradesh. However, with the passage of time, the storm took a more northerly course and skirting Tamil Nadu and Pondicherry crossed the coast yesterday night at the mouth of Krishna river in Andhra Pradesh, 40 kms. south of Machilipatnam. The storm is likely to move in the northerly direction weakening gradually. Under its influence, heavy rainfall has been experienced at a few places in the coastal areas of Andhra Pradesh and Telengana. Gale force winds of 200-220 kms. per hour and surge of sea to a height of 5 meters above the normal astronomical tidal level were predicted which are likely to inundate low lying coastal areas of Prakasam, Guntur, Krishna, West Godavari and East Godavari districts of Andhra Pradesh.

3. The areas mostly affected by the storm are the coastal districts of Guntur, Prakasam, Krishna, West and East Godavari of Andhra Pradesh. As a result of the storm and heavy rainfall, there has been damage to infrastructure like power lines and communication systems and damage to infrastructure like power lines and communication systems have taken place. Communication system in the affected area is out of order. A fuller assessment is yet to be made by the State Government and further details are awaited.

4. Immediately after receipt of the storm warning, concerned State/UT Governments were contacted and were requested to take all precautionary measures to minimise the loss to life and property. The developments are being closely monitored at the centre by the Crisis Management Group functioning in the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation. Various Ministries/Departments/Agencies of the Central Government have been keeping continuous touch with the State Government authorities and all necessary steps have been taken to ensure the availability of essential commodities in the affected areas. Similar action has also been taken by the concerned Departments/Agencies to carry out restoration works of damaged structures such as roads, bridges,

power transmission lines, railway tracts etc. at the earliest. Assistance of Army, Navy and Air Force has been extended whenever such assistance has been sought for by the State Governments.

5. The State Government of Andhra Pradesh has reported that about 1.5 lakh people have been evacuated from the low lying areas of coastal districts of that state. 201 relief camps have been opened where feeding has been organised. So far 22 deaths have been reported due to collapse of houses in the affected districts of Andhra Pradesh, U.T. of Pondicherry and the Govt. of Tamil Nadu have reported two and one deaths respectively due to electrocution.

6. Honourable Members may note that the Central and the State Governments have taken timely preparatory measures including timely warning but for which the loss to life and property would have been enormous.

7. According to the revised scheme for financing the relief expenditure which came into force from 1.4.90 based on the recommendations of the 9th Finance Commission, the State Governments of Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu have been allocated Rs. 86 crores and Rs. 39 crores respectively under the Calamity Relief Fund, 75% of which will be given by the Central Government as Non-Plan Grant. Ministry of Finance is taking action to constitute this Fund and work out the details of its modalities. State Governments can undertake relief operation out of the allocated funds. Under the revised scheme, State Governments have been given full power to spend the money out of these funds in the wake of any natural calamity. In case any State Government has any way and means problem, it can approach the Ministry of Finance for release of ways and means advance which can be later adjusted against the Calamity Relief fund as and when it becomes operative.

8. I would like to assure the House that the Government of India is keeping a close watch on the situation and the Crisis Management Group in the Department of Agri-

culture and cooperation is meeting regularly to take stock of the situation. Assistance required by the State Government of Andhra Pradesh is being extended. It will be our endeavour to extend all possible help to the Government of Andhra Pradesh for carrying out relief operations in the cyclone affected areas. Deputy Prime Minister and Agriculture Minister has already sent messages to the Chief Ministers of Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu in which he has also assured them of all help as may be required by the State Governments.

17.40 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (General)
1990-91

[English]

**Ministry of Water Resources Ministry of
Agriculture CONTD**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Hussain, you may please continue.

[Translation]

SHRISYED MASUDLAL HOSSAIN: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I was speaking about agriculture. One of the most important pre-requisite for agriculture is land reforms. The previous government enacted many laws in regard to land reforms but none of them were implemented. Merely enacting laws does not serve any purpose. There is need for a good intention in some good is to be done. If the political will is lacking, things cannot move smoothly. I would like to cite a small example. West Bengal constitutes 4 per cent of the total area of the country. One-sixth of the total area identified as wasteland in the country by the Central Government is in West Bengal. One-fifth of the total land distributed among the landless is in West Bengal. One-third of the total beneficiaries in the country live in West Bengal. Similarly, 50 per cent of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes who have been distributed land belong to

West Bengal that is called political will. Besides, we got registered 13 lakh 90 thousand share-croppers. Consequently, the foodgrain production is increasing every year. So far as family planning is concerned, it is said that a person having 8-10 children cannot pay full attention to each of them, whereas a person having one child can do it easily. If his child falls sick, he can provide him best medical aid. Same is true of land also. If a farmer has a small piece of land, he can pay full attention to it and produce more. There is lot of hue and cry for the bonded labour of U.P. and Bihar. The subject of bonded labour has been brought under the Ministry of Labour. It would have been far better had it been under the Ministry of Agriculture. In fact, they still continue to be bonded labour as they have not been distributed land. Consequently, they are forced to go back to their old masters and beg for work.

In the capital in system, cooperatives strengthen the hands of capitalists only. But even then Lenin remarked that there was need for cooperatives because it is through them that the people would come together to fight capitalism. Today, we see cooperatives functioning in our country. It is said that India has to maximum number of cooperatives in the world. We have 3.5 lakh co-operatives in the country with a membership of over 15 crores. But in fact who controls these cooperatives? I would like to place figures before you in this regard. There were 2 lakh Primary Agriculture Cooperatives in 1970. The number came down to 93,496 in 1984 and further fell to 76,000 in 1987-88. On the other hand, more and more cooperatives are coming up in the field of sugar mills, weaving mills and oil mills. In fact, these cooperatives are in the hands of a few and they are benefitting the most.

Let me present a few more figures in this regard. Who does NCDC provide funds to? It has released Rs. 19.14 crores to the LAMPS societies of Scheduled Tribes in a number of villages. On the other hand, it has released Rs. 586.78 crores for processing units and Rs. 87.58 crores for sugar mills. You may be aware that 57.5 percent of the

[Sh. Syed Masudlal Hossain]

17.51 hrs

total sugar production in the country is in the cooperative sector.

I would now place some figures relating to weaving mills. There are 130 cooperative weaving mills. Out of these, 108 weaving mills export cloth worth Rs. 55 crores. How these cooperatives are now gradually going in the hands of the capitalists. You will be surprised to know the facts about the Rice mills. Licences have been issued to 690 mills. Out of these, 195 have not been set up so far and 113 are closed. Funds were released to a Congress worker to set up a cooperative Rice mill in Burdwan district of West Bengal. But the entire funds were swallowed. I would suggest that the funds for cooperatives should be directly handed over to the villagers.

Maximum funds should be allocated to Primary Agriculture societies and for setting up other such societies in the villages. The owners of oil mills and sugar mills pocket the entire funds. I hope the new Government will pay attention in this regard. The election manifesto of your party speaks of many good things and many promises have been made to the farmers, poor and the unemployed youth. We know that you have the political will and you will take steps in this direction. If you do it, you will not only get the support of our party but the entire country. But if you commit mistakes like your predecessors and continue to toe their line and do not take steps to check corruption, consequences can be bad. It will amount to betrayal of the trust reposed by the people in you.

With these words, I thank you for giving me enough time to speak.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Tenth Report

[English]

SHRI SATYA PAL MALIK (Aligarh): Sir, I beg to present the Tenth Report of the Business Advisory Committee.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (GENERAL)
1990

Ministry of Water Resources and Ministry of Agriculture-CONTD.

17.52 hrs.

[Translation]

SHRI HEERA BHAI (Banswara): Mr. Speaker, Sir, today we are discussing the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Water Resources. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I still feel that we have changed the government of the country only but we have yet to bring changes in the lot of the people. The house is the same, only its occupant has been changed if the situation does not improve, but ministers and leaders may escape from public wrath but we will certainly have to bear the brunt when we will go to our respective constituencies. We will be taken to task by the people who will lynch us. If this Government continues to function on those worn out systems of the past, our position in future would be very critical. Thus it is my request to the government to pay attention towards the well being of the people. Our primary duty should be to look after the people. This is my request to all the political parties also. We will have to change our old structure.

As regards levying of taxes, some people

justify increase in taxes, whereas some people vehemently opposit it as it has broken the very back of the people. Both these views are far from reality. If we want to make development, we shall have to increase taxes and we have to pay taxes honestly. In order to effect land reforms and provide irrigation facility on war footing, we have to make provision in the budget. No power on earth can improve our situation unless we make arrangements to provide water to all our fields throughout the year at any cost. Things will not improve by befooling the people with loud promises. There is problem as to whose advice is heeded to and whose advice is ignored.. Some one are pressing for one thing while others are pressing for something else. If this situation is allowed to continue and the government keep on spending money on luxuries and comforts, we cannot effect improvement in the lot of the people. Assemblies and Parliament are meant to serve the people of the country and thus we should think in this direction. We shall have to make sacrifices and exercise restraint. Without caring too much about pique and pleasure of the people, we should implement our programmes of developmental work and then only we can take the country towards the path of development and at the same time succeed in serving our people. For the last three months I am observing that some persons are issuing statement only to get publicity in the newspapers. Their ego is satisfied in seeing their names in the newspapers. You will have to give a thought to this issue and it is only then that we can increase our agriculturals production and make arrangements for water. Otherwise it is a sheer hypocrisy and making false pretensions before the people. If at all our government has made progress in any field it is in the field of Television manufacturing. Now television is found in every house. Had this money been spent in some other industry, the country would have been benefited much. What sort of culture we are fostering through it. Today we feel ashamed of the condition prevailing in the villages in Rajasthan. In Rajasthan, 75% of the villages are facing water problem. You may say that it is a state subject. Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is indeed a state

subject. But you should know that the Government of Rajasthan has become pauper and it has no money for development. In such circumstances, how can they mobilise resources for development. Should they adopt unfair means for raising funds? If you cannot sanction grants at least give them loan. They can do something only when you will provide help. If nothing is given to them what will they do. Today there is no arrangement for supply of water. You will have to allocate funds by entering into some or the other agreements with the Rajasthan Government. For the last four months we are emphatically demanding for the formulation of a good plan and we are also requesting for a change in our old structure. But all the promises of the Government are going to prove hollow slogans as no funds have been given to Rajasthan till date. Month of June is to start after some days. After that monsoon season will set on but to what extent ponds and rivers will be filled with water is not known. We can made progress only when we realise our responsibility and do our work accordingly. If we make tall calims only for the sake of votes, country men will not tolerate us. The way people threw the Congress party from power, we will be also thrown out as the Congress party is in search of opportunity to overthrow us and come to power again. The new generation will not tolerate such a thing. What will be our position at that time? We will have to decide about these things with responsibility and it is then that we will succeed in finding out a way to increase our agricultural production. Farmers even having four acres of land earn their livelihood with great difficulty because of lack of irrigation facilities. In order to save the crops from the damage of insects etc. farmers reap even unripe crops as insecticides are not made available to them in time. Who is responsible for this state of affairs? I am not pinpointing towards anyone. We are all responsible for this and take this responsibility as we cannot afford to leave this on the Almighty. You do it either through cooperatives or by setting up small units but it is very essential to do something in this direction in order to develop our small scale industries and increase our agricultural production. The construction of dams

[Sh. Heera Bhai]

will help in conservation of water and irrigation of fields. People will be able to irrigate their land in hilly areas by digging wells. But if we continue to raise slogans only and do nothing concrete, I am sure we will not be able to make any progress in the field of agriculture. Nobody is going to remain in power for all the time to come but it will be very appropriate if we do something which brings prosperity to the country and sustenance of democracy in the country. If we put obstacles in the path of democracy, it will be very difficult for us to survive the people of this country will never pardon us. If we fail to do this and assume that the military regime will come, that regime too will not be able to do anything towards the welfare of eighty crore people as they will also face many hardships. We cannot achieve success by adopting the policy of crushing and driving out the poor. Like the diseases of cancer which destroys entire cell of the body, our country is also suffering from some cancerous disease and it is very essential to curb its growth with proper treatment. This Government can function only when we pay adequate attention to the welfare of the farmers. If we crush them with police force and putting them behind bars, they will start agitating. Thus we would not act in an irresponsible manner because this will not help in the smooth functioning of our administration. Therefore in a nut shell I would like to inform you that Dungarpur and Banswara are the two drought affected districts of our region and excess water of Mahe dam in Banswara flows to Gujarat and this water is not utilized in our area. On account of this all our adjoining areas remain dry. In order to utilise this water in our hilly area, arrangements should be made for lift irrigation for

which electricity is required to be provided. This arrangements is required to be made by the Government. The Government should also take other steps for the well being of the farmers. It is my earnest request to the hon. Minister to heed to my request otherwise we will also meet the same fate as was met by the previous Government. The people will never forgive us for our acts of commission and commissions. The need of the hour is to work with team spirit so that the farmers are benefited otherwise we will also be in deep distress. Therefore I shall urge you to make arrangements for irrigation, be it through lift irrigation method or deep irrigation method but water should be made available to every field for irrigation at any cost. Water of Mahe dam can be harnessed. Money sanctioned for this purpose should be properly utilized as the employees of lower ranks gobble up the funds. Steps should be taken to proper utilization of funds. If no action is taken to improve the situation, we will all sink together. Thus friends, I exhort all of you to take the responsibilities and engage in the task of nation building and it is in this way that the country can make progress.

With this I thank you for having allowed me to express my views.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House now stands adjourned till next day, the 11th May, 1990.

18.07 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the clock on Friday May 11, 1990/ Vaisakha 21.1912 (Saka)